

A History of the Computer in Table Format

DATE	COMPUTER HISTORY	INTERNET HISTORY	BUSINESS HISTORY	WORLD EVENTS
------	------------------	------------------	------------------	--------------

3000 BC	The abacus is invented in Babylonia			The Tower of Babel is built Native Americans invent popcorn
80 AD	The Antikythera Device, a bronze mechanical lunar month calculator, is constructed in Greece			The wedding cake is invented in Rome. Instead of being eaten, it is thrown at the bride to insure fertility.
1517				Coffee, without which little progress would have been made in the computer sciences, is introduced in Europe
1600				Doughnuts are invented in Holland. They don't invent the hole until 1850
1620				Pilgrims establish a colony at Plymouth Rock.
1622	William Oughtred invents the slide rule. This first one was circular.			James I is King of England, gets his very own version of the Bible. Descartes thinks, therefore he is.
1623	Wilhelm Schickard designs the first known mechanical calculator, the "Calculating Clock" to multiply large numbers.			Bernini completes his sculpture "David"
1633				Galileo is tried by the Inquisition for his belief in a heliocentric solar system. The Pope doesn't admit Galileo was right until 1989
1642	Blaise Pascal invents an adding machine which he calls the Pascaline. It could perform addition and subtraction, but it was too expensive to be practical and only Pascal could keep it working		Income and property tax introduced in England	Rembrandt paints The Night Watch Galileo dies Isaac Newton born
1666	Samuel Morland builds a mechanical calculator that will add and subtract			The Great Fire of London Charles II introduces waistcoats,

A History of the Computer in Table Format

DATE	COMPUTER HISTORY	INTERNET HISTORY	BUSINESS HISTORY	WORLD EVENTS
1811				becoming destroyed by the fire that the people resist. threatens their jobs
1670				The tin can is invented in England. British clockmaker William Clement invents the minute hand for clocks.
1620	Gotfried Leibniz, the produced black on the invention of Pascal's, uses a stopped cylindrical gears marked and is called Pascal's calculator. It will both add and multiply			French explorers Marquette and Joliet reach the headwaters of the Mississippi River
1622	Charles Babbage begins work on the Difference Engine			London's Sunday Times is founded Schubert fails to finish his
1752				Benjamin Franklin conducts his experiments with lightning
1829	The first typewriter is patented by William Austin Burt. It's slow and clumsy, but it's the first writing machine.			First electric telegraph is invented The electric lamp is invented The sandwich is invented
1772				Graham Crackers are invented by Robert Priestly Joseph Priestly discovers Nitrous Oxide
1831	The telegraph is invented			
1774	Phillip Matthus Hahn builds and sells a small			
1832	Babbage completes machine which are called Difference Engine			
1834	Babbage begins work on the Analytical Engine			America declares its independence from Britain last year. Big hassle follows.
1837				Victoria is crowned Queen of England.
1777	The third Earl of Stanhope invents a multiplying calculator			Louis Jacques Mandé Daguerre invents the daguerrotype
1803-4	Joseph Marie Jacquard invents an automated loom which uses punched cards to reproduce complex patterns.			Napoleon is proclaimed emperor of France and everything else.
1838		Samuel Morse demonstrates the principle of the telegraph		Johann Stauss born US makes Louisiana Purchase
1840	Lord Byron's daughter, Ada, Countess of Lovelace, suggests to Babbage that he use			Rayon, Raisin and Monocled born in America

A History of the Computer in Table Format

DATE	COMPUTER HISTORY	INTERNET HISTORY	BUSINESS HISTORY	WORLD EVENTS
	the binary system. She writes programs for his analytical engine, becoming the world's first programmer			
1843	Ada translates Luigi Menabrea's theories of the analytical engine and adds her own commentary			
1844		Morse sends the first telegraphic message from Washington to Baltimore.		First use of Nitrous Oxide in dentistry
1848				California gold rush begins.
1853	Scheutz invents the first printing calculator			Franklin Pierce inaugurated as 14th president of the US Samuel Colt introduces the first revolver The hypodermic syringe is used for the first time Potato chips are invented
1850's	George Boole develops Boolean Logic which will one day become the basis for computer logic.			
1856		The first Atlantic cable is laid between the US and Europe. It only works for a few days before breaking, but by 1866 a successful cable is laid and will carry international communications for over 100 years		Sigmund Freud is born Sir Henry Bessemer introduces his converter for making steel
1858				Cocaine is first isolated
1861		A trans-continental telegraph line connects the Atlantic and Pacific coasts		The Martini is invented in San Francisco Also in San Francisco, Levi Strauss begins selling denim jeans.

A History of the Computer in Table Format

DATE	COMPUTER HISTORY	INTERNET HISTORY	BUSINESS HISTORY	WORLD EVENTS
1899	Magnetic recording is invented.		NEC Corporation incorporates in Japan as Nippon Electric Company Ltd.	The Civil War is designed for medical purposes
1862				Richard Gatling invents the machine gun
1865				Bad Night for Ford's Venture: "Aside from Dogs, Meslinwood, how did you enjoy the play" is invented
1876	Hollerith starts his own company, the Tabulating Machine Company, to market his data processing machines.	Marconi sends the first transatlantic telegraph message		President McKinley assassinated.
1882	William S. Burroughs quits his job as a bank clerk and sets out to invent a reliable adding machine.			The US railroad boom begins. Over 70,000 miles of tracks are laid in first ten years.
1903				the first aerial flight
1884				Nicola Tesla invents the electric motor.
1906	William DeForest invents the vacuum tube		Xerox corporation is founded. It is first known as the Haloid Co. (becomes Xerox in 1961)	Rayon, the first synthetic fabric, is invented
1886				great San Francisco earthquake shakes things up. Coca Cola is invented
1890	Dr. Herman Hollerith introduces the first electro-mechanical punched-card data processing machine. It is used to compile information from the 1890 US census.			Rubber gloves are used for the first time in surgery
1908				Ford produces the Model T
1909				The first baseball cards are issued
1911			Hollerith's company merges with two other companies to become CTR, the Calculating, Tabulating and Recording Company. Why should we care? Because in 1924...(go on, look ahead)	the first plastic bottle is invented by Leo Bakeland in England
1892	Burroughs produces the first adding machine with a printer			MacLure Duchamp paints in "Huddesford" the Skier polo players collars from flapping
1894				Edvard Munch paints "The Scream" CrackerJack is invented
1894				The first Hershey Bar is sold
1894				The first pizzeria begins in New York City

