# Significant Occurences in the Development of Electromagnetism

# 1 1269

Petrus Peregrinus published the "Epistala and Sigeam de Foucaucourt moletom de magnete".

# 2 1600

William Gilbert published the "Magneticisque Corporibus, et de Magno Magnete Tellure".

# 3 1665-1666

Newton performed experiments on optics and light.

# $4 \quad 1672$

Isaac Newton released a paper on light and colours.

# $5 \quad 1743$

Alexis Clairant suggested the idea of the potential.

### 6 1745

Ewald Georg von Kleist invented the Kleistian jar (capacitor).

### $7 \quad 1746$

Petrus van Musschenbroek invented the Leyden jar (capacitor).

# 8 1745-1748

William Watson published a number of papers to the Royal Society.

# $9 \quad 1751$

Benjamin Franklin published the "Experiments and Observations of electricity".

# $10 \quad 1752$

Benjamin Franklin conducted the Kite-and-key experiment.

# 11 1753

Benjamin Franklin published the "Pour Richard's Almanack", which talked about the lightning rod.

### 12 1762

Johann Wilcke invented the electrophours.

### 13 1765

Alesandra Volta wrote his first scientific paper.

# 14 1767

Joseph Priestley published "The history and Present State of Electricity".

# 15 1768

Joseph Priestly published "Familiar introduction to the Study of Electricity".

# 16 1769

Alesandra Volta published "On the Attractive Force of the Electric Fire, and on the Phenomena Dependent On It".

### $17 \quad 1771$

Henry Cavendish published an early version of his theory of electricty.

# 18 1772

Joseph Priestley published "The history and Present state of Discussion Relating to Vision, Light and Colours".

## 19 1775

Alesandra Volta wrote letter to Joseph Pristely that he invented a device thet produced static electricity.

### 20 1778

Alesandra Volta discovered that the voltage in a capacitor is proportional to electric charge.

Alesandra Volat wrote about his invention of the capacitor.

# 22 1784

Pierre-Simon Laplace published the "Mechanique celeste", which introduced the potential.

### 23 1791

Luis Galvani published the "De viribus electrictricitates in motu muscalari commentirius".

### 24 1800

Alesandra Volta invented the voltaic pile.

## 25 1820

Hans Christian Oersted discovered that a magnetic needle aligns itself perpendicularly to a current-carrying wire.

# 26 1821

Michael Faraday published his work on electromagnetic rotation.

### 27 1827

Andre Marie Ampere published his "Memoire sar la theorie mathematique des phénomènes electrodynamique uniquement dedcte de L'expereince".

### 28 1828

George Green published "An Essay on the Application of Mathematical Analysis to the Theories of Electricity and Magnetism".

### 29 1831

Michael Faraday discovered electromagnetic induction.

He discovered that a change in current resulted in a change in the magnetic field.

He discovered that a current could be created by moving a magnet.

He invented the ancestor of the electric motor.

### 30 1832

Wilhelm Weber and Carl Friedrich Gauss published a joint paper which introduced absolute units of measurements of magnetism for the first time.

Heinrich Friedrich Emil Lenz reported investigations into the way electrical resistance changes with temperatures. Wilhelm Weber and Carl Friedrich Gauss constructed the first electromagnetic telegraph.

# 32 1834

Heinrich Friedrich Emil Lenz discovered Lenz's law.

## 33 1839

Michael Faraday brought forth a new and general theory of electrical action. Heinrich Friedrich Emil Lenz produced several medallions using electrotyping.

### 34 1840

Wilhelm Weber and Carl Friedrich Gauss published the "Atlas Des Erdmagnetismus: Nach Der Elemente Der Theorie Entwerten".

# 35 1845

Michael Fraday discovered diamagnetism.

# 36 1846

Wilhelm Weber published the "Elektrodynamische Massenbestimmungen".

# 37 1847

Hermann von Helmholtz published his theory of electrodynamics in "Über die Bewegungsgleichungen der Elektrizität für ruhende Leitende Körper".

## 38 1848

Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizeau predicted the red shifting of electromagnetic waves.

# 39 1849

Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizeau calculated the speed of light, getting a value of better precision than the previous value determined by Ole Romer in 1676.

# 40 1851

Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizeau carried out experiments to detect the luminiferous ether.

Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizeau described the use of the capacitor as a means to increase th efficiency of the induction coil.

# 42 1854

Rudolf Kohlrausch introduced the relaxation phenomena and used the streched exponetial function to explain relaxation effects of a discharging Leyden jar (capacitor).

## $43 \quad 1855$

James Clerk Maxwell published "On Faraday's lines of force".

### 44 1856

Wilhelm Weber and Rudolf Kohlrausch demonstrated that the ratio between the electrodynamic and electrostatic units of charge is very close to the speed of light. They also used the letter "c" to denote the speed of light.

### $45 \quad 1857$

Wilhelm Weber and Rudolf Kohlrausch published the "Elektrodynamische  $\operatorname{Man}\beta$ bistimmongen: insbesondere Zuruektuhrong der Strominsituts - Messungin aut mechanisches Mauss".

### 46 1861

James Clerk Maxwell published "On Physical Lines of Force".

# 47 1862

James Clerk Maxwell calculated the speed of light.

# 48 1864

Wilhelm Weber published the "Electrodunamic Proportional Measures".

Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizeau made the first suggestion that the "speed of a light wave be used as a length standard".

James Clerk Maxwell stated that light was an electromagnetic waves.

James Clerk Maxwell proposed a comprehensive theory of electromagnetism, now called Maxwell's equations.

James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".

# 49 1865

James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".

James Clerk Maxwell published "A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism".

### 51 1876

Hermann von Helmholtz published "On the Limits of the Optical Capacity of the Microscope".

### 52 1877

Albert Abraham Michelson conducted experiments on the speed of light.

### 53 1879

Albert Abraham Michelson measured the speed of light in air.

David Hughes produced radio waves, but his work was ignored.

# 54 1881

Albert Abraham Michelson invented the interferometer, for the purpose of discovering the effect of the Earth's motion on the velocity of light.

#### 55 1886

Heinrich Rudolf Hertz discovered radio waves.

He constructed apparatus that produced and detected radio waves.

# 56 1887

Albert Abraham Michelson and Edward Morley carried out the Michelson-Morley experiment.

Heinrich Rudolf Hertz made observations of the photo electric effect.

Heinrich Rudolf Hertz published "Electromagnetic Effects Produced by Electrical Disturbances in insulators".

# 57 1888

Heinrich Rudolf Hertz demonstrated that one could produce and detect electromagnetic radiation.

### 58 1892

Heinrich Rudolf Hertz showed that cathode rays could penetrate a very thin metal foil.

### 59 1899

Joseph John Thomson discovered the electron.

Albert Abraham Michelson published the "Velocity of Light".

He also published the "Light waves and their uses".

# 61 1905

Einstein proposed that light came in packets of energy.

# 62 1927

Albert Abraham Michelson published the "Studies in Optics".

To be continued

# 63 The Data Information in Table form

Year	Occurence
1269	Petrus Peregrinus published the "Epistala and Sigeam de Foucaucourt moletom de magnete".
1600	William Gilbert published the "Magneticisque Corporibus, et de Magno Magnete Tellure".
1665-	North and a section of the section o
1666	Newton performed experiments on optics and light.
1672	Isaac Newton released a paper on light and colours.
1743	Alexis Clairant suggested the idea of the potential.
1745	Ewald Georg von Kleist invented the Kleistian jar (capacitor).
1746	Petrus van Musschenbroek invented the Leyden jar (capacitor).
1745-	William Watsan published a number of papara to the David Conjety
1748	William Watson published a number of papers to the Royal Society.
1751	Benjamin Franklin published the "Experiments and Observations of electricity".
1752	Benjamin Franklin conducted the Kite-and-key experiment.
1753	Benjamin Franklin published the "Pour Richard's Almanack", which talked about the lightning rod
1762	Johann Wilcke invented the electrophours.
1765	Alesandra Volta wrote his first scientific paper.
1767	Joseph Priestley published "The history and Present State of Electricity".
1768	Joseph Priestly published "Familiar introduction to the Study of Electricity".
1769	Alesandra Volta published "On the Attractive Force of the Electric Fire, and on the Phenomena Dependent
1709	On It".
1771	Henry Cavendish published an early version of his theory of electricty.
1772	Joseph Priestley published "The history and Present state of Discussion Relating to Vision, Light and
1112	Colours".
1775	Alesandra Volta wrote letter to Joseph Pristely that he invented a device thet produced static electricity.
1778	Alesandra Volta discovered that the voltage in a capacitor is proportional to electric charge.
1782	Alesandra Volat wrote about his invention of the capacitor.
1784	Pierre-Simon Laplace published the "Mechanique celeste", which introduced the potential.
1791	Luis Galvani published the "De viribus electricitates in motu muscalari commentirius".
1800	Alesandra Volta invented the voltaic pile.
1820	Hans Christian Oersted discovered that a magnetic needle aligns itself perpendicularly to a current-carrying
	wire.
1821	Michael Faraday published his work on electromagnetic rotation.
1827	Andre Marie Ampere published his "Memoire sar la theorie mathematique des phénomènes
	electrodynamique uniquement dedcte de L'expereince".
1828	George Green published "An Essay on the Application of Mathematical Analysis to the Theories of
	Electricity and Magnetism".

