**History of Educational Technology**

* Educational technology in way could be traced back to the emergence of very early tools, e.g., paintings on cave walls. But usually its history is made to start with educational film (1900's) or Sidney Pressey's mechanical teaching machines in the 1920'
* First large scale usage of new technologies can be traced to US WWII training of soldiers through training films and other mediated materials.
* Bloom endorsed instructional techniques that varied both instruction and time according to learner requirements. Models based on these designs were usually referred to as [**computer-based training**](http://edutechwiki.unige.ch/en/Computer-based_training)**" (CBT).**
* [**Computer-aided instruction**](http://edutechwiki.unige.ch/en/Computer-aided_instruction) **or** [**computer-assisted instruction**](http://edutechwiki.unige.ch/en/Computer-assisted_instruction) **(CAI) in the 1970's** through the 1990's. In a more simplified form they correspond to today's "e-contents" that often form the core of "e-learning" set-ups, sometimes also referred to as [**web-based training**](http://edutechwiki.unige.ch/en/Web-based_training) **(WBT) or** [**e-instruction**](http://edutechwiki.unige.ch/en/E-instruction)**.**
* The 1980's and 1990's produced a variety of schools that can be put under the umbrella of the label [**Computer-based learning**](http://edutechwiki.unige.ch/en/Computer-based_learning) **(CBL).**
* Preferred technologies were micro-worlds (computer environments were learners could explore and build**),** [**simulations**](http://edutechwiki.unige.ch/en/Simulation) (computer environments where learner can play with parameters of dynamic systems) and hypertext.
* Digitized communication and networking in education started in the mid-80s and became popular by the **mid-90, in particular through the World-Wide Web (WWW), email and Forums**.
* There is a difference between two major forms of online learning. The earlier type, based on **either *Computer Based Training* (CBT) or** [**Computer-based learning**](http://edutechwiki.unige.ch/en/Computer-based_learning) **(CBL)**, focused on the interaction between the student and computer drills plus tutorials on one hand or micro-worlds and simulations on the other.
* **The 2000's** emergence of multiple mobile and ubiquitous technologies gave a new impulse to situated learning theories favoring *learning-in-context* scenarios. Some literature uses the concept of *integrated learning* to describe blended learning scenarios that integrate both school and authentic (e.g., workplace) settings. Web services, both educational and non-educational gain popularity.
* The 2010's include [**MOOCs**](http://edutechwiki.unige.ch/en/MOOC)**,** a consolidation of [**rapid eLearning**](http://edutechwiki.unige.ch/en/Rapid_elearning) in business, a return of a type of [**simulations**](http://edutechwiki.unige.ch/en/Simulation) **through** [**serious gaming**](http://edutechwiki.unige.ch/en/Serious_game) and a technical trend towards delivery with HTML5 (as opposed to proprietary solutions).

**Educational Technology during different age periods**

* **Educational technology during the Stone Age, the Bronze Age, and the Iron Age**
Educational technology, despite the uncertainty of the origin of the term, can be traced back to the time of the three-age system periodization of human prehistory; namely the Stone Age, the Bronze Age, and the Iron Age.
* **Neolithic Revolution of Stone Age** resulted into the appearance of Bronze Age with development of agriculture, animal domestication, and the adoption of permanent settlements.
The Iron Age people replaced bronze and developed the knowledge of iron smelting technology to lower the cost of living since iron utensils were stronger and cheaper than bronze equivalents. In many Eurasian cultures, the Iron Age was the last period before the development of written scripts.

* **Educational technology during the period of Ancient civilizations**
According to Paul Settler, 2004, Educational technology can be traced back to the time when tribal priests systematized bodies of knowledge and ancient cultures invented pictographs or sign writing to record and transmit information.

* **Educational technology during Medieval and Modern Period**
Paper and the pulp papermaking process which was developed in China during the early 2nd century AD, was carried to the Middle East and was spread to Mediterranean by the Muslim conquests. Evidences support that a paper mill was also established in Sicily in the 12th century.
* The invention of the printing press was taken place in approximately **1450 AD**, by Johannes Gutenberg; a German inventor
* **The year 1873** may be considered a landmark in the early history of technology of education or audio-visual education. An exhibition was held in Vienna at international level in which an American school won the admiration of the educators for the exhibition of maps, charts, textbooks and other equipment’s.
* **Maria Montessori (1870-1952),** internationally renowned child educator and the originator of Montessori Method exerted a dynamic impact on educational technology through her development of graded materials designed to provide for the proper sequencing of subject matter for each individual learner.
* **In1833**, Charles Babbage's design of a general purpose computing device laid the foundation of the modern computer.
* **In 1943**, the first computing machine as per hi design was constructed by International Business Machines Corporation in USA. The Computer Assisted instruction (CAI) in which the computer functions essentially as a tutor as well as the Talking Type writer.
* In the beginning **of the 19th century**, there were noteworthy changes in the field of education. British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), right from its start of school broadcasts in 1920 had maintained rapid pace in making sound contribution to formal education. In the USA, by 1952, 20 states had the provision for educational broadcasting.
* The first practical use of Regular television broadcasts was **in Germany in 1929 and in 1936** the Olympic Games in Berlin were broadcasted through television stations in Berlin, Open circuit television began to be used primarily for broadcasting programs for entertainment in 1950.
* Team teaching had its origin in America in the **mid of 1950's** and was first started in the year **1955 at** Harvard University as a part of internship plan.
* **Electronics** is the main technology being developed in the beginning of 21st century. Broadband Internet access became popular and occupied almost all the important offices and educational places and even in common places in developed countries with the advantage of connecting home computers with music libraries and mobile phones.
* **Conclusion:**
Today's classroom is more likely to be a technology lab, a room with rows of students using internet connected or Wi-Fi enabled laptops, palmtops, notepad, or perhaps students are attending a video conferencing. Technological changes also motivated the teachers to access a variety of information on a global scale via the Internet, to enhance their lessons as well as to make them competent professional in their area of concern. At the same time, students can utilize vast resources of the Internet to enrich their learning experience to cope up with changing trend of the society. Now a days students as well teachers are attending seminars, conferences, workshops at national and international level by using the multimedia techno-resources like PowerPoint and even they pursue a variety of important courses of their choice in distance mode via online learning ways. Online learning facility has opened infinite number of doors of opportunities for today's learner to make their life happier than ever before.