A History of the Computer in Table Format

DATE	COMPUTER HISTORY	INTERNET HISTORY	BUSINESS HISTORY	WORLD EVENTS
1936	Vannevar Bush builds the differential analyzer at M.I.T.	Picture telegraphy service begins between Britain and Germany		Albert Einstein publishes his Theory of Relativity
1917 1933	Aberdeen Proving Grounds begins computing ballistics tables			Czar Nicholas abdicates and is overthrown Spencer introduces the pinkie to the world U.S. Rehabilitation Administration is established KedsaCoste launches shirts with little alligators on the pockets
1919	Two American physicists, Eccles and Jordan, invent the flip-flop circuit which will be the basis of digital computers			John Dillinger is shot and killed by FBI
1934	The Moos School differential analyzer is completed.			Bonnie Parker and Clyde Barrow are shot and killed by Texas Rangers Drew Perry (Duke) is shot and killed by federal agents Men finally get the polio vaccine Charles "Burr" Park is born
1920				Charles Lindbergh's son is killed in a plane crash Kleenex is invented
1924			Thomas J. Watson, President of CTR, changes its name to IBM	
1935	IBM introduces the electric typewriter			
1926	Konrad Zuse applies for a patent on his mechanical memory			First Johnstown flood demonstration of television
1928	Alan Turing publishes "On Computable Numbers" which is the first theoretical work on computers IBM develops the 180 column punched card used for the next 50 years Teletypewriters and teleprinters come into widespread use in Britain, Germany and the US		Motorola incorporates as the Golvin Manufacturing Corporation	George V of England is succeeded by his son, Edward VIII The first scheduled television broadcasts Amelia Earhart is the first woman to fly across the Atlantic Golden Gate Bridge opens The first talking motion picture is released Earhart is lost somewhere over the Pacific The first Mickey Mouse cartoon is invented in Germany
1937	George Stibitz in Britain demonstrates the feasibility of mechanizing binary math			The stock market crashes and the Great Depression begins Plastic is invented The "M" massacre in Chicago
1929				

A History of the Computer in Table Format

DATE	COMPUTER HISTORY	INTERNET HISTORY	BUSINESS HISTORY	WORLD EVENTS
1938	Konrad Zuse completes his Z1 calculating machine		William Hewlett and David Packard start Hewlett-Packard in a garage in Palo Alto, CA, setting a tradition which was later followed by two guys named Steve who built a computer and called it an Apple.	Ballpoint pen invented
1939	John Atanasoff begins work on his ABC computer Howard Aiken begins work on the Harvard Mark 1 with funding from IBM			Nylon stockings first appear Mr. Hitler stirs up trouble in Europe
1940	Zuse introduces his Z1, the first programmable calculating machine to use the binary system. It is used to solve complex engineering equations Bell Labs' George Stibitz and Samuel Williams complete the Complex Number Computer, later known as the Bell Labs Model 1. Stibitz later demonstrates the Model 1 at Dartmouth College with a terminal in New Hampshire and the Model 1 in New York			First successful helicopter flight FDR re-elected for a third term War breaks out in Europe M&Ms are invented
1941	Zuse completes his Z3, the first program-controlled electromechanical digital computer. In Britain, Alan Turing, M.H.A. Newman and Tommy Flowers complete work on the Colossus, the first all-electronic calculating machine. It is used during WWII to break German codes.			The US declares war on Germany and Italy The Japanese attack Pearl Harbor, and the US declares war on Japan Robert Arnold is born
1942	John Mauchly and J.Presper Eckert propose a digital electronic version of Vannevar Bush's differential analyzer.			487 people die in a fire at the Coconut Grove nightclub in Boston The US Government begins to move Japanese-Americans into

A History of the Computer in Table Format

DATE	COMPUTER HISTORY	INTERNET HISTORY	BUSINESS HISTORY	WORLD EVENTS
1947	The transistor is invented by William Shockley, John Bardeen and Walter Brattain at Bell Labs	AT & T inaugurates the first microwave relay station for long distance telephone calls. This eliminates the need for long-distance trunk lines.	ACM founded Hewlett Packard is founded	Stings of flying saucers first reported in the US Jackie Robinson is the first black player on Major League baseball A US aircraft first breaks the sound barrier Edwin Land invents the Polaroid camera Epoxy glue is invented Leo Fender introduces the Telecaster electric guitar
1943	Howard Aiken and staff at IBM's Endicott Plant complete the Harvard Mark II, the first digital sequence-controlled computer. The ENIAC is moved to Aberdeen Proving Grounds government funds Mauchly and Eckert and work begins on the ENIAC (Electronic Numerical Integrator and Calculator) at Cambridge University In Britain, the Colossus computer is completed and set to work breaking German codes			
1948	Project Whetstone Mark II is a digital simulator, begun in 1947. The SSEC, the Selective Sequence Electronic Calculator		ECC becomes the Eckert-Mauchly Computer Corporation	Harry S. Truman elected president The LP record is invented The first McDonald's opens
1944	Shackelford, Bessen and ENIAC plant the US government extends funding to cover research on the EDVAC (Electronic Discrete Variable Computer), a stored program computer.		They receive a contract from the US Census Bureau to develop the UNIVAC computer	
1949	The EDVAC is completed designed and built by Eckert & Mauchly company completes the EDVAC computer for Northrup Aviation	Norbert Wiener coins the term Cybernetics for the science of communication and control in animals and machines.		Israel admitted to the UN Arthur Miller wins Pulitzer prize for "Death of a Salesman"
1945	An Wang develops magnetic core memory The ENIAC is decommissioned The first computer "bug" is found in the Harvard Mark II The first commercial computer is developed by General Electric (General Electric Electric Office), as a result of a contract with the US Army The first computer is published in the Atlantic Monthly			Chang Kai-Shek resigns as President of China and goes to Formosa which becomes Taiwan on Billy Smith and Nagasaki, Japan. Japan surrenders Tupperware, the first commercial product made of polyethylene, is introduced FDR dies; Truman becomes President of the US "The Martian Chronicles" published
1950	Mauchly completes the ACE, considered by many to be the first programmable digital computer		The Eckert-Mauchly Computer Corporation is founded	
1946	The public gets its first glimpse of the ENIAC in Philadelphia on Valentines Day Herman Goldstein's "Computing machine intelligence" is published Assembly language developed		Moore school and start the Electronic Control Company	The Korean War begins

