

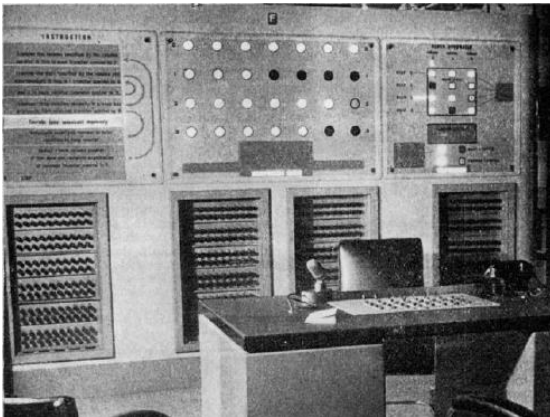
Digital Media, Society, and Culture

Angus A.A. Mol

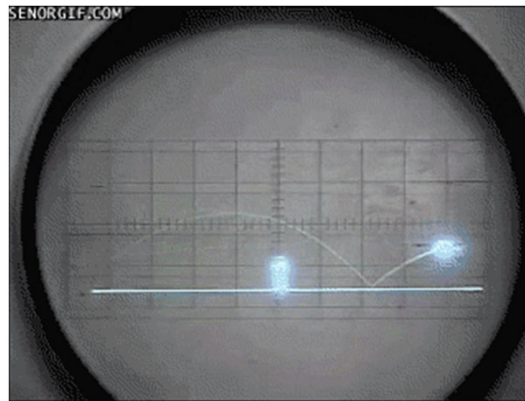
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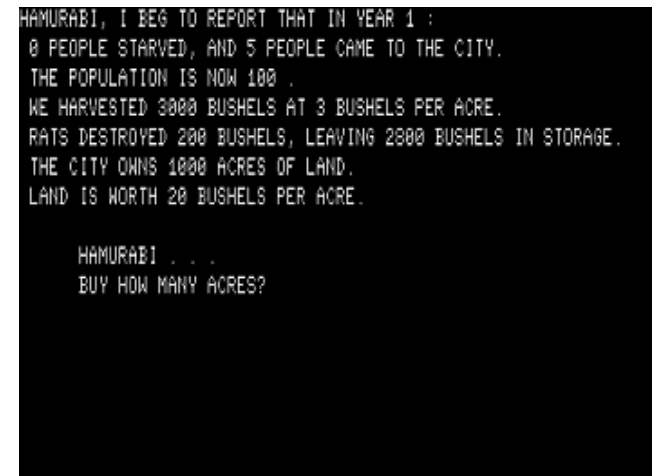
Video games are ancient...



Nimrod (1951), world's first
videogame-playing computer
[Check it out](#)

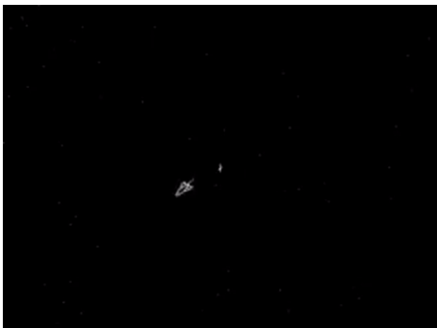


Tennis for Two (Brookhaven, 1958)

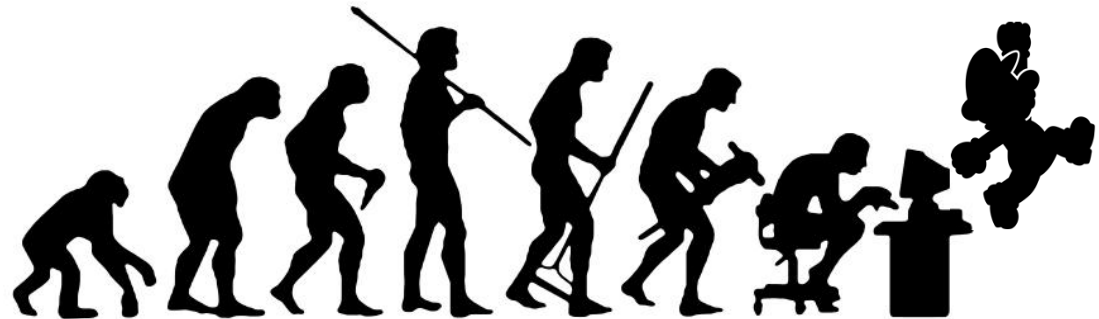


The Sumerian Game (1964)

