Apple Inc. was founded on April 1, 1976, by Steve Jobs, Steve Wozniak, and Ronald Wayne.

Their first product was the Apple I, a personal computer designed and hand-built by Wozniak.

Initially, Apple operated from Steve Jobs' garage.

In 1977, Apple launched the Apple II, which became highly successful and is considered one of the first mass-produced microcomputers.

The Apple II's popularity soared with the introduction of the VisiCalc spreadsheet program.

In 1980, Apple went public, creating more millionaires than any company in history.

By 1983, Apple had launched the Lisa, the first computer with a graphical user interface.

However, Lisa was a commercial failure due to its high price tag and limited software titles.

The Macintosh was introduced in 1984, becoming the first commercially successful personal computer to feature a mouse and a graphical user interface.

The iconic "1984" advertisement aired during the Super Bowl, heralding the Macintosh's arrival.

Despite its early success, the Macintosh faced stiff competition from IBM PCs.

In 1985, after a power struggle with the board of directors, Steve Jobs left Apple.

John Sculley, who had been brought in as CEO, led Apple through these turbulent times.

Apple's product line expanded rapidly in the late 1980s, but without Jobs' vision, the company lost its innovative edge.

By the early 1990s, Apple was losing market share to Microsoft Windows.

In an attempt to revitalize the company, Apple released the Newton, a personal digital assistant, in 1993.

Unfortunately, the Newton did not achieve commercial success.

Apple's decline continued throughout the mid-90s with a series of failed products and declining profits.

However, in a historic move, Apple acquired NeXT in 1997, bringing Steve Jobs back into the fold.

Jobs quickly took control and became the interim CEO.

Under Jobs' leadership, Apple introduced a series of groundbreaking products.

In 1998, Apple released the iMac, which became a massive hit due to its unique design and user-friendly interface.

The success of the iMac was a turning point for Apple, signaling its resurgence in the PC market.

In 2001, Apple introduced iTunes, a media player that would revolutionize the music industry.

That same year, the iPod was launched, becoming an instant cultural icon and dominating the portable music player market.

Apple opened its first retail store in 2001, offering a unique shopping experience.

These stores, with their minimalist design and Genius Bars, became hugely popular.

In 2007, Apple released the iPhone, which redefined the smartphone market.

The iPhone's success solidified Apple's position as a technology leader.

2008 saw the launch of the App Store, offering a platform for developers to sell apps directly to consumers.

The iPad, introduced in 2010, shaped the future of mobile computing and tablets.

Tragically, in 2011, Steve Jobs passed away, leaving a legacy of innovation.

Tim Cook took over as CEO and continued to lead Apple to new heights.

Under Cook's leadership, Apple introduced products like the Apple Watch in 2015.

The company also made significant strides in software, with the introduction of iOS, macOS, watchOS, and more.

Apple has continuously emphasized user privacy, differentiating itself from many tech competitors.

In 2018, Apple reached a monumental milestone, becoming the first trillion-dollar U.S. company by market capitalization.

The company expanded into services, launching Apple Music in 2015 to compete with streaming giants like Spotify.

In 2019, Apple introduced Apple TV+, marking its entry into original content production.

The company has also made inroads into the financial sector with Apple Card, a credit card introduced in 2019.

Sustainability became a focus for Apple, with initiatives to become carbon neutral and use recycled materials.

Apple's commitment to education continued, with programs and products tailored for students and educators.

The M1 chip, introduced in 2020, was Apple's first self-designed processor for Mac computers.

The move to M1 signaled Apple's shift away from Intel processors.

Apple's software ecosystem continued to grow, with seamless integration across devices.

The company faced challenges, too, including antitrust concerns and disputes with app developers over App Store fees.

Apple also navigated complex geopolitical situations, particularly regarding manufacturing in China.

The company's commitment to user privacy was evident in its standoff with the FBI over iPhone encryption in 2016. In recent years, Apple's ResearchKit and HealthKit signified its interest in health and wellness, with researchers leveraging these tools for medical studies.

The AirPods, introduced in 2016, quickly became a must-have accessory, further cementing Apple's dominance in the wearables market.

HomeKit, Apple's smart home ecosystem, showcased the company's vision for an interconnected and automated household.

ARKit, launched in 2017, demonstrated Apple's investments in augmented reality, signaling potential future product directions.

Apple's commitment to education persisted with the launch of "Everyone Can Code," a program designed to teach coding to students of all ages.

Throughout its history, Apple's product design, led for years by Jony Ive, set industry standards and became synonymous with modern aesthetics.

The company faced increased scrutiny over issues like right to repair and the longevity of its devices.

Apple's annual Worldwide Developers Conference (WWDC) continued to be a major event, with developers and fans eagerly awaiting product announcements and software updates.

The company's expansion of iCloud services emphasized the importance of cloud computing in its ecosystem.

Apple's endeavors into car technology and autonomous vehicles, often referred to as "Project Titan," generated much speculation about the company's future plans.