A History of the Computer in Table Format

DATE	COMPUTER HISTORY	INTERNET HISTORY	BUSINESS HISTORY	WORLD EVENTS
	<p>Other computers of 1950: UNIVAC 1101 ADVIAC IBM 607 SEAC (National Bureau of Standards)</p>			
1951	<p>William Shockley invents the junction transistor. Reverse-engineered alien technology from Roswell? Inquiring minds want to know. The first UNIVAC 1 computer, developed under the leadership of Grace Murray Hopper, is delivered to the US Census Bureau Jay Forrester files a patent for matrix core memory. The Whirlwind computer begins operations at M.I.T IEEE Computer Society founded A British catering firm, Lyons & Company, develops the first business computer, the Lyons Electronic Office (LEO) , based on research which they funded at Cambridge University. David Caminer becomes the world's first corporate systems analyst. Other Computers of 1951: Fairchild Computer General Electric 100 ERMA NBS SWAC (Sealed With A Kiss?) Burroughs Lab Calculator</p>			<p>John Huston's "African Queen" is released Electric power first produced from atomic energy</p>
1952	<p>Jay Forester develops magnetic memory at M.I.T. The EDVAC (Electronic Discrete Variable Automatic Computer) is completed at Moore School by Mauchly, Eckert and Von Neumann Grace Murray Hopper develops A-O, the first program compiler</p>		<p>A complaint is filed against IBM, alleging monopolistic practices in its computer business, in violation of the Sherman Act.</p>	<p>Elizabeth II becomes Queen of England</p>

A History of the Computer in Table Format

DATE	COMPUTER HISTORY	INTERNET HISTORY	BUSINESS HISTORY	WORLD EVENTS
1954	<p>Sudoplatov develops a circuit that predicts the outcome of the US presidential election, being the first computer to begin to do commercial generation of data.</p> <p>Chlorine computer of 1954</p> <p>First electronic data center at the University of Pennsylvania</p> <p>UNIVAC (Rand)</p> <p>EDSAC memory module is added to the EDSAC</p> <p>CRAC (Bell 1952)</p> <p>ORACLE (Bell 1952)</p> <p>EDSAC</p> <p>EDSAC (Data Definition)</p> <p>MODAC (1954)</p> <p>WISC (1954)</p> <p>Harvard Mark IV</p> <p>Elcom 100</p>			<p>The Nautilus, the first nuclear-powered submarine</p> <p>The US Supreme Court rules that segregation violates the 14th Amendment</p> <p>TV Dinners are introduced</p>
1955	<p>The ENIAC computer is decommissioned</p> <p>UNIVAC 100</p> <p>UNIVAC computers of 1955:</p> <p>Monorobot III</p>	The first optical fibers are invented	William Shockley founds Shockley Semiconductor in Palo Alto, California	<p>Atomically generated power first used (Schnectady, NY)</p> <p>Rock & Roll! Elvis Presley releases Heartbreak Hotel</p>
1953	<p>IBM 702</p> <p>UNIVAC begins to market the UNIVAC</p> <p>UNIVAC</p> <p>The IBM 1650, aka the Magnetic Drum</p> <p>UNIVACs introduced. It is the first mass-produced computer</p> <p>UNIVACs of 1953:</p> <p>UNIVAC II</p> <p>UNIVAC II</p> <p>UNIVAC II</p>			<p>Mississippi inaugurates the first drive-in movie theater</p> <p>Mississippi refuses to sit at the back of the bus</p> <p>The first electronic music synthesizer is built</p> <p>Velcro is developed</p> <p>Playboy magazine is launched</p>
1956	<p>IBM 604</p> <p>IBM 604 disks the first hard drive. It contains fifty 2.5 inch disks, has a capacity of 5 MB and costs over \$1,000,000</p> <p>The Nobel Prize in physics is awarded to John Bardeen, Walter Brattain, and William Shockley for their work on the transistor.</p> <p>The first transistorized computer, the TX-0 (Transistorized Experimental Computer), is completed at MIT</p>		U.S. District Court makes final judgement on the complaint against IBM's monopolistic practices. A "consent decree" is signed by IBM, which limits how they conduct business with regard to "electronic data processing"	<p>Grace Kelly marries Prince Ranier</p> <p>First battery-powered wristwatches</p> <p>Elvis Presley records Hound Dog</p>

A History of the Computer in Table Format

DATE	COMPUTER HISTORY	INTERNET HISTORY	BUSINESS HISTORY	WORLD EVENTS
			machines". Thomas J. Watson, the founder of IBM dies	
1957	<p>IBM introduces RAMAC, a memory storage device based on rotating disks. It is the first hard disk storage.</p> <p>The FORTRAN programming language is developed by John Backus, an engineer at IBM.</p> <p>The Atlas Guidance Computer, one of the first transistor computers, is used to control the launch of the Atlas missile.</p> <p>The Musasino-1 computer is developed by Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Company. It is based on the principles of parametric excitation developed by Eiji Goto in 1954. A command in Basic programming will later be named after him.</p>	<p>In response to Russia's successful launching of Sputnik, President Eisenhower calls for the formation of ARPA, the Advanced Research Projects Agency, which brings together some of America's most brilliant scientists and engineers. In only 18 months, America launches its own satellite, the first of many which will establish a world-wide communications network</p>	<p>Digital Equipment Corporation is founded by Kenneth Olsen</p> <p>A group of eight engineers, including Gordon Moore and Robert Noyce, leave Shockley Semiconductor to form Fairchild Semiconductors.</p> <p>Control Data is incorporated</p>	<p>The desegregation crisis in Little Rock, Arkansas</p> <p>Stereo recording is introduced</p> <p>Sony introduces the transistor radio</p>
1958	<p>Commercial transistor computers make their first appearance</p> <p>The UNIVAC Solid State 80 and the Philco S-2000 are introduced, beginning the second generation of electronic computers</p> <p>The ALGOL 58 programming language is developed</p> <p>Jack StClair Kilby and Robert Noyce of Texas Instruments develop the first integrated circuit (IC) or chip, which is a collection of miniature transistors</p>	<p>Bell Labs develops the modem which enables binary data to be transmitted over telephone lines</p>		<p>Robert Arnold graduates from high school</p> <p>NASA is established</p> <p>Stereophonic recordings are commercially available</p> <p>The Chipmunk Song and The Flying Purple People Eater are big hits</p> <p>The European Common Market comes into being</p> <p>The Boeing 707, the first commercial jet airliner, is introduced</p> <p>The first Pizza Hut opens</p>
1959	<p>This year marks the beginning of the second generation of computers - those which use transistors rather than tubes</p> <p>IBM announces the IBM 1401 computer</p> <p>RCA introduces the 501 computer. It is supplied with the new COBOL (COmmon</p>			<p>Sony introduces the first transistorized television set</p>