He discovered that a change in current resulted in a change in the magnetic field. He invented the ancestor of the electric motor.  Wilhelm Weber and Carl Friedrich Gauss published a joint paper which introduced absolute units of measurements of magnetism for the first time.  He invented the ancestor of the electric motor.  Wilhelm Weber and Carl Friedrich Gauss published in the way electrical resistance changes with temperature. Wilhelm Weber and Carl Friedrich Gauss constructed the first electromagnetic telegraph.  Heinrich Friedrich Emil Lenz discovered Lenz's law.  Michael Faraday brought forth a new and general theory of electrical action. Heinrich Priedrich Emil Lenz produced several medallions using eletrotyping.  Wilhelm Weber and Carl Friedrich Gauss published the "Atlas Des Erdmagnetismus: Nach Der Elemente Der Theorie Entwerten".  Michael Fraday discovered diamagnetism.  Wilhelm Weber published the "Elektrodynamische Massenbestimmungen".  Hermann von Helmholtz published his theory of electrodynamics in "Uber die Bewegungsgleichungen der Elektricität für ruheude Leitende Körper".  Refer Licktricität für ruheude Leitende Körper".  Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizeau calculated the speed of light, getting a value of better precision than the previous value determined by Ole Romer in 1676.  Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizeau carried out experiments to detect the luminiferous ether.  Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizeau carried out experiments to detect the luminiferous ether.  Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizeau described the use of the capacitor as a means to increase the fficiency of the induction coil.  Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizeau described the use of the capacitor as a means to increase the efficiency of the induction coil.  James Clerk Maxwell published "On Faraday's lines of force".  Wilhelm Weber and Rudolf Kohlrausch published the "Elektrodynamische Manβbistimmongen: insbesondere Zuruelstuhrong der Stroministiuts - Messungin aun mechanisches Mauss".  James Clerk Maxwell published "On Physical Lines of Force".  James	I	Michael Faraday discovered electromagnetic induction.
He discovered that a current could be created by moving a magnet.  He invented the ancestor of the electric motor.  Withelm Weber and Carl Friedrich Gauss published a joint paper which introduced absolute units of measurements of magnetism for the first time.  Heinrich Friedrich Runi Lenz reported investigations into the way electrical resistance changes with temperature. Withelm Weber and Carl Friedrich Gauss constructed the first electromagnetic telegraph.  Heinrich Friedrich Runi Lenz discovered Lenz's law.  Michael Faraday brought forth a new and general theory of electrical action.  Heinrich Friedrich Runi Lenz produced several medialions using eletrotyping.  Withelm Weber and Carl Friedrich Gauss published the "Atlas Des Erdmagnetismus: Nach Der Elemente Der Theorie Entwerten".  Brish Michael Fraday discovered diamagnetism.  Michael Fraday discovered diamagnetism.  Michael Fraday discovered diamagnetism.  Hermann von Helmholtz published his theory of electrodynamics in "Uber die Bewegungsgleichungen der Elektrizität für ruhende Leitende Körper".  Hermann von Helmholtz published his theory of electrodynamics in "Uber die Bewegungsgleichungen der Elektrizität für ruhende Leitende Körper".  Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizzau acleulated the speed of light, getting a value of better precision than the previous value determined by Ole Romer in 1876.  Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizzau acleulated the speed of light, getting a value of better precision than the previous value determined by Ole Romer in 1876.  Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizzau acleulated the speed of light, getting a value of better precision than the previous value determined by Ole Romer in 1876.  Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizzau acleulated the speed of light.  Rudoff Kohlrausch published of Paraday's lines of force".  Withelm Weber and Rudoff Kohlrausch demonstrated that the ratio between the electrodynamic and electrostatic units of charge is very close to the speed of light. They also used the letter "c" to denote the speed of light in a fine proposed the pre		
He invented the ancestor of the electric motor.  He invented the my deer and Carl Friedrich Gauss published a joint paper which introduced absolute units of measurements of magnetism for the first time.  Identification Friedrich Friedrich Gauss published in the way electrical resistance changes with temperature. Wilhelm Weber and Carl Friedrich Gauss constructed the first electromagnetic telegraph.  Heinrich Friedrich Emil Lenz porduced several medallions using eletrotyping.  Heinrich Friedrich Emil Lenz produced several medallions using eletrotyping.  Heinrich Friedrich Emil Lenz produced several medallions using eletrotyping.  Heinrich Friedrich Emil Lenz produced several medallions using eletrotyping.  Heinrich Friedrich Emil Lenz produced several medallions using eletrotyping.  Heinrich Friedrich Emil Lenz produced several medallions using eletrotyping.  Heinrich Friedrich Emil Lenz produced several medallions using eletrotyping.  Heinrich Friedrich Emil Lenz produced several medallions using eletrotyping.  Heinrich Friedrich Emil Lenz produced several medallions using eletrotyping.  Heinrich Friedrich Emil Lenz produced several medallions using eletrotyping.  Heinrich Friedrich Emil Lenz produced several medallions using eletrotyping.  Heinrich Friedrich Emil Lenz produced several medallions using eletrotyping.  Heinrich Friedrich Emil Lenz produced several medallions using eletrotyping.  Heinrich Friedrich Emil Lenz produced several medallions using eletrotyping.  Heinrich Friedrich Emil Lenz produced several medallions using eletrotyping.  Heinrich Friedrich Emil Lenz produced several medallions using eletrotyping.  Heinrich Friedrich Emil Lenz produced several medallions using eletrotyping.  Heinrich Friedrich Emil Lenz produced several medallions using eletrotyping.  Heinrich Heinrich Friedrich Emil Lenz produced the Heinrich Emilian several produced and used to the Eletrotyping of electromagnetic field produced to the expect of light.  Heinrich Rudolf Herb Rudolf Kohlrausch demonstrated that the ratio	1831	
wilhelm Weber and Carl Friedrich Gauss published a joint paper which introduced absolute units of measurements of magnetism for the first time.  Heinrich Friedrich Emil Lenz reported investigations into the way electrical resistance changes with temperature. Wilhelm Weber and Carl Friedrich Gauss constructed the first electromagnetic telegraph.  Michael Faraday brought forth a new and general theory of electrical action.  Heinrich Friedrich Emil Lenz discovered Emz's law.  Michael Faraday brought forth a new and general theory of electrical action.  Heinrich Friedrich Emil Lenz protocol several medialinon using eletrotyping.  Wilholm Weber and Carl Friedrich Gauss published the "Atlas Des Erdmagnetismus: Nach Der Elemente Der Theorie Entwerten".  Michael Fraday discovered diamagnetism.  Michael Fraday discovered diamagnetism.  Hermann von Helmholtz published the "Elektrodynamische Massenbestimmungen".  Hermann von Helmholtz published förger".  Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizeau carried out experiments to detect me untimiferous ether.  Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizeau deserbed the use of the capacitor as a means to increase the efficiency of the induction coil.  Redoff Kohlrausch introduced the relaxation phenomena and used the streched exponetial function to explain relaxation effects of a discharging Leyden jar (capacitor).  Wilhelm Weber and Rudolf Kohlrausch demonstrated that the ratio between the electrodynamic and electrostatic units of charge is very close to the speed of light. They also used the letter "c" to denote the speed of light.  Wilhelm Weber and Rudolf Kohlrausch published the "Elektrodynamische Mans/bistimmongen: insbecondere Zuruektulrong der Stroministuts - Messungin aut mechanisches Mauss".  Jame		
measurements of magnetism for the first time.  Heinrich Pricirich Emil Lenz peptored investigations into the way electrical resistance changes with temperature. Wilhelm Weber and Carl Priedrich Gauss constructed the first electromagnetic telegraph. Heinrich Priedrich Emil Lenz discovered Lenz's law.  Heinrich Friedrich Emil Lenz discovered Lenz's law.  Heinrich Friedrich Emil Lenz discovered Lenz's law.  Heinrich Friedrich Emil Lenz produced several medallions using electrotyping.  Wilhelm Weber and Carl Friedrich Gauss published the "Atlas Des Erdmagnetismus: Nach Der Elemente Der Theoric Entwerten".  Wilhelm Weber published the "Elektrodynamische Massenbestimmungen".  Herman von Heinholtz published his theory of electrodynamics in "Uber die Bewegungsgleichungen der Elektrizität für ruhende Leitende Körper".  Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizeau acticulated the speed of light, getting a value of better precision than the previous value determined by Ole Romer in 1676.  Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizeau described the use of the capacitor as a means to increase th efficiency of the induction coil.  Rudolf Kohlrausch introduced the relaxation phenomena and used the streehed exponetial function to explore the district of the		
leinrich Friedrich Emil Leur zeported investigations into the way electrical resistance changes with repreture. Wilhelm Weber and Carl Friedrich Gauss constructed the first electromagnetic telegraph.  Michael Faraday brought forth a new and general theory of electrical action.  Ileinrich Friedrich Emil Leur produced several undeallions using eletrotyping.  Wilhelm Weber and Carl Friedrich Gauss published the "Atlas Des Erdmagnetismus: Nach Der Elemente Der Theorie Eduwerten".  Michael Fraday discovered diamagnetism.  Michael Fraday discovered diamagnetism.  Michael Fraday discovered diamagnetism.  Ista Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizeau predicted the red shifting of electromagnetic waves.  Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizeau carciad out experiments to detect the luminiferous ether.  Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizeau described the use of the capacitor as a means to increase the efficiency of the induction coil.  Rudolf Kohlrausch introduced the relaxation phenomena and used the streeched exponetial function to explain relaxation effects of a discharging Leydem jar (capacitor).  James Clerk Maxwell published "On Faraday's lines of force".  Wilhelm Weber and Rudolf Kohlrausch published the "Elektrodynamische Manafbistimmongen: insbesondere Zurnektuhrong der Strominsituts – Messungin aut mechanisches Mauss".  James Clerk Maxwell published "On Physical Lines of Force".  Wilhelm Weber and Physical Lines of Force".  James Clerk Maxwell published "On Physical Lines of Force".  Wilhelm Weber and Physical Lines of Force To denote the speed of light.  Wilhelm Weber and Rudolf Kohlrausch published the "Elektrodynamische Manafbistimmongen: insbesondere Zurnektuhrong der Strominsituts – Messungin aut mechanisches Mauss".  James Clerk Maxwell published "On Physical Lines of Force".  James Clerk Maxwell published "O	1832	
