

Annotated Bibliography

Primary:

Alsadder, Katie Clark, and Fay Sliger. "Apple rings in new era of Services following landmark year." *Apple Newsroom*, Apple Inc., 8 Jan. 2020, www.apple.com/newsroom/2020/01/apple-rings-in-new-era-of-services-following-landmark-year/.

Apple Inc. released this article in January 2020 as an overview of the company's accomplishments and new technology breakthrough from 2019. As a current press release, this source helps make connections between the Apple's first impact on society to the continued influence their technology has today. It also highlights how far the personal computer industry has grown since it started, and it applies my research to the modern era.

"Cover of January 1975 issue of Popular Electronics." 1975, *Popular Electronics*. *Computer History Museum*, www.computerhistory.org/revolution/personal-computers/17/312/1141. This is an image of the cover of an electronics magazine featuring the release of the first personal computer to hit the general market, the Altair 88000.

ENIAC computer, women programmers. ca. 1946. *Artstor*, library.artstor.org/asset/SS37618_37618_40216804.

This is an image of the Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer built by John Mauchly.

Felsenstein, Lee. "Homebrew Computer Club meeting." 1978, *Computer History Museum*, www.computerhistory.org/revolution/personal-computers/17/312/1139.

This is an image of Homebrew Computer Club meeting held in lecture hall in California.

Gore, Al. "Microsoft CEO Summit." *Technology and Science*, The White House, 8 May 1997, clintonwhitehouse4.archives.gov/textonly/WH/EOP/OVP/speeches/microsof.html.

Vice President Gore gave this speech at the Microsoft CEO Summit in 1997, commenting on the technological revolution America has entered. He expresses the changes in economy and daily life brought on by the new technology. He also illustrates the interaction between innovation and the government in the modern age.

Hertzfeld, Andy. *Revolution in The Valley: The Insanely Great Story of How the Mac Was Made*. Edited by Steve Wozniak, Kindle ed., O'Reilly Media, Inc., 2005.

This book was written by an early employee of Apple who experienced their first years of development. It provides in-depth evaluations of Steve Wozniak and Steve Jobs and how they progressed into a lucrative corporation with such successful products.

"Intel 4004 CPU MCS-4 microcomputer set." 1971, Intel Corporation. *Computer History Museum*, www.computerhistory.org/revolution/digital-logic/12/285/1528.

This is an image of the microchip developed by Intel in the early 1970s.

"Intel's first microprocessor advertisement." 1971, Intel Corporation. *Computer History Museum*, www.computerhistory.org/revolution/digital-logic/12/285/1527.

This image is an advertisement for Intel's first processor utilizing the microchip. The phrase "Announcing a new era of integrated electronics" on the ad fit perfectly with the theme of my project, so the image is featured on my website's homepage.

Kay, Alan C. "Microelectronics and the Personal Computer." *American Decades Primary Sources*, edited by Cynthia Rose, vol. 8: 1970-1979, Gale, 2004, pp. 591-595. *Gale In Context: World History*, link.gale.com/apps/doc/CX3490201602/WHIC?u=colo04597&sid=WHIC&xid=e3221358.

The author of this journal article, Alan Kay, received a PhD in computer science and worked as a research fellow for Apple Inc. The article was published in the early 1970s, during the initial emergence of PCs, and he predicts the impact the new technology will have on society. It includes a brief introduction on the history of personal computers and discusses the significance of their presence in culture.

Maiman, Rick. "Microsoft Windows 95 launch." 1995, Sygma/CORBIS. *Computer History Museum*, www.computerhistory.org/revolution/personal-computers/17/303/1209.

This is a picture of a large crowd gathering to purchase the newly released Windows 95 operating system for computers, taken from store camera in New York.

Melena, Joe. "Steve Jobs and Steve Wozniak with Apple-1." 1976, Apple Computer, Inc. *Computer History Museum*, www.computerhistory.org/revolution/personal-computers/17/312/1136.

This is an image of the founders of Apple Inc. working on their first prototype, the Apple 1.

Moore, Fred. "Amateur Computer Users Group." *Homebrew Computer Club*, vol.1 no.1, 15 Mar. 1975, p.1.

This is a picture of the front page of the first edition of the *Homebrew Computer Club Newsletter*, a collaboration of computer vanguards in the 1970s.

"Paul Allen and Bill Gates." 1978, Microsoft Corporate Archive. *Computer History Museum*, www.computerhistory.org/revolution/personal-computers/17/312/1144.

This an image of Microsoft co-founders Paul Allen and Bill Gates posing in front of several personal computer models.

