

USABLE WEBSITES

www.maxmon.com/history.htm

<http://www.computersciencelab.com/ComputerHistory/HistoryPt2.htm>

<http://www.oldcomputers.arcula.co.uk/hist4.htm>

<http://www.sivideo.com/9pctermz.htm>

<http://www.computerhope.com/history/2000.htm>

<http://www.computerhope.com/issues/ch000984.htm>

<http://inventors.about.com/library/blcoindex.htm>

<http://www.history-timelines.org.uk/events-timelines/07-computer-history-timeline.htm>

<http://www.computerhistory.org>

<http://inventors.about.com/library/blcoindex.htm>

<u>TIME PERIODS</u>	→	<u>4th period</u>	<u>7th period</u>	<u>8TH Period</u>
Computer History – B.C.- 750		E. George <small>SKYPE, INTEL, windows, GUI, ???</small>	-----	-----
Computer History 1400's		A. Dismuke <small>Abacus, acoustic Memory, array ASCII & byte</small>	-----	-----
Computer History 1500's		N. Forbes	-----	-----
Computer History 1600's		A. Feliciano	Antwan	-----
Computer History 1700's		T. Heath	-----	-----
Computer History 1800 – 1849		A. Hightower	Andrea	-----
Computer History 1850 – 1899		L. Hodges	Chris	-----
Computer History 1900 – 1919		A. Lary	Jameelah	-----
Computer History 1920 – 1929		K. Holmes	Jessica	-----
Computer History 1930 – 1939		J. Veasy	D. Brown	-----
Computer History 1940 – 1949		R. Thompson <small>ENIAC, CRT, RAM, SSEM, LEO</small>	Justin	-----
Computer History 1950 – 1959		I. Henderson	S. Brown	B. Blackerby <small>Byte, IBM</small>
Computer History 1960 – 1969		T. Ramoutar	-----	J. Knox
Computer History 1970 – 1974		K. Roberts	J. Holcomb	T. Sanders
Computer History 1975 – 1979		-----	H. Harding	E. Vaughn <small>DOS,microprocessor,KB,programs,CPU</small>
Computer History 1980 – 1984		-----	Telisha	R. Smith
Computer History 1985 – 1989		C. Mosley <small>Computer, floppy disk Abacus, data program</small>	A. Young <small>Computer, binary digits, IBM program, vacuum tubes</small>	B. Miller
Computer History 1990 – 1994		M. Lantrip	Khigh	J. Green <small>Privacy, Hacking, RAM, Direct Access, database</small>
Computer History 1995 – 1999		D. Sanderson	B.Thornton <small>IBM, AT&T, EDO, GPU, AOL</small>	D. Doyle <small>Hard Drive, Core Memory, Chip, Floppy Disk, Data</small>
Computer History 2000		K. Spivey <small>MB, PC, KB, IBM, floppy disk</small>	C. Brown <small>Computer, character, data, DNS, Conditional statement</small>	A. Rutledge <small>Client, Data, Program, RAID, OSI</small>
Computer History 2001		Q. Huitt	Marvin	V. Harris
Computer History 2002		R. Rogers <small>Computer, data, vacuum tubes Algorithm, sensor</small>	Tim	A. Buckley
Computer History 2003		T. Latimore	Chandler	A. Releford <small>FTP, fall wall, IDE, client, record server</small>
Computer History 2004		T. Abrams	Garrett	Y. Harding
Computer History 2005		-----	Zainub	T. Pinkston
Computer History 2006		-----	Daniel	T. Beauchamp <small>ViiV. Blu-Ray, SKYPE, GIF, Zune</small>
Computer History 2007		-----	B. Patel <small>Bit, AT&T, data, program, server</small>	A. Williams
Computer History 2008		-----	-----	K. Nguyen <small>Computer, Apple McIntosh, fallwall, chip, vacuum tubes</small>
Computer History 2009		M. Varner	C. Morrison	J. Griffin <small>Apple Talk, reCAPTCHA, MSE, Iphone</small>

= A total of 29 decades

Historical People (BCS-CMW-2)

