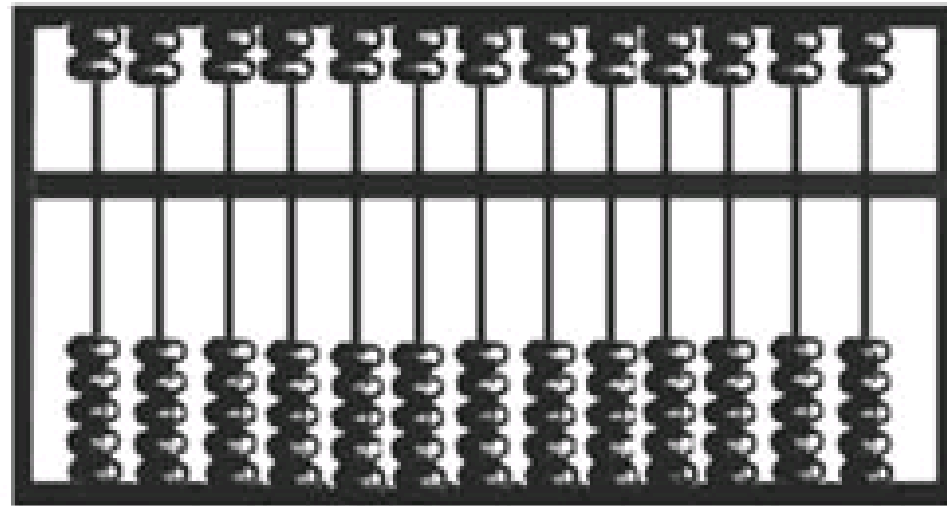


A Brief History of Computers



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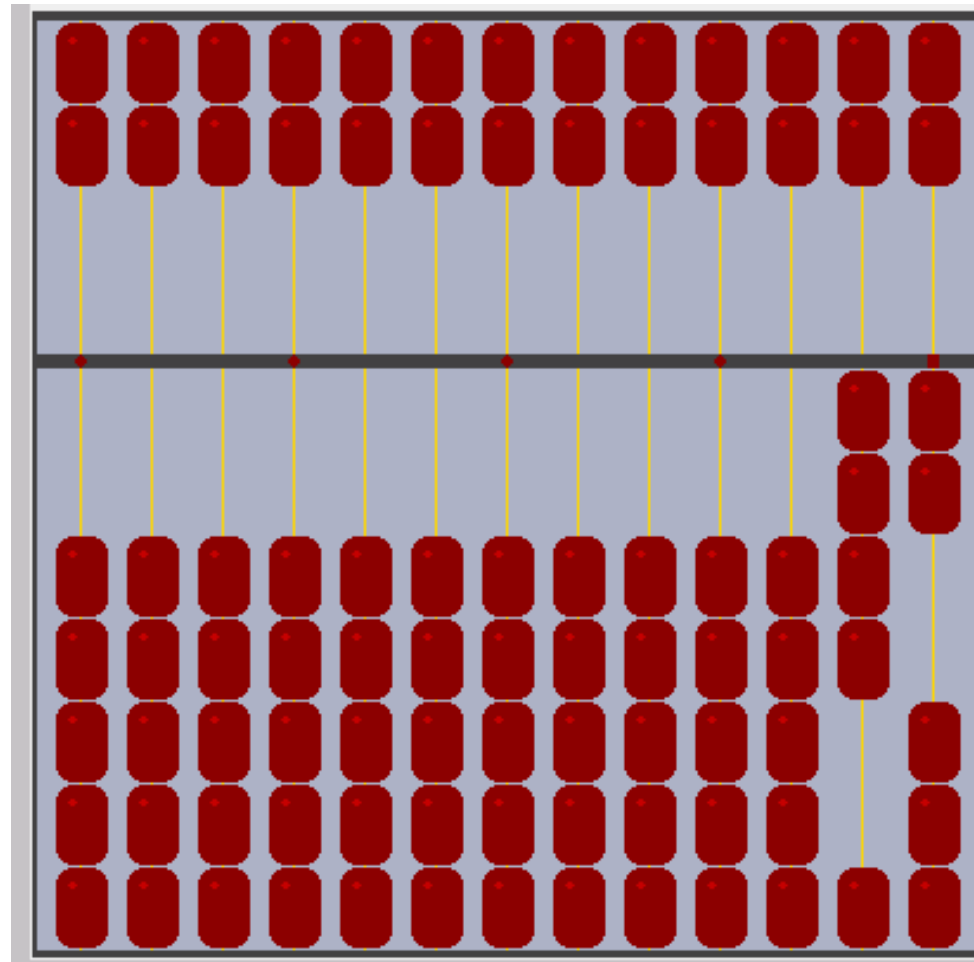
Abacus (c. 2600 B.C.)