temperature. Withelm Weber and Carl Friedrich Gauss constructed the first electromagnetic telegraph.  1839  1840  1850  1850  1850  Michael Faraday brought forth a new and general theory of electrical action.  Heinrich Friedrich Emil Lenz groduced several medallions using electrotyping.  Withelm Weber and Carl Friedrich Gauss published the "Atlas Des Erdmagnetismus: Nach Der Elemente Der Theorie Entwerten".  1840  Michael Fraday discovered diamagnetism.  1841  Michael Fraday discovered diamagnetism.  Withelm Weber published the "Elektrodynamische Massenbestimmungen".  Elektrizität für ruhende Leitende Körper".  Armand-Hippotte-Louis Fizeau predicted the red shifting of electromagnetic waves.  Armand-Hippotte-Louis Fizeau calculated the speed of light, getting a value of better precision than the previous value determined by Ole Romer in 1676.  1851  Armand-Hippotte-Louis Fizeau carried out experiments to detect the luminiferous ether.  Armand-Hippotte-Louis Fizeau described the use of the capacitor as a means to increase th efficiency of the induction coil.  Rudolf Kohlrausch introduced the relaxation phenomena and used the streched exponetial function to expain relaxation effects of a discharging Leyden jar (capacitor).  1855  James Clerk Maxwell published "On Earaday's lines of force".  Wilhelm Weber and Rudolf Kohlrausch demonstrated that the ratio between the electrodynamic and electrostatic units of charge is very close to the speed of light. They also used the letter "c" to denote the speed of light.  Wilhelm Weber published of On Physical Lines of Force".  James Clerk Maxwell published of On Physical Lines of Force".  James Clerk Maxwell published of On Physical Lines of Force".  James Clerk Maxwell published "On Physical Lines of Force".  James Clerk Maxwell published "On Physical Lines of Force".  James Clerk Maxwell published "On Physical Lines of Force".  James Clerk Maxwell proposed a comprehensive theory of electromagnetis m, now called Maxwell's equations.  James Clerk Maxwell proposed a comprehe		
Heinrich Friedrich Emil Lenz discovered Lenz's law.	1833	
Michael Faraday brought forth a new and general theory of electrical action.	1834	
Heinrich Friedrich Emil Lenz produced several medallions using electrotyping.  Wilchelm Weber and Carl Friedrich Gauss published the "Atlas Des Erdmagnetismus: Nach Der Elemente Der Theorie Entwerten".  Michael Fraday discovered diamagnetism.  Michael Praday discovered diamagnetism.  Michael Praday discovered diamagnetism.  Hermann von Helmholtz published his theory of electrodynamics in "Uber die Bewegungsgleichungen der Elektrizität für ruhende Leitende Körper".  Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizeau predicted the red shifting of electromagnetic waves.  Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizeau carried out experiments to detect the huminiferous ether.  Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizeau carried out experiments to detect the huminiferous ether.  Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizeau described the use of the capacitor as a means to increase th efficiency of the induction coil.  Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizeau described the use of the capacitor as a means to increase th efficiency of the induction coil.  Rudoff Kohlrausch introduced the relaxation phenomena and used the streched exponetial function to explain relaxation effects of a discharging Leyden jar (capacitor).  Wilhelm Weber and Rudolf Kohlrausch demonstrated that the ratio between the electrodynamic and electrostatic units of charge is very close to the speed of light.  Wilhelm Weber and Rudolf Kohlrausch published the "Elektrodynamische Manβbistimmongen: inseed of light.  Wilhelm Weber and Rudolf Kohlrausch published the "Elektrodynamische Manβbistimmongen: inseed of light.  Wilhelm Weber wilhelm des electrodynamic Proportional Measures".  James Clerk Maxwell published "On Physical Lines of Force".  James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".  James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".  James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".  James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".  James Clerk Maxwell published "A Treatisc on Electricity and Magn		
Wilhelm Weber and Carl Friedrich Gauss published the "Atlas Des Erdmagnetismus: Nach Der Elemente Der Phoerie Entwerten".  Michael Fraday discovered diamagnetism.  Wilhelm Weber published the "Elektrodynamische Massenbestimmungen".  Elektrizität für ruhende Leitende Körper".  Aleks Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizeau calculated the red shifting of electromagnetic waves.  Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizeau calculated the speed of light, getting a value of better precision than the previous value determined by Ole Romer in 1676.  Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizeau carried out experiments to detect the luminiferous ether.  Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizeau carried out experiments to detect the luminiferous ether.  Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizeau described the use of the capacitor as a means to increase th efficiency of the induction coil.  Rudolf Kohlrausch introduced the relaxation phenomena and used the streched exponential function to explain relaxation effects of a discharging Leyden jar (capacitor).  Rudolf Kohlrausch introduced the relaxation phenomena and used the letter work with the electrostatic units of charge is very close to the speed of light. They also used the letter "c" to denote the speed of light.  Milhelm Weber and Rudolf Kohlrausch demonstrated that the ratio between the electrodynamic and electrostatic units of charge is very close to the speed of light.  Milhelm Weber and Rudolf Kohlrausch published the "Elektrodynamische Mansflistimmongen: insbesondere Zuruektuhrong der Strominsituts - Messungin aut mechanisches Mauss".  James Clerk Maxwell published "On Physical Lines of Force".  James Clerk Maxwell published the "Flectrodunamic Proportional Measures".  James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetis Field".  James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".  James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".  Albert Abraham Michelson conducted experiments on the speed of light.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz discovered radio waves. H	1839	
Der Theorie Entwerten".  Michael Fraday discovered diamagnetism.  Wilhelm Weber published the "Elektrodynamische Massenbestimmungen".  Hermann von Helmholtz published his theory of electrodynamics in "Uber die Bewegungsgleichungen der Elektrizität für ruhende Leitende Körper".  848 Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizeau predicted the red shifting of electromagnetic waves.  Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizeau calculated the speed of light, getting a value of better precision than the previous value determined by Ole Romer in 1676.  851 Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizeau carried out experiments to detect the luminiferous ether.  Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizeau described the use of the capacitor as a means to increase the efficiency of the induction coil.  Rudolf Kohlrausch introduced the relaxation phenomena and used the streched exponetial function to explain relaxation effects of a discharging Leyden jar (capacitor).  355 James Clerk Maxwell published "On Faraday's lines of force".  Wilhelm Weber and Rudolf Kohlrausch demonstrated that the ratio between the electrodynamic and electrostatic units of charge is very close to the speed of light. They also used the letter "c" to denote the speed of light.  Wilhelm Weber and Rudolf Kohlrausch published the "Elektrodynamische Manβbistimmongen: insbesondere Zuruektuhrong der Strominsituts - Messungin aut mechanisches Mauss".  James Clerk Maxwell published "On Physical Lines of Force".  James Clerk Maxwell published "On Physical Lines of Force".  James Clerk Maxwell published the "Electrodunamic Proportional Measures".  James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetism, now called Maxwell's equations.  James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".  James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".  James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".  James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".  James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical		
<ul> <li>Michael Fraday discovered diamagnetism.</li> <li>Wilhelm Weber published the "Elektrodynamische Massenbestimmungen".</li> <li>Hermann von Helmholtz published his theory of electrodynamics in "Uber die Bewegungsgleichungen der Elektrizität für ruhende Leitende Körper".</li> <li>Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizzau calculated the speed of light, getting a value of better precision than the previous value determined by Ole Romer in 1676.</li> <li>Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizzau carried out experiments to detect the luminiferous ether.</li> <li>Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizzau carried out experiments to detect the luminiferous ether.</li> <li>Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizzau described the use of the capacitor as a means to increase th efficiency of the induction coil.</li> <li>Rudolf Kohlrausch introduced the relaxation phenomena and used the streched exponetial function to explain relaxation effects of a discharging Leyden jar (capacitor).</li> <li>James Clerk Maxwell published "On Faraday's lines of force".</li> <li>Wilhelm Weber and Rudolf Kohlrausch demonstrated that the ratio between the electrodynamic and electrostatic units of charge is very close to the speed of light.</li> <li>Wilhelm Weber and Rudolf Kohlrausch published the "Elektrodynamische Mang/bistimmongen: insecondere Zuruektuhrong der Stroministitus - Messungin aut mechanisches Mauss".</li> <li>James Clerk Maxwell published "On Physical Lines of Force".</li> <li>James Clerk Maxwell published "On Physical Lines of Force".</li> <li>James Clerk Maxwell published "Telectrodunamic Proportional Measures".</li> <li>James Clerk Maxwell published "Na Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".</li> <li>James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".</li> <li>James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".</li> <li>James Clerk Maxwell published "A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism".</li> <li>Hemmann von Helmholtz pu</li></ul>	1840	