Ada Lovelace	(December 1815 - November 1852)
Howard Aiken & Grace Hopper (2) <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Assisted in designing the Mark Series in ' 44- Grace Hopper was the 1st to use the computer bug in '45	(1944-1945)
John Atanasoff & Clifford Berry (2)	(1939)
Charles Babbage	(December 1791 – October 1871)
George Boole	(1779–1848)
Vannevar Bush <ul style="list-style-type: none">- develops a partly electronic Difference Engine	(1931)
Colossus	(1944)
Hannibal Ford	()
Heron of Alexandria <ul style="list-style-type: none">- invents machines which follow a series of instructions	(60 A.D.)
Stanley Fifer	()
Herman Hollerith	(February 1860 – November 1929)
Lord Kelvin	(1824-1907)
Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz	()
John Mauchly and J. Presper Eckert (2)	(1944)
John McCarthy	()
David Packard and Bill Hewlett (2)	()
Blaise Pascal	(1962)
Georg and Edvard Scheutz (2) <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Father & son duo that invented the tabulating machine	(1953)
James Thomson	()
Alan Turing	(1936)
John Louis von Neumann	()
Joseph-Marie Jaquard <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Invented an automatic loom controlled by punched cards	(1801)
Gordon Welchman	()
F.C. Williams and Tom Kilburn (2)	(1948)
Geoff Tootill	(1946)
Konrad Zuse	(1936)
Steve Wozniak <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Designed the 1st Apple computer	(1976)
John Napier <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Invented a system of moveable rods based on logarithms that was able to multiply, divide and calculate square and cube roots	(1614)
Ramon Verea <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Invents a fast calculator with an internal multiplication table	(1878)
Douglas Engelbart <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Invented and patented the 1st computer mouse	(1963)
Jon Postel, Paul Mockapetris and Craig Partridge (1983) <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Invented DNS in 1983 that is a hierarchical naming system for computers, services, or any resource connected to the Internet or a private network.	

= A total of 30 people

Other Notable Early Computers

Altair 8800	(1975)	
Apple I computer	(1976)	
ABC (Atanasoft-Berry Computer)	(1939)	
ACE	(1950)	
Analytic Engine	(1822)	- This device, large as a house and powered by 6 steam engines, would be more general purpose in nature because it would be programmable, thanks to the punched card technology of Jacquard.
BINAC	(1949)	
Calculating Clock	(1623)	- The first gear-driven calculating machine
Compaq	(March 1983)	
Difference Engine	(1822)	
EDSAC	(1949)	
ENIAC	(1945)	- (Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer): the first general-purpose electronic digital calculator begins to be constructed. This computer by most is considered to be the first electronic computer.
EDVAC	(1945)	
Enigma machine	(1920)	
HP-2115	(1966)	
IBM 701	(1952)	
IAS computer	(1952)	
Jacquard loom	(1801)	
Manchester Baby	(1946)	
Mark I	(1944)	
The Mil	(1801)	- One of the main parts used in Babbage's Analytic Engine; it was where people "wove" numbers into new results & in a modern computer these same parts are called memory units or CPU
Napiers Bones	(1617)	
NEC	(1958)	
Osborne I	(1981)	- 1 st portable laptop
Pascaline	(1642)	- An 8 figure calculating machine capable of adding, subtracting, & carrying 10's, 100's, and 1000's
PDP computers	(1960)	- (Programmed Data Processor) – The 1 st computer famous for being the computer most important in the creation of hacker culture
Plankalkül language	(1943-1945)	
SEAC	(1950)	
Slide Rule	(1632)	
The Store	(1801)	
SWAC	(1950)	
TAC	(1954)	
Toshiba	(1954)	
UNIVAC	(1951)	
Universal Turing Machine	(1936-1937)	
Whirlwind I	(1949)	
Xerox Alto	(1974)	
Z3	(1941)	

