

## PRE-MECHANICAL AGE

### PETROGLYPHS-

petroglyphs are ancient rock carvings or engravings that provide a window into the artistic, cultural, and historical aspects of ancient civilizations.

**PHOENICIAN ALPHABET-** was an early and influential writing system developed by the Phoenician civilization.

**PENS AND PAPERS-** A tools in many aspects of life, including education, business, art, and personal expression.

**NINE-DIGIT NUMBERING SYSTEM-** a numerical system or format in which numbers consist of nine digits, which can include a combination of digits from 0 to 9.

**CALCULATOR-** is an electronic or mechanical device designed to perform mathematical calculations, computations, and numerical operations quickly and accurately.

**ABACUS-** is an ancient counting and calculating tool that has been used for centuries to perform arithmetic operations, including addition, subtraction, multiplication.

## MECHANICAL AGE

**SLIDE RULE-** is a mechanical analog device used for performing mathematical calculations based on logarithmic scales. While it was widely used for scientific and engineering calculations in the past, it has been largely replaced by electronic calculators and computers in modern times.

**PASCALINE-** was an early mechanical calculator invented by Blaise Pascal in the 17th century. It was designed to perform addition and subtraction automatically and was one of the first practical devices of its kind.

**DIFFERENCE ENGINE-** was a mechanical calculator designed by Charles Babbage in the 19th century. It was intended to automate mathematical calculations and the creation of mathematical tables.

## ELECTROMECHANICAL AGE

**telecommunication-** refers to the transmission of information over distances using various technologies and networks.

**Morse code** is a method of encoding text characters using sequences of dots and dashes. It was historically important for long-distance communication, particularly in telegraphy and radio transmission.

**telephone** is a communication device that allows individuals to converse over long distances by converting sound into electrical signals, transmitting them, and then converting them back into sound at the receiving end.

**RADIO-** technology and medium for transmitting audio content using radio waves.

**punch cards-** were a means of representing data and computer programs through holes punched in specific positions on stiff cards.

## ELECTRONIC AGE

ENIAC was a one-of-a-kind machine, and it was eventually replaced by more advanced and easier-to-program computers.