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History of computer invention pdf

In the Computer Hope Computer History Chronicle, you'll find a detailed list of key events that occurred during the evolution of computers, the Internet, and related technologies. This chronology includes the birth and death of famous computer pioneers, inventions, discoveries, dates when computer companies were created, when popular websites came online, and more. While we would like to believe that our research is 100% accurate, Computer Hope cannot claim to be 100% accurate. If you know about something we missed or found something wrong, please contact us and let us know. Below is each of the years from BC to 2020 computer-related events that have occurred. Since the early years of the Timeline didn't have many computer-related events, we combined these years into one page to facilitate viewing. Later years list only computer events for each year. Updated: 12/29/2017 Computer Hope Computer Mouse was invented and developed by Douglas Engelbart, with the help of Bill English, during the 1960s and was patented on November 17, 1970. Creating the mouse, Douglas worked at the Stanford Research Institute in Menlo Park, California, a think tank sponsored by Stanford University. The mouse was originally called the X-Y Position Indicator for the display system and was first used with the Xerox Alto computer system in 1973. Using the mouse, Douglas was able to demonstrate the movement of the mouse on the Alto computer in The Mother of All Demos. However, due to lack of success, the first widely used mouse is a mouse found on an Apple Lisa computer. The photograph shown here was taken by Maracin Vichari at the Museum of Natural History and Science in New Mexico and is an example of the first computer mouse. As shown, the mouse was made of wood, was much larger than today's mouse, rectangular in size, and only one small button in the top right corner. Today, the mouse is still used on every desktop computer and has affected other input devices, such as the touchpad on the laptop and touchscreens on smartphones and tablets. Why is a computer mouse called a mouse? With the cord coming out of the back of the mouse, Douglas said the device reminded him of a rodent mouse and the name stuck. This is much easier to remember than the X-Y position indicator for the display system. More information there are a number of conflicting beliefs as to the question of who invented football. Known as football in most of the world, it is undeniable that it is one of the most popular sports today. Let's look at how football has evolved and spread over the years. Some suggest that the history of football dates back to 2500 BC During this time, the Greeks, Egyptians and Chinese all as have partaken in games involving ball and footwork. Most of these games included the use of hands, hands, and even sticks to the ball control. The Roman Harpastum game was a possession-based ball game in which each side would try to keep possession of the small ball as much as possible. The ancient Greeks competed in a similar game called Episkyros. Both of these sessions reflect rules closer to rugby than modern football. The most relevant of these ancient games for our modern Football Association is the Chinese game of Tsu/Chu (Tsu-Chu or Cuju, which means kicking the ball). The recordings of the game began during the Han Dynasty (206 BC-220 AD) and may have been a training exercise for soldiers. The Chinese game of Tsu-Chu or Ku jui is recognized as an ancient form of football. Public Domain/Wikimedia Commons Tsu/Chu included kicking a small leather ball into a mesh strung between two bamboo poles. The use of hands is not allowed, but the player can use his legs and other parts of his body. The main difference between Tsu/Chu and football was the height of the gate, which hung about 30 feet from the ground. Since the advent of Tsu/Chu, football games have spread around the world. In many cultures there were activities that focused on the use of their feet, including in the Japanese Kemari, which is still played today. Native Americans were Pahsaherman, Indigenous Australians played Marne Grook, and Moari were Ki-o-rahi, to name a few. Football began to develop in modern Europe from the medieval period. Somewhere around the 9th century, entire cities in England would blow a pig's bladder from one a century to another. The game was often seen as a nuisance and was even banned during some periods of British history. Various forms of what is now known as folk football have been played. Some of the British games pitted two massive and pretty crowd-like teams against each other. They can stretch from one end of the city to the other, with both teams trying to get the ball into the opponent's goal. It is said that games have often been low scoring. Standard rules were not observed, so almost everything was allowed, and the game often became quite violent. Tuesday's Carnival was often seen as the biggest games of the year, and most matches were great social events. As the country industrialization, space restrictions on cities and less free time for workers have seen a decline in popular football. This was partly due to legal fears of violence. Versions of folk football were also played in Germany, Italy, France and other European countries. The codification of football began in UK public schools in the early 19th century. The private