= A total of 37 notable early computers

HISTORICAL VOCABULARY WORDS & ACRONYMS

Abacus	A calculating tool used primarily in parts of Asia for performing arithmetic processes
ACE	(A utomatic C omputing E ngine) – an early electronic stored-program computer
Acoustic memory	Another form of memory also known for its ability to hold sounds
Array	A collection of identically typed data items distinguished by their indices
ARPA	(A dvanced R esearch P rojects A gency) – An agency of the U.S. Department of Defense responsible for the development of new technology for use by the military
ASCII	(A merican S tandard C ode for I nformation I nterchange) – A standardized data exchange among computers
AT&T	(A merican T elephone and T elegraph) – A telephone service founded in 1885 that eventually reaches coast-to-coast, & is now the largest corporation in America.
BASIC	(B eginner's A ll-purpose S ymbolic I nstruction L anguage) – A programming language developed by John Kemeny and Thomas Kurtz
Binary digits	Either of the digits 0 or 1, used in the binary number system
Bit	The smallest unit of computer memory
Byte	A sequence of adjacent bits, usually eight, operated on as a unit by a computer
CRT	(C athode- R ay T ube) – A type of picture tube found in all electronic television sets up until the invention of the less bulky <u>LCD</u> screens
Characters	One of a set of symbols, such as letters or numbers, that are arranged to express information.
Chip	A small piece of semi conducting material on which an integrated circuit is embedded
Client	An application that accesses a service on another computer system known as a server by way of a network
Compiler	A high-level language worthless without a program to translate it into the binary language of the computer
Computer	A device that computes, especially a programmable electronic machine that performs high-speed mathematical or logical operations or that assembles, stores, correlates, or otherwise processes information.
Conditional statement	A statement that allows a program to achieve different results each time it is run.
Core Memory	A type of memory used in 1949 became the dominant form of computer memory in the 1950s
Data	Any type of raw unorganized facts
Delay lines	Mercury-filled tubes used in the EDVAC and ACE proposals for high-speed internal memory
DNS	D omain N ame S ystem) – A hierarchical naming system for computers, services, or any resource connected to the Internet or a private network.
EDVAC	(E lectronic D iscrete V ariable A utomatic C omputer) – A computer that begins performing basic tasks; Unlike the ENIAC, it's binary rather than decimal
Fall wall	A program that help prevent hackers that try to get into your computer system
Floppy Disk	A data storage medium composed of a disk of thin, flexible ("floppy") magnetic storage medium encased in a square or rectangular plastic shell; it was created in 1967 by David Noble with IBM
FTP	(F ile T ransfer P rotocol) – A protocol used to transfer data from one computer to another over the Internet, or through a network.
Heuristic search	The most appropriate solution of several found by alternative methods is selected at successive stages of a program for use in the next step of the program.
Hollerith desk	A gear driven card reader mechanism that counts using a large wall of dial indicators.
IBM	(I nternational B usiness M achines) – The world's top provider of computer products and services.
IC	(I ntegrated C ircuit)
IDE	(I ntegrated D evelopment E nvironment) – A language that provides an editor, compiler & debugger.
IC	(I ntegrated C ircuits) – A semiconductor wafer that contained thousands

LCD	of tiny resistors, capacitors, & transistors are fabricated (L iquid C rystal D isplay) – A digital display that uses liquid crystal cells that change reflectivity in an applied electric field; used for portable computer displays & watches etc.; A type of flat panel display commonly used in digital devices
Logarithms	Positive numbers using the number 10 as the base
Microprocessor	A type of integrated circuit that contains the entire central processing unit of a computer on a single chip
MODEM	(M Odulator- D EModulator) – An electronic device that converts electronic signals into sound waves, and sound waves into electronic signals, used to transmit information between computers by the use of ordinary telephone lines; usually called a modem.
OSI	(O pen S ystems I nterconnection) – An industry effort, attempting to get everyone to agree to common network standards to provide multi-vendor interoperability.
Program	An organized system of instructions and data interpreted to perform various tasks
Punch Card	A piece of stiff paper that contains digital information represented by the presence or absence of holes in predefined positions
RAID	(R edundant A ccess of I ndependent D isks) – A storage method that uses several small hard disks in parallel to do the job of a larger disk
Record Server	Information stored on magnetic tape or disk An application or device that performs services for connected clients as part of client-server architecture
SMTP	(S imple M ail T ransfer P rotocol) – A TCP/IP protocol used in sending & receiving e-mail but is limited in its ability to queue messages at the receiving end, it is usually used with one of two other protocols that let the user save messages in a server mailbox and download them periodically from the server.
Stepped Reckoner	A four-function (addition, subtraction, multiplication & division calculator
TCP/IP	(T ransmission C ontrol P rotocol / I nternet P rotocol) – A protocol for communication between computers, used as a standard for transmitting data over networks and as the basis for standard Internet protocols.
Teletype	An electro-mechanical typewriter
TRE:	(T elecommunications R esearch E stablishment) – Navigational beam Technology used to hamper the enemy's ability to do pinpoint night bombing raids
UNIVAC	(U NIVersal A utomatic C omputer) – the 1 st commercial computer made in the United States
Vacuum Tubes	A device that computes and performs high-speed math

= A total of 40 vocabulary words & acronyms