

Social Studies 2211 Unit One

Name: _____

Date: _____

Lesson One: How do Innovations influence the human experience?

You need to understand how technological innovation can transform/change the human experience (how we live).

Innovation, in general, refers to changing existing objects or methods so that they are more effective and/or efficient. While innovation can occur “accidentally,” it most often occurs as a result of research and experimentation. When an entirely new object or method is created, it is known as **invention**.

List 6 innovation/inventions and answer the following questions

1. Which innovation is most important to you and why?

2. How would your lives be different if this technology stopped working?

3. What would you do to adapt to this change?

Inventions 1900 to 1990

Citation: C N Trueman "Inventions 1900 To 1990"

historylearningsite.co.uk. The History Learning Site, 17 Mar 2015. 7 Sep 2017.

Inventions 1900 to 1990

1901 : vacuum cleaner
1902 : air conditioning; automated tea maker
1903 : electrocardiogram; [first powered flight](#)
1904 : [radar](#); tea bags; diodes
1905 : [plastic](#); windscreen wipers; silencer for guns
1906 : radio broadcasting
1907 : electric washing machine
1908 : coffee filter; water coolers; paper cups; assembly line production
1910 : neon lamps
1911 : stenotype machines
1913 : Ecstasy; Brillo pads; crossword puzzles; bras; zips
1916 : sonar
1920 : hair dryers; kiss-proof lipstick; submachine guns
1921 : robots; insulin
1922 : Aga cooker
1923 : hearing aids
1924 : frozen food
1925 : Geiger counter; [television](#)
1926 : [liquid fuel rocket](#); pop-up toaster; aerosol sprays
1927 : 'Talkies' at the movies
1928 : iron lung; [penicillin](#)
1929 : artificial life
1930 : [jet engine](#); mechanical toothbrushes; Scotch tape
1931 : electric razor
1932 : radio telescope; parking meter; folding wheelchair
1933 : electron microscope; angle-poise lamp
1934 : cats eyes
1935 : electric guitar
1936 : sun tan lotion; electric blanket
1938 : ballpoint pen; photocopying
1939 : [helicopters](#); cloud seeding to trigger rain
1942 : first [nuclear reactor](#) built; Napalm

1943 : aqualung
1944 : kidney dialysis machine
1946 : microwave ovens; automation; Bikini; Tupperware; Tupperware Parties
1947 : transistors; holograms; artificial intelligence; disposable nappy; mobile phones
1948 : frisbees; velcro; [general purpose computers](#); contact lenses
1950 : credit cards; self-cleaning house; junction transistor
1951 : contraceptive pill; Tetrapak cartons of milk
1952 : wide-screen cinema
1953 : transistor radio
1954 : solar cell; synthesiser
1955 : hovercraft; atomic clock; polio vaccine; structurally modified antibiotics
1956 : video tape recorder
1957 : satellite; endoscope
1958 : video games; microchip; modems
1959 : car seat belts
1960 : cardiac pacemaker; laser
1961 : Man in Space; Valium
1963 : lava lamp
1964 : computer mouse; miniskirt
1965 : optical disc; bay buggy; HTML
1966 : kevlar; fibre optics; pocket television
1967 : portable calculator
1968 : biometrics; Workmate; artificial heart
1969 : the [Internet](#); cash dispenser
1970 : LED and LCD's
1971 : floppy disc
1972 : Prozac; disposable lighter
1973 : genetic engineering; barcodes; post-it-note; car airbags
1975 : [personal computer](#); laser printer
1977 : In vitro fertilisation; MRI scanner; inkjet printer
1979 : first personal stereo
1980 : abortion pill; Hepatitis B vaccine
1981 : scanning tunnelling microscope
1986 : high temperature superconductor
1987 : disposable contact lenses
1989 : [World Wide Web](#)