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World history textbook online 10th grade pdf

A comparative, transregional, and transcultural approach to historical studies, World History offers a global perspective on past events, as well as cultural and geographical developments over time. Instead of focusing on discrete events, World History takes a big-picture approach to history and considers how those events relate to each other in the larger human story. World history also examines African culture, Indian literature, French art, Russian policy, Persian education, Greek culture, the British empire, the Mongol empire, Middle Eastern Islamic culture, the Roman Empire, the Egyptian pyramids, the birth of the renaissance, and more. You will also learn about the civil war in the United States, World War II and its consequences, and the emergence of global powers from their historical roots. The Timeline of World History probably charts the impact of simple commodities such as cotton, from its separate origins in the Indus Valley to the glory of machine-spinning at the height of the Industrial Revolution. Contemporary studies of World History in the United States grew out of the political upheavals of the 1970s and marked an alternative to a previously Euro-centered approach to historical education. Getting a History Degree online, students learn not only to look at Ancient History, Native American, American History, and European History in isolation, but to consider it comparatively, and explore how they inform patterns of world history interaction. Specialized courses often investigate themes and causes that go beyond the chronological perspective that one might expect to find in a general World History textbook. Students studying european, American, African, Chinese history, and more in their undergraduate education open up a world of possibilities in many different fields. Degrees in History can lead to careers in high school or college, legal training, nonprofit employment, and archiving and academic work. Online Courses in World HistoryThere are a variety of online courses covering subjects related to World History and the modern world. Interested in interpreting the role of violence in our daily lives from medieval to modern times? Try taking the History of Violence from the University of Newcastle, Australia and learn about the origins and nature of violence in global history, including interpersonal violence, murder, sexual violence, and state violence. You will develop an understanding of the evolving attitudes to violence throughout time and across cultures, and gain basic knowledge of relevant historical debates; including whether the world is getting more or less violent. You can also learn about the early history of World Literature and how literary works were altered by transmission by taking Masterpieces of World Literature, an introductory course offered by Harvard University.Jobs World HistoryLike many liberal liberal arts A bachelor's degree in World History can be applied to a variety of professional roles and career opportunities. Requiring the development of strong communication skills, historians make great writers, editors and journalists. As researchers, they work in museums and historical organizations, and as Managers of Cultural Resources and Historic Preservation. As advocates, they work as teachers, lawyers, and paralegals. The top ten results for World History work in Indeed.com including teaching positions, Assistant Professor positions in California, and many Research roles. Of the positions listed, more than 22,000 offer starting salaries of $60,000 or more. Pursuing Careers in the World of HistoryStudents and Practitioners of World History propel us towards a more global awareness and understanding of mankind. Being a world historian can open new doors to new adventures for your future. Consider a class in World History today and think of the world of possibilities! HowStuffWorks looks at the history and culture of places from around the world. David Ferrer Jul 17, 2019 When was online education first introduced? What was the first online university? When did online education become popular? The history of online learning in higher education sometimes seems too big to wrap your mind, like the internet itself, so we've put together a timeline to help better understand where online colleges and online degrees currently come from. Online Education ties several historical threads — computers, distance learning, and telecommunications, to name just a few. This means tracing the history of online education back much further than just the dawn of the Internet. We have done our best to bring all these related streams together into one timeline. But, beware, online learning is much more than just internet technology. It also incorporates theories of education, computer technology, and even legislation. All this is necessary to enable online education today. If you want to know more about Current Trends in Online Education, or tips for online colleges, check out our more articles on The Quad. If you're ready to start your search for college online, but don't know where to start, check out our definitive rankings of Best Online Colleges and Universities. Finally, if you want to know more about the technologies discussed in this article, our ranking of the Best Online Bachelor in Computer Science Degree Programs can help you get started. Industrial And Early Computer Era: You may not think of computer technology as it appeared at a time when steam engines were considered modern technologies. But the earliest computers were born during the Industrial Era. Some may dispute what considered a computer. Strictly, any counting machine like abacus might be considered a computer. But But the actual time period marks the debut of the first semi-automatic computing engine. This era also marked the beginning of radio, motion pictures, and - especially important to our purposes - correspondence courses, laying the groundwork for distance education and online colleges. Caleb Phillips started a course in personal correspondence (email) advertising in the Boston Gazette newspaper. Informal correspondence education can be found afterwards, with different levels of quality and consistency. The establishment of the American Postal System. Weaver and merchant Joseph-Marie Jacquard created punch card looms (computers). Punch card programming methods will later be used on early IBM computers. Charles Babbage produced the first prototype of a modern style automatic computer. He called it an analytics machine. The Univeristy of London became the first univeristy in