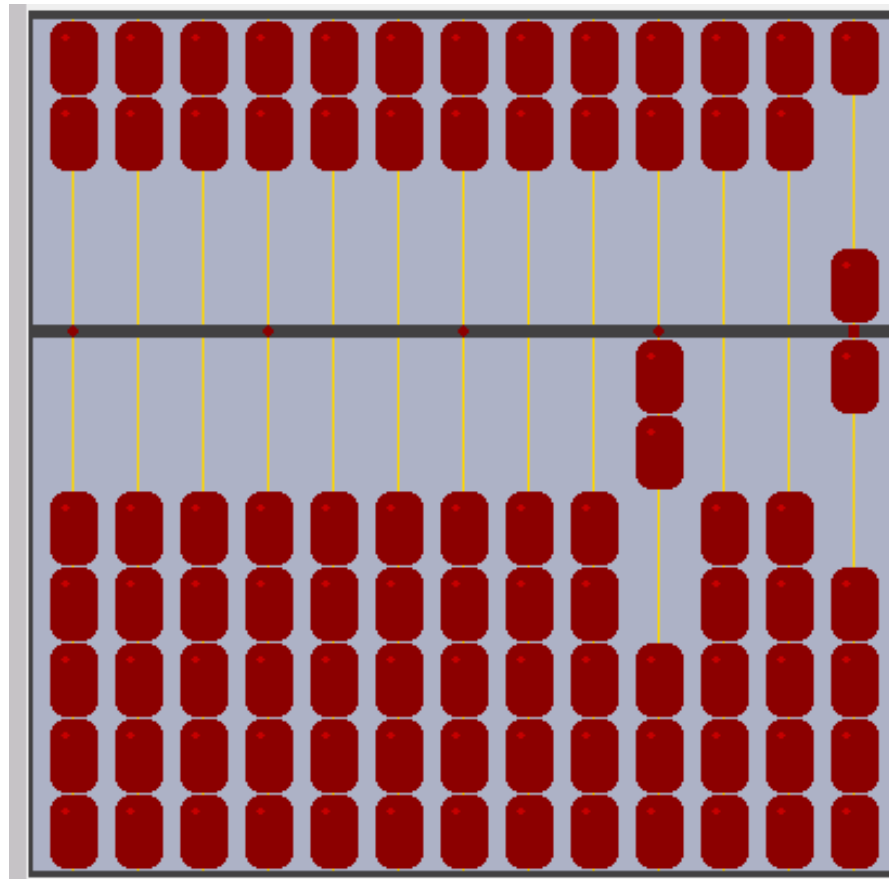
resource: <http://www.ee.ryerson.ca/~elf/abacus/>

applet: <http://www.tux.org/~bagleyd/java/AbacusApp.html>

What is this number?



What is this number?