A History of the Computer in Table Format

DATE	COMPUTER HISTORY	INTERNET HISTORY	BUSINESS HISTORY	WORLD EVENTS
1961	<p>Intel releases the (8008) microprocessor, the first integrated circuit.</p> <p>The Fairchild Semiconductor develops a way for both computers to share data and the Texas Instruments obtains a patent for the independent data bus by George Geiger (IBM) and the Semiconductor Industry Association (SIA) introduces the 7000 microprocessor, which is faster than the previous production of 704.</p> <p>The transistor is developed and power is on.</p>			Yuri Gagarin becomes the first human in outer space
1962	<p>Robert Noyce of Fairchild builds an integrated circuit based on a transistor system called MOSFETs.</p> <p>John McCarthy develops the program and page editor.</p> <p>IBM introduces the first magnetic disk storage for the IBM 7090.</p> <p>The first microprocessor is developed by Intel.</p> <p>General Electric introduces the GE 6000 computer as a mainframe computer.</p> <p>Joseph Weizenbaum develops Eliza, a computer program that simulates the responses of a psychiatrist.</p>	<p>Dr. J.C.R. Licklider is appointed to lead ARPA and given the mission to develop military uses of computer technology.</p> <p>Paul Baran of RAND publishes "On Distributed Communications Networks" - the basic concept of packet-switching networks, a system that prevents any single outage point from halting communication.</p> <p>The Telstar communications satellite is launched and relays the first transatlantic television broadcast.</p>	H.Ross Perot starts Electronic Data Systems which becomes the world's largest computer service bureau.	Diet sodas are introduced John Glenn is the first American to orbit the earth
1960	IBM introduces the IBM 360, developed by Gene Amdahl	Paul Baran of RAND develops the packet-switching principle for data communication	IBM develops the first mass-production facility for transistors	The U.S. Congress passes the Civil Rights Act.
1963	<p>Digital Equipment Corporation (DEC) introduces the PDP-7 minicomputer at the unheard-of low price of \$20,000.</p> <p>The Algol 60 programming language is developed.</p> <p>Remington Rand introduces the Livermore Advanced Research Computer (LARC) for Douglas Englebart's development of the mouse.</p>		Digital Equipment sells its first minicomputer, to Atomic Energy of Canada	<p>The first felt-tip pen is marketed.</p> <p>President Kennedy is assassinated.</p> <p>First demonstration of home video recorder.</p> <p>Push-button telephones are introduced.</p> <p>The Beatles have their first US hit: She Loves You.</p> <p>Valentina V. Tereshkova becomes the first woman in outer space.</p>
1964	Douglas Engelbart's development of the mouse. <p>Carden Moore suggests that integrated</p>	AT&T demonstrates the picturephone at the New York World's Fair		Boeing introduces the 727 Robert Moog introduces the Moog Synthesizer

A History of the Computer in Table Format

DATE	COMPUTER HISTORY	INTERNET HISTORY	BUSINESS HISTORY	WORLD EVENTS
	<p>circuits would double in complexity every year. This later becomes known as Moore's Law.</p> <p>The programming language, Basic (Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code), is developed by John Kemeny and Thomas Kurtz at Dartmouth College</p> <p>IBM's SABRE airline reservation system is implemented</p> <p>Control Data Corporation introduces the first supercomputer, the CDC6600, developed by Seymour Cray.</p> <p>First fully automated, computer-controlled factory is inaugurated by Sara Lee</p>			
1965	<p>DEC introduces the PDP-8, the first mini-computer. It is priced at the then-unheard of bargain price of US\$18,500</p>			<p>First manned spaceflight in the Gemini spacecraft</p>
1966	<p>Steven Gray founds the Amateur Computer Society, and begins publishing the ACS Newsletter. This is considered by some to be the birthdate of personal computing</p> <p>IBM introduces the first disk storage system, the IBM RAMAC 305. It holds 5 MB of data on 50 2-foot wide platters.</p>			<p>Hallie Arnold born</p>
1967	<p>The change from magnetic core memory to semiconductor memory begins</p> <p>The LOGO programming language is developed</p> <p>IBM develops the first floppy disk</p> <p>Jack Kilby, John Merryman and James VanTassel develop the first four-function hand-held calculator</p>	<p>A plan for a packet-switching network is presented at the ACM Symposium on Operating Principles</p>		<p>Niko Coucouvanis born</p>
1968	<p>Douglas Engelbart, of the Stanford Research Institute, demonstrates his system of keyboard, keypad, mouse, and windows at the Joint Computer Conference in San</p>	<p>Andy Grove, Gordon Moore and Robert Noyce start a little company called Intel</p>	<p>IBM first starts selling its software separately, beginning the software industry</p>	<p>Martin Luther King is assassinated Robert Kennedy is assassinated 2001: A Space Odyssey is released</p>

A History of the Computer in Table Format

DATE	COMPUTER HISTORY	INTERNET HISTORY	BUSINESS HISTORY	WORLD EVENTS
	<p>San Francisco</p>		<p>Robert Noyce and Gordon Moore leave Fairchild and found Intel Corporation Ed Roberts and Forest Mims found Micro Instrumentation Telemetry Systems (MITS)</p>	
<p>1969</p>	<p>Dennis Ritchie and Kenneth Thompson begin work on the UNIX operating system at Bell Labs Intel announces a 1 KB RAM chip, which has a significantly larger capacity than any previously produced memory chip. William Gates and Paul Allen, calling themselves the "Lakeside Programming Group" sign an agreement with Computer Center Corporation to report bugs in PDP-10 software, in exchange for computer time. At Xerox's research facility in Webster, New York, Gary Starkweather demonstrates the use of a laser beam with the xerography process to create a laser printer</p>	<p>Researchers at UCLA proposed to ARPA that they organize a Network Measurement Center to explore the possibilities of networked computers. ARPA-Net, the forerunner of the Internet, is established by the US Department of Defence. A primitive network was established between UCLA (Xerox DSS7), Stanford Research Institute (NIC-SDS940), UC Santa Barbara (IBM 360/75), and the University of Utah (DEC PDP-10) in Salt Lake City. By the end of the summer they were ready to see if something typed on a computer at UCLA would appear on the computer at SRI. They began by typing "login". Did it work? Well, they got as far as a "g" before the system crashed, but it was a start.</p>	<p>Advanced Micro Devices Incorporated is founded by Jerry Sanders and seven others from Fairchild Microsystems International is incorporated to manufacture microchips. The company was formerly known as the Advanced Devices Centre of Northern Electric and Manufacturing Company (Canada).</p>	<p>Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin become the first humans to walk on the Moon Charlie Manson and friends get a little wild. Woodstock</p>
<p>1970</p>	<p>Bell Labs introduces UNIX The first Automatic Teller Machine (ATM) is installed Gilbert Hyatt files the first basic patent on the microprocessor The floppy disk is introduced. The daisywheel printer is introduced</p>	<p>ALOHAnet is developed by Norman Abrahamson at the University of Hawaii ARPANET hosts start using Network Control Protocol (NCP).</p>	<p>Xerox opens the Palo Alto Research Center (PARC)</p>	<p>Boeing introduces the 747</p>
<p>1971</p>	<p>The first mass-produced microprocessor, the</p>	<p>ARPANET has expanded to 15</p>		