[Check it out](#) (Hamurabi, BASIC version)



Spacewar! (MIT, 1962)



... Video Games are now!



Among Us (2018)



Animal Crossing: New Horizons (2020)

In the 20th Century, the moving image was the dominant cultural form.

While music, architecture, the written word, and many other forms of expression flourished in the last century, the **moving image came to dominate**. Personal storytelling, news reporting, epic cultural narratives, political propaganda – all were expressed most powerfully through film and video.

The rise of the moving image is **tightly bound to the rise of information**; film and video as media represent linear, non-interactive information that is accessed by a viewer.

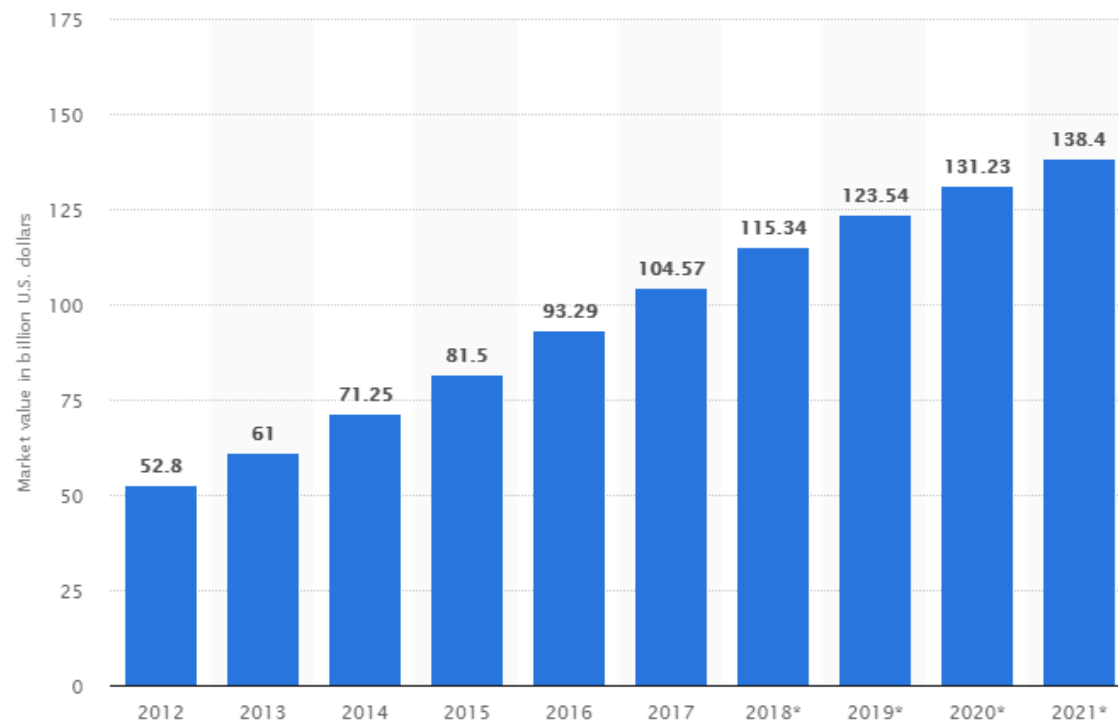
The Ludic Century is an era of games.

When information is put at play, game-like experiences replace linear media.

Media and culture in the Ludic Century is increasingly systemic, modular, customizable, and participatory. Games embody all of these characteristics in a very direct sense.