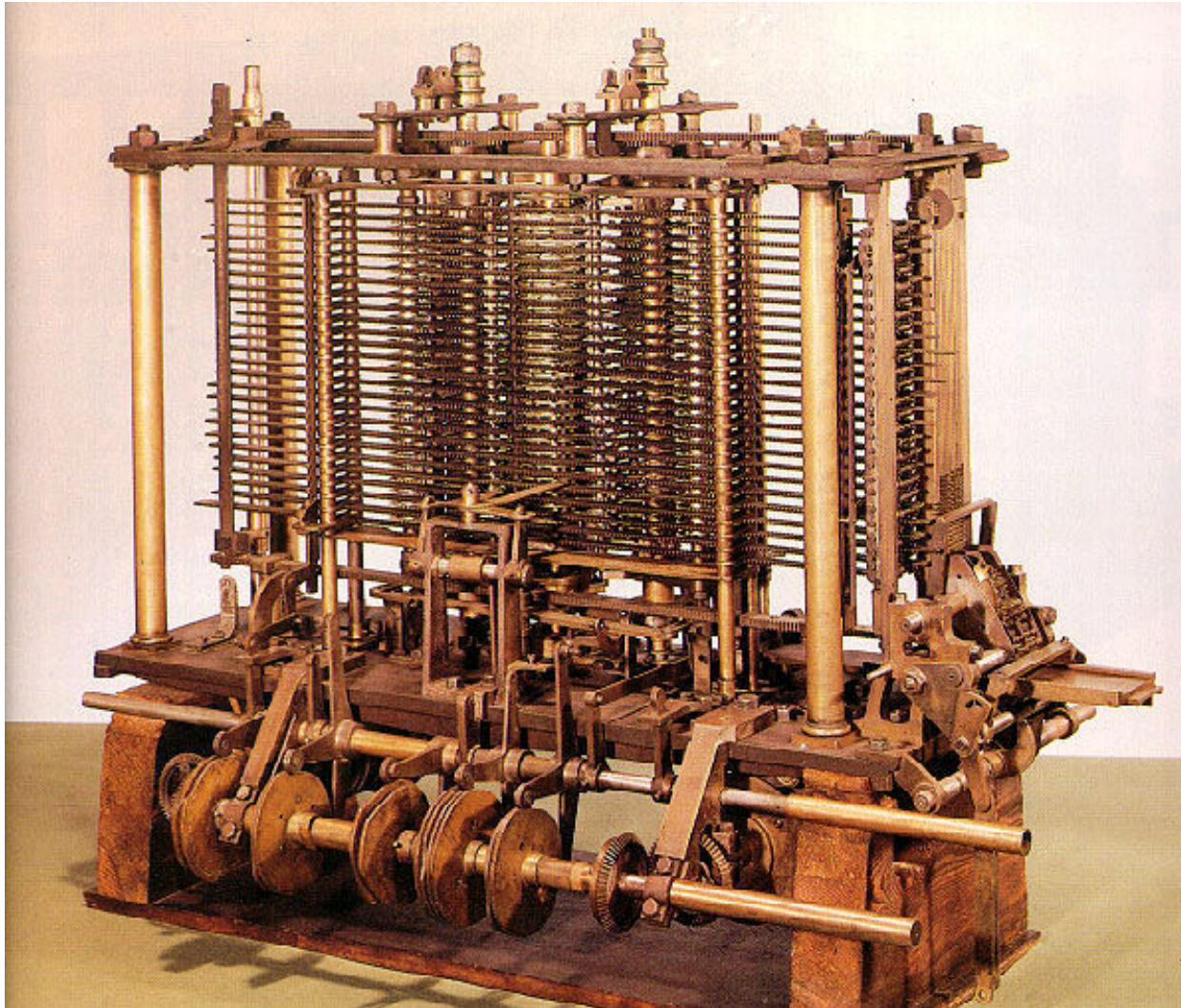


Difference Engine (c. 1832 A.D.)