A History of the Computer in Table Format

DATE	COMPUTER HISTORY	INTERNET HISTORY	BUSINESS HISTORY	WORLD EVENTS
	<p>Intel 4004 processor, developed by Ted Hoff, is introduced. It can process four bits of data simultaneously at a rate 60,000 instructions per second and has its own arithmetic logic unit</p> <p>Nolan Bushnell invents the videogame "Pong". It is wildly popular and makes him, in addition to a lot of money, the father of videogames,</p> <p>The Kenback Corporation releases the Kenback-1, the first microcomputer kit, designed by John V. Blankenbaker.</p> <p>Intel creates the 1103 chip, the first generally available DRAM memory chip</p> <p>Nicklaus Wirth develops PASCAL, a structured programming language</p> <p>The programming language FORTH is developed</p> <p>Texas Instruments produces the first pocket calculator</p>	<p>nodes (23 hosts): UCLA, SRI, UCSB, U of Utah, BBN, MIT, RAND, SDC, Harvard, Lincoln Lab, Stanford, UIU(C), CWRU, CMU, NASA/Ames</p> <p>To encourage further development of the ARPANET, Larry Roberts asks Bob Kahn of BBN to put together a public demonstration.</p>		
1972	<p>The Intel 8008 processor is introduced</p> <p>The C programming language is developed at Bell Labs by Dennis Ritchie. It is called C because the previous version was called B. Real creative guys, those programmers...</p> <p>Hand-held calculators become popular, rendering the slide rule instantly obsolete.</p> <p>Xerox Parc's Learning Research Group develops the Smalltalk programming language.</p> <p>Alain Colmerauer develops the Prolog language at University of Marseilles</p> <p>DEC introduces the PDP 11/45</p> <p>Wang introduces a word processing system</p> <p>Liquid-crystal displays are introduced</p>	<p>Bob Kahn demonstrates ARPANET in the basement the Washington (DC) Hilton Hotel by networking 40 computers at universities and research centers around the country. The technicians from AT&T don't think it would work, let alone be of interest to anyone other than a handful of computer scientists and techno-dweebs, but event was a great success and triggered more intensive development of the idea of hooking a bunch of computers together.</p> <p>The InterNetworking Working Group (INWG) is created to address the need for establishing standardized, agreed upon</p>	<p>Flush with the success of "Pong", Nolan Bushnell founds Atart. He is later responsible for founding Chuck E. Cheese pizza.</p>	

A History of the Computer in Table Format

DATE	COMPUTER HISTORY	INTERNET HISTORY	BUSINESS HISTORY	WORLD EVENTS
		<p>protocols. The group is chaired by Internet pioneer Vinton Cerf. Ray Tomlinson of BBN invents an email program to send messages across a distributed network. Ray is also noted in Internet history as the man who decided to use the @ symbol in email addresses.</p>		
1973	<p>Steve Wozniak begins to build "Blue Boxes", tone generators to make free long-distance calls, and sells them in his dorm at Berkeley Xerox Parc develops an experimental computer called Alto that uses Douglas Englebart's new mouse and features a Graphical User Interface. Unfortunately, they see no future in the personal computer. Alan Kay also develops a forerunner of the PC that he calls an "office computer". A federal judge invalidates Eckert and Mauchly's ENIAC patent and recognizes John V. Atanasoff as the inventor of the modern electronic computer.</p>	<p>England and Norway make the first international connections to the ARPANET. Bob Metcalfe, a Harvard University student, outlines the idea of Ethernet in his doctoral thesis.</p>		
1974	<p>The Intel 8080 processor is introduced - it becomes the basis for the first personal computers Steven Jobs and Stephen Wozniak start building computers in the Jobs' family garage. An article in Radio Electronics provides plans for building a "personal minicomputer" called the Mark 8. A chess-playing computer has its first match in Stockholm</p>	<p>Vint Cerf and Bob Kahn publish "A Protocol for Packet Network Internetworking" which specified in detail the design of a Transmission Control Program (TCP). BBN opens Telenet, a commercial version of ARPANET</p>		Gerald Ford is elected president
1975	Ed Roberts, considered the father of the personal computer, designs the Altair 8800.			"Lite" beer is introduced

A History of the Computer in Table Format

DATE	COMPUTER HISTORY	INTERNET HISTORY	BUSINESS HISTORY	WORLD EVENTS
	<p>It is produced by Micro Instrumentation and Telemetry Systems (MITS). Introduced in Popular Electronics magazine as a kit for \$397, it becomes an overnight success.</p> <p>Two young hacker geeks, William Gates and Paul Allen offer to build a BASIC compiler for MITS. This is the start of what will become Microsoft</p> <p>Two other young hacker geeks, Steven Jobs and Stephen Wozniac build a computer in Steve's parents garage. They call it the Apple.</p> <p>The first PC, the Altair 8800, is introduced in kit form and is featured in an article in Popular Electronics magazine. The response for orders is unexpectedly overwhelming.</p> <p>The Zilog Z-80 computer is introduced. It has 8500 transistors and a clock speed of 2.5 MMz</p> <p>MOS Technologies introduces the 6502 processor, selling for around \$25. Jobs and Wozniac use it in the Apple II. It will later be used in the Commodore PET, Commodore 64 and early Atari computers.</p> <p>IBM introduces the first laser printer</p> <p>Fredrick Brooks publishes the theory that adding more people to a project which is late only makes it later.</p> <p>The second personal computer, the IMSAI is introduced. Like the Altair, it lacks both keyboard and monitor and information is entered by switches. Unlike the Altair, it is targeted at businesses rather than hobbyists. The price for the kit is \$450.</p>			
1976	<p>The CRAY 1 supercomputer is introduced</p> <p>The next entry into the personal computer market is the SOL, named after the Editor of</p>	<p>UUCP (Unix-to-Unix CoPy) developed at AT&T Bell Labs and distributed with UNIX one year later.</p>	<p>Jobs and Wozniac start Apple Computer</p> <p>Gary Killdall founds Digital Research</p>	