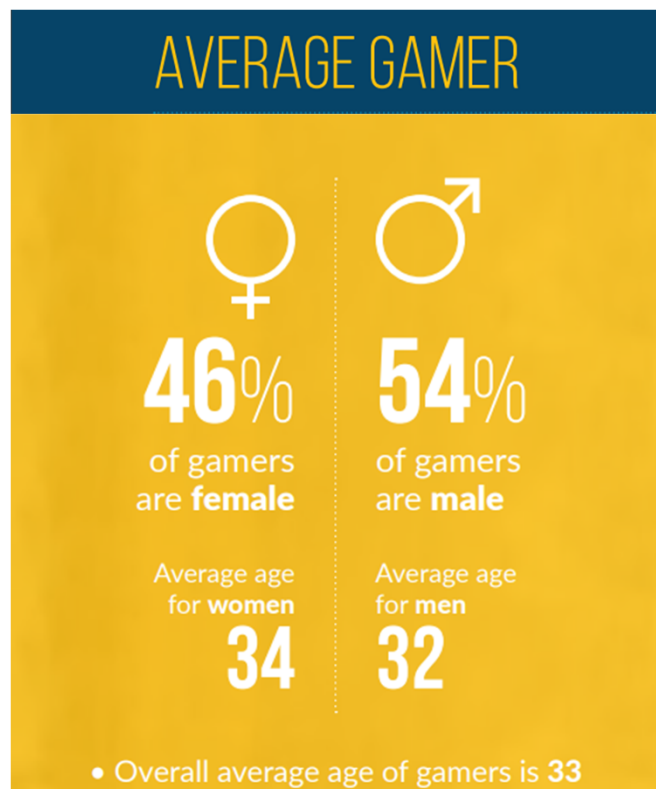
~ Eric Zimmerman, [Manifesto for a Ludic Century](#)

Video games are big business



Source: [Statista](#)

Everyone and their mother plays video games



Source: ESA 2019 Report

What are video games?

- “Any forms of computer-based entertainment software, either textual or image-based, using any electronic platform such as personal computers or consoles and involving one or multiple players in a physical or networked environment” (Fraschi 2001, in line with OED)
- Seems simple, but videogames are also “artifacts that evaluate performance” (curious about this and other definitions, see [here](#))



Table 2.1 The elements of a videogame

<i>Graphics</i>	Any images that are displayed and any effects performed on them. This includes 3D objects, 2D tiles, 2D full-screen shots, Full Motion Video (FMV), statistics, informational overlays and anything else the player will see.
<i>Sound</i>	Any music or sound effects that are played during the game. This includes starting music, CD music, MIDI, MOD tracks, Foley effects, environmental sound.
<i>Interface</i>	The interface is anything that the player has to use or have direct contact with in order to play the game . . . it goes beyond simply the mouse/keyboard/joystick [and] includes graphics that the player must click on, menu systems that the player must navigate through and game control systems such as how to steer or control pieces in the game.
<i>Gameplay</i>	Gameplay is a fuzzy term. It encompasses how much fun a game is, how immersive it is and the length of playability.
<i>Story</i>	The game's story includes any background before the game starts, all information the player gains during the story or when they win and any information they learn about characters in the game.

Source: Adapted from Howland 1998a.



Pong

a game is *not*:

- A bunch of cool features
- A lot of fancy graphics
- A series of challenging puzzles
- An intriguing setting and story

(Rollings and Morris 2000: 19–20, original formatting)

From Newman's Videogames (2010)

