

How Design in the 19th and 20th Centuries has Helped Connect Humans Across Nations and Cultures

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Abstract. Nowadays, the countries of the world are becoming closer, and the distances between countries and cultures around the world are gradually being reduced. Geographical, ethnic, social, and psychological barriers that seemed so difficult to overcome are gradually disappearing. People are coming into contact with each other and living together. Technological developments and innovations have been an important unifying factor or force in connecting people across the globe. The subject of this paper is a discussion of examples of nineteenth and twentieth-century design, which can be tools, objects, built environments, services, and more, that have helped to connect people across countries and cultures. An annotated bibliography now intricately fixes the thrust of the issue. The approach of this paper is as follows: three typical examples of design from the 19th and 20th centuries are collected for analysis, for example, the telephone, the Internet, the airplane, and the airport. They have played a massive role in bridging the vast gap between country and country, culture and culture. to further explain these enormous roles visually and visually. In summary, the following annotated bibliography and examples are essential to help draft research projects effectively and efficiently. Three typical cases show that technological progress and innovation in the 19th and 20th centuries did play an important role in bridging the significant differences between countries and cultures.

Keywords: Design objects; Countries; Culture.

1. Introduction

Since ancient times, the world has had its own traditional way of breathing, which is very different from the way it breathes today. Before that, in order for people to circumnavigate the globe, an atlas - a book that encapsulated maps and history - had to be explored; in order to contact people in faraway places, letters had to be written by hand; walking thousands of miles was a prerequisite for reaching a particular location: all this, and more, defines modern civilization and what it was before. The enormous and seemingly limitless universe people once knew, however, abruptly collapsed to the size of the palm of our hand at the birth of the technological revolution. Everything appears to have been turned on its head. It might be argued that this is not the end of the road after a lengthy and tortuous journey because the world continues to embrace change; people may only be seeing the tip of the iceberg. Technology has escalated dramatically and is rapidly sweeping the country. This has led to global change and improved people's lives in a general sense. New inventions or upgrades to old ones have made once difficult tasks easier. 19th to 20th-century technological innovations and advanced design concepts have profoundly changed everyday human life. Examples include steam, electricity and communications. Some argue that the development and application of steam and electricity for a variety of tasks such as transportation and telegraphy impacted human life by increasing and multiplying the mechanical power of human or animal strength or the power of simple tools and achieved connections across nations and cultures. Those who have experienced these technological changes see them as more than mere technological innovations. For them, these technologies seem to have erased the primitive boundaries of human experience and ushered in a millenarian age, an era of rejuvenation in which humanity has completely broken its chains. As the proverb says, "annihilate time and space. They make the past available to the present and the present available to the future. Having said that, this academic essay will fundamentally revolve around the concept of how technology is changing and how it is constantly changing the world in terms of speed

and extent. Postmodern nonsense does little to help us understand how contemporary technology is changing our world. This paper fills an essential gap in our knowledge by maintaining a focus on how these technologies of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries enabled humans to interact physically across nations and cultures. This study will be navigated primarily through reference to different examples of design. Three typical design examples will be selected for this study; these examples could be tools, objects, and built environment services from the 19th century to the 20th century, helping people to connect across countries and cultures. References to a number of case studies and an annotated bibliography play an important role in the realization of this article.

2. Four representative examples

2.1 Telephone

The invention of the telephone has truly worked wonders in the field of communication. Given that before the revolution, that is, before the telephone was invented, the popular way of communicating globally was through email or the telegraph. However, this form of communication was traditional, inconvenient, and old-fashioned; the telephone opened doors to a great diversity of new ways in which the world could communicate with each other and, at the same time, make life considerably more accessible. It also gave the world the opportunity to develop rapidly. In addition, telephone communication has not only greatly helped individuals in their daily lives but has also helped businesses to develop and progress. More specifically, business operations have accelerated transactions with a wide range of customers from all over the globe (Writer, 2020). Thus, in order to facilitate and strengthen people to connect countries to countries and cultures to each other, the advent of the telephone has been affirmed by several scholars and authors that the invention of the telephone paved the way for unification to occur. In fact, the invention of the telephone also paved the way for the birth of the Internet, as well as being one of the important references [1].