A History of the Computer in Table Format

DATE	COMPUTER HISTORY	INTERNET HISTORY	BUSINESS HISTORY	WORLD EVENTS
	<p>Popular Electronics magazine. Gary Killdall starts Digital Research and introduces the CP/M operating system. IBM develops the ink jet printer. Steven Jobs and Stephen Wozniak design and build the first Apple computers, the Apple 1, in the Jobs' family garage. It's not much more than a circuit board in a wooden box, but they build and sell 200 of them through Paul Terrell's Byte Shop. The price? \$666.66 Stan Veit opens the Computer Mart of New York, the second computer store in the world.</p>			
1977	<p>The Apple II computer is introduced at a trade show The TRS-80 and Commodore computers are introduced at the same show</p>	<p>The University of Wisconsin creates THEORYNET, a system which provided electronic mail to over 100 computer science researchers. First fiber-optic telephone system is tested in Chicago</p>	<p>Bill Gates and Paul Allen found Microsoft in Albuquerque, New Mexico.</p>	
1978	<p>The DEC VAX 11/780 computer is introduced The concept of "office automation" is introduced with the WANG VS minicomputer system Intel introduces the 8086 chip with 29,000 transistors. Shortly after, they introduce the 8088 chip Dan Bricklin and Bob Frankston write VisiCalc, the first electronic spreadsheet The Wordstar word processing program is introduced for use on CP/M systems. It is later modified to run on DOS systems.</p>			<p>Halloween is released</p>
1979	<p>Don Bricklin and Bob Franston develop VisiCalc, the first electronic spreadsheet program.</p>	<p>USENET was established using UUCP between Duke University and the University of North Carolina</p>		<p>Sony introduces the Walkman</p>

A History of the Computer in Table Format

DATE	COMPUTER HISTORY	INTERNET HISTORY	BUSINESS HISTORY	WORLD EVENTS
	<p>Motorola introduces the 68000 chip which will be used in Macintosh computers Cellular telephones are first tested in Japan and Chicago</p>	<p>by Tom Truscott and Steve Bellovin. The first MUD (Multi-User Dungeon), MUD1, is created by Richard Bartle and Roy Trubshaw at the University of Essex so that geeks and dweebs can play Dungeons and Dragons on networked computers. ARPA establishes the Internet Configuration Control Board (ICCB) SF-LOVERS mailing list is begun so that Sci-Fi fans can discuss imaginary topics of great significance.</p>		
1980	<p>IBM hires Microsoft to develop an operating system for their proposed personal computer. Gates and company develop MS-DOS and take the first steps on their way to obscene riches. By the end of the year, over 120,000 Apple computers have been sold. The ADA programming language, named after Ada Byron, Lady Lovelace, is developed by the US Department of Defense.</p> <p>Osborne introduces the first "portable" computer, the Osborne 1. It weighs 24 pounds and is the size of a suitcase.</p>	<p>The concept of a mailing list "digest" (a mailing list where messages are bundled together) was created. Moderated mailing lists make their first appearance. MUDs spread and become popular with college students, sci-fi fans and other geeks.</p>		
1981	<p>IBM introduces their personal computer using an operating system developed by the fledgling Microsoft Corporation The first successful portable computer, The Osborne 1, is introduced The price of technology is dropping. 256k of RAM can be had for only \$1100, and a 5 MB</p>	<p>BITNET, the "Because Its Time NETwork" is started as a cooperative network at the City University of New York, with first the connection to Yale. It provides electronic mail and listserv servers to distribute information. unlike</p>		<p>Raiders of the Lost Ark is released First flight of the space shuttle Columbia</p>

A History of the Computer in Table Format

DATE	COMPUTER HISTORY	INTERNET HISTORY	BUSINESS HISTORY	WORLD EVENTS
	<p>hard disk costs \$3000. 300 MB hard disks start at about \$15,000</p> <p>Apple introduces the ill-fated Lisa computer which lists for nearly \$10,000</p> <p>Intel introduces the 80286 chip with six times the computing power of the 8086</p> <p>Xerox introduces a commercial version of their experimental Alto computer. It is called the Xerox Star.</p> <p>Computer chips are first installed in automobiles</p>	<p>USENET, where client s/w is needed, electronic mail is the only tool necessary.</p> <p>CSNET (Computer Science Network) is built by UCAR and BBN with seed money from NSF to provide networking services, particularly email, to university scientists who have no access to ARPANET. CSNET later becomes known as the Computer and Science Network.</p> <p>Minitel (Teletel) is deployed across France by French Telecom.</p> <p>CPSR (Computer Professionals for Social Responsibility) founded by ðððððððð at ðððððððððð</p> <p>CERN, the European equivalent of ARPA, makes its presense felt in the not-yet-born Internet</p>		
1982	<p>Sony announces the Compact Disk</p> <p>Mitchell Kapor designs Lotus 1-2-3</p> <p>The first IBM PC "clone" is produced by Columbia Dara Products.</p> <p>Compaq introduces its PC "clone"</p> <p>John Warnock develops PostScript</p> <p>Two Cray-1 computers are linked together in parallel and prove to be three times as fast as a single Cray-1. This new supercomputer is called the Cray X-MP.</p>	<p>DCA and ARPA establishes the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) and Internet Protocol (IP), as the protocol suite, commonly known as TCP/IP, for ARPANET.- This leads to one of the first definitions of an "internet" as a connected set of networks, specifically those using TCP/IP, and "Internet" as connected TCP/IP internets.</p> <p>The Department of Defense declares TCP/IP suite to be the standard for DoD.</p> <p>EUnet (European UNIX Network) is created by EUUG to provide email and USENET services.</p> <p>Those dopey little smileys :-) are first used in emails.</p>	<p>Mitchell Kapor starts Lotus Development</p> <p>Osborne Computer goes out of business</p> <p>John Warnock and Charles Geschke found Adobe Systems.</p>	

A History of the Computer in Table Format

DATE	COMPUTER HISTORY	INTERNET HISTORY	BUSINESS HISTORY	WORLD EVENTS
		<p>Dots first appear in addresses, as in .arpa. The % sign appears in addresses. Commercial e-mail service begins The AT&T telephone monopoly is broken</p>		
<p>1983</p>	<p>Microsoft announces the Windows operating system, a poor imitation of Apple's graphical user interface. It will be two years before the public sees the actual product The first "laptop" computer, the TRS-80 Model 100 IBM introduces the the PC/AT Michael Dell begins building computers in his college dorm room. The Lotus 1-2-3 spreadsheet program is released for the IBM PC IBM introduces the PC-XT Apple launches the ill-fated Lisa computer.</p>	<p>The switch from NCP to TCP/IP (1 January) marks the beginning of the global Internet.</p> <p>The name server concept was developed at U of Wisconsin, so that users were no longer requiring to know the exact path to other systems.</p> <p>CSNET / ARPANET gateway put in place ARPANET is split into ARPANET and MILNET, which became integrated with the Defense Data Network created the previous year. The standard practice of having a single, large time-sharing mainframe computer connected to the Internet at each site begins to change to the connection of an entire local network. The Internet Activities Board (IAB) established, replacing the ICCB. EARN (European Academic and Research Network) is established. Its operation is very similar to the way BITNET works. FidoNet is developed by Tom Jennings. The symbol > is first used to indicate quoted material being</p>	<p>Phillipe Khan starts Borland Software Hewlett-Packard begins selling the Laser-Jet printer</p>	