Video games come in many shapes and sizes

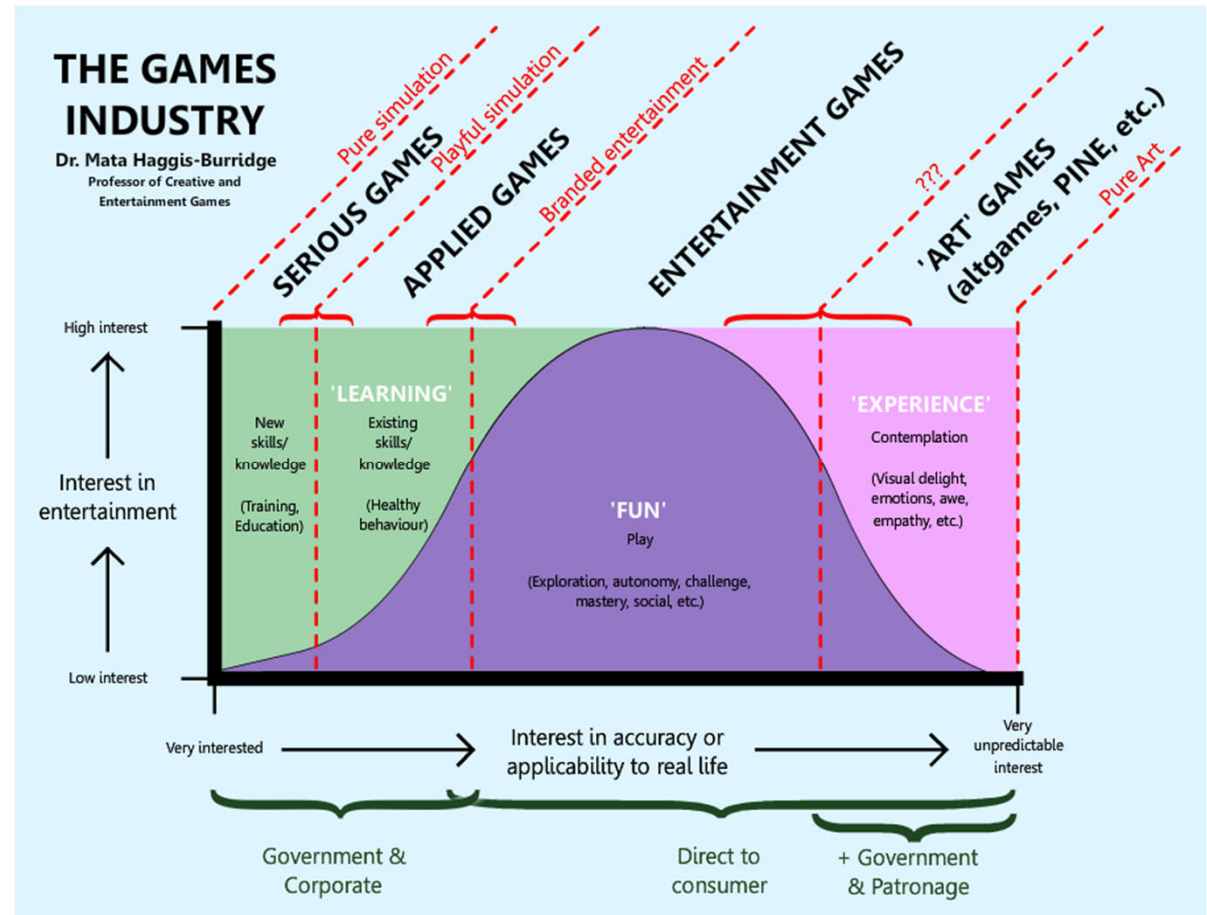


Oregon Trail:

The 'only' successful edutainment game

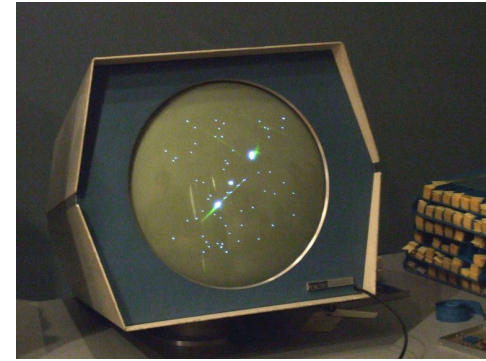


Mata Haggis-Burridge ([BUAS](#))