Wilhelm Weber published the "Elektrodynamische Massenbestimmungen",   Hermann von Helmholtz published his theory of electrodynamics in "Uber die Bewegungsgleichungen der Elektrizität für ruhende Leitende Körper".   Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizeau calculated the speed of light, getting a value of better precision than the previous value determined by Ole Romer in 1676.   Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizeau carried out experiments to detect the luminiferous ether. Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizeau described the use of the capacitor as a means to increase the efficiency of the induction coil.   Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizeau described the use of the capacitor as a means to increase the exponential function to explain relaxation effects of a discharging Leyden jar (capacitor).   James Clerk Maxwell published "On Faraday's lines of force".   Wilhelm Weber and Rudolf Kohlrausch demonstrated that the ratio between the electrodynamic and electrostatic units of charge is very close to the speed of light. They also used the letter "c" to denote the speed of light.   Wilhelm Weber and Rudolf Kohlrausch published the "Elektrodynamische Man\(\pera*bistimmongen: insbesondere Zuruekulunog der Stromisituts - Messungin aut mechanisches Mauss".   James Clerk Maxwell published "On Physical Lines of Force".   James Clerk Maxwell published "On Physical Lines of Force".   James Clerk Maxwell stated that light was an electromagnetic waves.   James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".   James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".   James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".   James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".   James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".   James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".   Albert Abraham Michelson measured the speed of light.   Albert Abraham Michelson measured the speed of light in air.	1845	
Hermann von Helmholtz published his theory of electrodynamies in "Über die Bewegungsgleichungen der Elektrizität für ruhende Leitende Körper".  Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizeau predicted the red shifting of electromagnetic waves.  Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizeau calculated the speed of light, getting a value of better precision than the previous value determined by Ole Romer in 1676.  851 Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizeau carried out experiments to detect the luminiferous ether.  Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizeau described the use of the capacitor as a means to increase th efficiency of the induction coil.  Rudolf Kohlrausch introduced the relaxation phenomena and used the streched exponetial function to explain relaxation effects of a discharging Leyden jar (capacitor).  Bright Rudolf Kohlrausch introduced the relaxation phenomena and used the streched exponetial function to explain relaxation effects of a discharging Leyden jar (capacitor).  Wilhelm Weber and Rudolf Kohlrausch demonstrated that the ratio between the electrodynamic and electrostatic units of charge is very close to the speed of light. They also used the letter "c" to denote the speed of light.  Wilhelm Weber and Rudolf Kohlrausch published the "Elektrodynamische Manβbistimmongen: insbesondere Zuruektuhrong der Strominsituts - Messungin aut mechanisches Mauss".  James Clerk Maxwell published "On Physical Lines of Force".  James Clerk Maxwell stated that light was an electromagnetic waves.  James Clerk Maxwell proposed a comprehensive theory of electromagnetic Field".  James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".  James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".  James Clerk Maxwell published "A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism".  1876 Hermann von Helmholtz published "On the Limits of the Optical Capacity of the Microscope".  Albert Abraham Michelson invented the interferometer, for the purpose of discovering the effect of the Early's motion on the velocity of light.  Heinrich Rudolf H		, ,
Elektrizität für ruhende Leitende Körper".  Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizeau predicted the red shifting of electromagnetic waves.  Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizeau calculated the speed of light, getting a value of better precision than the previous value determined by Ole Romer in 1676.  Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizeau carried out experiments to detect the luminiferous ether.  Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizeau described the use of the capacitor as a means to increase th efficiency of the induction coil.  Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizeau described the use of the capacitor as a means to increase th efficiency of the induction coil.  Bodoff Kohlrausch introduced the relaxation phenomena and used the streched exponetial function to explain relaxation effects of a discharging Leyden jar (capacitor).  James Clerk Maxwell published Kohlrausch demonstrated that the ratio between the electrodynamic and electrostatic units of charge is very close to the speed of light. They also used the letter "c" to denote the speed of light.  Wilhelm Weber and Rudolf Kohlrausch published the "Elektrodynamische Manβbistimmongen: insbesondere Zuruektuhrong der Strominsituts - Messungin aut mechanisches Mauss".  James Clerk Maxwell published "On Physical Lines of Force".  James Clerk Maxwell published "Pilectrodunamic Proportional Measures".  James Clerk Maxwell published "Pilectrodunamic Proportional Measures".  James Clerk Maxwell proposed a comprehensive theory of electromagnetic waves.  James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".  James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".  James Clerk Maxwell published "A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism".  Hernann von Helmholtz published "A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism".  Albert Abraham Michelson conducted experiments on the speed of light.  Albert Abraham Michelson measured the speed of light in air.David Hughes produced radio waves, but his work was ignored.  Albert Abraham Michelson invented the interferometer, for the pu		
Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizeau predicted the red shifting of electromagnetic waves.  Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizeau calculated the speed of light, getting a value of better precision than the previous value determined by Ole Romer in 1676.  Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizeau carried out experiments to detect the luminiferous ether.  Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizeau carried out experiments to detect the luminiferous ether.  Rudolf Kohlrausch introduced the relaxation phenomena and used the streched exponetial function to explain relaxation effects of a discharging Leyden jar (capacitor).  Rudolf Kohlrausch introduced the relaxation phenomena and used the streched exponetial function to explain relaxation effects of a discharging Leyden jar (capacitor).  Wilhelm Weber and Rudolf Kohlrausch demonstrated that the ratio between the electrodynamic and electrostatic units of charge is very close to the speed of light. They also used the letter "c" to denote the speed of light.  Wilhelm Weber and Rudolf Kohlrausch published the "Elektrodynamische Manβbistimmongen: insbesondere Zurucktuhrong der Strominsituts - Messungin aut mechanisches Mauss".  James Clerk Maxwell published "On Physical Lines of Force".  James Clerk Maxwell stated that light was an electromagnetic waves.  James Clerk Maxwell proposed a comprehensive theory of electromagnetism, now called Maxwell's equations.  James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".  James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".  James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".  Albert Abraham Michelson conducted experiments on the speed of light.  Albert Abraham Michelson measured the speed of light in air.David Hughes produced radio waves, but his work was ignored.  Albert Abraham Michelson invented the interferometer, for the purpose of discovering the effect of the Early's motion on the velocity of light.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz discovered radio waves.He constructed apparatus that prod	1847	
Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizeau calculated the speed of light, getting a value of better precision than the previous value determined by Ole Romer in 1676.  1851 Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizeau carried out experiments to detect the luminiferous ether.  Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizeau described the use of the capacitor as a means to increase th efficiency of the induction coil.  Rudolf Kohlrausch introduced the relaxation phenomena and used the streched exponetial function to explain relaxation effects of a discharging Leyden jar (capacitor).  1855 James Clerk Maxwell published "On Faraday's lines of force".  Wilhelm Weber and Rudolf Kohlrausch demonstrated that the ratio between the electrodynamic and electrostatic units of charge is very close to the speed of light. They also used the letter "c" to denote the speed of light.  Wilhelm Weber and Rudolf Kohlrausch published the "Elektrodynamische Mansbistimmongen: insbesondere Zurucktuhrong der Strominsituts - Messungin aut mechanisches Mauss".  1861 James Clerk Maxwell published "On Physical Lines of Force".  Wilhelm Weber published "Electrodunamic Proportional Measures".  James Clerk Maxwell stated that light was an electromagnetic waves.  James Clerk Maxwell proposed a comprehensive theory of electromagnetics, now called Maxwell's equations.  James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".  1865 James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".  1873 James Clerk Maxwell published "A Toynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".  1874 Albert Abraham Michelson conducted experiments on the speed of light.  1875 Albert Abraham Michelson measured the speed of light in air.David Hughes produced radio waves, but his work was ignored.  1881 Heinrich Rudolf Hertz discovered radio waves.He constructed apparatus that produced and detected radio waves.  Albert Abraham Michelson and Edward Morley carried out the Michelson-Morley experiment.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz demonstrated that one could produce and detect ele	1848	
previous value determined by Ole Romer in 1676.  Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizeau carried out experiments to detect the luminiferous ether.  Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizeau described the use of the capacitor as a means to increase th efficiency of the induction coil.  Rudolf Kohlrausch introduced the relaxation phenomena and used the streched exponetial function to explain relaxation effects of a discharging Leyden jar (capacitor).  Is55  James Clerk Maxwell published "On Faraday's lines of force".  Wilhelm Weber and Rudolf Kohlrausch demonstrated that the ratio between the electrodynamic and electrostatic units of charge is very close to the speed of light. They also used the letter "c" to denote the speed of light.  Wilhelm Weber and Rudolf Kohlrausch published the "Elektrodynamische Mans/bistimmongen: insbesondere Zurucktuhrong der Strominsituts - Messungin aut mechanisches Mauss".  James Clerk Maxwell published "On Physical Lines of Force".  James Clerk Maxwell eacluated the speed of light.  Wilhelm Weber published the "Electrodunamic Proportional Measures".  James Clerk Maxwell stated that light was an electromagnetic waves.  James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".  James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".  James Clerk Maxwell published "A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism".  Hermann von Helmholtz published "On the Limits of the Optical Capacity of the Microscope".  Albert Abraham Michelson conducted experiments on the speed of light.  Albert Abraham Michelson conducted experiments on the speed of light.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz discovered radio waves. He constructed apparatus that produced and detected radio waves.  Albert Abraham Michelson and Edward Morley carried out the Michelson-Morley experiment.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz demonstrated that one could produce and detect electromagnetic radiation.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz bemonstrated that one could produce and detect electromagnetic radiation.  Albert Abraham Michelson solvent an		
Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizeau carried out experiments to detect the luminiferous ether. Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizeau described the use of the capacitor as a means to increase th efficiency of the induction coil.   Rudolf Kohlrausch introduced the relaxation phenomena and used the streched exponetial function to explain relaxation effects of a discharging Leyden jar (capacitor).   Baber	1849	
Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizeau described the use of the capacitor as a means to increase th efficiency of the induction coil.  Armand-Hippolyte-Louis Fizeau described the use of the capacitor as a means to increase th efficiency of the induction coil.  B55 James Clerk Maxwell published "On Faraday's lines of force".  Wilhelm Weber and Rudolf Kohlrausch demonstrated that the ratio between the electrodynamic and electrostatic units of charge is very close to the speed of light. They also used the letter "c" to denote the speed of light.  B56 Jimber Meber and Rudolf Kohlrausch published the "Elektrodynamische Manβbistimmongen: insbesondere Zuruektuhrong der Strominsituts - Messungin aut mechanisches Mauss".  B57 Jimber Clerk Maxwell published "On Physical Lines of Force".  B58 James Clerk Maxwell published the "Electrodunamic Proportional Measures".  James Clerk Maxwell stated that light was an electromagnetic waves.  James Clerk Maxwell proposed a comprehensive theory of electromagnetic Field".  James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".  James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".  James Clerk Maxwell published "A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism".  Hermann von Helmholtz published "On the Limits of the Optical Capacity of the Microscope".  Albert Abraham Michelson measured the speed of light in air. David Hughes produced radio waves, but his work was ignored.  Albert Abraham Michelson invented the interferometer, for the purpose of discovering the effect of the Earth's motion on the velocity of light.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz discovered radio waves.He constructed apparatus that produced and detected radio waves.  Albert Abraham Michelson and Edward Morley carried out the Michelson-Morley experiment.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz published "Electromagnetic Effects Produced by Electrical Disturbances in insulators".  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz abmodstated that one could produce and detect electromagnetic radiation.  B52 Heinrich Rudolf Hertz showed	1851	
the induction coil.  Rudolf Kohlrausch introduced the relaxation phenomena and used the streched exponetial function to explain relaxation effects of a discharging Leyden jar (capacitor).  James Clerk Maxwell published "On Faraday's lines of force".  Wilhelm Weber and Rudolf Kohlrausch demonstrated that the ratio between the electrodynamic and electrostatic units of charge is very close to the speed of light. They also used the letter "c" to denote the speed of light.  Wilhelm Weber and Rudolf Kohlrausch published the "Elektrodynamische Manβbistimmongen: insbesondere Zuruektuhrong der Strominsituts - Messungin aut mechanisches Mauss".  1861 James Clerk Maxwell published "On Physical Lines of Force".  James Clerk Maxwell published the "Electrodunamic Proportional Measures".  James Clerk Maxwell stated that light was an electromagnetic waves.  James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".  1873 James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".  1876 Hermann von Helmholtz published "A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism".  1877 Albert Abraham Michelson conducted experiments on the speed of light.  Albert Abraham Michelson measured the speed of light in air. David Hughes produced radio waves, but his work was ignored.  1881 Albert Abraham Michelson invented the interferometer, for the purpose of discovering the effect of the Earth's motion on the velocity of light.  1882 Albert Abraham Michelson and Edward Morley carried out the Michelson-Morley experiment.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz demonstrated that one could produce and detect electromagnetic radiation.  1883 Heinrich Rudolf Hertz made observations of the photo electric effect.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz showed that cathode rays could penetrate a very thin metal foil.  1894 Joseph John Thomson discovered the electron.  Albert Abraham Michelson published "Electromagnetic Effects Produced by Electrical Disturbances in insulators".  1895 Joseph John Thomson discovered the electron.		
Rudolf Kohlrausch introduced the relaxation phenomena and used the streched exponetial function to explain relaxation effects of a discharging Leyden jar (capacitor).  Base Clerk Maxwell published "On Faraday's lines of force".  Wilhelm Weber and Rudolf Kohlrausch demonstrated that the ratio between the electrodynamic and electrostatic units of charge is very close to the speed of light. They also used the letter "c" to denote the speed of light.  Wilhelm Weber and Rudolf Kohlrausch published the "Elektrodynamische Manβbistimmongen: insbesondere Zuruektuhrong der Strominsituts - Messungin aut mechanisches Mauss".  Base Clerk Maxwell published "On Physical Lines of Force".  Wilhelm Weber published "Physical Lines of Force".  Wilhelm Weber published the "Electrodunamic Proportional Measures".  James Clerk Maxwell stated that light was an electromagnetic waves.  James Clerk Maxwell proposed a comprehensive theory of electromagnetics in now called Maxwell's equations.  James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".  James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".  James Clerk Maxwell published "A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism".  Hermann von Helmholtz published "A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism".  Albert Abraham Michelson conducted experiments on the speed of light.  Albert Abraham Michelson measured the speed of light in air.David Hughes produced radio waves, but his work was ignored.  Albert Abraham Michelson invented the interferometer, for the purpose of discovering the effect of the Earth's motion on the velocity of light.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz discovered radio waves.He constructed apparatus that produced and detected radio waves.  Albert Abraham Michelson and Edward Morley carried out the Michelson-Morley experiment.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz made observations of the photo electric effect.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz bande observations of the photo electric effect.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz bande hoservations of the photo electric effect.	1853	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
explain relaxation effects of a discharging Leyden jar (capacitor).  1855 James Clerk Maxwell published "On Faraday's lines of force".  Wilhelm Weber and Rudolf Kohlrausch demonstrated that the ratio between the electrodynamic and electrostatic units of charge is very close to the speed of light. They also used the letter "c" to denote the speed of light.  Wilhelm Weber and Rudolf Kohlrausch published the "Elektrodynamische Manβbistimmongen: insbesondere Zuruektuhrong der Strominsituts - Messungin aut mechanisches Mauss".  1861 James Clerk Maxwell published "On Physical Lines of Force".  1862 James Clerk Maxwell calculated the speed of light.  Wilhelm Weber published the "Electrodunamic Proportional Measures".  James Clerk Maxwell stated that light was an electromagnetic waves.  1864 James Clerk Maxwell proposed a comprehensive theory of electromagnetism, now called Maxwell's equations.  James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".  1873 James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".  1874 Hermann von Helmholtz published "On the Limits of the Optical Capacity of the Microscope".  1877 Albert Abraham Michelson conducted experiments on the speed of light.  1881 Albert Abraham Michelson measured the speed of light in air.David Hughes produced radio waves, but his work was ignored.  1882 Albert Abraham Michelson invented the interferometer, for the purpose of discovering the effect of the Earth's motion on the velocity of light.  1883 Heinrich Rudolf Hertz discovered radio waves. He constructed apparatus that produced and detected radio waves.  Albert Abraham Michelson and Edward Morley carried out the Michelson-Morley experiment.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz published "Electromagnetic Effects Produced by Electrical Disturbances in insulators".  1888 Heinrich Rudolf Hertz bemonstrated that one could produce and detect electromagnetic radiation.  1892 Heinrich Rudolf Hertz demonstrated that one could produce and detect electromagnetic radiation.  1893		
<ul> <li>James Clerk Maxwell published "On Faraday's lines of force".</li> <li>Willelm Weber and Rudolf Kohlrausch demonstrated that the ratio between the electrodynamic and electrostatic units of charge is very close to the speed of light. They also used the letter "c" to denote the speed of light.</li> <li>Wilhelm Weber and Rudolf Kohlrausch published the "Elektrodynamische Manβbistimmongen: insbesondere Zuruektuhrong der Strominsituts - Messungin aut mechanisches Mauss".</li> <li>James Clerk Maxwell published "On Physical Lines of Force".</li> <li>James Clerk Maxwell calculated the speed of light.</li> <li>Wilhelm Weber published the "Electrodunamic Proportional Measures".</li> <li>James Clerk Maxwell stated that light was an electromagnetic waves.</li> <li>James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".</li> <li>James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".</li> <li>James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".</li> <li>James Clerk Maxwell published "On the Limits of the Optical Capacity of the Microscope".</li> <li>Albert Abraham Michelson conducted experiments on the speed of light.</li> <li>Albert Abraham Michelson measured the speed of light in air. David Hughes produced radio waves, but his work was ignored.</li> <li>Albert Abraham Michelson invented the interferometer, for the purpose of discovering the effect of the Earth's motion on the velocity of light.</li> <li>Heinrich Rudolf Hertz discovered radio waves. He constructed apparatus that produced and detected radio waves.</li> <li>Heinrich Rudolf Hertz made observations of the photo electric effect.</li> <li>Heinrich Rudolf Hertz by bilished "Electromagnetic Effects Produced by Electrical Disturbances in insulators".</li> <li>Heinrich Rudolf Hertz demonstrated that one could produce and detect electromagnetic radiation.</li> <li>Heinrich Rudolf Hertz showed that cathode rays could penetrate a very thin metal foil.</li> <li>Joseph John Thomson dis</li></ul>	1854	
