Video StoryBoard and Script

Working Title of Project: From Typewriters to Typewriters: The Circle of Word Processors

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|  | What's on screen? | ScriptA rough draft of the narration | Time |
| 1 | Montage of people writing  | When people think of word processors, a million and one things may come to mind. They could be thinking of some type of strange machine to receives an input of words and analyzes them, of course coming from the term of word processors. There are hundreds of different types of word processors, some being bulky mechanical devices or some being small and portable, like the very phone that is probably in your pocket. In this video, the development and improvement of word processors will be analyzed and discussed in order to show the effect this piece of technology has had on humanities subjects. In this age where nostalgia is the new black, will the classic typewriter make a reappearance? How will this affect the improvement in word processors? All of these are the topics that will be explored in the next few pages. | 0:0- 0:30  |
| 2 | Typewriter/ Video of People writing on typewriter | Typewriters are the original form of word processing, created in 1714, by Henry Mil, an engineer from Britain. Like the beginning of any invention, it began as a clunky, giant device that while was useful in replacing handwriting, began to become tedious with its stature. This was later rectified in other models of the typewriter which would slowly become smaller and easier to handle. This version of the device was created by an American inventor, Christopher Latham Sholes who wanted to make the “first practical typewriter”. | :30-1 |
| 3 | Students in classroom writing on typewriter | It did have more of a standing presence in classrooms (like laptops and tablets of this generation) in the 1900s. Due to the lack of technology and the still improving mobility of the typewriter, it was not collaborative and was typically used individually. This was something that would not improve in this invention but would slowly work its way into others as they become more advanced with technology. However, it is important to touch upon the typewriter as the origins could be just as vital as the future of the product. This classic invention that was a staple in the last generation of civilians became the groundwork for a revolutionary product that would define the fields of digital humanities in the years to come. | 1. 1:30
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| 4 | Screen recording of word star and pictures of wordstar founders and  | The first processor that people today would see as a word processor of this generation would most likely be WordStar. This software, developed in 1979, was the first word processor developed for a computer and was created by the company, MicroPro International. It was best known for the inclusion of line and page breaks which was a major revolution in the field.  The reaction was generally positive for the program, making it the first commercially successful processor at the time. It started a trend of companies attempting to make their own software that is similar, making it hard for WordStar to keep up with brand new companies who were coming up with different ways to improve their own invention. This is exactly what WordPerfect, a processor which was released the same year as WordStar, did, causing its popularity to decline by the mid-eighties. The last version of the software was in 1999 | 1:30-2:30 |
| 5 | Microsoft word Founder and Logos and Screen Recording of Early word | After WordStar and WordPerfect, there were several other word processors that came out during this era in technology. However, none of these could ever reach the major breakthrough that is Microsoft Word. Released during the height of this computational revolution in 1983, it was originally created under the name Multi-Tool Word. It was the first word processor that showed a preview of the text that would be printed. It also allowed the saving of the documents and had a very user-friendly interface. However, it was initially struggling against the likes of WordStar and WordPerfect at the height of their popularity. This was mostly because it was created to only work on UNIX devices which were not as popular yet at the time. After several updates and developments including spell-checking and word-count, the program became a success and was competitive amongst the other processors. By the mid-nineteen nineties, Word had been considered to be the most popular processor at the time, becoming accessible to almost every personal laptop at the time.  | 2:30-3:45 |
| 6 | Screen recordings of Google Docs and Microsoft OnlineFounders and Logos  | While Microsoft Word defined the early years of advanced and well-designed word processors, it still did not allow for proper collaboration in order to advance humanities fields. This distinction goes to Google Documents. Considered to be the “Mother of Modern Word Processor”, Google Docs was developed based on a web-based text editor called Writley which became the foundation for the online application. Released in 2006, Google Docs is known for its’ automatic saving function and easy-to-use platform. However, one of the more important features that defined the new generation of digital humanities is the shared function. This allows multiple people to work on a document at the same time and make comments and edits. The feature perfectly allowed the combination of technology and humanities. Computers are now the bridge between communication in fields like literature and forever changed the collaboration that can be accomplished in humanities. Soon later, Microsoft caught on to the new trend of web-based word processors and came out with the development of Word Online (Office 365) which also utilizes a shared user service as well as automatically saving. However, the software is not as advanced and as fast as Google Documents.  | 3:46- 4:50 |
| 7 | Modern Typewriters Montage of Pictures | Nostalgia has been one of the greatest foundations of recent society. With the recreations of classic television shows and movies and novels, it seems the popularity of improved adaptations is on the rise. However, “retro” technologies have also been making some form of a comeback. Polaroids have become a recent trend with a new modern look in order to appeal to a new generation. Another example is record players which have been re-released with a more innovative design. However, more importantly for this topic, typewriters have also been receiving some new popularity. Many people believe they are more practical and help prevent the distraction that comes from using a laptop. It also has improved writing skills as people can no longer rely on functions like spelling check and auto-correct. This creates several questions. Is society going backward in digital humanities? Will this growing nostalgic craze slow down the technological developments of this modern era? How will this improve the writing skills of the next generation? Only the gift of time can answer these questions and like any other society, civilization will have to adapt to the next technological revolution. | 4:51- 5:51 |
| 8 | Create image that represents the circle of word processors  | Whether an individual wants the modern experience of using a web-based interface like Google Docs or the nostalgic feel of the typewriter, word processors have developed into an industry that can give anyone the writing experience that works best for them. This is why it leaves such an important stepping stone for digital humanities. It allows writers and people in order writing-based fields to have an easier method of accomplishing their work which always room for mistakes and errors, a vital aspect for any form of research. It allows fields other than science and mathematics to embrace the new technological regime and creates spaces for collaboration no matter if one is near their team or not. While yes, there are questions about how new nostalgic “modernization” will change the development of technology, the current impact on digital humanities cannot be denied and word processors are one of many devices and software that will create the structure and definition for this new modern field. | 5:52- 7:00 |
| 9 | Sources | Show sources | 7:01-7:30 |
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\*Note... to add additional rows, place your cursor anywhere in the last row > select the **Table** menu > click on **Insert Row Below.**