

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Cause & Effect Chains

AI breakthroughs were not random — each one was inspired by a **specific problem, challenge, or motivation**. In this activity, you will match the **AI breakthroughs (effects)** with the correct **cause or motivation**.

### Causes / Motivations

- A. Explosion of online data and more powerful computing resources.
- B. A vision to bring together researchers from multiple fields to define a new scientific discipline.
- C. Applying massive language datasets to generate human-like text responses.
- D. Desire to model how the brain learns from input and patterns.
- E. Testing deep reinforcement learning on one of the world's most complex games.
- F. Improved algorithms made it possible to train multi-layer networks effectively.
- G. The need for decision-making tools in medicine, science, and business.
- H. The need to prove whether machines could simulate human intelligence.
- I. The challenge of demonstrating computer superiority in complex games like chess.
- J. Funding cuts and skepticism after early AI promises failed.

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### AI Breakthroughs (Effects)

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Alan Turing proposes the "Turing Test" (1950)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Dartmouth Conference formally establishes AI (1956)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The Perceptron (1958) introduced as an early neural network model
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Expert Systems like MYCIN (1970s)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. First AI Winter (1970s–80s)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Backpropagation algorithm revives neural networks (1980s)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. IBM's Deep Blue defeats Garry Kasparov (1997)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Rise of machine learning & big data (2000s)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. AlphaGo defeats Lee Sedol (2016)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. GPT-3 released (2020)