Wilhelm Weber and Rudolf Kohlrausch demonstrated that the ratio between the electrodynamic and electrostatic units of charge is very close to the speed of light. They also used the letter "c" to denote the speed of light.  1857 Wilhelm Weber and Rudolf Kohlrausch published the "Elektrodynamische Manβbistimmongen: insbesondere Zuruektuhrong der Strominsituts - Messungin aut mechanisches Mauss".  1861 James Clerk Maxwell published "On Physical Lines of Force".  1862 James Clerk Maxwell calculated the speed of light.  Wilhelm Weber published the "Electrodunamic Proportional Measures".  James Clerk Maxwell stated that light was an electromagnetic waves.  James Clerk Maxwell proposed a comprehensive theory of electromagnetism, now called Maxwell's equations.  James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".  1873 James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".  1874 Hermann von Helmholtz published "On the Limits of the Optical Capacity of the Microscope".  1875 Albert Abraham Michelson conducted experiments on the speed of light.  1886 Albert Abraham Michelson measured the speed of light in air.David Hughes produced radio waves, but his work was ignored.  1886 Albert Abraham Michelson invented the interferometer, for the purpose of discovering the effect of the Earth's motion on the velocity of light.  1886 Heinrich Rudolf Hertz discovered radio waves.He constructed apparatus that produced and detected radio waves.  1887 Albert Abraham Michelson and Edward Morley carried out the Michelson-Morley experiment.  1888 Heinrich Rudolf Hertz made observations of the photo electric effect. Heinrich Rudolf Hertz made observations of the photo electric effect. Heinrich Rudolf Hertz bemonstrated that one could produce and detect electromagnetic radiation.  1892 Heinrich Rudolf Hertz bemonstrated that one could produce and detect electromagnetic radiation.  1893 Joseph John Thomson discovered radio waves only pentrate a very thin metal foil.  2005 Albert Abraham	1855	
electrostatic units of charge is very close to the speed of light. They also used the letter "c" to denote the speed of light.  Wilhelm Weber and Rudolf Kohlrausch published the "Elektrodynamische Manβbistimmongen: insbesondere Zuruektuhrong der Strominsituts - Messungin aut mechanisches Mauss".    1861   James Clerk Maxwell published "On Physical Lines of Force".   2   James Clerk Maxwell calculated the speed of light.    Wilhelm Weber published the "Electrodunamic Proportional Measures".   James Clerk Maxwell stated that light was an electromagnetic waves.    James Clerk Maxwell proposed a comprehensive theory of electromagnetic Field".    1865   James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".    1876   James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".    1877   James Clerk Maxwell published "A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism".    1878   Hermann von Helmholtz published "On the Limits of the Optical Capacity of the Microscope".    1870   Albert Abraham Michelson measured the speed of light in air.David Hughes produced radio waves, but his work was ignored.    1881   Albert Abraham Michelson invented the interferometer, for the purpose of discovering the effect of the Earth's motion on the velocity of light.    1886   Heinrich Rudolf Hertz discovered radio waves.He constructed apparatus that produced and detected radio waves.    Albert Abraham Michelson and Edward Morley carried out the Michelson-Morley experiment.    Heinrich Rudolf Hertz made observations of the photo electric effect.   Heinrich Rudolf Hertz demonstrated that one could produce and detect electromagnetic radiation.    1882   Heinrich Rudolf Hertz showed that cathode rays could penetrate a very thin metal foil.    1889   Joseph John Thomson discovered the electron.    Albert Abraham Michelson published the "Velocity of Light".He also published the "Light waves and their uses"    1890   Einstein proposed that light came in packets of energy.		
speed of light.  Wilhelm Weber and Rudolf Kohlrausch published the "Elektrodynamische Manßbistimmongen: insbesondere Zurucktuhrong der Strominsituts - Messungin aut mechanisches Mauss".  James Clerk Maxwell published "On Physical Lines of Force".  1862 James Clerk Maxwell calculated the speed of light.  Wilhelm Weber published the "Electrodunamic Proportional Measures".  James Clerk Maxwell stated that light was an electromagnetic waves.  James Clerk Maxwell proposed a comprehensive theory of electromagnetism, now called Maxwell's equations.  James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".  1873 James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".  1874 James Clerk Maxwell published "A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism".  1875 Hermann von Helmholtz published "On the Limits of the Optical Capacity of the Microscope".  1877 Albert Abraham Michelson conducted experiments on the speed of light.  1881 Albert Abraham Michelson measured the speed of light in air.David Hughes produced radio waves, but his work was ignored.  1881 Albert Abraham Michelson invented the interferometer, for the purpose of discovering the effect of the Earth's motion on the velocity of light.  1881 Heinrich Rudolf Hertz discovered radio waves.He constructed apparatus that produced and detected radio waves.  Albert Abraham Michelson and Edward Morley carried out the Michelson-Morley experiment.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz made observations of the photo electric effect.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz made observations of the photo electric effect.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz bemonstrated that one could produce and detect electromagnetic radiation.  1882 Heinrich Rudolf Hertz showed that cathode rays could penetrate a very thin metal foil.  1889 Joseph John Thomson discovered the electron.  Albert Abraham Michelson published the "Velocity of Light".He also published the "Light waves and their uses"  1890 Einstein proposed that light came in packets of energy.	1856	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Wilhelm Weber and Rudolf Kohlrausch published the "Elektrodynamische Manβbistimmongen: insbesondere Zuruektuhrong der Strominsituts - Messungin aut mechanisches Mauss".		
insbesondere Zuruektuhrong der Strominsituts - Messungin aut mechanisches Mauss".  James Clerk Maxwell published "On Physical Lines of Force".  Wilhelm Weber published the "Electrodunamic Proportional Measures".  James Clerk Maxwell stated that light was an electromagnetic waves.  James Clerk Maxwell proposed a comprehensive theory of electromagnetism, now called Maxwell's equations.  James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".  James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".  James Clerk Maxwell published "A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism".  Hermann von Helmholtz published "On the Limits of the Optical Capacity of the Microscope".  Albert Abraham Michelson conducted experiments on the speed of light.  Albert Abraham Michelson measured the speed of light in air.David Hughes produced radio waves, but his work was ignored.  Albert Abraham Michelson invented the interferometer, for the purpose of discovering the effect of the Earth's motion on the velocity of light.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz discovered radio waves.He constructed apparatus that produced and detected radio waves.  Albert Abraham Michelson and Edward Morley carried out the Michelson-Morley experiment.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz made observations of the photo electric effect.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz demonstrated that one could produce and detect electromagnetic radiation.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz demonstrated that one could produce and detect electromagnetic radiation.  Joseph John Thomson discovered the electron.  Albert Abraham Michelson published the "Velocity of Light".He also published the "Light waves and their uses"  Einstein proposed that light came in packets of energy.	1857	
James Clerk Maxwell published "On Physical Lines of Force".   James Clerk Maxwell calculated the speed of light.   Wilhelm Weber published the "Electrodunamic Proportional Measures".     James Clerk Maxwell stated that light was an electromagnetic waves.     James Clerk Maxwell proposed a comprehensive theory of electromagnetism, now called Maxwell's equations.     James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".     James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".     James Clerk Maxwell published "A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism".     Hermann von Helmholtz published "On the Limits of the Optical Capacity of the Microscope".     Albert Abraham Michelson conducted experiments on the speed of light.     Albert Abraham Michelson measured the speed of light in air.David Hughes produced radio waves, but his work was ignored.     Albert Abraham Michelson invented the interferometer, for the purpose of discovering the effect of the Earth's motion on the velocity of light.     Heinrich Rudolf Hertz discovered radio waves.     Albert Abraham Michelson and Edward Morley carried out the Michelson-Morley experiment.     Heinrich Rudolf Hertz made observations of the photo electric effect.     Heinrich Rudolf Hertz demonstrated that one could produce and detect electromagnetic radiation.     Heinrich Rudolf Hertz demonstrated that one could produce and detect electromagnetic radiation.     Heinrich Rudolf Hertz showed that cathode rays could penetrate a very thin metal foil.     Joseph John Thomson discovered the electron.     Albert Abraham Michelson published the "Velocity of Light".     He also published the "Light waves and their uses"     Einstein proposed that light came in packets of energy.		
