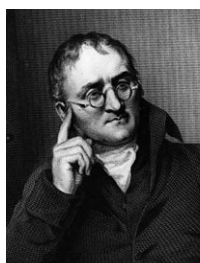


7

**John Dalton**

(1766 - 1844)

A pioneer in atomic theory, he proposed a "solid sphere" model. Joule was one of his students.

8

**Robert van de Graaff**

(1901 - 1967)

Built the famous electrostatic generator that bears his name. The largest generator was built by van de Graaff himself in the 1930's and stands over seven metres tall and can generate over two million volts.

9

**James Prescott Joule**

(1818 - 1889)

Joule was able to confirm the conservation of energy by studying the transfer of mechanical energy into thermal energy. The unit of energy is named in his honor.

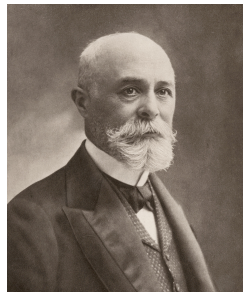
10

**William Gilbert**

(1544 - 1603)

Court Physician to Queen Elizabeth I, he interpreted many writings on static electricity. He also studied magnetism, and wrote "De Magnete".

J

**Henri Becquerel**

(1852 - 1908)

He accidentally discovered radioactivity while working with uranium salts in his lab. When they were placed on a photographic plate, they burned their image into the film.

Q

**Marie Curie**

(1867 - 1934)

Born in Poland and formally educated in France, Marie was the main brain in the lab. Along with major research involving radioactive isotopes, she also built x-ray machines for use during WW I. After winning two Nobel prizes, she eventually died from leukemia.

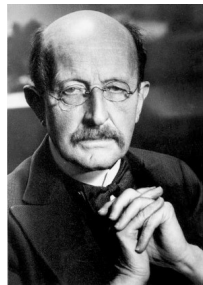
K

**Pierre Curie**

(1859 - 1906)

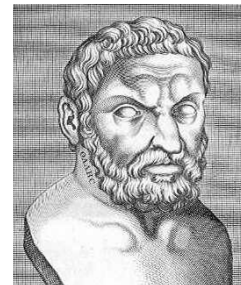
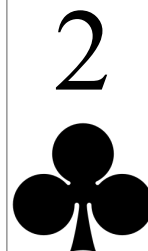
His research focused on radioactive isotopes. A couple of years after taking a post as a professor of physics at the University of Paris, he was run down and killed by a horse drawn carriage.

A

**Max Planck**

(1858 - 1947)

Although he originally had trouble believing his own results, Planck is essentially the father of Quantum Mechanics. His solution to the Ultraviolet Catastrophe; quanta of energy.

**Thales of Miletus**

(624BC - 546BC)

Thales is credited with being the first person to write about static electricity, using the example of a piece of amber rubbed with fur.