**HISTORY OF THE INTERNET**

The Internet, then known as ARPANET, was brought online in 1969 under a contract let by the renamed Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA) which initially connected four major computers at universities in the southwestern US (UCLA, Stanford Research Institute, UCSB, and the University of Utah). The contract was carried out by BBN of Cambridge, MA under Bob Kahn and went online in December 1969. By June 1970, MIT, Harvard, BBN, and Systems Development Corp (SDC) in Santa Monica, Cal. were added. By January 1971, Stanford, MIT’s Lincoln Labs, Carnegie-Mellon, and Case-Western Reserve U were added. In months to come, NASA/Ames, Mitre, Burroughs, RAND, and the U of Illinois plugged in.

During the 1970s and 1980s, the internet continued to evolve and expand, developing key technologies and standards that would shape its future.

In the 1970s, the Internet Protocol (IP)was developed, establishing the basic framework for sending and receiving data over the network. This was followed by the development of the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)in the early 1980s, which ensured that data was transmitted reliably across the network. Together, these protocols formed the foundation of the Internet Protocol Suite

In 1990, Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web creating the first web server, browser and web pages. This marked the beginning of the modern internet as we know it. Throughout the early 1990s, the internet expanded rapidly offering dial up connections to consumers allowing them to access email, newsgroups and the World Wide Web. In the late 1990s, search engines like yahoo and google emerged revolutionizing the way people found information on the internet.

The mid 2000s witnessed the rise of social media platforms such as Facebook, YouTube and Twitter. The widespread adoptions of broadband internet access such as DSL and cable, made it possible for users to access the internet at much faster speeds, allowing for development of new bandwidth-intensive applications such as streaming video and online gaming.

As the internet continued to evolve it changed how we do business, interact with each other and access information. Today the internet is a vital part of our daily lives and critical in many aspects of modern society