Plutte, Jon, producer. *Steve Wozniak: The Homebrew Computer Club and the Apple I*. Produced by Aimee Gardner, edited by David Richardson, Computer History Museum, 2011.

This video is an interview with Steve Wozniak, designer of the Apple 1 computer. He discusses how the Homebrew Computer Club inspired him to make an inexpensive microcomputer that anyone could operate.

"Pocket Computer May Replace Shopping List." *The New York Times*, 3 Nov. 1962, p. 23, timesmachine.nytimes.com/timesmachine/1962/11/03/90585211.html?pageNumber=23.

The newspaper article is a feature on computers from the early 1960s, nearly two decades before the boom of personal computers, offering historical context surrounding their invention. It also discusses the future of miniature computers and the possibilities their development could offer. The article was an excellent primary source to highlight the historical significance of personal computers. One of the first inventors of room-sized computers, Dr. Mauchly, is also quoted regarding the future of computers.

Richards, Mark. "Apple-1." 1976, Dysan Corporation. *Computer History Museum*, www.computerhistory.org/revolution/personal-computers/17/312/1132

This is a photograph of the Apple 1 computer board.

Richards, Mark. "VisiCalc software." 1979, Personal Software, Inc. *Computer History Museum*, www.computerhistory.org/revolution/personal-computers/17/305/1230

This is an image of the cover to the user's guide for VisiCalc Software for the Apple II computer.

Ryan, Camille. "Computer and Internet Use in the United States: 2016." *American Community Survey Reports*, Aug. 2018, www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2018/acs/ACS-39.pdf.

The United States Census Bureau issued this report to analyze the presence of computers and internet in American households. It offers a comprehensive report on the increase of computers in households between 1984 and 2016. The journal also provides graphs and charts displaying government census data regarding home computer and internet use.

This source is useful in supporting claims on the impact of PCs on American society with numeric data.

Shaw, Frank X. "Advancing the future of society with AI and the intelligent edge." *Microsoft Official Blog*, Microsoft, blogs.microsoft.com/blog/2018/05/07/advancing-the-future-of-society-with-ai-and-the-intelligent-edge/.

The Official Microsoft Blog posted this article in 2018, forecasting the vision of Microsoft as a company and technological developer. The article focuses on the advances computer technology has had on society. This source complements my research on Microsoft's original breakthroughs with the PC, connecting it to modern technology and society.

Shum, Harry. "Bringing autonomous systems to engineers." *Official Microsoft Blog*, Microsoft, 6 Nov. 2019, blogs.microsoft.com/blog/2019/11/06/bringing-autonomous-systems-to-engineers-taking-a-leap-from-the-digital-world-of-games-to-the-real-world/.

The Executive Vice President of Microsoft's AI Research Group wrote this article on the future possibilities of artificial intelligence in the realm of humanitarian aid. It was an excellent resource to highlight the boundaries computer technology has broken for the good of humanity. It also an image that is featured in my website.

The White House Office of the Press Secretary. "Statement by the President on the Passing of Steve Jobs." Statements and Releases, *USAGov*, 5 Oct. 2011, obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/2011/10/05/statement-president-passing-steve-jobs.

President Obama gave an official statement regarding the passing of Steve Jobs, expressing his condolences. In the statement he calls Jobs a great American innovator and visionary who changed the world with his inventions. This source provides an excellent primary source to support the boundaries Steve Jobs broke in American history and the technological field of science.

Warren, James. "Windows 95 Screenshot," 1995, Microsoft Corporation. *Computer History Museum*, www.computerhistory.org/revolution/personal-computers/17/303/1205.

This screenshot of Microsoft's Windows 95 depicts the first appearance of the start button menu and taskbar on a computer user-interface.

Wichary, Marcin. "Atari 800 advertisement." 1981, Atari Corporation. *Computer History Museum*, www.computerhistory.org/revolution/personal-computers/17/298/1173

This is an image of a poster advertisement for the Atari 800 personal computer, highlighting the computer's cutting-edge color graphics.

"Windows 1.0 Screenshot." 1985, Microsoft Corporation. *Computer History Museum*, www.computerhistory.org/revolution/personal-computers/17/303/1204

This image is a screenshot of Microsoft's first operating system, Windows 1.0.

"Windows 3.1 Screenshot." 1980-2005, Microsoft Corporation. *Computer History Museum*, www.computerhistory.org/revolution/personal-computers/17/303/1207.

