

Chapter 1

Information Age

In this section, the processes leading to the information age and mobile technology are examined. The affects of certain inventions are discussed through having a look at the period which began when human kind gained the ability to direct energy with the invention of fire, and continued with the construction of simple machinery, and then reaching the Industrial Revolution with the influence of the modern scientific approach. Here, the appearance of technological development and technique in order to provide ease for people are being inspected. In the development and advancement of the human being, it is suggested that the work that initially required raw power, was transferred to simple machinery, and then to normal machinery. Many technological innovations with many contributions to living are taken into account from fairy tales to films made through the use of virtual means as the products of the creative mind related with the passion of invention. Passage to the Industrial Revolution has been triggered with the appearance of the required ideas for the invention of the work performer and caller forces or intelligent machines.

With the invention and offering for the use of people the elements such as radio, telephone, TV, computer, and satellite during and after the industrial revolution; the beginning of the steps to a certain age have also begun. In this development, values that would be influential in the struggle of human kind are evaluated on three fundamental points; human, information and technology. In this context, the importance of mobile tools and instruments as the latest examples of the systems nested in the people is evaluated.

The information age and the current density of information production and consumption are indicators that the industrial age has ended as the herald of the entrance to the “third wave” period. This is a wave to come with the transformation of technology through evolution to nano technologies, space technologies, and advanced biotechnologies; and this wave brings in the mobile human, who is intertwined with mobile technology in the technological sense.

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The demands that caused the companies and organizations to develop technical instruments during the industrial period were stemming from the war powers and they were organizational-sourced while the demands in the development of mobile technologies are considered as personal-sourced, and the experienced change is also examined. The change of values takes into account the mobile human and the effects of mobility on human life, and is oriented towards developing the styles that push forward individual priorities in the sectors. In the societies which direct to good life philosophies, it enables individuals to form groups and create societies based on the characteristics. Even virtual lives that are based on the virtual values have become valid in our lifetime and after the prediction is that it will reach further stages. Finally, the mobile service system in the information age is explained in general.

UNTIL THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

When the human being lit fire thousands of years ago, that human being also learned to control a certain type of energy. The human being concentrated on the fire, which was explored through coincidental methods according to a rational backwards perspective. In time, the human being glorified the fire and equalized it with deistic powers. Indeed, fire is a very significant element in mythology written through rumors passed through generations. Zeus hid the fire in order to punish the mortals and their protector Prometheus. However, the wise Prometheus fools Zeus. He climbs up to Olympus; there he steals a flame from the blazing wheel of sun and secretly takes it to people. According to Sophocles, Prometheus is known as the Titan god that “carries fire” in the Ancient Greek belief. The fire created very significant means after it entered under the service of human kind. It was used in defense, protection, heating, nourishment and in almost every aspect of life, and became a very important part of life.

The wheel, which was found centuries later than the discovery of fire, was the first important tool in transportation and travel, and is one of the most important instruments of communication. According to the old tablets, when the wheel was invented by the Mesopotamians in 3500 BC, the extent of its contribution to human kind was probably not imagined clearly at that time. (<http://www.ideafinder.com/history/inventions/wheel.htm> 4/19/2009)

In time, with its contribution to the construction of machinery, the wheel was used in production and transportation, thus enabling the achievement of major developments throughout civilization. Besides the ability to travel and carry freight and goods over long distances, the new vehicles of communication also enabled trade to obtain more comprehensive dimensions.

Evolutionary changes were experienced in a span of thousands of years long affected communication and marketing at the time of constructing machinery that would enable transformation from simple machinery to the machinery of the industrial revolution.

It was noted that with the scientific advancement in the 18th century and in the early 19th century that industrial developments were connected with each other. Among classical economists, Smith (1776) mentioned especially this feature (Freeman & Soete, 2003, p. 229). It is known that technology interacts with activities in practice, research and development in industries associated with modern science. Technological developments, which had a very slow development tempo until the industrial revolution, managed to register the previous development of thousand years with a single leap only in the last twenty years with the invention and personalization of computers. In our age, which has integrated with circumstances that appeared during this leap, new developments are still continuing to be experienced. The complexity of technical information and data processes affects technological development and

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