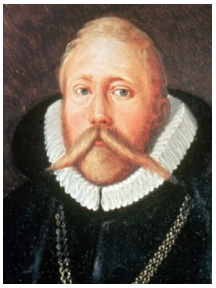
K ♦

Johannes Kepler
(1571 – 1630)
Nicknamed the “Sleepwalker,” he tended to come up with so many theories that eventually one of them had to be true. His three laws of planetary motion are the cornerstone of our modern understanding of orbital motion.

Q ♦

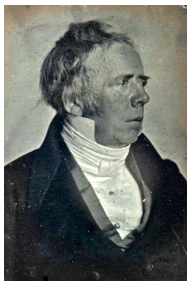
Thomas Young
(1773-1829)
Young's Double Slit Experiment allowed for the first accurate measurements of the wavelengths of visible light. He was also a respected Egyptologist in his lifetime.

J ♦



Tyco Brahe
(1546-1601)
Spending 20 years at Uraniborg (“Fortress of the Heavens”), he charted the movements of many heavenly bodies. He also lost part of his nose in a sword fight, and had a pet elk that died after drinking to much and falling down some stairs.

10 ♦



Hans Christian Oersted
(1777 - 1851)
In 1820 Oersted was able to show that a compass could be deflected by holding a current carrying wire perpendicular to it. This resulted in a lot more research in the area by other physicists.

9 ♦

Christiaan Huygens
(1629 - 1695)
Huygens proposed the idea that light was a wave, at a time when Newton was saying it was a particle. Huygen's wave model was eventually accepted due to the experimental support it had.

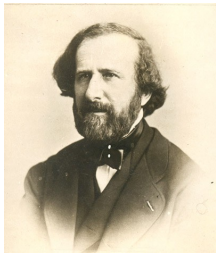
8 ♦

Robert Millikan
(1868 - 1953)
Millikan's Oil Drop Experiment allowed him to measure the value of the elementary charge, and his experiments in the Photoelectric Effect supported early research into Quantum Mechanics.

7 ♦

Heinrich Hertz
(1857 - 1894)
Hertz was able to show experimental evidence that Maxwell's theories regarding EMR were correct. The unit of measurement for frequency is named after him.

6 ♦



Hippolyte Fizeau
(1819 - 1896)
He used a system of spinning gears to measure the speed of light. He was involved in discovering the Doppler Effect. His is one of the 72 names found on the Eiffel Tower.

5 ♦

Jean Foucault
(1819-1868)
Foucault used a system of spinning mirrors to measure the speed of light quite accurately. He also built a giant pendulum that he used to prove that the Earth spins on its axis.