This is a screenshot of Microsoft's Windows 3.1, an improved version of the operating system. The image illustrates how quickly graphical user-interfaces evolved even after a few years.

Secondary:

Allan, Roy A. *A History of the Personal Computer*. 1st ed., e-book, Allan Publishing, 2001.

National Library of Canada Catalogue, www.retrocomputing.net/info/allan/eBook00.pdf.

Roy Allan published his book as a comprehensive history of personal computers, the first companies to produce them, and the individuals who contributed to their development. It provides information on the business strategies of different PC companies and the specific models that influenced the industry.

Benson, Sonia. "From left to right, Apple Computer cofounder Steve Jobs, CEO John Sculley, and cofounder Steve..." *UXL Encyclopedia of U.S. History*, vol. 6, UXL, 2009.

This is an image of Apple Inc. Co-founders, Steve Jobs and Steve Wozniak, and the CEO John Sculley holding up one of their computer models.

"Bill Gates." *Newsmakers*, Gale, 1993. *Gale In Context: World History*, link.gale.com/apps/doc/K1618000234/WHIC?u=colo04597&sid=WHIC&xid=983e6f04.

The article provided a biography of Bill Gates and his creation of Microsoft. It covers his early life, his career, the history of Microsoft, and his influence on American society. The content also goes in-depth to analyze Microsoft's impact on America's economy and culture as a competitive corporation.

Ceruzzi, Paul E. *Computing: A Concise History*. Kindle ed., The MIT Press, 2012.

Paul Ceruzzi is a computer historian who has authored several books on the subject, and he also works for the National Air and Space Museum at the Smithsonian Institution. His book offers a broad overview of the development of digital technology and accounts of the different companies and inventors who contributed to the evolution of computers.

Computer History Museum. 2019, computerhistory.org.

This website includes a timeline of the development of computer technology from the 1930s to the 2010s. The source contained an archive of the museum's images and artifacts. The featured exhibit on computing history was extremely helpful in researching and gathering primary sources.

Langlois, Richard N. "External economics and economic progress: the case of the microcomputer industry." *Business History Review*, vol. 66, no. 1, 1992, p. 1+. *Gale In Context: World History*, link.gale.com/apps/doc/A14378249/WHIC?u=colo04597&sid=WHIC&xid=e334461a.

Because it was published in a business journal, the article focuses on the economic patterns of the PC industry. It discusses the different forms of business strategies different PC companies employ and analyzes why the computer industry has continued to inspire further innovation. The article was published in 1992, so it takes a broader perspective of the industry over the past two decades. Almost three decades of new technology have been produced, so the current economic of the PC industry may have since changed.

Nicholson, Matthew. *When Computing Got Personal*. Kindle ed., Matt Publishing, 2014.

This book describes the minds and business strategies behind the personal computer revolution. The author has been a computer journalist since the early 1980s, so he has

both experience and expertise on the subject. The book was useful in gathering anecdotes about how the personal computer industry came to be.

"The History, Development, and Importance of Personal Computers." *Science and Its Times*, edited by Neil Schlager and Josh Lauer, vol. 7, Gale, 2001. *Gale In Context: World History*, link.gale.com/apps/doc/CV2643450808/WHIC?u=colo04597&sid=WHIC&xid=3c981580.

This academic article provided a brief overview of the inventions leading up to the personal computer, a history the first personal computers, and an examination of personal computers' impact on the world. This source was especially helpful for finding numerous examples of how computers have impacted society. It also provided the names and origins of some of the first companies to produce PCs.

"The IBM personal computer pictured here was introduced in 1984 as the AT (Advanced Technology)..." *Gale Encyclopedia of U.S. Economic History*, edited by Thomas Riggs, 2nd ed., vol. 2, Gale, 2015. *Gale In Context: U.S. History*, link.gale.com/apps/doc/PC3611087299/UHIC?u=colo04597&sid=UHIC&xid=672fbe31.

This is an image of the first IBM personal computer to hit the general market.

Zachary, G. Pascal. "Odyssey: Pepsi to Apple." *Washington Monthly*, Jan. 1988, p. 54+. *Gale In Context: World History*, link.gale.com/apps/doc/A6306541/WHIC?u=colo04597&sid=WHICH&xid=c05bc7e0.

The journal article discusses the partnership between Steve Jobs and John Scully, the president of Pepsi Cola. The content is focused on explaining the business and economic reasons for Apple's and Pepsi's interactions as companies. It was published in a news

journal in the late 1980s, far enough removed from Apple's beginnings to have hindsight, but not so outdated that facts and opinions had been thwarted.