

4



Robert Hooke
(1635 - 1703)

His book "Micrographia" had detailed drawings of the cells he saw with his microscope. He designed many buildings after the Great Fire of London. In physics he came up with Hooke's Law to predict the deformation of elastic objects.

3



Ole (Olaus) Rømer
(1644-1710)

Based on data from the data of Io around Jupiter, he was able to calculate the speed of light with only about a 25% error.

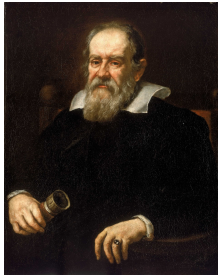
2



Christian Doppler
(1803 - 1853)

Doppler was able to identify the apparent change in frequency as sources and observers move relative to each other.

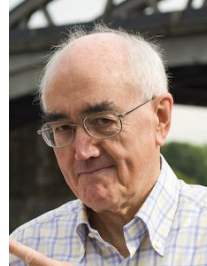
A



Galileo Galilei
(1642 - 1727)

Proved uniform gravity, built telescopes, experimented with pendulums, tried to measure the speed of light. Got in trouble with the Church, and was put under house arrest. Pardoned in 1992.

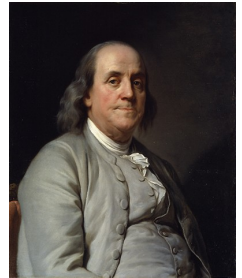
2



James Burke
(1936 -)

Ok, he's not a physicist, but as a science historian this man changed the way I viewed the subject. Find any books he's written or shows produced for TV. Read it, watch it, learn.

3



Benjamin Franklin
(1706 - 1790)

Franklin was a pioneer in the study of electricity. His more important discoveries are often overshadowed by his famous "kite" experiment, which he actually copied from other researchers. It only showed that lightning was a form of electricity.

4



Alessandro Volta
(1745 - 1827)

Volta took up a challenge by Luigi Galvani and produced the first a voltaic pile, a chemical battery. The unit of voltage is named in his honor.

5



André Ampère
(1775 - 1836)

Ampère did research involving electrical current. He found the relationship between the amount of current flowing in two wires and the force between them. The unit of current is named in his honor.

6



Georg Simon Ohm
(1789 - 1854)

Ohm was a high school teacher who started looking into the relationship between voltage, current, and resistance. The unit of resistance is named in his honor.