Writing Activity

* Favorite science researcher or innovator
* 1 reference, 1 quotation, and 1 summary

Albert Einstein was a famous physicist. His research spanned from [quantum mechanics](https://www.britannica.com/science/quantum-mechanics-physics) to theories about gravity and motion. After publishing some groundbreaking papers, Einstein toured the world and gave speeches about his discoveries. In 1921 he won the [Nobel Prize](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Nobel-Prize) for Physics for his discovery of the [photoelectric effect](https://www.britannica.com/science/photoelectric-effect).

Albert Einstein had a massive influence on contemporary physics. His theory of relativity shifted contemporary understanding of space completely. Along with his equation [E = mc2](https://www.britannica.com/science/E-mc2-equation), it also foreshadowed the creation of the [atomic bomb](https://www.britannica.com/technology/atomic-bomb). Einstein’s understanding of light as something which can function both as a wave and as a stream of particles became the basis for what is known today as [quantum mechanics](https://www.britannica.com/science/quantum-mechanics-physics).

‘The theory produces a good deal but hardly brings us closer to the secret of the Old One,’ wrote Albert Einstein in December 1926. ‘I am at all events convinced that He does not play dice.’

In December 1926 Albert Einstein wrote to [Max Born](https://www.britannica.com/biography/Max-Born) that “[t]he theory produces a good deal but hardly brings us closer to the secret of the Old One. I am at all events convinced that He does not play dice.” Einstein was reacting to Born’s probabilistic interpretation of [quantum mechanics](https://www.britannica.com/science/quantum-mechanics-physics) and expressing a [deterministic](https://www.britannica.com/topic/determinism) view of the world.

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