

PROFESSORS DUGUID & NUNBERG





What Makes "Information" Different?

<u>Age of X/X</u> age	<u>Google hits</u> (000)
information	2274
digital	1880
internet	1137
computer	722
electronic	494
Cold War	1270*
nuclear	494
atomic	327
oil	188
television	96
automobile/-motive	69
terrorism	220
air	512
terrorism	220
democracy	220
Aquarius	268

* Also 1200 for era



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<u>hits</u> 100)	TT
<u></u>	• How is <i>information</i>
274	different from <i>digital</i> ,
.880	internet, computer,
137	etc.?
722	

- What is novel about the information age?
- What age does the "information age"
- succeed?

Defining the "Information Age"

information age

The period beginning around 1970 and noted for the abundant publication, consumption, and manipulation of information, especially by computers and computer networks. *American Heritage* Dict., 4th ed.

"Information" as a lens for organizing the past

History 3493 (Oklahoma U.) The Cultural History of Information.

Prerequisite: junior standing or permission of instructor. An introduction to the history of information technologies and communications media from the printing press to the internet. Topics will include the print revolution, the advent of electronic communications, the growth of broadcast media, the development of the digital computer, and the internet boom.

Information and "Information Technologies"

What makes for "Information technology"? Prototypical instances of modern "IT"



Tracing Technological "Antecedents"



Ask a silly question: "What was the first computer"?



Pascal's calculator, 1624



Abacus 2400, B.C.



Stonehenge, 3100 B.C.



Antikythera mechanism, ca. 150 B.C.



Ishango bone, 20,000 B.C.

The Whiggishness of Technologically-focussed Histories

All history = a triumphant (and, often, ineluctable) progress toward the present state...

SPECIAL DOUBLE ISSUE

Santa Claus, branding g

The conomist

The story

of man

... the history of our country during the last hundred and sixty years is eminently the history of physical, of moral, and of intellectual improvement.

Thos. Babington Macaulay, 1848

That great, growling engine of change -technology.

Alvin Toffler, 1970.

The Perils of "Chronological Snobbery"

"Chronological snobbery" [is] the uncritical acceptance of the intellectual climate common to our own age. .. Our own age is also "a period," and certainly has, like all periods, its own characteristic illusions. They are likeliest to lurk in those widespread assumptions which are so ingrained in the age that no one dares to attack or feels it necessary to defend them.

C. S. Lewis



"Everything is different"

Industrial Age Classrooms vs. Information Age Classrooms

by Jane Bluestein, Ph.D.

On this page you will find a comparison between the Industrial Age and the Information Age, particularly as these differences correspond to classroom values, priorities, motivators, authority relationships, student berhaviors and discipline goals.

Industrial Age	Information Age
The Traditional	The 21st Century
Classroom	Classroom
Values, Priorities & Motivators • Uniformity, sameness; fitting in. • Stability, permanence, security (rigid roles) • Competitive • Motivation for cooperation: pleasing authority (approval-seeking), avoiding punishment, humiliation, rejection, disapproval; oriented to adult and adult's reaction • Outcome or product orientation • Pleasing others regardless of personal needs • Perfectionism	Values, Priorities & Motivators Diversity, personal potential and unfoldment; growth potential, personal fulfillment Flexibility, choices, personal control, (variable roles, expectations) Cooperation Motivation for cooperation: personal satisfaction; curiosity; positive consequences or outcomes that are unrelated to adult's reaction; oriented to student Process or person orientation Self-care; doing for others with
• Black-and-white thinking (or	regard for personal needs
all-or-nothing thinking, dualism);	• Mistakes seen as a necessary and
tunnel vision	valuable part of growth

Approaching "information" historically

"Information" = a conceptual template for classifying the various technologies, practices, and political, social, & legal insitutions that contribute to the creation, collection, storage, transmission, diffusion, and reproduction of knowledge in a particular society...

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Points to bear in mind:

• Technology is often, but not invariably, a focus of these accounts...

• But technology is never a determinative agent by itself ..

• Issues of relation of technology to social background recur...

• Information-centered analysis doesn't presuppose the idea of historical progress...

• In this sense, all ages are "information ages"...

Assignment for Second Meeting

In a few sentences, describe a situation in the last 48 hours in which you have acquired, discovered, received, transmitted, or created some information, whether or not technology is involved. Bring your description to class on a piece of paper.



Plan of the Course

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