school football system was a game in which hands were used during periods of play and fights allowed, but otherwise, a modern form of football is formed. Two barless goals were placed at each end, goalkeepers and tactics were introduced, high tackles are outlawed. However, the rules varied greatly: some resembled a game of rugby, while others preferred kicking and dribbling. Space restrictions did cool the game down from its violent origins, however. Rules and regulations continued to evolve in the UK and by the 1800s dedicated football clubs to schools began to emerge. Again, even in semi-organised form, the rules ranged from rugby to modern football. Players often stumbled upon each other and kicking the opponent in the shin was only frowned upon when it was held. Over the years, schools began to play matches against each other. During this time, players were still allowed to use their hands and were only allowed to pass the ball back, as in rugby. In 1848, cambridge rules were established at the University of Cambridge. While this allowed students to move up in the ranks as they graduated and adult football clubs became more common, players could continue to handle the ball. There was still quite some way in producing the modern game of football we see today. The word football was derived from an acronym for the association of the word. The suffix was a popular slang at the School of Rugby and Oxford University and was used for all sorts of nouns that shortened young people. The association came from the formation of the Football Association (FA) on October 26, 1863. During this meeting, the FA tried to combine the different codes and systems used across the UK to form one accepted set of football rules. Wearing the ball was forbidden, as was the practice of shins kicking and tripping. This led to the departure of the Blackheath club, who preferred a rougher rugby style of play. There are 11 clubs left and the rules have been agreed. However, even in the 1870s, a number of regions of the UK continued to play by their own rules. Over the years, more clubs joined the FA until the number reached 128 to 1887. At last, the country had almost a unified structure of government in place. In 1872, the first Football Association Cup was played. Other divisions were formed, including the Football League in 1888 in the north and Midlands of the country, and the first championship league games were played. Under FA rules, players must remain amateurs and not receive a salary. This became a problem in the 1870s, when several clubs charged for admission. The players were clearly dissatisfied and demanded compensation for their preparation and playing time. As the popularity of the sport grew, so did the spectators and the income. Eventually, the clubs decided to start paying and football turned into a professional sport. It didn't take long for other European countries to embrace British love of football. Leagues began to appear all over the world: the Netherlands and Denmark in 1889, Argentina in 1893, Chile in 1895, and Belgium in 1895, Italy in 1898, Germany and Uruguay in 1900, the year Finland in 1901. It was not until 1903 that France had formed their league, although they had taken British sport long before that. The International Football Federation (FIFA) was formed in Paris in 1904 with seven members. These include Belgium, Denmark, France, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. Germany announced its intention to join on the same day. In 1930, Uruguay hosted the first ever FIFA World Cup. There were 41 FIFA members at the time and it remains the pinnacle of the football world ever since. Today it boasts more than 200 members and the World Cup is one of the biggest events of the year. A FIFA source, The History of Football Mike Crocombe is a UK-based sports history writer. Thomas Barwick/Stone/Getty Images There are several ways to view web history, depending on your web browser. Three of the most popular browsers, Firefox, Chrome and Internet Explorer, have simple methods for browsing the web history. In Firefox and Chrome, click the menu button in the top right corner of the web browser and then select History. In Internet Explorer, click the star icon in the top right corner and select a tab marked History. In Firefox and Chrome, the menu button features three bars stacked on top of each other. In Firefox, when you press the menu button, the story button has an image of the clock over the word History. The web story is displayed as a sidebar when it is selected. Chrome displays the drop-off menu menu when you press the menu button. When you scroll down and click The Story, the web story opens in a separate tab. If you log into your Chrome profile, the History tab shows not only the history of the Chrome computer you're using, but also the history of Chrome of any other device connected to a Google Chrome account, such as a mobile phone or tablet. In Internet Explorer, when you click on the History tab, you can view the story by date, the site you visit, and the order. Firefox keeps the web history for at least six months and Chrome for 90 days. In Internet Explorer, the maximum story is originally set for two weeks, but you can store the web story almost endlessly by changing the number of days in the Internet Options menu, which is on the Tools menu available in the far right corner of the web browser. 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