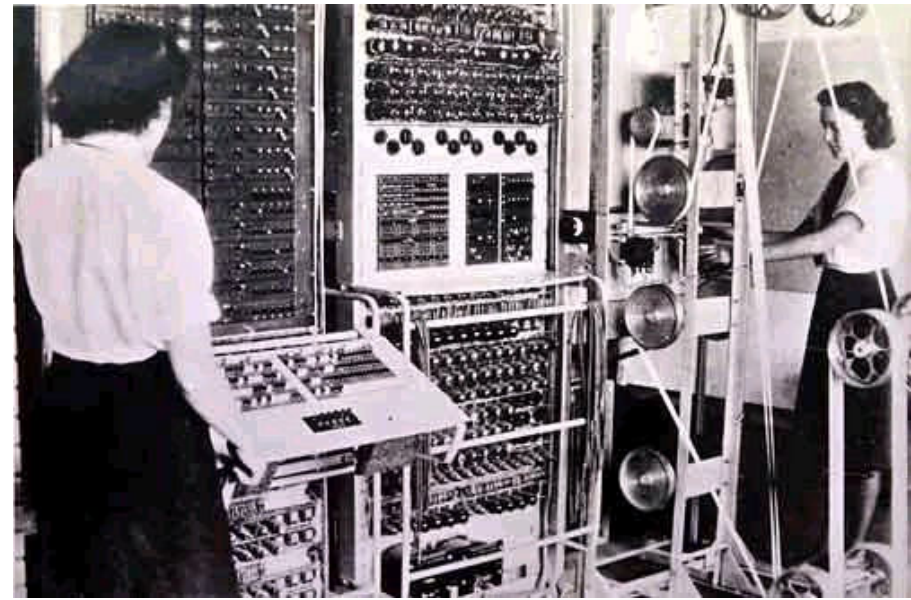
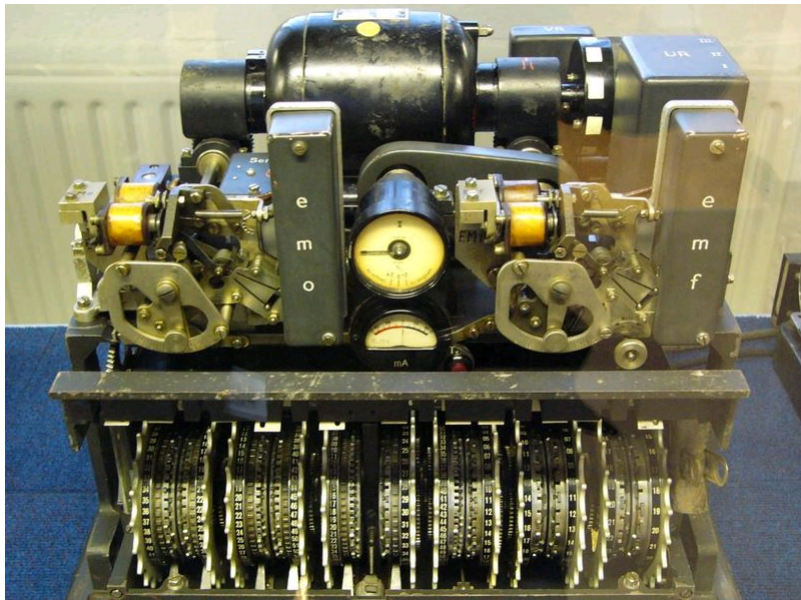
Charles Babbage

Analytical Engine (c. 1837 A.D.)

