Science and technology has transformed the human life greatly. We are so used to them that it is difficult for us to even imagine the life without these things. They make our days easier. However, have you ever thought about the most popular inventions and their inventors that had changed humanity? Let's learn more about them!

1.The Light Bulb – Thomas Alva Edison
In 1879, Thomas Alva Edison introduced the first practical light bulb to replace the gas lamps providing a reliable, economical and long-lasting source of light, The light bulb transformed daily human life and living. This invention gave light to homes, workplaces, and public spaces, giving space to modern electric systems.

2. The Telephone – Alexander Graham Bell
In 1871, Alexander Graham Bell, a Scottish inventor, scientist, and engineer, began developing the harmonic telegraph that allowed lots of messages to move over a wire at the same time.
By 1875, Bell, together with his partner Thomas Watson, created a basic receiver that changed electricity into sound.
In 1876, Bell got his telephone patent. Bell's experiments wires resulted in real-time voice communication over long distances. This invention changed the way people communicate.

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3.The World Wide Web – Tim Berners-Lee
Invented in 1989, by October of 1990, Tim, the inventor had written the three fundamental technologies that stayed the foundation of today's web: HTML, URI (URL), and HTTP. His invention transformed businesses and organisations, becoming an important part of personal and professional lives.
By 1990, Tim also wrote the first web page editor/browser and the first web page was served on the open internet.

4.The Wheel – Unknown
The wheel was first created around 3500 BC (Before Christ) in Mesopotamia. There is archaeological signs of wheels, which were made least 5500 years ago. However, nobody knows exactly who invented them. The invention of the wheel unlike other inventions cannot be given to one inventor.
This invention made transportation of products easier and made a strong foundation for several improvements in technology and engineering.

5.The Automobile – Karl Benz
In 1885, German engineer Karl Benz, created the first automobile. Karl completed the first car that was moving with the help of a petrol engine, which he named the Benz Patent-Motorwagen (World's first automobile). This invention made travel faster and more efficient.

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6.Radio – Guglielmo Marconi (Father of Radio)
Guglielmo Marconi, an Italian inventor and electrical engineer got the first transatlantic radio communication in 1901. This invention allowed long-distance communication and played an important role in different situations, where people needed to pass some information quickly (such as war, accidents, or various events).
Today, radio, in diverse forms, continues to connect people across cultures and continents.

7.Computer – Charles Babbage
Charles Babbage, an English mathematician, philosopher and mechanical engineer, invented the first mechanical computer in the early 19th century.
He is often called the 'Father of the Computer," and his invention served as an inspiration for the modern computing era.
It was not until the 1940s that machines like ENIAC and UNIVAC could finally realise their idea.

8.Aeroplane – The Wright Brothers
Orville and Wilbur Wright changed transportation with their successful flight of their aeroplane in 1903.
The Wright Brothers' biplane showed the principles of aerodynamics and flight control, changing the dynamics of long-distance travel.
The aeroplane changed the world of transportation, making long-distance travel faster.

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9.Penicillin – Alexander Fleming

Alexander Fleming, Professor of Bacteriology discovered Penicillin in 1928.

This antibiotic has saved many lives by treating serious illnesses like bacterial meningitis, pneumonia, gonorrhoea, and syphilis.

10.Mobile Phone – Martin Cooper

Martin Cooper, an American engineer at the Motorola company in the US, invented the first handheld mobile phone in 1973.

The DynaTAC (Dynamic Adaptive Total Area Coverage) phone, was a device that you could carry with you, with no camera or messaging. It was almost 23 cm tall and weighed 790g. It allowed 30 minutes of talk before its battery ran down which took 10 hours to recharge.

This invention changed communication, which allowed people to connect from anywhere.

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