

DISCOVERIES THAT GREATLY CONTRIBUTED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANKIND

"Farming is absolutely revolutionary when we discovered how to farm we suddenly increase the ability of the land to support us" emphasized James Gates JR professor of University of Maryland.

Farming started is the greatest invention of the "Neolithic" era. After the invention of this period, people paid less attention to hunting. They began to grow food with tools made of copper and stone. Later, they built houses and started living as a tribe. As a result, civilization arose and the population grew.

The wild progenitors of crops including wheat barley, and peas are traced to the Near East region. Cereals were grown in Syria as long as 9,000 years ago, while figs were cultivated even earlier; prehistoric seedless fruits discovered in the Jordan Valley suggest fig trees were being planted some 11,300 years ago. Though the transition from wild harvesting was gradual, the switch from a nomadic to a settled way of life is marked by the appearance of early Neolithic villages with homes equipped with grinding stones for processing grain.

"In the near future, farming will be driven by innovative technologies such as artificial intelligence, robotics, and vertical farming, ensuring food security and sustainability for generations to come."

Compass

One of the most amazing inventions of the Chinese there was a compass. It is made of magnetized iron. It resembled a large spoon with a long handle. This device is divided into cells mounted on gilded wood, and the handle always pointed south.

Since ancient times, the compass has been used by sailors to help them reach their destination on the map.

Compass is part of general reinvigoration of European science. Moreover compass with a map is like a superpower.

Despite advancements with GPS, the compass is still a valuable tool. Many airplanes and ships still use highly advanced compasses as navigational instruments. For casual observation – for navigators on foot or in a small boat – a pocket compass or a basic compass mounted on a dashboard remains a practical portable tool.

The compass played a pivotal role in unlocking the mysteries of uncharted territories, leading to ground-breaking voyages of exploration and colonial expansion. The compass transformed maritime trade routes by enabling ships to navigate accurately across vast oceans, thus facilitating the exchange of goods, ideas, and cultures. The compass's use in measuring magnetic fields contributed to significant scientific discoveries, advancing the understanding of Earth's magnetism and its impact on our planet.

The compass stands as a testament to human ingenuity and our quest to explore the unknown. It has shaped history, broadened horizons, and serves as a timeless symbol of navigation and discovery.

Penicillin

"The discovery of penicillin - a true testament to the power of curiosity and persistence in scientific exploration." — Dr. Jane Doe

Poverty, hunger, and disease – these three ancient enemies of man still stalk hand-in-hand across much of the world. Of the three, disease can be said to be the most deadly. You often find that where there is hunger and poverty, there is also disease. This is the story of how one of the mightiest weapons against disease was forged: it is the story of penicillin, the first of the modern wonder drugs known as antibiotics. Today, penicillin is only one group of antibiotics among many, and in laboratories throughout the world the search goes on for more to learn how the first of them, penicillin, was discovered.

On September 28, 1928, scientist Alexander Fleming returned to his laboratory and found something unexpected: a colony of mold growing on a Petri dish he had forgotten to place in his incubator. And around this colony of mold was a zone completely and surprisingly clear of bacteria. Allison Ramsey and Mary Staicu detail the discovery of penicillin and how it transformed medicine.

Light Bulb

The invention of the light bulb revolutionized the way we illuminate our world. Learn about the early experiments with incandescent light and the breakthrough moments that led to the creation of the first practical electric bulb. Dive into Thomas Edison's invaluable contributions to the development of the light bulb. Discover his relentless experimentation, the invention of the practical incandescent light bulb, and the establishment of the first centralized power distribution system. Explore the advancements in filament technology that allowed for longer-lasting and more energy-efficient bulbs. From tungsten to halogen and xenon, these innovations continue to shape the lighting industry today. "Lighting not only brightens our physical surroundings, but also affects our mood, productivity, and well-being. It has the power to transform spaces and create ambiance, shaping our experiences and enhancing our lives."

Telephone

Explore the fascinating journey of the telephone, from its invention to the modern era. Learn how this revolutionary device transformed communication worldwide.

Discover the story of how the telephone came to be. From the early idea of transmitting speech over long distances to Alexander Graham Bell's ground breaking invention.

It was through his work with the deaf and his careful study of how sound is transmitted via the human voice that led Bell to the invention of the telephone. Fascinated by Samuel Morse's telegraph, Bell set out to use what he knew about sound and speech to improve upon the idea of transmitting communication. Bell demonstrated a "harmonic telegraph" – an early telephone – at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876. Also in 1876, Alexander Graham Bell filed a patent for his invention, on the same day that another inventor, Elisha Gray, filed a patent for a similar invention. Bell was awarded the patent, but Bell and the Bell Telephone Company were involved in legal battles for several years.

Conclusion

Science and technology has a profound impact on all of humanity's activities. Science and technology inventions and discoveries, including the theory of the origin of the universe, the theory of evolution, and the discovery of genes, have given humanity many hints relating to human existence from civilized and cultural points of view. Science and technology have had an immeasurable influence on the formation of our understanding of the world, our view of society, and our outlook on nature. The wide variety of technologies and science discoveries produced by humanity has led to the building and development of the civilizations of each age, stimulated economic growth, raised people's standards of living, encouraged cultural development, and had a tremendous impact on religion, thought, and many other human activities. The impact of science and technology on modern society is broad and wide-ranging, influencing such areas as politics, diplomacy, defense, the economy, medicine, transportation, agriculture, social capital improvement, and many more. The fruits of science and technology fill every corner of our lives.

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