Wilhelm Weber published the "Electrodunamic Proportional Measures".   James Clerk Maxwell stated that light was an electromagnetic waves.   James Clerk Maxwell proposed a comprehensive theory of electromagnetism, now called Maxwell's equations.   James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".   James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".   James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".   James Clerk Maxwell published "A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism".   Hermann von Helmholtz published "On the Limits of the Optical Capacity of the Microscope".   Albert Abraham Michelson conducted experiments on the speed of light.   Albert Abraham Michelson measured the speed of light in air.David Hughes produced radio waves, but his work was ignored.   Albert Abraham Michelson invented the interferometer, for the purpose of discovering the effect of the Earth's motion on the velocity of light.   Heinrich Rudolf Hertz discovered radio waves.He constructed apparatus that produced and detected radio waves.   Albert Abraham Michelson and Edward Morley carried out the Michelson-Morley experiment. Heinrich Rudolf Hertz made observations of the photo electric effect. Heinrich Rudolf Hertz demonstrated that one could produce and detect electromagnetic radiation.   Heinrich Rudolf Hertz demonstrated that one could produce and detect electromagnetic radiation.     Heinrich Rudolf Hertz showed that cathode rays could penetrate a very thin metal foil.     Joseph John Thomson discovered the electron.     Albert Abraham Michelson published the "Velocity of Light".He also published the "Light waves and their uses"     Einstein proposed that light came in packets of energy.	1861	James Clerk Maxwell published "On Physical Lines of Force".
James Clerk Maxwell stated that light was an electromagnetic waves.  James Clerk Maxwell proposed a comprehensive theory of electromagnetism, now called Maxwell's equations.  James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".  1865 James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".  1873 James Clerk Maxwell published "A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism".  1876 Hermann von Helmholtz published "On the Limits of the Optical Capacity of the Microscope".  1877 Albert Abraham Michelson conducted experiments on the speed of light.  1879 Albert Abraham Michelson measured the speed of light in air.David Hughes produced radio waves, but his work was ignored.  1881 Earth's motion on the velocity of light.  1886 Heinrich Rudolf Hertz discovered radio waves.He constructed apparatus that produced and detected radio waves.  Albert Abraham Michelson and Edward Morley carried out the Michelson-Morley experiment.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz made observations of the photo electric effect.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz made observations of the photo electric effect.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz demonstrated that one could produce and detect electromagnetic radiation.  1882 Heinrich Rudolf Hertz showed that cathode rays could penetrate a very thin metal foil.  1899 Joseph John Thomson discovered the electron.  Albert Abraham Michelson published the "Velocity of Light".He also published the "Light waves and their uses"  1905 Einstein proposed that light came in packets of energy.	1862	
James Clerk Maxwell proposed a comprehensive theory of electromagnetism, now called Maxwell's equations.  James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".  James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".  James Clerk Maxwell published "O Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".  Hermann von Helmholtz published "On the Limits of the Optical Capacity of the Microscope".  Albert Abraham Michelson conducted experiments on the speed of light.  Albert Abraham Michelson measured the speed of light in air.David Hughes produced radio waves, but his work was ignored.  Albert Abraham Michelson invented the interferometer, for the purpose of discovering the effect of the Earth's motion on the velocity of light.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz discovered radio waves.He constructed apparatus that produced and detected radio waves.  Albert Abraham Michelson and Edward Morley carried out the Michelson-Morley experiment.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz made observations of the photo electric effect.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz published "Electromagnetic Effects Produced by Electrical Disturbances in insulators".  1888 Heinrich Rudolf Hertz demonstrated that one could produce and detect electromagnetic radiation.  1899 Joseph John Thomson discovered the electron.  Albert Abraham Michelson published the "Velocity of Light".He also published the "Light waves and their uses"  1905 Einstein proposed that light came in packets of energy.		Wilhelm Weber published the "Electrodunamic Proportional Measures".
equations. James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".  1865 James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".  1873 James Clerk Maxwell published "A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism".  1876 Hermann von Helmholtz published "On the Limits of the Optical Capacity of the Microscope".  1877 Albert Abraham Michelson conducted experiments on the speed of light.  1879 Albert Abraham Michelson measured the speed of light in air.David Hughes produced radio waves, but his work was ignored.  1881 Albert Abraham Michelson invented the interferometer, for the purpose of discovering the effect of the Earth's motion on the velocity of light.  1886 Heinrich Rudolf Hertz discovered radio waves.He constructed apparatus that produced and detected radio waves.  1887 Albert Abraham Michelson and Edward Morley carried out the Michelson-Morley experiment.  1888 Heinrich Rudolf Hertz made observations of the photo electric effect.  1889 Heinrich Rudolf Hertz demonstrated that one could produce and detect electromagnetic radiation.  1892 Heinrich Rudolf Hertz showed that cathode rays could penetrate a very thin metal foil.  1899 Joseph John Thomson discovered the electron.  Albert Abraham Michelson published the "Velocity of Light".He also published the "Light waves and their uses"  1905 Einstein proposed that light came in packets of energy.		James Clerk Maxwell stated that light was an electromagnetic waves.
James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".  1865 James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".  1873 James Clerk Maxwell published "A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism".  1876 Hermann von Helmholtz published "On the Limits of the Optical Capacity of the Microscope".  1877 Albert Abraham Michelson conducted experiments on the speed of light.  1879 Albert Abraham Michelson measured the speed of light in air. David Hughes produced radio waves, but his work was ignored.  1881 Albert Abraham Michelson invented the interferometer, for the purpose of discovering the effect of the Earth's motion on the velocity of light.  1886 Heinrich Rudolf Hertz discovered radio waves. He constructed apparatus that produced and detected radio waves.  1887 Albert Abraham Michelson and Edward Morley carried out the Michelson-Morley experiment.  1888 Heinrich Rudolf Hertz made observations of the photo electric effect.  1889 Heinrich Rudolf Hertz demonstrated that one could produce and detect electromagnetic radiation.  1892 Heinrich Rudolf Hertz showed that cathode rays could penetrate a very thin metal foil.  1899 Joseph John Thomson discovered the electron.  1902 Albert Abraham Michelson published the "Velocity of Light". He also published the "Light waves and their uses"  1905 Einstein proposed that light came in packets of energy.	1864	James Clerk Maxwell proposed a comprehensive theory of electromagnetism, now called Maxwell's
1865 James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".  1873 James Clerk Maxwell published "A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism".  1876 Hermann von Helmholtz published "On the Limits of the Optical Capacity of the Microscope".  1877 Albert Abraham Michelson conducted experiments on the speed of light.  1879 Albert Abraham Michelson measured the speed of light in air.David Hughes produced radio waves, but his work was ignored.  1881 Albert Abraham Michelson invented the interferometer, for the purpose of discovering the effect of the Earth's motion on the velocity of light.  1886 Heinrich Rudolf Hertz discovered radio waves.He constructed apparatus that produced and detected radio waves.  1887 Albert Abraham Michelson and Edward Morley carried out the Michelson-Morley experiment.  1888 Heinrich Rudolf Hertz made observations of the photo electric effect.  1889 Heinrich Rudolf Hertz demonstrated that one could produce and detect electromagnetic radiation.  1890 Heinrich Rudolf Hertz showed that cathode rays could penetrate a very thin metal foil.  1891 Joseph John Thomson discovered the electron.  1892 Albert Abraham Michelson published the "Velocity of Light".He also published the "Light waves and their uses"  1893 Einstein proposed that light came in packets of energy.		equations.
1873 James Clerk Maxwell published "A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism".  1876 Hermann von Helmholtz published "On the Limits of the Optical Capacity of the Microscope".  1877 Albert Abraham Michelson conducted experiments on the speed of light.  1879 Albert Abraham Michelson measured the speed of light in air. David Hughes produced radio waves, but his work was ignored.  1881 Albert Abraham Michelson invented the interferometer, for the purpose of discovering the effect of the Earth's motion on the velocity of light.  1886 Heinrich Rudolf Hertz discovered radio waves. He constructed apparatus that produced and detected radio waves.  1887 Albert Abraham Michelson and Edward Morley carried out the Michelson-Morley experiment.  1888 Heinrich Rudolf Hertz made observations of the photo electric effect.  1888 Heinrich Rudolf Hertz demonstrated that one could produce and detect electromagnetic radiation.  1890 Heinrich Rudolf Hertz showed that cathode rays could penetrate a very thin metal foil.  1891 Joseph John Thomson discovered the electron.  1892 Albert Abraham Michelson published the "Velocity of Light". He also published the "Light waves and their uses"  1893 Einstein proposed that light came in packets of energy.		James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".
Hermann von Helmholtz published "On the Limits of the Optical Capacity of the Microscope".  Albert Abraham Michelson conducted experiments on the speed of light.  Albert Abraham Michelson measured the speed of light in air.David Hughes produced radio waves, but his work was ignored.  Albert Abraham Michelson invented the interferometer, for the purpose of discovering the effect of the Earth's motion on the velocity of light.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz discovered radio waves.He constructed apparatus that produced and detected radio waves.  Albert Abraham Michelson and Edward Morley carried out the Michelson-Morley experiment.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz made observations of the photo electric effect.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz published "Electromagnetic Effects Produced by Electrical Disturbances in insulators".  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz demonstrated that one could produce and detect electromagnetic radiation.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz showed that cathode rays could penetrate a very thin metal foil.  Joseph John Thomson discovered the electron.  Albert Abraham Michelson published the "Velocity of Light".He also published the "Light waves and their uses"  Einstein proposed that light came in packets of energy.	1865	James Clerk Maxwell published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field".
