**Homecoming History**

The history of homecoming is rooted in American college traditions, with several universities claiming to be the originator. The University of Missouri's 1911 event is often credited as the first official homecoming. Organized by Athletic Director Chester Brewer, it featured a football game against rival Kansas, along with parades, rallies, and alumni gatherings to boost school spirit​([Fastweb](https://www.fastweb.com/student-life/articles/the-history-of-homecoming" \t "_blank))​([ACTIVE.com](https://www.active.com/football/articles/the-history-of-homecoming-871285" \t "_blank)).

Baylor University, however, held a similar event in 1909, initially called "Good Will Week." Although it didn't become an annual tradition until later, Baylor’s homecoming featured a football game and festivities, aiming to reconnect alumni with their alma mater​ (

[Homecoming](https://homecoming.web.baylor.edu/welcome/history-homecoming" \t "_blank)).

The University of Illinois also hosted an early homecoming in 1910, centered around a football game to rally support against their rivals, the Chicago Maroons. This experiment in school spirit was so successful that it became a permanent tradition​([ACTIVE.com](https://www.active.com/football/articles/the-history-of-homecoming-871285" \t "_blank)).

By the 1920s, homecoming had spread nationwide, evolving into the vibrant celebrations seen today.

**Y2 What?**

Because Tuesday of Homecoming Week is Y2K Day, and it occurred 5-6 years before most of our seniors were born (and a few years before some of our youngest teachers!), what exactly was Y2K?

The Y2K, or "Year 2000" issue, arose from a widespread programming shortcut where years were stored using just two digits. As the year 2000 approached, there was growing concern that computers might interpret the year "00" as 1900, leading to potential errors in systems that relied on date calculations. This problem was seen as a major threat to critical infrastructure, including banking, utilities, and transportation.

To mitigate potential disruptions, governments and companies worldwide spent billions of dollars updating systems. The U.S. alone allocated around $100 billion to fix the issue. Leading up to January 1, 2000, there was significant anxiety about possible failures, with some people even stockpiling supplies in case of emergencies.

However, thanks to the extensive efforts, the transition went smoothly, and only minor issues were reported. The Y2K event is now often remembered as a major crisis that was averted through proactive problem-solving and serves as a historical example of technological risk management.