the world to offer a full degree through distance learning, with the External Programme. The first formal correspondence school in the United States began. Their collective organization is called The Society to Encourage Studies at Home, founded by Ana Eliot Tickner in Boston, Massachusetts. Alexander Graham Bell made the first phone call on March 10, thus creating the first work phone. The message is, Mr. Watson, come here, I want to see you. The first film-picture photography was achieved by Edward Muybridge on June 19. This brief experimental footage shows the horse surging. Muybridge is resolving a dispute over whether the running horse lifted all four legs off the ground at the same time. The University of Chicago was the first traditional American educational institution (college or K–12) to offer correspondence courses. The term distance education was first used by the Univeristy of Wisconsin–Madison in a pamphlet. Under the influence of the Association of Colleges and University Broadcasters, they helped keep frequencies open to collegiate broadcasting. The Turing machine, a code-breaking computer, was created by Alan Turing to assist Allied forces in decode the german military instruction. Predictably, the first fully automated electro-mechanical digital computer was created - the Z3 - by Germany's Konrad Zuse. Colossus built. This set of computers helped break British intelligence codebreakers as part of the war effort. The computer system is thought to be the first fully programmable electronic digital computing device. Some disputes continue over where computer systems were first, as most of the technology served military purposes and was later destroyed. The University of South Africa began offering correspondence courses. WOI-TV from Iowa State University airs with non-experimental television stations and education first. The University of Houston began offering course credits for television correspondence courses. The USSR launched the Sputnik, the first satellite, fueling a new era of global communications, and increasing Cold War competition. Bell Laboratories created modems (modulators and demodulators). The device converts digital signals to analog (electrical) signals, allowing wired communication between two or more computers. ARPA (Advanced Research Projects Agency) was created by the U.S. government in response to Russia's Sputnik program. ARPA will later play a major role in building the foundation for the Internet. Space Age and the Early Internet: The Internet took its first shaky step in these early years. This era was marked by many of the first, including the invention of package redirection, ASCII coding, internet terms, the launch of ARPANET, and of course, and the first internet signal - LO (try the word LOGIN). Most technologies in this period has been retired, ancient by the natural evolution of technology. But this will be a rapid and remarkable period of breakthroughs, giving first light to the prospects of computer networks around the world, as well as the first virtual campus, even though we are still a few years away from online education. The University of Illinois created an Intranet system for students to access course materials and record lectures. J.C.R. Licklider of MIT envisions the concept of a galactic network in which all computers can access data and programs from other sites, effectively describing what came to be known as the internet. Leonard Kleinrock, Lawrence Roberts, and Thomas Merrill created the first extensive area computer network, using phone lines. Their work is sponsored by ARPA. The University of Wisconsin began implementing a statewide telephone correspondence format for their doctor training. ARPA sponsored the launch of the ARPANET research project under the supervision of Robert Taylor. The goal is to bridge the technology of switching packages and computer networks. The first four nodes of the initial internet, ARPANET, are linked via a physical Messaging System Interface (IMP) network. They are at UCLA, UC–Santa Barbara, Stanford, and the University of Utah. October 29, Charley Kline sends the first internet signal (data packet) under the supervision of Leonard Kleinrock at UCLA. The end of signal reception is at the Stanford Research Institute. The message is L and O. The system crashed before delivering the third letter, the letter G. In the second experiment they managed to send the full word LOGIN. Vint Cerf and Robert Kahn created the internet term in a paper called Protocol for Network Interconnection packages. Lawrence Roberts founded Telenet with the support of Bolt Beranek and Newman (BBN). This is the first public version of arpanet. Bill Gates and Paul Allen found Microsoft Corporation. The first virtual campus, Coastline Community College, was born, offering its degree program entirely through telemuling courses, also known as telecourses (using telephone, television, radio, recording, and cassette). The virtual campus operates from Fountain Valley, California. Lawrence Landweber founded the Computer Science Network (CSNET) with the intention of connecting all U.S. universities and industrial computer research groups. The Era of Computers and Modern Internet: Although internet-type signals have been transmitted from school to school in recent decades, the 1980s were the year of the birth of the modern internet. Before this era, the internet - and online education with it - was just a research experiment. The vision for the internet is mainly based on the university's computer lab. But online education did find the earliest entrants in the 1980s with the first online online courses and degrees as distance education embrace the idea of online learning. During this era, the internet reached Europe and Asia. Infrastructure is laid out, providing faster and wider internet operations and effectively opening the door to total commercial permeation and popular web use in the decades to come. Radia Perlman began designing the IS-IS (Intermediate System to Intermediate System) routing protocol. Basically, this programming allows users to link computers into the network simply by plugging them in. In this way, the computer configures automatically, not manually. Douglas Van Houweling began overseeing the NSFNET National Science Foundation. The initial network effort connects thousands of science and research groups (mostly schools), and will lay the ground ground for the global commercial internet we know today. David Farber, Grandfather of the Internet, helped found the National Science Foundation's Computer Science Network (CSNET). CSNET proves its role in raising awareness of computer network