

# [Technology in 1910s](https://assignbuster.com/technology-in-1910s/)

In the second decades of 20th century, there were several technology big movements. New inventions and developments in sciences made lots of advantages for ordinary families and factories, workplace. This decade was also the era, which the information became “ globalize” and been shared between different countries. Thanks to the invention of shortwave radio and wireless radio. The technological achievements in those decades were quite impressive.

The world’s first portable fax machine was invented by French in 1913; the wireless radio service connected U. S. and Japan in 1915; four years after the shortwave radio and escalator were invented in 1919. The scientists were able to exchange their latest information and new ideas by these new communication tools, there fore gave a powerful impetus to the development of science in the next era. In 1903, the Wright brothers made achieve powered the aircraft flight fly off the ground for 15 seconds. Till the end of World War I, European countries produced more than 180, 000 aircrafts. During World War II, the world has produced 700, 000 aircraft. After World War I aviation industry started to occupied the position of the long-distance transport such as trains and ships.

The innovation of aircraft shortens the distance between the Intercontinental, and even the world as a whole. It is no doubt that the civil aviation industry and aircraft industry has become one of the most important roles in contemporary. However, 1910’s were also a dark era the outbreak of the First World War. The Great War indicated the powder of sciences could be a double-edged sword—The invention of machine gun took away the life of hundreds of millions of people; the plane was used as a powerful weapon in air combat; the submarines and the tanks were introduced to the battles.

Speed graphic camera The speed graphic camera was first produced in 1912. The speed graphic camera was not easy to use the photographer needs to change every step when the each exposure process was going. Even so, the speed graphic sooner became journalists and photographers’ favorites. Today, sill a certain number of photographer love using it. Louis Mendes , a new york street photographer has using the speed graphic over forty years.

Leica camera The prism of excellence and refinement rigorous production process, all its products have a vital impact on various industries in the world. Since the birth of the first camera, there were a lot of camera brands that can be regarded as a well-known brand in the history of camera development. However, it is rare for the user to select a certain brand of camera, which in a lifestyle choice instead of just choosing one in the history of the development of the camera.

The famous German Leica is such a brand. In 1913, German built the first 35mm Leica camera. It sooner became popular and particularly linked with war correspondents in the Great War. Lots of famous wartime photos were taken by Leica camera. It was a classic, since nowadays, Leica is still using widely in street photography. Like the other products in Germany and Switzerland in general, the Leica camera comes with the same characteristics—it got the most luxurious, and the most stringent production process. Lycra camera is almost a myth: the same look for over half a century; a very simple function only, rigorous manufacturing production have made the brand among the top position.

V-j Day in times square, a famous photograph by Alfred Eisenstaedt in 1945, was shooting by Leica camera.

Sanitary pads There were two small but surprising innovations in 1910’s the innovation of sanitary napkin and brassiere brought over success and benefits for women. In the Great War, Red Cross nurse created new type of sanitary napkins by medical cotton pads. These new sanitary pads were more absorbent and comfortable, also inexpensive to use. So after several years the first sanitary pad as product was introduced to the market by johnson & johnson in 1921. Since then, the sanitary pads were keeping in every women’s bag for more clean, healthy ways.

Modern brassiere Over the 20th Century, we have seen a gradual shift toward a more casual approach to dressing in womenswear. During the Great War, (1914-1918) women were forced to go to work. They began work in factories and wore uniforms. The restrictive corset became a problem for women. Meanwhile the governments encourage women to buy fewer corsets and save metal for army. Duo to various reasons, women required more relaxed dress codes in the workplaces. There came the era of the modern version brassiere. Women already were wearing corset underneath since the 16th century.

In the early era, corset was ideal for wealth women in western world and they were not popular in universally. The first modern bra was created by a New York girl named mary phelps in 1914. Mary’s brassiere was light and soft, much close the bra nowadays, they separated breasts naturally and flatten the breast. (Kind of like the underwired bra) They were lighter and less restrictive by 1920s. The” new bra” was highly in demand as soon as it hinted the market.. After the war women just never wear the corset again. In the same time petticoat was out of the stage too. So women were able to choose clothes, which were free and thinner, much comfortable. This became an intro to the change of fashion.

Modern Zipper It was about over one century ago the first time the chain appeared. People were attempted to replace buttons and bows with hoop and loop-through approach. The first modern zipper appeared in 1913, which was a big step in fashion history. The zipper was first used for military uniforms. During World War I, Army of the United States Army ordered a large number of zippers to clothing to the soldiers. Zipper had not been promotion in the civil relatively until 1930. women used zipper to replaced buttons. Now we can see zipper in many occasions such as luggage, bag, dress and lots of places. Zipper is one of the greatest inventions that made people’s life more convenient.