



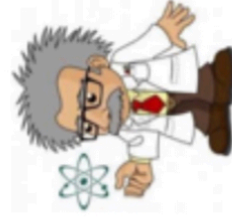
Knowledge Organiser – Inventions and discoveries Y5

Inventions that changed the world

 3500 BC Wheel	<p>Mesopotamia (modern day Iraq) discovered it made moving trees and rocks much easier when building their settlements. Some would argue this is mankind's most important invention ever. It has been used to discover other great inventions from clocks to vehicles.</p>
 1450 AD Printing Press	<p>Johannes Gutenberg invented the printing press. In the 19th century iron materials replaced wooden materials. The industrial revolution would not have been possible if it wasn't for the speed with which the printing press allowed documents, books and newspapers to be sent all over Europe. The bible was one of these documents allowing people to start questioning and reasoning by reading for themselves.</p>
 1814 Steam Engine	<p>James Watt designed the blueprint to create the mechanism where combustion of fuel releases a high-temperature gas to put pressure on piston to move it. This invention played a pivotal role in invention of other machinery such as automobiles and aeroplanes.</p>
 1876	<p>Electric Light Bulb – Thomas Edison is attributed as the primary inventor of a bulb that lasted for 1500 hours without burning out. This idea was taken forward by many others to create a workable and bright light bulb.</p>
 1928	<p>Computer – invented by Charles Babbage with the principal of the modern computer being mentioned by Alan Turing. This invention has helped military aircrafts to fly, put a spaceship into orbit, control medical equipment, create visual imagery, store vast amounts of information and allowed the functioning of cars, phones and power plants.</p>
 1928 Television	<p>Alexander Fleming – Accidentally discovered Penicillin when mould grew on another experiment he was carrying out. Penicillin is one of the famous discoveries made in the field of medicine.</p>
 1923 Telephone	<p>It is believed that the invention of the television was the work of Vladimir K Zworykin and Philo Farnsworth. Television has evolved from mechanical to electronic to colour to digital to smart and now 4D versions.</p>
 1876 World Wide Web	<p>Alexander Graham Bell joined two cups with a thread and used it to talk from one end to the other. This laid the foundation for another revolutionary invention – the mobile phone.</p>
 1989	<p>Tim Berners-Lee The web has transformed the way we work in various fields education, music, finance, reading, medicine, dating, networking, language etc.</p>

20th and 21st Century inventions

Invention	Inventor	Date	Location
Aeroplane (first flight)	Wright Brothers	1903	USA
Colour photography	Lumiere Brothers	1907	France
Plasters (Band-Aid)	Earle Dickson	1920	USA
Aerosol can	Erik Rotheim	1927	Norway
Jet engine	Frank Whittle & Dr Hans von Ohain	1930	UK/Germany
Helicopter	Igor Sikorsky	1939	USA
Colour TV	Peter Goldmark	1940	USA
Computer controlled software	Konrad Zuse	1941	Germany
Microwave	Percy Spencer	1946	USA
Mobile phone	Bell Laboratories	1947	USA
Credit cards	Ralph Schneider	1950	USA
Microchip	Jack Kilby & Robert Noyce	1959	USA
Internet	Advance Research Projects Agency	1969	USA
Email	Ray Tomlinson	1971	USA
Laptop computer	William Moggridge	1979	UK/USA
World Wide Web	Tim Berners Lee	1991	UK
Portable MPE player	Karlheinz Bradenburg/The Fraunhofer Institute	1999	Germany
iPhone	Apple I	2007	USA



inventor – a person who invents something new

technology – technology is the science and art of making things, by turning materials of the natural world into objects, tools and machines

enigma – an action, thought, person or other influence that inspires

innovations – innovations are changes to things which already exists

patent – a government grant to an inventor, giving for a specified period the exclusive right to make, use, or sell an invented device, process, or the like

prototype – a first or preliminary version of a device or vehicle from which other forms are developed