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"RESEARCH AND PRESENT A TIMELINE SHOWING MAJOR MILESTONES IN AI HISTORY"

AN INDIVIDUAL TASK

Submitted by:

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Fundamentales of AI and ML

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Foundations of Artificial Intelligence (1940s–1950s)

- **The idea of artificial intelligence began with early studies of human reasoning.**
- **In the 1940s, scientists explored how machines could simulate logical thinking.**
- **In 1943, Warren McCulloch and Walter Pitts proposed the first artificial neuron model.**
- **Their work connected neuroscience with computational logic.**
- **In 1950, Alan Turing introduced the Turing Test.**
- **The Turing Test measured a machine's ability to exhibit intelligent behavior.**
- **Early computers made AI research theoretically possible.**
- **Logic and mathematics formed the base of AI development.**
- **Scientists believed human intelligence could be replicated by machines.**
- **The concept of "thinking machines" gained popularity.**
- **AI research was largely theoretical during this period.**
- **Limited hardware slowed practical implementation.**
- **This era laid the foundation for modern AI.**

Birth of Artificial Intelligence as a Field (1956–1960s)

- **The term "Artificial Intelligence" was coined in 1956.**
- **The Dartmouth Conference marked the official birth of AI.**
- **John McCarthy organized the conference.**
- **Researchers believed machines could mimic human intelligence.**
- **Early AI programs focused on problem-solving.**
- **Programs like Logic Theorist showed reasoning abilities.**
- **AI research received strong government funding.**
- **Symbolic AI became the dominant approach.**
- **Rule-based systems were developed.**
- **Optimism about AI's future was very high.**
- **Scientists predicted human-level AI within decades.**
- **Programming languages for AI were created.**

- **This era established AI as an academic discipline.**

Expansion and First AI Winter (1970s–1980s)

- **AI research expanded into expert systems.**
- **Expert systems mimicked human decision-making.**
- **Systems were used in medicine and engineering.**
- **AI tools helped diagnose diseases.**
- **Development costs were very high.**
- **Systems lacked flexibility and learning ability.**
- **Expectations exceeded actual performance.**
- **Funding agencies became disappointed.**
- **Government support for AI declined.**
- **This period is called the first "AI Winter."**
- **Many AI projects were abandoned.**
- **Research slowed significantly.**
- **Lessons were learned about realistic expectations.**

Revival of AI and Machine Learning (1990s)

- **AI regained interest with better computing power.**
- **Machine learning emerged as a new approach.**
- **Systems learned from data instead of rules.**
- **Statistical methods became popular in AI.**
- **Neural networks gained renewed attention.**
- **In 1997, IBM developed Deep Blue.**
- **Deep Blue defeated world chess champion Garry Kasparov.**
- **This victory proved machines could outperform humans in specific tasks.**
- **AI research gained global recognition again.**
- **Data-driven approaches dominated research.**
- **Computing hardware became more powerful.**

- **AI applications expanded into industries.**
- **This era restored confidence in AI research.**

Big Data and Deep Learning Era (2000s–2010s)

- **The rise of the internet generated massive data.**
- **Big data became essential for AI training.**
- **Deep learning improved neural network performance.**
- **GPUs accelerated AI computation.**
- **Image and speech recognition improved significantly.**
- **AI began outperforming humans in vision tasks.**
- **In 2016, DeepMind created AlphaGo.**
- **AlphaGo defeated Go champion Lee Sedol.**
- **This milestone showed AI's strategic thinking ability.**
- **AI was widely adopted in technology companies.**
- **Virtual assistants became popular.**
- **AI entered healthcare and finance sectors.**
- **Deep learning transformed modern AI.**

Modern AI and Generative Models (2020–Present)

- **AI systems became more advanced and accessible.**
- **Generative AI models gained global attention.**
- **Natural language processing improved significantly.**
- **Large language models were introduced.**
- **OpenAI developed ChatGPT.**
- **ChatGPT demonstrated human-like conversation abilities.**
- **AI tools supported education and business.**
- **Image and video generation became possible.**
- **AI ethics became a major concern.**
- **Governments started regulating AI usage.**
- **Responsible AI development gained importance.**

- **AI systems influenced daily life.**
- **Transparency and fairness became priorities.**

Future Trends and Conclusion

- **AI continues to evolve rapidly.**
- **Research focuses on explainable AI.**
- **Ethical AI development is emphasized.**
- **Human–AI collaboration is increasing.**
- **AI supports decision-making across industries.**
- **Autonomous systems are improving.**
- **AI is expected to reshape job roles.**
- **Education systems are adapting to AI tools.**
- **Global cooperation is needed for AI governance.**
- **AI safety research is expanding.**
- **Sustainable AI development is encouraged.**
- **Future AI aims to benefit society.**
- **AI history shows continuous learning and growth.**