Internet history

Year	Event
1960	AT&T introduced the dataphone and the first known MODEM.
1961	Leonard Kleinrock published his first paper entitled "Information Flow in Large Communication Nets" was published on May 31, 1961.
1962	Leonard Kleinrock released his paper talking about packetization.
1962	Paul Baran suggested transmission of data using fixed size message blocks in 1962.
1962	J.C.R. Licklider became the first Director of IPTO and gives his vision of a galactic network.
1964	Baran published reports *On Distributed Communications* in 1964.
1964	Leonard Kleinrock published his first book on packet nets entitled *Communication Nets: Stochastic Message Flow and Design* in 1964.
1965	Lawrence G. Roberts with MIT performed the first long distant dial-up connection between a TX-2 computer in Massachusetts and Tom Marill with a Q-32 at SDC in California in 1965.
1965	Donald Davies coined the word "Packet."
1966	Lawrence G. Roberts and Tom Marill publish a paper about their earlier success at connecting over dial-up in

	1966.
1966	Robert Taylor joins ARPA and brings Larry Roberts there to develop ARPANET in 1966.
1967	Donald Davies created 1-node NPL packet net in 1967.
1967	Wes Clark suggests the use of a minicomputer for network packet switch in 1967.
1968	Doug Engelbart publicly demonstrated Hypertext on December 9, 1968.
1968	The first NWG (Network Working Group) meeting was held in 1968.
1968	Larry Roberts published ARPANET program plan on June 3, 1968.
1968	First RFP for a network went out in 1968.
1968	UCLA was selected to be the first node on the Internet as we know it today and serve as the Network Msmnt Center in 1968.
1969	Steve Crocker released RFC #1 on April 7, 1969, introducing the Host-to-Host and talking about the IMP software.
1969	UCLA puts out a press release introducing the public to the Internet on July 3, 1969.
1969	On August 29, 1969, the first network switch and the first piece of network equipment (called "IMP," which was short for Interface Message Processor) was sent to UCLA.
1969	On September 2, 1969, the first data moves from UCLA

	host to the IMP switch.
1969	CompuServe, the first commercial online service, was established in 1969.
1970	Steve Crocker and UCLA team released NCP in 1970.
1971	Ray Tomlinson sends the first e-mail, the first messaging system to send messages across a network to other users in 1971.
1972	First public demo of ARPANET in 1972.
1972	Norm Abramson' Alohanet connected to ARPANET: packet radio nets in 1972.
1973	Vinton Cerf and Robert Kahn design TCP during 1973 and later publish it with the help of Yogen Dalal and Carl Sunshine in December 1974 in RFC 675.
1973	ARPA deployed SATNET the first international connection in 1973.
1973	Robert Metcalfe creates the Ethernet at the Xerox PARC (Palo Alto Research Center).
1973	The first VoIP call was made in 1973.
1974	A commercial version of ARPANET known as Telenet was introduced and considered by many to be the first ISP (Internet service provider) in 1974.
1978	TCP splits into TCP/IP driven by Danny Cohen, David Reed, and John Shoch to support real-time traffic. The creation of TCP/IP also helps to create UDP in 1978.
1978	John Shoch and Jon Hupp at Xerox PARC developed the

	first worm in 1978.
1981	BITNET was founded in 1981.
1983	ARPANET standardized TCP/IP in 1983.
1983	The IAB (Internet Activities Board) was founded in 1983.
1984	Paul Mockapetris and Jon Postel introduce DNS in 1984.
1986	Eric Thomas developed the first Listserv in 1986.
1986	NSFNET was created in 1986.
1986	BITNET II was created in 1986.
1988	First T1 backbone was added to ARPANET in 1988.
1988	Bitnet and CSNET merged to create CREN in 1988.
1989	On March 12, 1989, Tim Berners-Lee submitted a proposal for a distributed system at CERN, which would later become the WWW.
1990	ARPANET replaced by NSFNET in 1990.
1990	The first search engine Archie, written by Alan Emtage, Bill Heelan, and Mike Parker at McGill University in Montreal Canada was released on September 10, 1990.
1991	Tim Berners-Lee introduced WWW and the first web page and website to the public on August 6, 1991.
1991	NSF opened the Internet to commercial use in 1991.
1991	On December 1, 1991, the first web server outside of Europe came online.

1992	Internet Society formed in 1992.
1992	NSFNET upgraded to a T3 backbone in 1992.
1993	On April 30, 1993, CERN released the Web source code and made it public domain. The effect had an immediate effect as the Web experiences massive growth.
1993	The White House and the United Nations come online in 1993 and help start the .gov and .org top-level domains.
1993	The NCSA released the Mosaic browser in 1993.
1994	Netscape (Mosaic Communications Corporation) was found by Marc Andreessen and James H. Clark on April 4, 1994.
1994	Mosaic Netscape 0.9, the first Netscape browser, was officially released on October 13, 1994. This browser also introduces the Internet to cookies.
1994	WXYC (89.3 FM Chapel Hill, NC USA) became the first traditional radio station to announce broadcasting on the Internet on November 7, 1994.
1994	Tim Berners-Lee established and heads the W3C in October 1994.
1995	The dot-com boom started in 1995.
1995	The SSL protocol was developed and introduced by Netscape in February 1995.
1995	On April 1, 1995, the Opera browser was released.
1995	The first VoIP software (Vocaltec) was released allowing end users to make voice calls over the Internet.

1995	On August 16, 1995, Microsoft introduced and released Microsoft Internet Explorer.
1995	On November 24, 1995, HTML 2.0 was introduced in RFC 1866.
1995	On December 4, 1995, Sun Microsystems announced JavaScript and first released it in Netscape 2.0B3. In the same year, they also introduced Java.
1996	Telecom Act deregulated data networks in 1996.
1996	Now known as Adobe Flash, Macromedia Flash was introduced in 1996.
1996	The first CSS specification, CSS 1, was published by the W3C in December 1996.
1996	More e-mail was sent than postal mail in the USA in 1996.
1996	CREN ended its support, and since then, the network has ceased to exist.
1997	Internet2 consortium was established in 1997.
1997	IEEE released 802.11 (Wi-Fi) standard in 1997.
1998	Internet weblogs began to appear in 1998.
1998	XML became a W3C recommendation on February 10, 1998.
1999	Napster started sharing files in September 1999.
1999	On December 1, 1999, the most expensive Internet domain name, business.com, was sold by Marc Ostrofsky

	for $7.5 million. The domain was later sold on July 26, 2007, to R.H. Donnelley for $345 million.
2000	The dot-com bubble started to burst in 2000.
2003	January 7, 2003, CREN's members decided to dissolve the organization.
2003	On June 30, 2003, the Safari browser was released.
2004	On November 9, 2004, Mozilla released the Mozilla Firefox browser.
2008	AOL ended support for the Netscape Internet browser on March 1, 2008.
2008	On December 11, 2008, Google released the Chrome browser.
2009	A person under the fake name of Satoshi Nakamoto introduced the Internet currency Bitcoin on January 3, 2009.
2014	The HTML5 programming language was recommended and released to the public on October 28, 2014, by W3C.