



Top 10 Revolutionary Scientists Who Changed The World

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1. Aristotle (384-322 BC)

Aristotle was a genius Greek philosopher and scientist of the early age. He was the student of Plato and a teacher of Alexander the Great. He was born on 384 BC. Aristotle was a zoologist, biologist, ethicist, political scientist and the master of logic and rhetoric and. He also predicted theories in physics and meta physics.

Aristotle enlarged knowledge in different fields. However, only a part of his writings are preserved at present. Aristotle furnished collections to the plant and animal specimens and categorized them according to their characteristics which established a standard for future work.

Aristotle also explained and estimated the size of earth. Aristotle described the chain of life in his study of flora and fauna where it revolved from simple to more complex.

2. Archimedes (287-212 BC)

He has been considered as the greatest mathematician ever, Archimedes developed insightful and influential information on mathematical physics and engineering which is widely used in machines and in constructions. Archimedes was born on 287 BC.

He introduced infinitesimals and laid the foundation for calculus. He has given descriptions on the first finite geometric progression, computed areas and a parabolic segments. He also discovered the laws of lever, density, fluid equilibrium, buoyancy in different fields statics and hydrostatics.



He said "Give me a place to stand and I can move the whole world", and we can still feel the impact of his generosity even today. Even though most of his work were burned in the museum of Alexandria, the leftovers gave enough ideas for modern day science and technology.

3. Galileo Galilei (1564-1642 AD)

Galileo born in 1564 in Pisa, Italy. Galileo is known as the father of modern science due to his discoveries in astronomy and physics.

His father sent him to study medicine, but he refused and preferred his career in science and invented first telescope to observe stars and planets.

He also revealed the law of pendulum. He also exposed that the surface of moon was not even but contained holes and burrows.

Galileo discovered 4 revolving moons around Jupiter which are named after him. He demonstrated what Copernicus thought about sun being the center of the solar system.

4. Michael Faraday (1791-1867 AD)

British citizen Michael Faraday was born on 1791. He was a son of a blacksmith who had to leave school in the fourth grade. He began to work as a bookbinder and educated himself to read and write. He demonstrated a fascination with science and predominantly in electricity.

Faraday is particularly known for his inventions of electromagnetic inductions and rotations, field theory, diamagnetization and the magneto-optical effect. This humble genius discovered the Faraday's ring and electric motor.

Faraday's curious nature made him to taught chemistry also at the Royal Institution. He also wrote books on "Chemical history of the Candle" and "Experimental Researches in Electricity".

5. Thomas Alva Edison (1847-1931 AD)

Thomas Alva Edison was born in 1847 . He was known with nickname "The Wizard of the Menlo Park". Outshined as both scientist and inventor. Edison patented total of 1,093 inventions. The majority of the inventions of Edison are



batteries, phonographs, telegraphs, lights, powers cement and mining. He also improved the telephone prepared by Graham Bell and made-up the kinetoscope that was employed for viewing moving films.

Edison masterminded the digital voting system with his electro-graphic vote recorder for the legislative of the parliament.

One of the most famous quote of Edison was "Genius is one percent inspiration and 99 percent perspiration" .

6. Marie Curie Sklodowska (1867-1934 AD)

Marie Curie was the first female to be honoured with a Nobel Prize. Curie was born in the year 1867 in Warsaw, Poland. Marie Curie has always a source of motivation for different female scientists due to her grit to work. She discovered the first mobile X-ray machine used to check the injured soldiers in the battlefield.

Radium is a new great invention by Curie. She experimented various elements to test their radio activity and invented thorium. She also discovered the pitch-blend, the source of radiation in a mixture extra powerful than uranium or thorium. She is also known to be "the mother of atom bomb" because of her invention of the radioactive materials. However, with all her brilliance, patience and hard work in careful experiments she carried out, her own invention killed her due to radiation poisoning in 1934.

7. Louis Pasteur (1822-1895 AD)

Louis Pasteur made outstanding contributions in various fields like medicine, science and technology. He was born in 1822 and he worked in chemistry and microbiology in his life.

He was the first ever scientist who studied about fermentation process in food elements which was caused by microbes. Louis Pasteur also described about biogenesis and put forwarded a theory named as the "Germ Theory". "Pasteurization" process was also given by Pasteur which is toning and treating milk free from the damage caused by microbes.

Pasteur made the vaccines for rabies and anthrax.



8. Sir Isaac Newton (1643-1727 AD)

Born in 1643 in Woolsthorpe, England. He is well known for his law on gravitation. Childhood onwards he loved preparing mechanical toys and models of windmills.

Newton elucidated the theory of gravity and gravitation by discovering calculus since no other principles may perhaps explain it. The new revolution in mathematics, calculus was derived from his binomial theorem to infinite series which accurately could measure the area inside the curve or rate of change of it. He also elucidated the theory on tides that occurred due to the gravitation pull from the earth, sun and moon. He was awarded with the title Sir in 1705 by Queen Anne.

9. Albert Einstein (1879-1955 AD)

Born on 1879 in Ulm. **Albert** Einstein is known to be world's one of the greatest revolutionary scientist. The "Man of Century" has some amazing works in physics which introduced him as the father of modern physics due to his inputs in demonstrating the general theory of relativity. He gave the world's most famous equation $E=mc^2$. Albert Einstein's discoveries for the scientific advancement source the immeasurable change to the world. He was awarded with Nobel Prize in 1921 for his efforts on theoretical physics, and breakthrough of the photoelectric effect.

10. Nikola Tesla (1856-1943 AD)

He was known because of his enormous knowledge in various fields of science and technology.

He was born in 1856. He was familiar with 8 languages. He recited a whole book in just one reading, made a device just by seeing it once. Tesla had developed many things but did not expose anything which was later invented by other scientists in that time. Tesla had generated AC current before Edison knew about charges. Marconi who got Nobel prize for inventing radio used all the ideas of Tesla. X-rays by Roentgen, RADAR by Watson-Watt were all devised by Nikola Tesla.

This incredible mind created revolution with his inventions. He was a future-thinker and his minds would



run on any wavelengths.

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