technology. Osborne 1 was the first commercially successful portable computer. The Western Behavioral Sciences Institute offers its first online college program through the School of Management and Strategic Studies. Modern Internet was born when ARPANET switched to TCP/IP protocol, leaving the previous protocol (weaker, less flexible) of Network Control Program (NCP). The first email was sent from the US to Germany on August 3. It says, CSNET's Willkommen. The Electronic University Network was created to promote access to online courses. The first accredited online postgraduate program is offered by Nova Southeastern University. The first U.S. research and education network was developed: NSFNET. It was the first open-air computer network to focus on research and higher education. The previous network was all closed networks. Electronic University Network offers its first course for use with DOS computers and Commodore 64. The University of Phoenix, a private non-profit school, launched an online degree program. The Era of Information and the Internet Boom: The 1990s were marked by a tech boom, as the commercial prospects of the internet began to take root. Early pioneers of online learning entered the fray around this time, with fully accredited online colleges first, as well as the development of learning management systems (LMS). But other companies are starting to leverage the internet to pioneer new paths of entertainment, learning, exploration, and discovery. Sometimes called the internet bubble, the tech boom is characterized by increased economic growth. Linus Torvalds created Linux, which will be the leading mode of Open Source software, a necessary aspect of many modern online learning. Tim Berners-Lee Berners-Lee first website on August 6. The first website address is: . This site is still active today. Al Gore created the internet. In fact, he created and helped pass the High Performance Computing and Communication Act (Gore Bill), allocated $600 million to advance internet technology and created the Information Superhighway (the term was eventually reduced by the internet). The World Wide Web (WWW) is open to the public, enabling the use of the internet and online education as we know it today. Western Michigan University developed an automated computerized assessment system known as the Computer Assisted Personalized Approach (CAPA). Electronic University Network offers Ph.D. programs through America Online. CALCAMPUS offers the first online college course with real-time instruction and participation of synchronous learning. The email exceeds the postal mail in the number of documents sent and received. Jones International University - the first fully web-based accredited university - was launched. (The school closed after graduating its last class in 2015.) The Whiteboard Course Management software was launched, effectively opening up the market to a variety of online options that were previously considered too unhealthy to handle. California Virtual University was founded to provide students with information about online courses. The Journal of Asynchronous Learning Networks was established to publish and promote academic research on online education. The Interactive Learning Network was created and used by several schools as a start(LMS). Google's search engine was developed. Information Age, Part Two – Global Community: After the rapid expansion of the Internet in the 1990s, novelty began to disappear and its truly seismic impact was felt around the world and throughout society. Villages and households are remotely connected to the internet. Laws and policies are increasingly challenged to keep up with the rapid pace of information flowing through the internet. Increasingly, conventional business and information media are shifting to online formats and are becoming the norm for most people to own a website, as well as a unique digital profile (a record of one's interactions on social media, browsing, commenting, and shopping). There is a proliferation of online colleges and online degrees, as well as free and open online education options. From 2000 on, the internet is firmly enthyated as a critical dimension of modern society, compared to only new technologies added to the old society. Computer prodigy Aaron Swartz built Creative Commons under the supervision of law professor Lawrence Lessig. Swarz was fifteen years old at the time. Jimmy Wales launches Wikipedia. MIT offers free educational power through OpenCourseWare OpenCourseWare Mark Zuckerberg and his small team of fellow Harvard students launched Facebook, originally intended as a collegiate social chat site. Chad Hurley and Jawed Karim registered the YouTube domain Valentine's Day - the online video giant originally conceived as a matchmaking site. The site was launched in December. iTunes U launched. Salman Khan founded Khan Academy. YouTube/EDU launched. Liberty University, a private, Christian college, first launched an online degree program. More than 5.5 million students worldwide enroll in at least one online college course. The Department of Education issued new regulations requiring online colleges to meet all state-level education requirements. This mandate places a huge regulatory burden on online colleges. In addition, the same regulatory measures mandate strict rubrics using credit hours to measure learning, rather than competencies or other measures. Udacity launched Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) on behalf of Harvard and MIT. President Barack Obama announced $500 million in grants to community colleges, most of which support resource development and online learning programs. University of Florida–Online launched, becoming the first online-only public university. 98% of public universities and colleges offer some form of online program. The University of Pennsylvania became the first Ivy League university to offer a truly online undergraduate degree program. Going Further — The Future of Online Learning: With the advent of online learning, more people than ever before can connect, learn, and grow on their own terms, without the many obstacles associated with traditional education on campus. Although online colleges may never completely replace traditional experiences, it is undeniable that online education has had a huge impact not only on how we pursue formal education, but on how we teach, learn, and understand knowledge. [Back to top...] If you're interested in finding out what's next for online learning, and how you can contribute to the next wave of big innovations, see: Last Updated: July 17, 2019 2019

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