The History of Robotics - Attributions

1. By Bundesarchiv, Bild 102-09312 / CC-BY-SA 3.0, CC BY-SA 3.0 de, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=5414490>

For Bundesarchiv\_Bild\_102-09312,\_Berlin,\_Roboter\_mit\_seinem\_Erfinder.jpg

From German Archives 1932

George the humanoid robot from the 1930s was constructed by motor engineer Alan Herbert Reffell and Captain W. H. Richards. Captain and journalist William H. Richards was secretary of the Exhibition of the Society of Model Engineers. The picture shows W. H. Richards and the Robot.

1. By Photo by Erik Möller. Leonardo da Vinci. Mensch - Erfinder - Genie exhibit, Berlin 2005. (Own work) [Public domain], via Wikimedia Commons

Retrieved from <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File%3ALeonardo-Robot3.jpg> on Sept 2, 2017

For

Model of a robot based on drawings by Leonardo da Vinci. Photo by Erik Möller. ''Leonardo da Vinci. Mensch - Erfinder - Genie'' exhibit, Berlin 2005.

1. Clock\_Tower\_from\_Su\_Song's\_Book\_desmear.JPG

Retrieved from <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File%3AClock_Tower_from_Su_Song's_Book_desmear.JPG>

By Su Song [Public domain], via Wikimedia Commons

1. Tea Serving Toy

Retrieved from <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File%3AKarakuriBritishMuseum.jpg>

Attributed to I, PHGCOM [GFDL (http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/fdl.html), CC-BY-SA-3.0 (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/) or CC BY-SA 2.5-2.0-1.0 (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.5-2.0-1.0)], via Wikimedia Commons

Tea-serving [karakuri](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karakuri_ningy%C5%8D), with mechanism, 19th century. [Tokyo National Science Museum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tokyo_National_Science_Museum).

1. Brennan Torpedo

Retrieved from <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File%3ABrennan_Torpedo_replica.3.JPG>

Attribution I, KTo288 [GFDL (http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/fdl.html), CC-BY-SA-3.0 (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/) or CC BY 2.5 (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.5)], via Wikimedia Commons

The **Brennan torpedo** was a [torpedo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Torpedo) patented by [Irish-born Australian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irish_Australian) inventor [Louis Brennan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louis_Brennan) in 1877. It was propelled by two contra-rotating propellors that were spun by rapidly pulling out wires from drums wound inside the torpedo. Differential speed on the wires connected to the shore station allowed the torpedo to be guided to its target, up to 2,000 yards (1,800 m) away, at speeds of up to 27 knots (31 mph). One of the ealiest guided missiles.

1. 400px-Science\_Museum\_-\_Robots\_-\_Metropolis\_(33268065925).jpg

Retrieved from

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File%3AScience_Museum_-_Robots_-_Metropolis_(33268065925).jpg>

Attribution

By Jeremy Tarling from London, United Kingdom (Metropolis robot) [CC BY-SA 2.0 (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.0)], via Wikimedia Commons

The robot Maria from *Metropolis*

1. Attribution By Mixabest - Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0, Retrieved from <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=9820288>

[KUKA](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/KUKA) IR 160/60 Robots from 1983

1. [IBM](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IBM)'s [Deep Blue computer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deep_Blue_%28chess_computer%29) defeated world chess champion [Garry Kasparov](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Garry_Kasparov) in 1997.

Attribution By James the photographer - http://flickr.com/photos/22453761@N00/592436598/, CC BY 2.0, Retrieved from <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=3511068>

**Deep Blue** was a [chess-playing computer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_chess) developed by [IBM](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IBM). It is known for being the first computer chess-playing system to win both a chess game and a chess match against a reigning world champion under regular time controls.

Deep Blue won its first game against a world champion on 10 February 1996, when it defeated [Garry Kasparov](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Garry_Kasparov) in [game one](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deep_Blue_-_Kasparov,_1996,_Game_1) of a six-game match. However, [Kasparov](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Garry_Kasparov) won three and drew two of the following five games, defeating Deep Blue by a score of 4–2. Deep Blue was then heavily upgraded, and played Kasparov again in May 1997.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deep_Blue_%28chess_computer%29#cite_note-1) Deep Blue won [game six](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deep_Blue_-_Kasparov,_1997,_Game_6), therefore winning the six-game rematch 3½–2½ and becoming the first computer system to defeat a reigning world champion in a match under standard chess tournament time controls.

1. Roomba vacuum cleaner docked in base station.

Attribute to By The original uploader was Guzugi at English Wikipedia - Transferred from en.wikipedia to Commons., Public Domain, Retrieved from <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=5680071>

1. Portrait of Jacques de Vaucanson

Creator of the Mechanical Duck and various other automations

Attribute to By Joseph Boze - taken from Richard Toellner (Hrsg):Illustrierte Geschichte der Medizin. Band 1-6, Salzburg: Andreas & Andreas, Verlagsbuchhandel 1986. http://www.digitale-bibliothek.de/band53.htm, Public Domain, Retrieved from <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=1435406>

1. All three of Vaucanson's Automata. The Flute Player, The Tambourine Player, and Digesting Duck

Attribute to By Jacques de Vaucanson(Life time: 1782) - Original publication: http://www.francoisjunod.com/automates/eightennth/vaucanson\_uk.htmImmediate source: http://www.francoisjunod.com/automates/eightennth/vaucanson\_uk.htm, PD-US, Retrieved from <https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?curid=44103597>

1. Photo of Isaac Asimov – science fiction writer

Attribution: By Phillip Leonian [1] from New York World-Telegram & Sun.[2] - United States Library of Congress. New York World-Telegram and the Sun Newspaper Photograph Collection. Call number: NYWTS - BIOG--Asimov, Isaac, Dr. <item> [P&P]. Reproduction number: LC-USZ62-115121, Public Domain, Retrieved from <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=84073>

1. 1957 Sputnik launched

Retrieved from <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File%3ASputnik_1.jpg>

Attribution: By U.S. Air Force photo (http://www.nationalmuseum.af.mil; exact source) [Public domain], via Wikimedia Commons

1. Welding in Industry

Attribution: ​English Wikipedia user Robotworx [GFDL (http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/fdl.html) or CC-BY-SA-3.0 (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/)], via Wikimedia Commons

Retrieved from <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File%3ARobotworx-spot-welding-robot.jpg>

1. ASIMO

Attribution: By Vanillase (Own work) [CC BY-SA 3.0 (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0)], via Wikimedia Commons

Retrieved from <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File%3AASIMO_4.28.11.jpg>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RRVZjdk5OsQ>

insert a connection to this video of the 2011 ASIMO robot

1. <http://www.military.com/video/logistics-and-supplies/military-equipment/bigdog-coming-to-a-corps-near-you/2732968433001>

Insert this video about the BigDog carrier being prepared for troops

1. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sZ_-yb-TN9M>

Link to this site to show 10 amazing robots that really exist