The history of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is marked by significant developments that have shaped its structure and operational scope. Initially established as the Bureau of Investigation in 1908, the agency was rebranded as the FBI in 1935, reflecting an expansion in its responsibilities and a shift towards a more centralized federal law enforcement entity. Throughout its history, the FBI has undergone numerous structural changes, notably during the tenure of J. Edgar Hoover, who served as its first Director and played a pivotal role in transforming it into a premier investigative agency. The post-9/11 era marked another critical juncture, prompting comprehensive reforms aimed at enhancing intelligence capabilities and integrating counterterrorism efforts into its core functions. These historical evolutions have been instrumental in defining the FBI's current structure, enabling it to effectively address emerging security challenges while maintaining its foundational mission of law enforcement and justice administration.