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Eng-into to english & technology

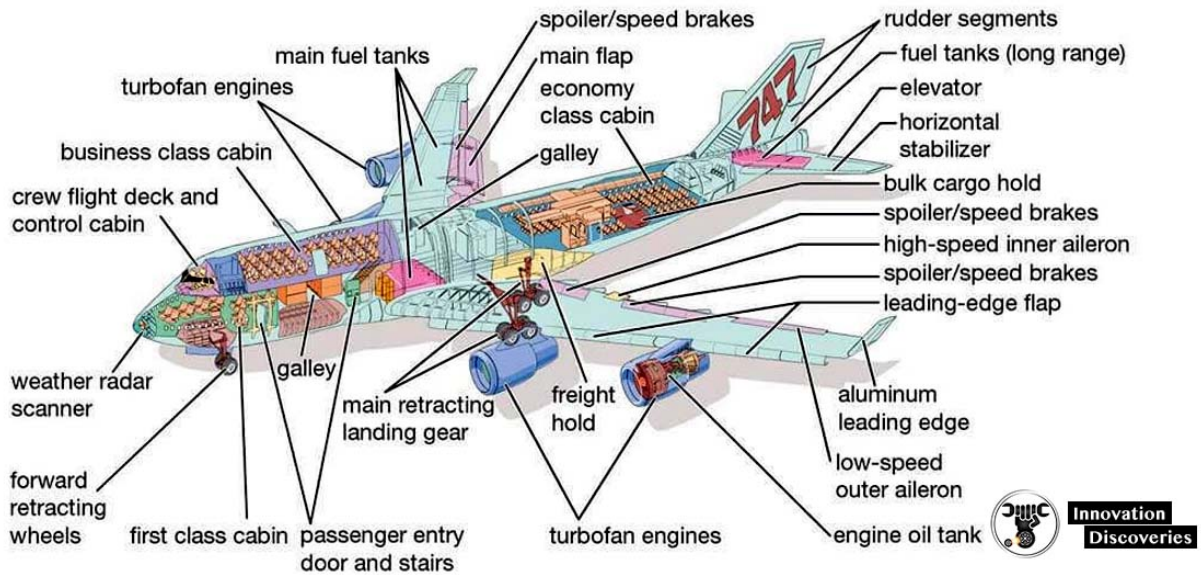
Oct 11 2022

If you have ever asked a person what is technology they will most likely not know what the actual definition is but they will tell you how technology makes them feel or what it actually does for them. And I don't blame anyone for that, I do the same. Technology is the application of scientific knowledge for practical purposes, especially in industry. Machinery and equipment developed from the application of scientific knowledge branch of knowledge dealing with engineering or applied sciences. But for me personally technology is life. It is kind of my world. What makes our world, what makes my day to day life happen and what allows us to have different experiences. Within my assignment today the technology that I believe made a big impact is the airplane from the 20th century and the urban produce method from the 21st century.

Airplanes are transportation devices which are designed to move people and cargo from one place to another through the air. Airplanes come in many different shapes and sizes depending on the mission of the aircraft. Airplanes were also called aeroplanes, any of a class of fixed-wing aircraft that is heavier than air, propelled by a screw propeller or a high-velocity jet, and supported by the dynamic reaction of the air against its wings. For an account of the development of the airplane and the advent of civil aviation see history of flight. The essential components of an airplane are a wing system to sustain it in flight, tail surfaces to stabilize the

wings, movable surfaces to control the attitude of the plane in flight, and a power plant to provide the thrust necessary to push the vehicle through the air. Provision must be made to support the plane when it is at rest on the ground and during takeoff and landing. Most planes feature an enclosed body to house the crew, passengers, and cargo; the cockpit is the area from which the pilot operates the controls and instruments to fly the plane.

Parts of a passenger jet airplane



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YDlk4Ky_ahs

The airplane was just not just created by the Wright brothers , it was in fact a group of people who worked together. These people are the Wright brothers, Orville Wright and Wilbur Wright, Alberto Santos-Dumont, Victor Tatin, E. Lilian Todd.