A History of the Computer in Table Format

DATE	COMPUTER HISTORY	INTERNET HISTORY	BUSINESS HISTORY	WORLD EVENTS
		replied to in emails.		
1984	<p>Apple launches the Macintosh with a spectacular presentation at the 1984 Super Bowl games.</p> <p>Apple introduces its MacPaint program.</p> <p>Motorola introduces the 68020 chip for Apple computers. It features 250,000 transistors on a postage stamp sized chip.</p> <p>Microsoft releases DOS 3.0</p> <p>Commodore introduces the Amiga</p> <p>Musical Instrument Digital Interface (MIDI) standards arte developed for interfacing computers with digital music synthesizers.</p> <p>Sony and Phillips jointly introduce the CD-ROM</p> <p>The movie The Last Starfighter is released. It uses graphics and images generated by a supercomputer.</p> <p>Intel introduces its 16 bit 80286 chip which greatly expands the capabilities of PC's</p>	<p>Domain Name Server (DNS) is introduced.</p> <p>The number of Internet of hosts breaks 1,000.</p> <p>JUNET (Japan Unix Network) is established using UUCP.</p> <p>JANET (Joint Academic Network) is established in the UK using the Coloured Book protocols (not to be confused with the protocols of Zion which is another matter entirely).</p> <p>The Apple Macintosh computer makes its appearance.</p> <p>Rot13, a simple replacement code is developed to shield sensitive or smutty material from over-the-shoulder prying eyes.</p>		
1985	<p>Aldus introduces desktop publishing with its PageMaker software</p> <p>Intel introduces the 80386 or "386" chip with over 250,000 transistors</p> <p>Steve Jobs leaves Apple and starts NeXT Computer</p> <p>Microsoft finally releases the Windows operating system.</p> <p>Aldus releases Paul Brainard's Pagemaker, the first desktop publishing program.</p>	<p>Addresses ending in .com, .edu, .gov and .uk first appear.</p>		
1986	<p>Compaq introduces the DeskPro 386, the first computer to use the 80386 chip</p> <p>Microsoft introduces DOS 3.3</p> <p>DESQView, TopView and GEM Desktop challenge Mr.Bill's Windows operating system</p> <p>Sun introduces its first SPARC RISC</p>	<p>NSFNET created</p> <p>- NSF establishes 5 super-computing centers to provide high-computing power for all (JVNC@Princeton, PSC@Pittsburgh, SDSC@UCSD, NCSA@UIUC, Theory</p>	<p>Burroughs and Sperry merge and form Unisys, the second largest computer manufacturer</p>	

A History of the Computer in Table Format

DATE	COMPUTER HISTORY	INTERNET HISTORY	BUSINESS HISTORY	WORLD EVENTS
	<p>(Reduced Instruction Set Computer) CPU</p> <p>Intel introduces the 80386 chip</p>	<p>Center@Cornell).</p> <p>The bungling bureaucracy of ARPANET prevents it from being used to interconnect centers. and the NSF creates NSFNET (with a then-unheard of backbone speed of 56Kbps) with the aid of NASA and DOE. As a result, there is an explosion of connections, especially from universities.</p> <p>Cleveland Freenet (start of NPTN) comes on-line.</p> <p>Network News Transfer Protocol (NNTP) designed to enhance Usenet news performance over TCP/IP.</p> <p>Mail Exchanger (MX) records developed by Craig Partridge allowing non-IP network hosts to have domain addresses.</p> <p>The WELL (Whole Earth 'Lectronic Link) an independent ISP is founded by Steward Brand of Whole Earth Catalog fame.</p> <p>Addresses ending in .net appear.</p> <p>The term "netiquette" first appears.</p>		
<p>1987</p>	<p>Adobe joins the desktop publishing fray with Postscript</p> <p>IBM introduces the OS/2 operating system</p> <p>Microsoft ships Windows 2.0</p>	<p>NSF signs a cooperative agreement to manage the NSFNET backbone with Merit Network, Inc. (IBM and MCI involvement was through an agreement with Merit). Merit, IBM, and MCI later founded ANS.</p> <p>UUNET is founded with Usenix funds to provide commercial UUCP and Usenet access.</p>		

A History of the Computer in Table Format

DATE	COMPUTER HISTORY	INTERNET HISTORY	BUSINESS HISTORY	WORLD EVENTS
		<p>The number of Internet hosts breaks 10,000 The number of BITNET hosts breaks 1,000 Addresses ending in .org appear. AT&T completes digitalization of its long-distance facilities</p>		
1988	<p>The Year 2000 problem is first mentioned in print PERL, a programming language is developed. Steve Jobs introduces his new computer, the NeXTcube, with an object-oriented operating system</p>	<p>An Internet worm burrows through the Net, affecting about 6,000 of the 60,000 hosts on the Internet. The DoD chooses to adopt OSI and sees use of TCP/IP as an interim. US Government OSI Profile (GOSIP) defines the set of protocols to be supported by Government purchased products. Internet addresses ending in .ca (Canada) appear. The Robert Tappan Morris Jr. releases a worm program on the Internet. It quickly infects much of the net and illustrates the need for greater network security.</p>		
1989	<p>Intel introduces the 80486 chip, the first microprocessor with over 1,000,000 transistors and a built-in math coprocessor Microsoft introduces Word for Windows Seymour Cray begins to develop the Cray 3.</p>	<p>The number of Internet hosts breaks 100,000 The NSFNET backbone is upgraded to T1 (1.544Mbps) RIPE (Reseaux IP Europeens) is formed by European ISPs to ensure the necessary administrative and technical coordination to allow the operation of the pan-European IP Network. The first relays between commercial electronic mail carriers and the Internet are instigated: MCI Mail through the Corporation for the</p>	<p>Seymour Cray founds Cray Computer Corporation</p>	<p>Carnation introduces Coffeemate</p>