In light of the contextual exposition of the book's terms, Fisher (1992) calls *The American Telephone - 1940*, the author explores several areas about the telephone, first, (1) how the telephone emerged in the historical era of human existence, (2) how the telephone incredibly figured out how to communicate across the United States early heritage, (3) why the telephone has become so important in the contemporary world and has taken over the sphere of human life, and (4) how the telephone has made its way through the relational, social, and interpersonal spheres of the common human sphere. Fisher uses the telephone industry to decipher its statistical data, correspondence, verbal recording of timelines, and telephone advertising in order to explain how Americans evolved from a traditional form of communication interaction and communication into a material removal and unprecedented form of communication. Illuminating the enigma surrounding the invention of the telephone and the process by which Americans transformed their customary modes of communication and interaction into a cutting-edge and unheard-of type of communication. In order to clarify communication messages, Fisher, who worked in the telephone sector, personally collected pertinent data and chose the information is available statistical document's substance. In addition, personal verbal notes are made in chronological order, and telephone advertisements are recorded. Furthermore, the narrative of the entire text revolves around the notion that the telephone belongs to an unknown research nuance, but by revealing its social history in the 1940s - through the phases of evolution, trial, and distribution. Returning to a previous era, the use of telephones for communication as a phenomenon became more and more intense with the mass emergence and mass production of telephones for use. In terms of historical figures, there were 233,000 telephones worldwide in 1890, around 118 million units in 1958, and around 330 million in 1974 [2]. Furthermore, as mentioned in the work of Herbert Newton Carson [3], this phenomenon is particularly evident in the Russian public sphere, where it is recorded that there were 1,704 recorded telephone users in 1885, growing extensively to 223,000 in 1917. From these statistics alone, it is clear that globally, there is a growing demand in terms of the level of use and interest of individuals in the emerging communication technology of the telephone. As can be illustrated above, the main features of this wave and revolution

in the invention of the telephone are its unique way of communication, accessibility, and its modern, rapid, and radical approach to communication.

2.2 Internet

Next to the telephone as an illustration of design, the invention and widespread use of the Internet is one of the most famous inventions in human history, opening the door for a new era of individuals to gather, encounter, interact and communicate. This is illustrated in a study by Kraut, Patterson, Lundmark, Kiesler, Mukhopadhyay, and Schellis entitled "The Internet Paradox: A Socio-Technical Development that Diminishes Social Participation and Mental Health" [4]. The authors explicitly discuss the invention of the Internet in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries on 1 January 1983. The authors use a radical vertical approach to information in order to explore in depth how the Internet affects individuals, particularly in terms of their social collaboration and psychological well-being. Likewise, the text makes a point of emphasizing that the Internet is a powerful modern information technology device, whether it plays a negative or positive effect. The Internet is enough to influence the manner in which a person lives.

In essence, the authors explain that the Internet is a powerful tool that can bridge the gap between users across the globe. A user who also uses the Internet can go and share his interests, opinions, advice, beliefs, and goals with any other user who uses the Internet. In addition, the Internet has greatly reduced the cost to the individual; for example, if early communication and communication was limited to the traditional way of writing letters, this would have resulted in additional costs, now users can easily communicate with anyone around the world using only chat software on the Internet. In addition, because of several factors, it is now possible to use it as a combined chat software, making it easy for individuals who previously could not use traditional methods of communication. Word web, email, and like to create a virtual community and share information, arrange worthwhile occasions and happenings, and provide support to each other [4].

However, many argue that the advent of the Internet has not only provided the great advantage of virtual connectivity, allowing people thousands of miles apart to connect easily but has also cut off those who are physically and geographically close to each other. As a result, the more time users spend on the Internet, the further they move away from those who are physically closer, i., people around them. It also cuts off much of the social life of humans. Needless to say, the processes of virtual worlds driven and accelerated by the Internet also ignore reality beyond the boundaries of virtual space [4, 5]. Furthermore, Pappacharisi argues that the Internet may produce a considerable degree of negative social phenomena, dividing people according to the ideology of balkanization into minority communities [5, 6].