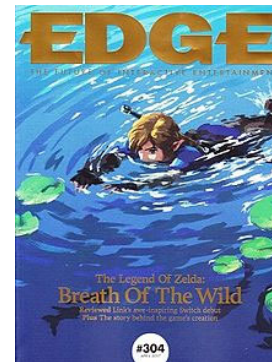


Disciplines “involved with” videogames

- Computer Science & Engineering
- Game Design
- Game Studies
 - [Game Studies Journal](#)
 - [Games and Culture](#)
 - Ludology vs. Narratology
- Media Studies
 - Media Archaeology
- Game Journalism
 - Many news outlets
 - Kotaku, Rock, Paper Shotgun, Eurogamer, Polygon
 - Declining number of print magazines
 - Edge



[Spacewar!](#)



EUROGAMER

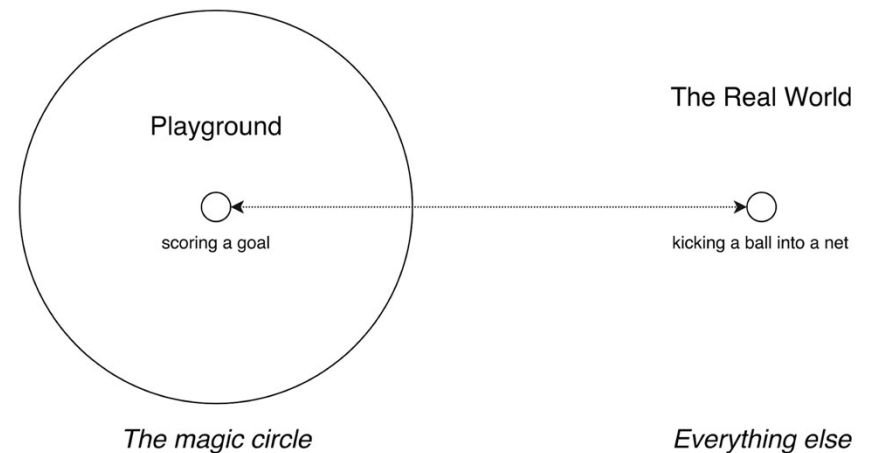
**ROCK
PAPER
SHOTGUN**

PC Gaming since 1873

KOTAKU

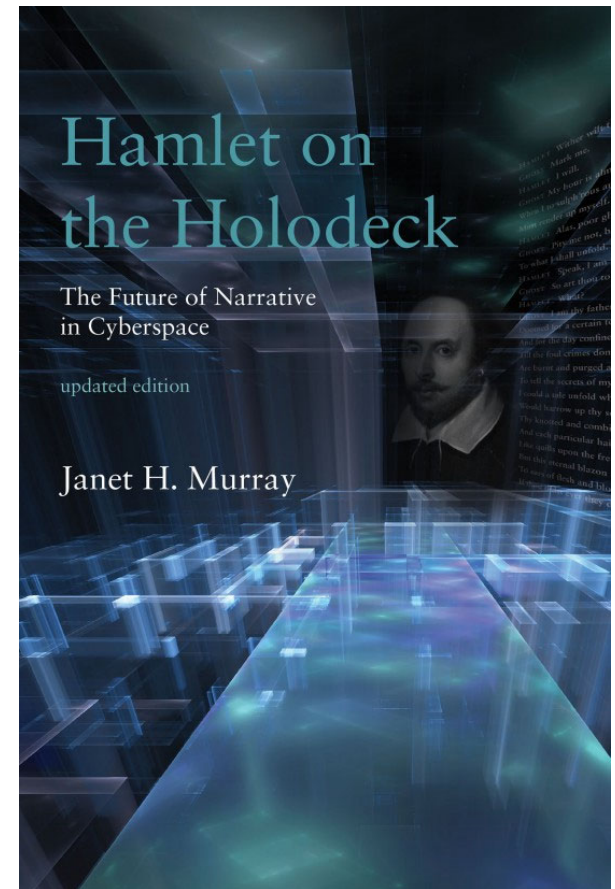
Homo Ludens (Huizinga 1938)