A History of the Computer in Table Format

DATE	COMPUTER HISTORY	INTERNET HISTORY	BUSINESS HISTORY	WORLD EVENTS
		<p>Electronic Frontier Foundation is founded by Mitchell Kapor.</p> <p>Archie is released by Peter Deutsch, Alan Emtage, and Bill Heelan at McGill University.</p> <p>Hytelnet is released by Peter Scott at the University of Saskatchewan.</p> <p>Addresses ending in .arpa are phased out.</p> <p>The word "newbie" enters the language.</p> <p>The urban legend about a Chevy Impala with a JATO unit in Arizona makes its first appearance on the Internet. It will be repeated ad nauseam every few months for the rest of eternity.</p> <p>The term "GUI" (Graphical User Interface) is first used.</p>		
1991	<p>Windows 3.1 appears. It is the first relatively stable Windows operating system</p> <p>The JPEG (Joint Photographic Experts Group) graphics compression format is released.</p> <p>QuickTime, a video compression format developed by Apple, is released.</p> <p>Apple, IBM and Motorola form an alliance to develop and promote the PowerPC platform.</p>	<p>Commercial Internet eXchange (CIX) Association, Inc. is formed by General Atomics (CERFnet), Performance Systems International, Inc. (PSInet), and UUNET Technologies, Inc. (AlterNet) (:glg:)</p> <p>Wide Area Information Servers (WAIS), is invented by Brewster Kahle, and released by Thinking Machines Corporation</p> <p>Gopher is released by Paul Lindner and Mark P. McCahill from the University of Minnesota.</p> <p>The United States' High Performance Computing Act establishes the National Research and Education Network (NREN - not to be confused with CREN, which is not to be confused with</p>		

A History of the Computer in Table Format

DATE	COMPUTER HISTORY	INTERNET HISTORY	BUSINESS HISTORY	WORLD EVENTS
		<p>vocabularies of the techno-hip and terminally aware in 1992: "Web" (as in World-Wide) "browser" (software) http:// (URLs -- now seen in every magazine, TV show, and movie) "firewall" (as a part of the net) "home page" "cypherpunk" "WWW"</p> <p>Gopher (a data retrieval tool) POP (Point of Presence) SLIP (the connection protocol) MIME 14.4 kbps modems make their appearance and are initially priced in the \$8000 to \$9000 range. The British ISP "Demon" is launched anon.penet.fi, an anonymous server, is launched. Project Gutenberg, a gargantuan effort to digitize all of the important works of literature, is launched. PPP, a connection protocol, is released and given away without charge. Veronica (a data retrieval tool) Winsock The email program, Eudora, is launched and quickly becomes the emailer of choice for savvy netizens (note how we slipped that new word in...)</p>		
1993	Apple, IBM and Motorola announce the availability of the Power PC	Mark Andreessen and Eric Bina develop the Mosaic browser at		Wired magazine is launched and graphic designers are appalled.

A History of the Computer in Table Format

DATE	COMPUTER HISTORY	INTERNET HISTORY	BUSINESS HISTORY	WORLD EVENTS
	<p>DEC introduces the Alpha AXP chip Intel announces the Pentium chip which has 3.1 million transistors and is able to perform 112 million instructions per second (MIPS) Laptop computers get CD-ROM drives The MPEG (what the hell does it stand for?) video compression format is released. This makes it feasible to broadcast video on Web sites. The first Geek Code is developed The first version of the computer game DOOM is released upon an unsuspecting world of gamers. The world will never be the same again. Apple introduces the Newton, the first successful Personal Digital Assistant (PDA). It's not so hot, but it's still better than anything else.</p>	<p>NCSA (the National Center for Supercomputing Applications) InterNIC is created by NSF to provide Internet registration services (Network Solutions Inc.), directory and database services (AT&T), and information services (General Atomics/CERFnet) US White House comes on-line: - President Bill Clinton: president@whitehouse.gov - Vice-President Al Gore: vice-president@whitehouse.gov - First Lady Hillary Clinton: root@whitehouse.gov Internet Talk Radio begins broadcasting The United Nations and the World Bank come on-line US National Information Infrastructure Act is passed Businesses and the media begin to take serious notice of the Internet. New words for 1993: "information highway" "anon server", also "anonymous server" "surf", in reference to Internet use. "netizen" "National Information Infrastructure", a high-sounding term for the Internet "Internet Talk Radio" "URL" "cybersex" Lynx, a fast, text-only browser, is released</p>		<p>Hype achieves new heights in cyberspace.</p>
1994	IBM releases OS/2 Warp 3.0	Netscape Navigator is released for	Marc Andreessen and Jim	

A History of the Computer in Table Format

DATE	COMPUTER HISTORY	INTERNET HISTORY	BUSINESS HISTORY	WORLD EVENTS
	<p>Microsoft releases Windows 95</p>	<p>public beta testing "Shopping malls" make their inevitable appearance on the Internet. The first online flower shop begins taking orders via the Internet Mass marketing discovers mass emailing. The first cyberstation, RT-FM, broadcasts from Interop in Las Vegas The National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST) suggests that GOSIP should incorporate TCP/IP and drop the "OSI-only" requirement. The Arizona law firm of Canter & Siegel "spam" the Internet with email advertising green card lottery services. WWW Worms (W4), Spiders, Wanderers, Crawlers, and Snakes begin to appear on the Internet. Our new vocabulary for 1994: "intranet" "roadkill along the information superhighway" "information supercollider" "spam" "search engine" "web page" "ISP" (they were formerly called Public Access Unix) cgi-bin</p> <p>The Electronic Privacy Information Center (EPIC) is founded by ôôôôôôôôôôôôôôôôôôôô 28.8 kbps modems appear and</p>	<p>Clark found Netscape Communications</p>	

A History of the Computer in Table Format

DATE	COMPUTER HISTORY	INTERNET HISTORY	BUSINESS HISTORY	WORLD EVENTS
		<p>designers and the dismay of those whose browsers won't recognize frames. AltaVista launches.</p>		
1996	<p>Microsoft introduces its lame version of a browser, Internet Explorer 3.0 DVD disks</p>	<p>New words for '96: "infomercial stuporhighway" 33.6 kbps modems make internet access just a little faster (when lines aren't jammed and the connection holds) In a move designed to insure that there is no market left untapped, Microsoft releases Internet Explorer, their version of a browser. 56 kbps modems appear, but not many people are buying because there are two standards and they usually don't work that fast anyway. WebTV is the hot new buzzword. PointCast begins its newsfeed and Push Technology is added to our vocabularies. anon.penet.fi, the anonymous server, is shut down by the authorities for ðððððððððððððððð</p>		
1997	<p>Apple releases the Macintosh OS-8 system</p>	<p>CAUCE, an organization that works for the banning of commercial e-mail spam, is founded by ðððððððððððððððððððððððððððð</p>		
1998	<p>Apple releases the iMac</p>		<p>Bill Gates has a little trouble with the Justice Department</p>	
1999				
2000	<p>As a result of a problem with computers'</p>			

A History of the Computer in Table Format

DATE	COMPUTER HISTORY	INTERNET HISTORY	BUSINESS HISTORY	WORLD EVENTS
	inability to express dates beyond 1999, the world is thrown into chaos and reverts to a primitive state reminiscent of Road Warrior			