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1957	 The Soviet Union launched Sputnik
1960	 Ted Nelson launched Project Xanadu (the first hypertext project)  Global navigation satellite system was invented (provides automous geo-spatial positioning with global coverage)
1961	 Wearable Computer was invented
1962	 Communications Satellite was launched
1963	 BASIC was invented (Beginner's All Purpose Symbolic Instruction Code)  Geosynchronous satellite was invented (orbital track repeats regularly over points on Earth)  Ted Nelson coined the term "hypertext" and "hypermedia"
1965	 Minicomputer was invented
1967	 Computer mouse was invented
1968	 RAM chip was invented
1969	 DARPA/ARPANET was founded (first network to implement the protocol suite TCP/IP)
1970	 Wireless local area network was invented (the linking of two or more computers or devices using spread-spectrum or OFDM modulation technology)
1971	 Microprocessor was invented  Floppy Disk was invented  E-mail was invented
1972	 C (programming language) was invented
1974	 The first Internet Service Provider (ISP) is born with the introduction of a commercial version of ARPANET, known as Telenet.
mid-1970's	 Affordable personal computers were starting to be developed
1980	 USENET: A worldwide distributed discussion system available on comuters  Ethernet standard introduced. Ethernet is a family of computer networking technologies commonly used in a local area of networks.
1981	 Computer Science Network (CSNET) - a computer network which purpose was to extend networking benefits.  BITNET established. Bitned differed from Internet in that is was a point-to-point "store and forward" network for email and files.
1982	 SMTP is short for Simple Mail Transfer Protocol and is an Internet standard for electronic mail transmisson.
1983	 DNS , short for Domain Name System is a hierarchical naming system for computers, services or other resources connected to the Internet.
1985	 First .com domain name registered. It was http://www.symbolics.com
1986	 IETF , the Internet Engineering Task Force develops and promotes voluntary Internet standards. Among these, the Internet protocol suite (TCP/IP).  NSFNET with 56 kbit/s links. The NSFNET initiated operations using TCP/IP, and the six backbone sites were interconnected with 56 kbit/s links.
1987	 UUNET was founded and was one of the larges Internet service providers and one of the early Tier 1 networks.
1988	 Morris worm - one of the first computer worms distributed via the Internet.  OSI Reference Model released.  NSFNET upgrades to 1.5 Mbit/s.
1989	 PSINET was founded. One of the first companies to sell internet connectivity, allowing commercial traffic on the internet.
1990	 ANS , short for Advanced Network and Services. It was a non-profit organization formed by the NSFNET partners (Merit Network, IBM and MCI) to run the network infrastructure for the soon to be upgraded NSFNET Backbone Service.  Archie Search Engine: A tool for indexing FTP archives.
1991	 World Wide Web (WWW) is released. WWW is an information space where documents and other web resources are identified by URLs, interlinked by hypertext links and can be accessed via the internet.  Wide area information server (WAIS) , a client-server text searching system that uses the ANSI Standard z39.50 to search index databases on remote computers.
1992	 NSFNET upgrades to 45 Mbit's.  Internet Society (ISOC) is established.
1993	 Mosaic web browser released. An early web browser, credited with popularizing the WWW.  InterNIC established. Nickname for The Network Information Center. In charge of DNS, domain name allocations and X.500 directory services.
1994	 Full text web search engines.  NANOG established. North American Network Operators' Group, an educational and operational forum for coordination and dissemination of technical information.
1995	 NSFNET decommissioned
1998	 ICANN , Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers. The organization is responsible for coordination the maintenance and procedures of several databases related to the namespaces of the Internet, ensuring the network's stable and secure operation.
1999	 IEEE 802.11b wireless networking is a set of media access control and physical layer specifications for implementing wireless local area network (WLAN)
2000	 The dot-com bubble bursts.  Aaron Swartz Co-Creates RSS. RSS collects news from various pages and puts them in one place for readers. Often used by News web sites.
2001	 Jim Wales launches Wikipedia.  There is around half a million web users.
2003	 3G is commercially launched and is the start of mobile web browsing like we know it today.  MySpace is launched.  Skype is launched.  The Safari web browser is launched.  WordPress is launched.
2004	 Facebook is launched and kicks of the social media race.  Mozilla Firefox is launched
2005	 Youtube is launched.
2006	 Twitter is launched  High speed 3G is rolled out and operators started offering data rates on mobile phones.  The Internet Governance forum meets for the first time.
2007	 Apple Iphone is launched - utilizing the 3G technology and participates in creating a data explosion.
2009	 The internet has it's 40th anniversary.
2010	 Facebook reaches 400 million active users - 6 years after launch.  The picture sharing services Pinterest and Instagram is launched.
2012	 4G is launched in UK. 4G enables even faster connections and speeds on mobile devices.
2014	 Facebook celebrates 10 years , also marking 10 years since the breakthrough of social media.
2015	 Instagram reaches 400 million users - 5 years after launch. It also outpaces Twitter - who has only 316 million users.
2016	 Niantic releases Pokèmon Go which utilizes Augmented reality technology. The Pokèmon Go game makes the technology available for most people.
2030	 Augmented reality is incorporated into everyday life in the form of SMARTglass. Used in many ways, this glass is a versatile display system found in car windshields, restraurant windows, bedroom mirrors, and a variety of sunglasses and reading glasses.