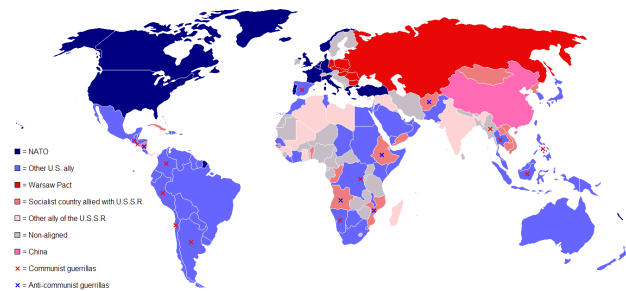


The History of the Internet & the Cold War¹



The world during the time of the Cold War



The states of former Soviet Union (USSR)

A) Match these words with the definitions below and translate them into German.

to have the upper-hand	the shock wave	the pulse	the sphere	the stand-off
to put the blame on sb	to recreate	the order	to use	to die

1. a situation in which neither group can win and no action can be taken:
2. to make something exist or happen again:
3. to get an advantage over somebody so that you are in control of a particular situation:
4. to say that somebody is responsible for something:
5. something that somebody is told to do by somebody in authority:
6. any object that is completely round, for example a ball:
7. an amount of sound [...] that continues for a very short time:
8. (of a machine) to stop working:
9. feelings of shock that people experience when something bad happens suddenly:
10. to have something as a meaning:

B) Watch the excerpt of the documentary: What new aspect of the Cold War does it focus on? What does this have to do with the Internet?

C) Choose five expressions from A) and put them in connection to the excerpt.

¹ Cold War: A very unfriendly relationship between two countries who are not actually fighting each other directly, usually used about the situation between the US and the Soviet Union after the Second World War.

The Little Net That Grew – Reading Comprehension

A) Translate the underlined expressions into German. Use the context of the Reading.

1. ARPA redefined itself:
2. to write a series of technical papers:
3. the vulnerability of communications:
4. redundant connections:
5. they could take advantage of each other's research:
6. dissimilar networks:
7. transmission time:
8. to nurse through its infancy:
9. to be dismayed:

B) Reread the article and answer the questions.

1. After the Sputnik shock....
 - a. research was promoted.
 - b. the defense budget was raised.
 - c. NASA was founded immediately.
 - d. ARPA got more money from sponsors.
2. Paul Baran thought....
 - a. that they needed a military network for warning them against nuclear attacks.
 - b. that their network was too weak.
 - c. that the network should have connections that are not necessary.
 - d. that the network could break down any time.
3. The first net....
 - a. was called Arpanet and connected computers at universities.
 - b. consisted of 2 nets, the Arpanet and the National Science Foundation network (NSFN).
 - c. was promoted by ARPA and the National Science foundation started to connect computers at universities.
 - d. was a military network. But soon universities joined it to exchange the results of each other's research.
4. What does "call for" mean? (the word underlined with a dotted line in the text)
 - a. shouts
 - b. telephones
 - c. visits
 - d. needs
5. IMP technology....
 - a. broke up messages/data into chunks with addresses, error correction code and ID. They travel to their destinations.
 - b. is a new technology called TCP/IP that transmitted the messages/Data to the NSF.

- c. broke up messages after error correction and sent them to computers at the other end. They put the messages together in the right order. The addresses travelled in separate packages.
- d. makes sure that the messages travel the shortest distance to the destinations where they are checked for mistakes and pieced together.
6. ARPAnet grew....
- because 23 more host sites were added.
 - because they replaced the complete network till 1975.
 - because it was cheaper than the Computer Science Network.
 - because a communication standard to different networks was introduced.
7. The Internet was born....
- because five supercomputing centres were built.
 - because the network wasn't used all the time.
 - because the transmission speed increased.
 - because the army needed it.
8. Another important step was....
- the discovery of malware and spam.
 - the enthusiastic reaction of people.
 - businesses were allowed to use the internet.
 - the network was split into 2 parts, the internet and the www.
- C) What were the most important steps in the development of the Internet? Can you reconstruct them? Use the following key words:

Sputnik Shock
research
Paul Baran
ARPAnet

break up messages
dissimilar
networks transmission
World Wide Web

- D) These pictures show some Internet pioneers. How exactly did they contribute to the development of the Internet? For each of them, write one short sentence. Use your phones to help you.



Paul Baran



Charley Kline



Bob Kahn and Vint Cerf



Scott Fahlman

- Paul Baran:
- Charley Kline:
- Bob Kahn and Vint Cerf:
- Scott Fahlman:

KEY (Reading, p. 13/14):

A)

1. Arpa definierte sich neu / erfand sich neu
2. eine Serie von (wissenschaftlichen) Aufsätzen schreiben
3. die Schwachstelle/Verletzbarkeit der Kommunikationstechnik
4. überflüssige/unnötige Verbindungen
5. sie konnten von gegenseitigen Forschungen profitieren (= wissenschaftlicher Austausch)
6. ungleiche/verschiedene Netzwerke
7. Übertragungs-/Vermittlungszeit
8. grossziehen; durch die Kindheit bringen/pflegen
9. bestürzt sein

B)

1. a (c)
2. c
3. a
4. d
5. a
6. a
7. b
8. c