Albert Abraham Michelson conducted experiments on the speed of light.  Albert Abraham Michelson measured the speed of light in air.David Hughes produced radio waves, but his work was ignored.  Albert Abraham Michelson invented the interferometer, for the purpose of discovering the effect of the Earth's motion on the velocity of light.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz discovered radio waves.He constructed apparatus that produced and detected radio waves.  Albert Abraham Michelson and Edward Morley carried out the Michelson-Morley experiment.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz made observations of the photo electric effect.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz published "Electromagnetic Effects Produced by Electrical Disturbances in insulators".  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz demonstrated that one could produce and detect electromagnetic radiation.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz showed that cathode rays could penetrate a very thin metal foil.  Joseph John Thomson discovered the electron.  Albert Abraham Michelson published the "Velocity of Light".He also published the "Light waves and their uses"  Einstein proposed that light came in packets of energy.	1873	James Clerk Maxwell published "A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism".
Albert Abraham Michelson measured the speed of light in air.David Hughes produced radio waves, but his work was ignored.  Albert Abraham Michelson invented the interferometer, for the purpose of discovering the effect of the Earth's motion on the velocity of light.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz discovered radio waves.He constructed apparatus that produced and detected radio waves.  Albert Abraham Michelson and Edward Morley carried out the Michelson-Morley experiment.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz made observations of the photo electric effect.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz published "Electromagnetic Effects Produced by Electrical Disturbances in insulators".  1888 Heinrich Rudolf Hertz demonstrated that one could produce and detect electromagnetic radiation.  1892 Heinrich Rudolf Hertz showed that cathode rays could penetrate a very thin metal foil.  1899 Joseph John Thomson discovered the electron.  Albert Abraham Michelson published the "Velocity of Light".He also published the "Light waves and their uses"  Einstein proposed that light came in packets of energy.	1876	Hermann von Helmholtz published "On the Limits of the Optical Capacity of the Microscope".
work was ignored.  Albert Abraham Michelson invented the interferometer, for the purpose of discovering the effect of the Earth's motion on the velocity of light.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz discovered radio waves.He constructed apparatus that produced and detected radio waves.  Albert Abraham Michelson and Edward Morley carried out the Michelson-Morley experiment.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz made observations of the photo electric effect.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz published "Electromagnetic Effects Produced by Electrical Disturbances in insulators".  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz demonstrated that one could produce and detect electromagnetic radiation.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz showed that cathode rays could penetrate a very thin metal foil.  Joseph John Thomson discovered the electron.  Albert Abraham Michelson published the "Velocity of Light".He also published the "Light waves and their uses"  Einstein proposed that light came in packets of energy.	1877	
Albert Abraham Michelson invented the interferometer, for the purpose of discovering the effect of the Earth's motion on the velocity of light.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz discovered radio waves.He constructed apparatus that produced and detected radio waves.  Albert Abraham Michelson and Edward Morley carried out the Michelson-Morley experiment.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz made observations of the photo electric effect.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz published "Electromagnetic Effects Produced by Electrical Disturbances in insulators".  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz demonstrated that one could produce and detect electromagnetic radiation.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz showed that cathode rays could penetrate a very thin metal foil.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz showed that cathode rays could penetrate a very thin metal foil.  Albert Abraham Michelson published the "Velocity of Light".He also published the "Light waves and their uses"  Einstein proposed that light came in packets of energy.	1870	
Earth's motion on the velocity of light.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz discovered radio waves. He constructed apparatus that produced and detected radio waves.  Albert Abraham Michelson and Edward Morley carried out the Michelson-Morley experiment.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz made observations of the photo electric effect.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz published "Electromagnetic Effects Produced by Electrical Disturbances in insulators".  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz demonstrated that one could produce and detect electromagnetic radiation.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz showed that cathode rays could penetrate a very thin metal foil.  Joseph John Thomson discovered the electron.  Albert Abraham Michelson published the "Velocity of Light". He also published the "Light waves and their uses"  Einstein proposed that light came in packets of energy.	1019	
Heinrich Rudolf Hertz discovered radio waves. He constructed apparatus that produced and detected radio waves.  Albert Abraham Michelson and Edward Morley carried out the Michelson-Morley experiment.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz made observations of the photo electric effect.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz published "Electromagnetic Effects Produced by Electrical Disturbances in insulators".  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz demonstrated that one could produce and detect electromagnetic radiation.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz showed that cathode rays could penetrate a very thin metal foil.  Joseph John Thomson discovered the electron.  Albert Abraham Michelson published the "Velocity of Light". He also published the "Light waves and their uses"  Einstein proposed that light came in packets of energy.	1891	
Waves.  Albert Abraham Michelson and Edward Morley carried out the Michelson-Morley experiment.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz made observations of the photo electric effect.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz published "Electromagnetic Effects Produced by Electrical Disturbances in insulators".  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz demonstrated that one could produce and detect electromagnetic radiation.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz showed that cathode rays could penetrate a very thin metal foil.  Joseph John Thomson discovered the electron.  Albert Abraham Michelson published the "Velocity of Light".He also published the "Light waves and their uses"  Einstein proposed that light came in packets of energy.	1001	
Albert Abraham Michelson and Edward Morley carried out the Michelson-Morley experiment.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz made observations of the photo electric effect. Heinrich Rudolf Hertz published "Electromagnetic Effects Produced by Electrical Disturbances in insulators".  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz demonstrated that one could produce and detect electromagnetic radiation.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz showed that cathode rays could penetrate a very thin metal foil.  Joseph John Thomson discovered the electron.  Albert Abraham Michelson published the "Velocity of Light". He also published the "Light waves and their uses"  Einstein proposed that light came in packets of energy.	1886	Heinrich Rudolf Hertz discovered radio waves. He constructed apparatus that produced and detected radio
Heinrich Rudolf Hertz made observations of the photo electric effect. Heinrich Rudolf Hertz published "Electromagnetic Effects Produced by Electrical Disturbances in insulators".  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz demonstrated that one could produce and detect electromagnetic radiation.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz showed that cathode rays could penetrate a very thin metal foil.  Joseph John Thomson discovered the electron.  Albert Abraham Michelson published the "Velocity of Light". He also published the "Light waves and their uses"  Einstein proposed that light came in packets of energy.	1000	
Heinrich Rudolf Hertz published "Electromagnetic Effects Produced by Electrical Disturbances in insulators".  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz demonstrated that one could produce and detect electromagnetic radiation.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz showed that cathode rays could penetrate a very thin metal foil.  Joseph John Thomson discovered the electron.  Albert Abraham Michelson published the "Velocity of Light". He also published the "Light waves and their uses"  Einstein proposed that light came in packets of energy.		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Heinrich Rudolf Hertz demonstrated that one could produce and detect electromagnetic radiation.  Heinrich Rudolf Hertz showed that cathode rays could penetrate a very thin metal foil.  Joseph John Thomson discovered the electron.  Albert Abraham Michelson published the "Velocity of Light".He also published the "Light waves and their uses"  Einstein proposed that light came in packets of energy.	1887	
Heinrich Rudolf Hertz showed that cathode rays could penetrate a very thin metal foil.  Joseph John Thomson discovered the electron.  Albert Abraham Michelson published the "Velocity of Light".He also published the "Light waves and their uses"  Einstein proposed that light came in packets of energy.		Heinrich Rudolf Hertz published "Electromagnetic Effects Produced by Electrical Disturbances in insulators".
1899 Joseph John Thomson discovered the electron.  1902 Albert Abraham Michelson published the "Velocity of Light".He also published the "Light waves and their uses"  1905 Einstein proposed that light came in packets of energy.		-
Albert Abraham Michelson published the "Velocity of Light". He also published the "Light waves and their uses"  1905 Einstein proposed that light came in packets of energy.		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
uses"  1905 Einstein proposed that light came in packets of energy.	1899	
1905 Einstein proposed that light came in packets of energy.	1902	
1927   Albert Abraham Michelson published the "Studies in Optics".		
	1927	Albert Abraham Michelson published the "Studies in Optics".