Although we now see that the airplane has become something we see as a need for most, it wasn't always that way, in the reading "The airplane as an open source invention" the author Peter B. Meyer stated that "Their economic and social environment provided enough support to allow some of these experimenters to publish, travel, and work creatively, although the aerial navigation activity was not widely respected there was no general argument that the activity was likely to succeed in a predictable way. After the flight was out that yes indeed the airplane invention was a success things changed drastically and that's where many who did not truly believe in technology saw in the article "The plain of an open source inventing states on page 123 "The environment has changed. While Lilienthal and Langley cited almost no one else. Successful experimenters in the mid 1890s were clearly aware of the broader range of past experiments it is convenient to mark 1894 as the beginning of a global search of better technology informed by a connected technical lecture what may be described as a pool of aeronautical knowledge

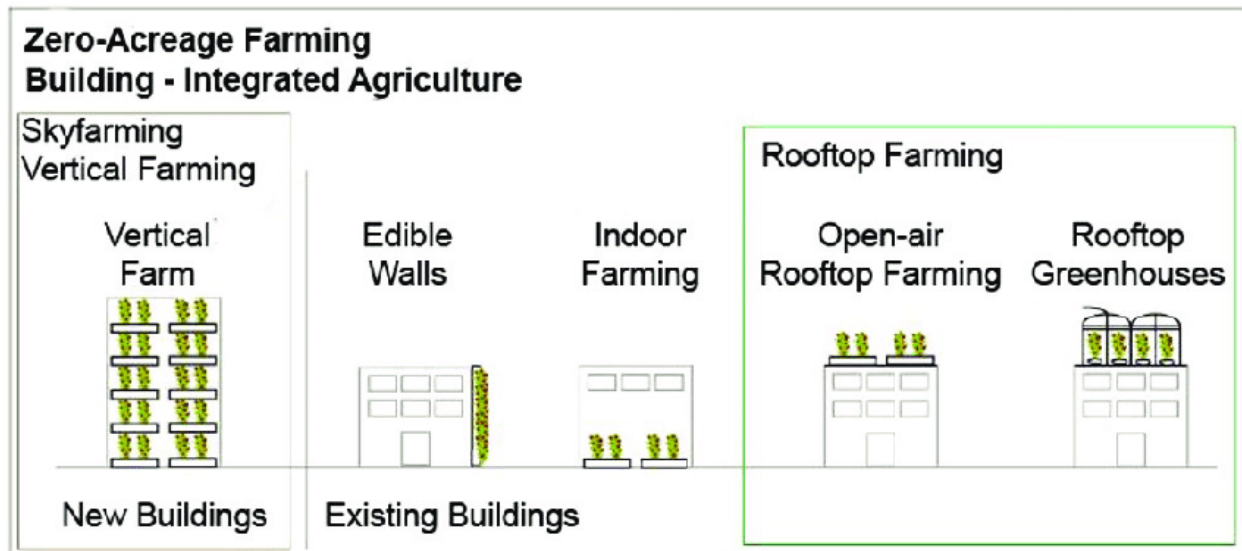
This next technology is urban farming from the 1800s Germany. Germany started organized allotment gardening with the "Schreber Movement" in Leipzig.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QT4TWbPLrN8>

The goal was to save green spaces within the city for children to play in nature. This movement eventually became more oriented around growing edible gardens in urbanized areas. It's an indoor or outdoor farming system designed to address a growing global population and food crisis. It's a vertical farming technology which is said to have numerous advantages over traditional farming methods. It can produce 16 acres of greens on just $\frac{1}{8}$ of a land. In the article "Farming in and on urban buildings" is explaining the purpose and the positive outcomes about urban farming. "There are a great variety of purposes associated with urban farming even though each form has specific goals. Their main categories of strategic orientation are observed that differ in their potential to transform existing mechanisms in the agrifood system. Some of them are sustainable food production. Z-farming is used to create substantial meat and dog food supply, focusing on food production and alternative supply chains, it may include research for new solutions for food production, experimenting with synergies between building and farming. Education, and social commitment farming is used as a means of teaching value associated with local and sustainable food produce and healthy nutrition or of offering new opportunities of social integration for disadvantaged people and lastly urban qualities seen in as a productive but

primarily recreational space life or even the image of community. Here is an image of how it works



In conclusion, as said in the article z farming is cited as a social need that arises from larger local and global transformative processes that manifest themselves especially in cities as focal points regarding the impact of climate change we saw how food and farming can shape our cities for the better just as the airplane shaped our cities for the better.

Work cited

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