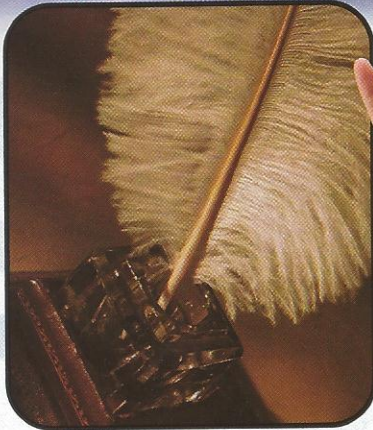


Communication



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1000 Literacy is reserved for the clergy and a few students. Monks and scribes laboriously copy books by hand using goose-quill pens. Books are such rare treasures that in some libraries they are chained to the shelf.



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1455 Johann Gutenberg invents a way to mass-produce the written word. He devises the first Western movable-type system and a new kind of printing press. Gutenberg's inventions speed the spread of knowledge and literacy.

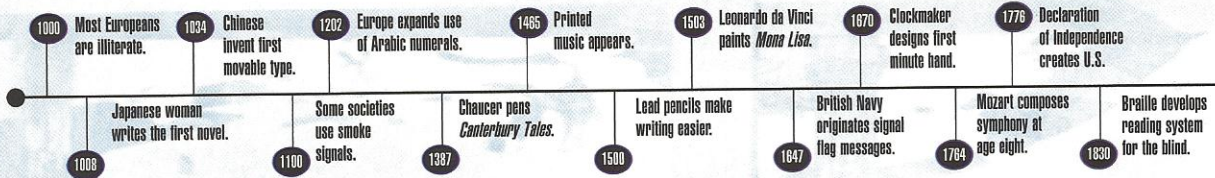


Davis Barber/Culver Pictures

1594 William Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet" is first performed. London's Globe Theater opens in 1599, where many of his plays are staged. By 1600, the great playwright pens at least 20 plays.



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1809 The first regularly printed newspaper is a four-page weekly publication, the *Relation*, printed in Germany. It is 1702 before the first daily newspaper appears, *The Daily Courant* of London.



Lambert/Archline Photos



Archline Photos

1826 Frenchman Nicéphore Niépce creates the first permanent photograph. His partner, Louis Daguerre, carries Niépce's work further by inventing a process of capturing images on metal plates.

1836 Instant long-distance communication is possible. Samuel Morse invents the telegraph and a dot-dash code to carry messages over a wire. In 1851, Hiram Sibley founds Western Union Telegraph Company.



Hitler/Archline Photos

Culver Pictures



Granger Collection

1776 One if by land, two if by sea. Lanterns signal the advance of British troops, and Paul Revere rides to warn American colonists of the attack. His famous ride also signals the beginning of the American Revolution.

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1837 American Christopher Sholes invents the typewriter. To keep rapid typists from jamming the keys, Sholes designs the keyboard so that frequently combined letters are located far apart. This layout lasts into the computer age.