Considering the above discussion, there has been extensive debate over the last few years about the nuances of different and opposing views on the Internet. What needs to be made clear is that there are several case studies and surveys that point out that the Internet creates connections, interactions, support and real relationships, bringing users together through virtual reality. Conversely, there are also several studies that point out that the Internet does not serve its true purpose and does not really connect each individual together, but rather increases their distance and separates them. However, as Kraut et al. affirm, the Internet does not result in the immediate separation of people from their society. In fact, users are completely free to choose between remaining within the shared realm of the virtual world, ignoring reality, or strengthening their ties in both the online and offline spheres. It is, therefore, an undeniable fact that connecting people is a major purpose of the Internet, despite the fact that many critics argue that the Internet has disconnected them [7, 8].

2.3 Airport

Emphasizing now another instance of design, airports and airlines are equally regarded in the 19th and 20th centuries as the inventions of contemporary technological progress and in which one of the most revolutionary influences was created. In Lucy Bard's book "Airports: From Flying Fields to 21st Century Atrocities", the author interprets how airports expanded before the 20th century. In addition,

the book suggests how, as alternatives, the rapid development of airports has greatly increased the connections between people all over the world. In order to investigate how airports around the world succeeded, and in unexpected ways succeeded and accelerated, in transforming and mobilizing air transport, the author has selected a number of pertinent documents and studies that are heavily rooted in social research. Ultimately it is emphasized that the emergence of airports has accelerated the creation of a globalized world.

At the beginning of the 20th century, especially when aviation of a commercial nature began to develop, the foundation and aerial operations contributed significantly to the rapid development of the continuity and expansion of the continuity and expansion of the emerging new world and an emerging ocean order. Conceptually, the main function of an airport is to facilitate and simplify the mobility of international traffic and is usually defined by the amount of cargo, aircraft, and passengers and the number of direct flights it provides. With a significant number of airports established in almost all countries of the world, Around this time, an international network of airports started to develop, laying the foundation for people to be physically connected to one another. Having said that, airports represent a new identity as a component of the industrialized landscape, which has an impact on human living conditions, linguistic traditions, and cultural practices [9]. In essence, airports act in the transitional realm of heaven and earth as contemporary mediums and carriers that can enable information, people, and goods to be transported throughout the world in a facilitated and faster way. Similar to the function played by the Internet, airports bridge people together in terms of time and distance, rather than only in a virtual world as the Internet does.

2.4 Video Calls on Messenger

Finally, one of the latest examples of design that connects people across the globe is video calling and augmented reality. This world is presented and developed through Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR). These technologies are designed to help connect people around the world with a plethora of different mobile software and apps for users to use. A large number of technologies, including machine learning, sensing technology, artificial intelligence, and a wider range of uses by users, have been designed to elaborate on the ability of augmented and virtual reality to become more effective, and these technologies are primarily concerned with extending the experience that virtual and augmented reality can bring, especially in terms of connecting people around the world.

Rudra Jikadra, Hernani Shah, and Pragya Kulkarni show how the design of technology under the name Augmented Reality (AR), or Virtual Reality (VR), has advanced the world [10]. Specifically, this technological invention breaks opens a fresh window for the exponential development of mobile applications and software, when considering that the Internet is a vital means for individuals to connect and interact across the world.

The use of augmented reality does not only connect people virtually; it contributes to the ability to interact with people more confidently by video chatting. By inducing future creative and interactive snippets such as effect layers, and emojis, users not only connect with a plurality of users but also enable them to connect with each other at the same time. The future? Perhaps in the perhaps not future, video calling will be used almost nothing for connecting with one person to another and more for experiencing augmented reality. While many would contend that virtual gatherings are important and significant, Nevertheless, it cannot be disputed the truth that video calls and augmented reality can assist people who are separated by miles to sense and connect with each other in a creative way.

3. Conclusions

Considering all of the above instances of design, from the telephone to the Internet, to airports, to video calling and augmented reality, although very different from each other, each case of the invention has contributed immensely to the world as a whole, making a huge contribution to bridging the vast gaps between people and cultures around the world and achieving a huge leap forward in human society. Certainly, as the world continues to move towards a more progressive and advanced

global society, an increasing number of inventions will become critical to human life. Whether it is bringing people closer to each other or making the world a better place to live in common. With technological advances, however, humans must be aware of their responsibilities. Anything related to the use of technological inventions that will affect their lives is, therefore, a side effect of their full realization and desire to evolve.

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