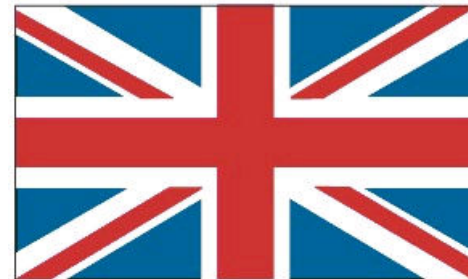


Ada Lovelace

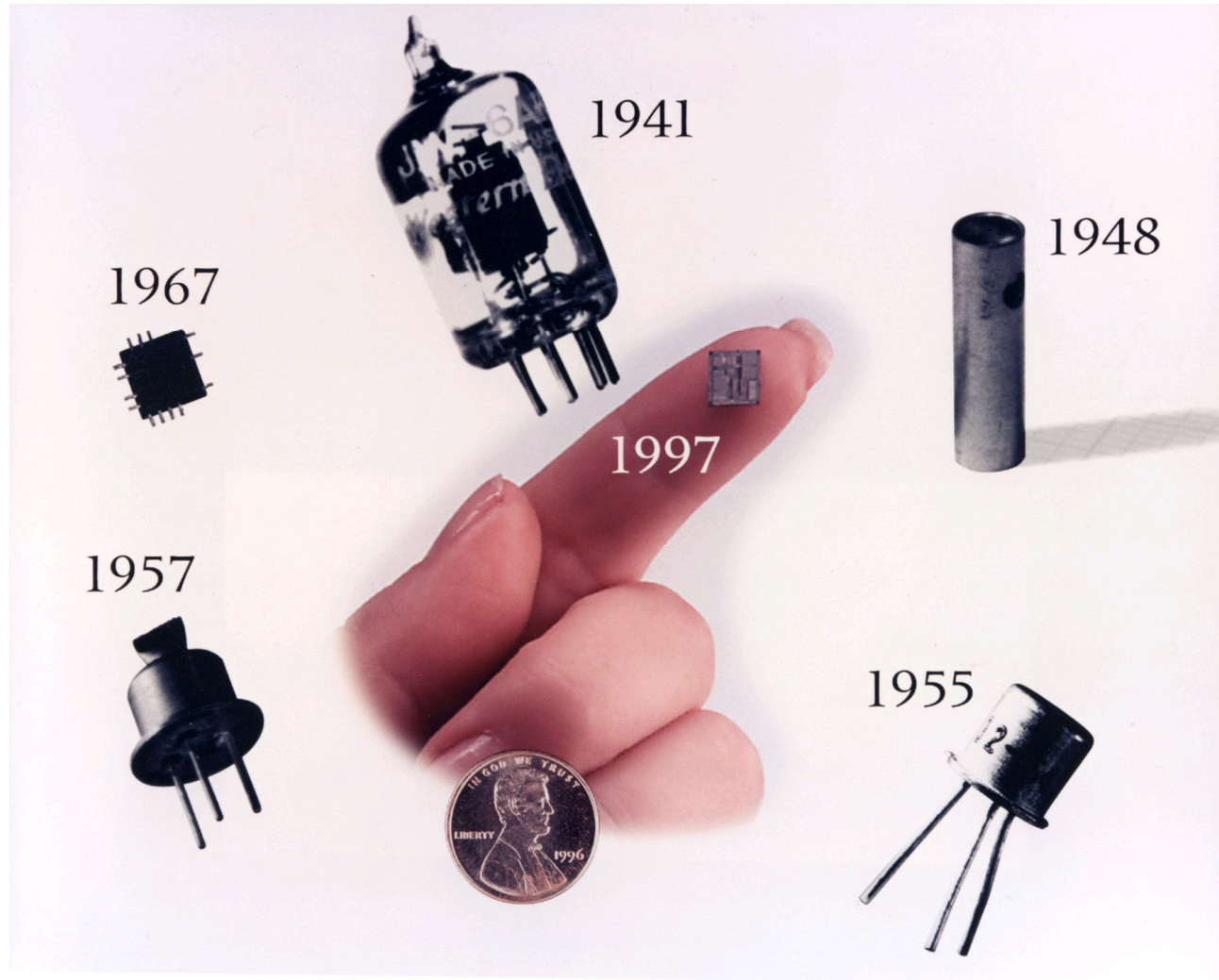
Colossus (c. 1944 A.D.)

