

# to bluetooth

"We wrote notes in high school. [Students] text when they're supposed to be paying attention now. We just passed notes around."  
-*Stacy Robins*, science teacher

"When I first got a cordless phone, I went into my backyard to see how far away I could get from the base station before [the connection] broke up. Cell phones are a novelty. It will eventually wear off. Something new will come." - *Ron Poplau*, CCC teacher

"[Cell phones] are just like computers. They will change and people will have to learn new things to keep up. It doesn't come as natural to people that didn't grow up with this technology."  
-*Ken Summers*, math teacher

"I don't even use my phone for calling much... I just text people. If I didn't have my phone, I would be bored and lonely." - *Mollie Slechta*, senior

## history of cell phones

Martin Cooper of Motorola Corporation stepped outside of a skyscraper onto the streets of New York City on April 3, 1973. He pulled out a device that left passers-by gaping in amazement: the world's first cellular phone. Cooper dialed a number and, in the name of corporate competition, placed his first call to a rival developer at AT&T's Bell Labs. According to [teq-faq.com](http://teq-faq.com), that moment represented a fundamental shift in technology and communication that would change the world.

The hand-held machine, however, would only perform as well as the network that could support a high volume of devices at one time, according to [motorola.com](http://motorola.com). Behind efforts from Motorola and AT&T, a vast grid of partially overlapping "cells" was set up in each geographical area (hence the name "cell" phone). Each cell had a base tower through which calls were directed to another base tower, which would connect the call to the recipient. This network required several advancements in technology before it could make a mainstream impact for consumers. Of particular importance was an innovative process known as "handover," which would transfer a call to an adjacent cell as a user traveled through different areas.

Ten years and \$100+ million in research later, Motorola finally introduced its DynaTac 8000x mobile phone into the U.S. markets. Despite the hefty price tag of nearly \$4,000, thousands of customers, mostly businessmen, couldn't wait to get their hands on the product.

The popularity of the cellular phone grew slowly for the rest of the 1980s due to a lack of battery life and high costs. Most phones were permanently installed in cars to extend battery life. A few models could be carried around in a briefcase or bag to support the large battery.

As technology around the world developed, the use of cell phones became much more practical. By 1991, according to [tech-faq.com](http://tech-faq.com), a second generation (2G) network was developed using digital components that rendered the first generation network obsolete. This enabled quicker network signaling, lowered the number of dropped calls and increased call quality. 2G phones were also much smaller than their predecessors, due to advancements in battery and microchip technology.

As market demand for cell phones increased, expansion followed. Communication corporations shifted focus and research funds to cell phone development created many of the services we consider essential for a phone today.

### BLACKBERRY 5810

2003

The first BlackBerry smartphone added a phone and SMS messaging to the popular BlackBerry PDA.



### IPHONE

2007

It has been named the greatest gadget of the 21st century. The touch screen amazed users with its functionality and ease of use.



The first commercial third-generation (3G) network is launched in Japan. 3G networks set new standards for Internet speed and data processing.

3G smartphones begin to become more popular in commercial markets. Touch screen phones become affordable.

2001

2004