# **TIM BERNERS-LEE, THE MAN WHO INVENTED THE WEB**

“Unlike so many of the inventions that have moved the world, this one truly was the work of one man... the World Wide Web is Berners-Lee's alone. He designed it. He loosed it on the world. And he more than anyone else has fought to keep it open, non-proprietary, and free... It's hard to overstate (OvrState: Explain) the impact of the global system he created. *It's* *almost Gutenbergian*. He took a powerful communications system that only the elite could use and turned it into a mass medium.” --*Time Magazine*

World Wide Web: La telaraá que envolvia a todo el mundo.

Loosed it on the world: La “dejó” caer en el mundo.

Non-proprietary: It doesnt have an owner.

The elite: La elite cultural, social, economica.

Mass medium (singular) // Mass media (plural)

Gutenberg creó la imprenta. “*almost Gutenbergian*” permitio que todos usaran los libros, no solo los ricos y los monjes.

Literacy: “Alfabetizacion”, capacidad de leer y escribir.

Tim Berners-Lee, a British scientist, invented the World Wide Web (WWW) in 1989, while working at CERN. The web was originally conceived and developed **para satisfacer** to meet (no uses satisfy que eso es más sexual.) the demand for automated information-sharing between scientists in universities and institutes around the world.

The first website at CERN – and in the world – was dedicated to the World Wide Web project itself and **se alojaba** was hosted on Berners-Lee's NeXT computer. In 2013, CERN launched a project to restore this first ever website: info.cern.ch.

On 30 April 1993, CERN put the World Wide Web software in the public domain. Later, CERN made a release **disponible** available with an open licence, a more sure way to maximise its dissemination. These actions **permitieron** allowed/permitted/enabled the web to flourish.

The early web community established by Tim Berners-Lee produced some revolutionary ideas that are now spreading **más allá de** further the technology sector:

* Decentralisation: No permission is needed from a central authority **para** **subir** to upload / to post anything on the web.
* Non-discrimination: If I pay to connect to the Internet with a certain quality of service, and you pay to connect with that or a greater quality of service, then we can both **comunicarnos** communicate at the same level.
* Bottom-up design: Instead of code being written and controlled by a small group of experts, it was developed in full view of everyone, encouraging maximum participation and experimentation.
* Universality: For anyone to be able to publish anything on the web, all the computers involved have to speak the same languages to each other, no matter what different hardware people are using; where they live; or what cultural and political beliefs they have.
* Consensus: For universal standards to work, everyone had to agree to use them. Tim and others **alcanzaron** reached/achieved this consensus by giving everyone a say in creating the standards, through a transparent, participatory process.

New permutations of these ideas are giving rise to **interesantes** interesting/exciting new approaches (Approaches: enfoque, puntos de vista) in fields as diverse as information (Open Data), **la política** politics (Open Government), **la investigación científica** scientific research (Open Access), education, and culture (Free Culture). To date, however, we have only scratched the surface of how these principles could change society and politics for the better.

**Questions**

1. The web “*is almost Gutenbergian*” (line 4). Explain why in your own words.

2. Find the translation into English for the words in Spanish in bold.