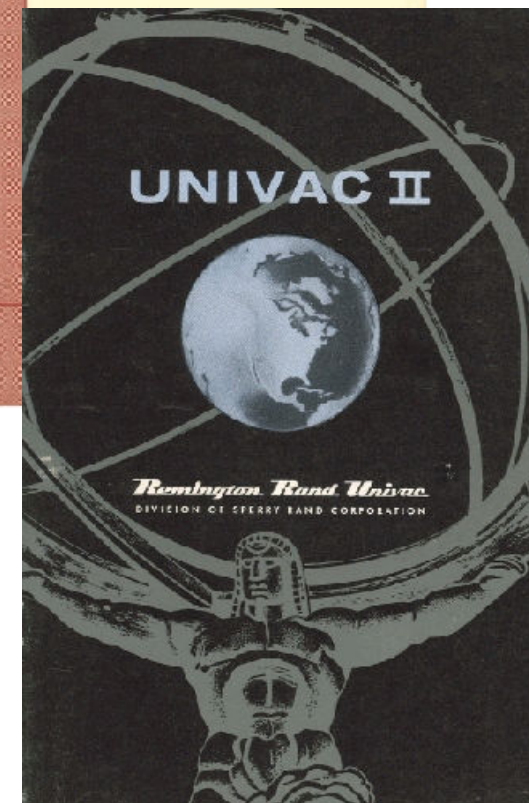
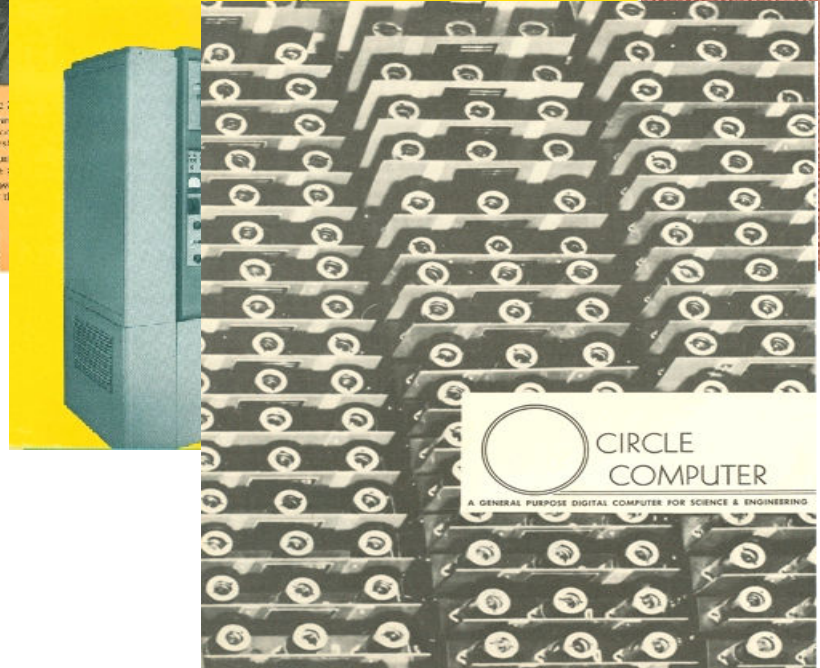
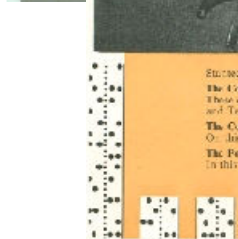
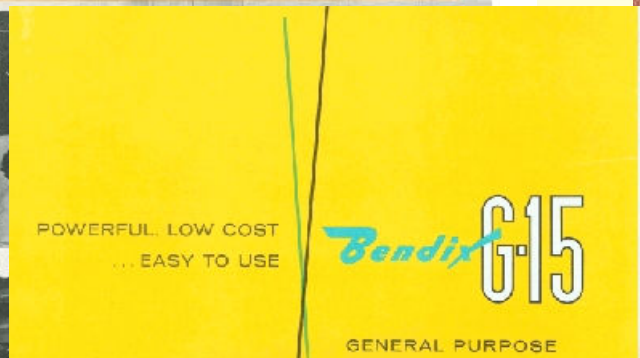
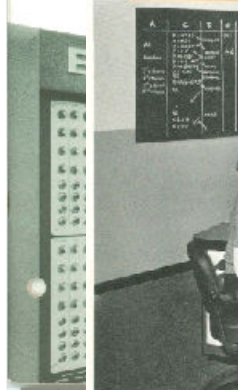
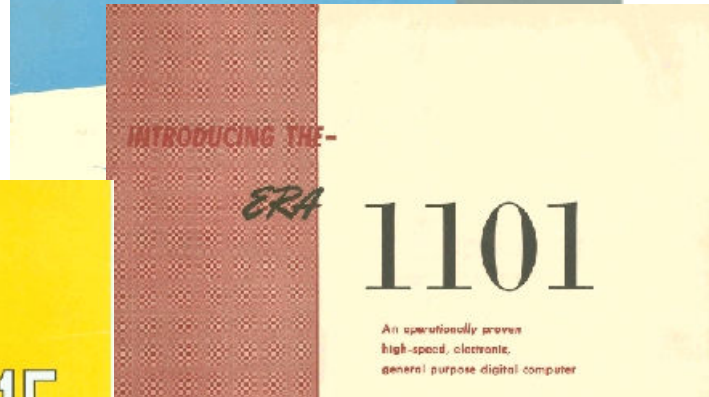
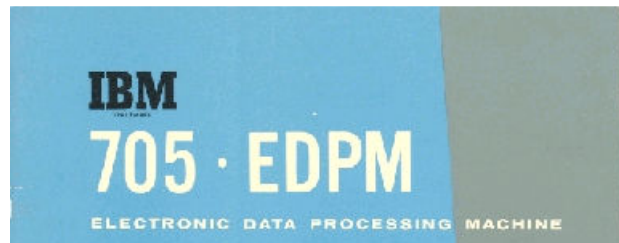


