

The evolution of humanity to this day marked the 20th Century, a period full of tragedy, on the one hand, and spectacular events, on the other. Of all the tragedies, to mention two world wars and the development, production and, finally, the use of atomic bombs, which shocked humanity with its enormous destructive force. In terms of the spectacular events of the 20th Century man, more than ever before, closer to the decision a big mystery: the knowledge of the universe.

Here we meet with a paradox: both of these phenomena are particularly related to the ingenuity of one man - scientist Albert Einstein. His research has contributed to the development of the theory of relativity, for which there has been a thorough review of observations Isaac Newton in the 17th Century, which, in turn, led to a revolution in science. On the other hand, the progress and findings in the field of physics have enabled the development of atomic bombs. Said scientist brilliant mind was fully aware of his contribution to this, and it is pursued until the end of his life.

Albert Einstein was a theoretical physicist, one of the greatest minds and most important figures in the history of the world. He is often regarded as the father of modern physics. In the 1921 he received the Nobel Prize in Physics "for his services to Theoretical Physics, and especially for his discovery of the law of the photoelectric effect."

Albert Einstein formulated the special and general theory of relativity which revolutionized modern physics. In addition, contributed to the progress of quantum theory and statistical mechanics. Although best known for his theory of relativity (in particular the equivalence of mass and energy $E = mc^2$).

The subject of his research were Capillary Force, Special Theory of Relativity (which has united the laws of mechanics and electromagnetics), General Theory of Relativity (Special Theory of generalization, which included accelerated motion and gravity), cosmology, statistical mechanics, Braun movement, critical opalescence, the probability of electronic transitions the atom, the problems probability interpretation of quantum theory, thermodynamics of light at low densities of radiation, the photoelectric effect, Fotoluminiscency, Fotoyoniscience, Galvanic effect, the secondary cathode rays, zakočno radiation, stimulated emission of radiation, unified field theory, the unification of the basic physical concepts through their geometrization etc.

Biography

Childhood and middle school age

Albert Einstein was born in Ulm, in the Kingdom of Württemberg in the German Empire on 14 March 1879. His father was Hermann Einstein, a salesman and engineer. His mother was Pauline Einstein. In 1880, the family moved to Munich, where his father and his uncle founded Elektrotechnische Fabrik J. Einstein & Cie, a company that manufactured electrical equipment based on direct current.

He had a habit of detail on all aspects of analyzing every thought, idea or information that would be received, and it is all kept to himself until the moment when they decided to have his mind sufficiently dealt with a particular theme. So he was considered a residual stubble of other people and they do not generally appreciate as a school mate. He could see and perceive things that his peers could not even imagine. Although this will later make his feature celebrity, a little Einstein was considered "stubborn" and "different".

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