- Play (1955, p.8-10):
 - **Free:** freeing and voluntary.
 - **Imitates:** is not "ordinary" or "real" life.
 - **Set apart:** is distinct from "ordinary" life both as to locality and duration.
 - **Rule-based:** creates order, is order.
 - **Seriously not serious:** connected with no material interest

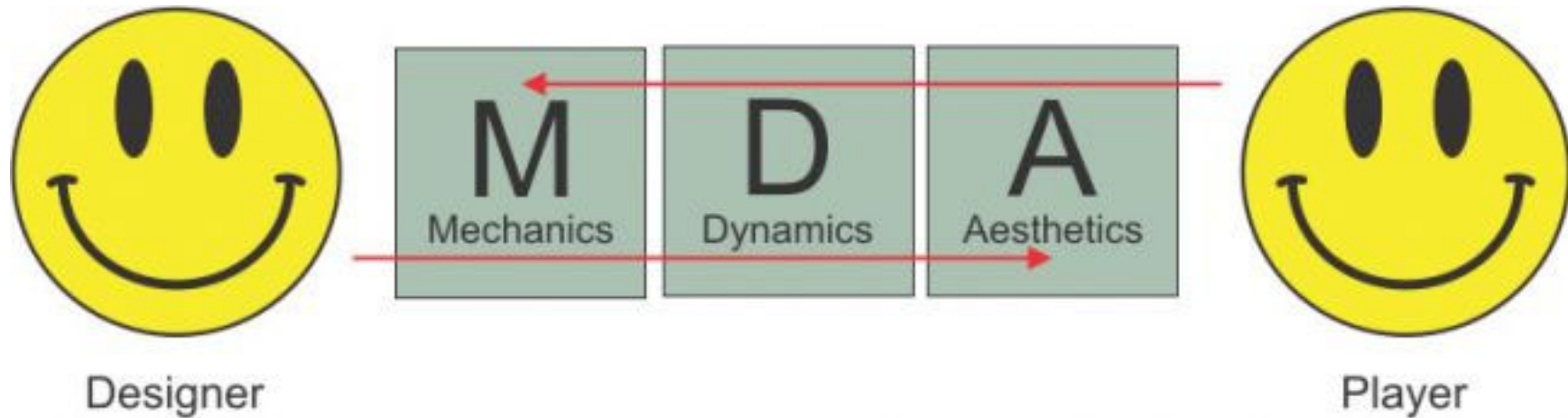


So... What's new?

- Murray suggests digital environments (with reference to storytelling) are:
 - Procedural: computers execute a series of rules
 - Participatory: Computers respond to human interaction
 - Spatial: Computers provide a space for humans to move through
 - Encyclopedic (see quote below)
- Ludological definition: “The only radically novel [thing] about computer games in comparison with analogue games are their ever increasing ability to handle vast amounts of information extremely quickly and the machine’s position as referee as well as definer and executer of mechanisms. (Iversen 2010, p. 33)”



How to think about games?



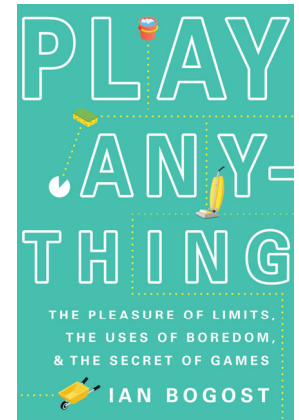
MDA framework (Hunicke et al. 2004)



Play Anything (Bogost, 2016)



- Builds on *Huizinga's* 'Magic Circle' (*Homo Ludens*)
- Playgrounds: anything with boundaries and content that is experienced as fun.
- Fun: any activity that is related to with commitment, attention, and care.
- For example, the Past *is* a playground.



The Past and Play

- My research at the LUCDH
- VALUE Foundation
 - Playfulness
 - Accessibility
 - Knowledge
 - Interactivepasts.com
 - twitch.tv/valuefnd
- Past-at-Play Lab
 - pastatplay.com