vs.



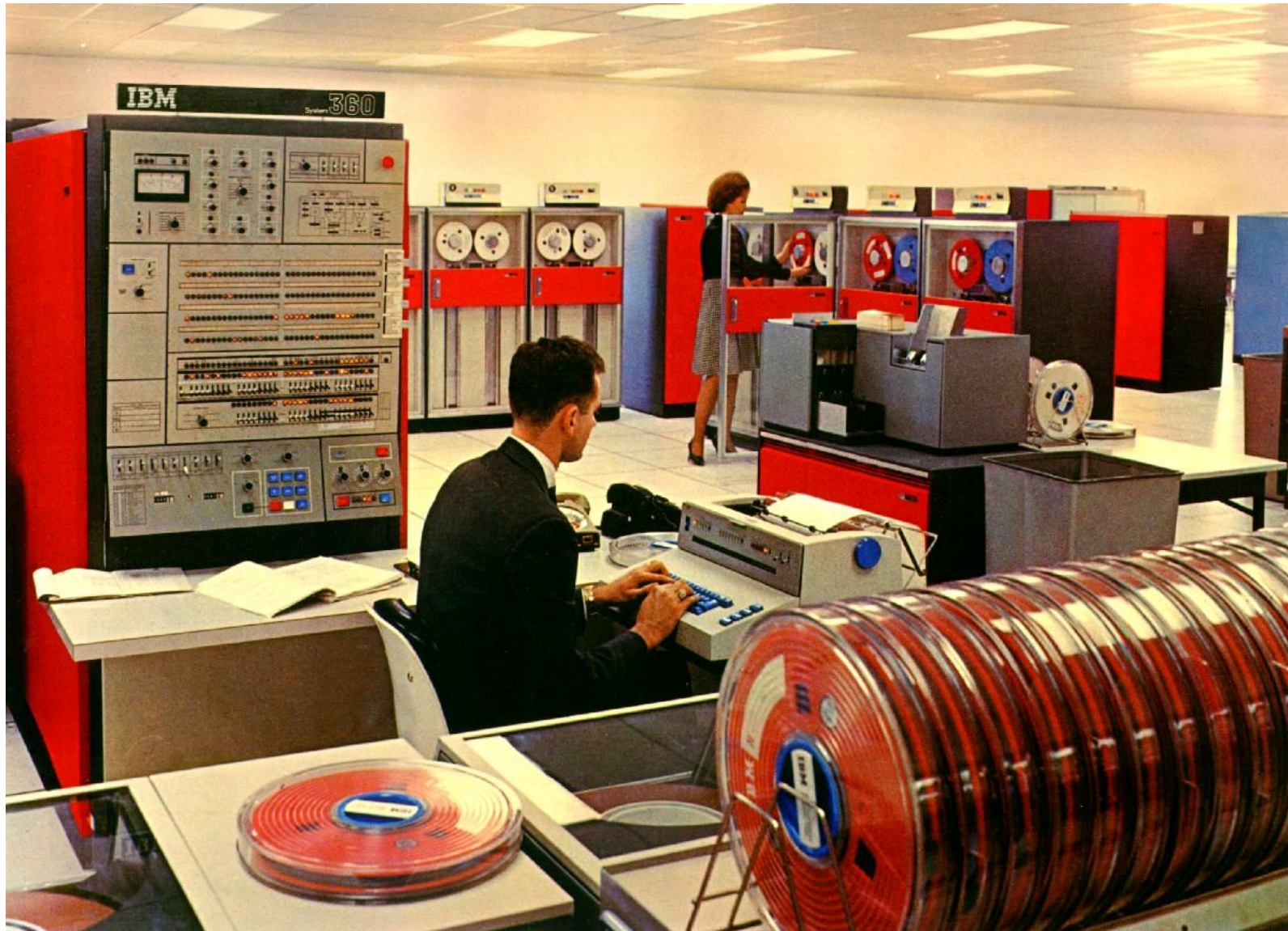
Transistor (c. 1947 A.D.)





1950s (Before Culling the of the Herd)

IBM 360 (c. 1964)



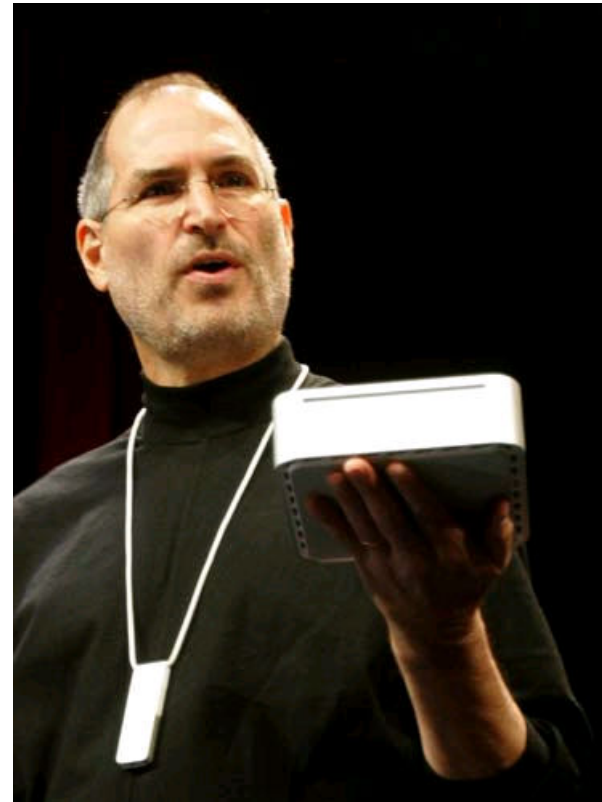
ALTAIR 8800 (c. 1974 A.D.)



Octopus



Apple II (c. 1977)



IBM Personal Computer (c. 1981)



Simon (c. 1992)



calendar, address book, world clock, calculator, note pad, e-mail, and games. It had no physical buttons to dial with. Instead customers used a touch-screen to select phone numbers with a finger or create facsimiles and memos with an optional [stylus](#). Text was entered with either a unique on-screen "predictive" keyboard. The Simon had an optional pcmcia memory card

Microsoft Lawsuit



Operating System Architecture

