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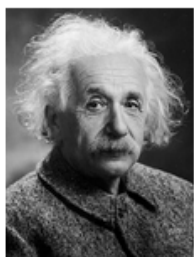
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Albert Einstein

Birth: 1879-03-14, German Empire, Kingdom of Württemberg, Ulm

Death: 1955-04-18, New Jersey, Princeton, New Jersey

Nationality: Austria, Germany, Statelessness, Switzerland, United States

Biography: Albert Einstein (/ˈaɪnstaɪn/; [ˈalbɛt ˈaɪnʃtaɪn]; 14 March 1879 – 18 April 1955) was a German-born theoretical physicist. He developed the general theory of relativity, one of the two pillars of modern physics (alongside quantum mechanics).:274 Einstein's work is also known for its influence on the philosophy of science. Einstein is best known in popular culture for his mass–energy equivalence formula $E = mc^2$ (which has been dubbed "the world's most famous equation"). He received the 1921 Nobel Prize in Physics for his "services to theoretical physics", in particular his discovery of the law of the photoelectric effect, a pivotal step in the evolution of quantum theory. Near the beginning of his career, Einstein thought that Newtonian mechanics was no longer enough to reconcile the laws of classical mechanics with the laws of the electromagnetic field. This led to the development of his special theory of relativity. He realized, however, that the principle of relativity could also be extended to gravitational fields, and with his subsequent theory of gravitation in 1916, he published a paper on general relativity. He continued to deal with problems of statistical mechanics and quantum theory, which led to his explanations of particle theory and the motion of molecules. He also investigated the thermal properties of light which laid the foundation of the photon theory of light. In 1917, Einstein applied the general theory of relativity to model the large-scale structure of the universe. He was visiting the United States when Adolf Hitler came to power in 1933 and, being Jewish, did not go back to Germany, where he had been a professor at the Berlin Academy of Sciences. He settled in the U.S., becoming an American citizen in 1940. On the eve of World War II, he endorsed a letter to President Franklin D. Roosevelt alerting him to the potential development of "extremely powerful bombs of a new type" and recommending that the U.S. begin similar research.... [More](#)

Spouses: Elsa Einstein, Mileva Marić

Influenced: Ernst G. Straus, Leo Szilard, Nathan Rosen

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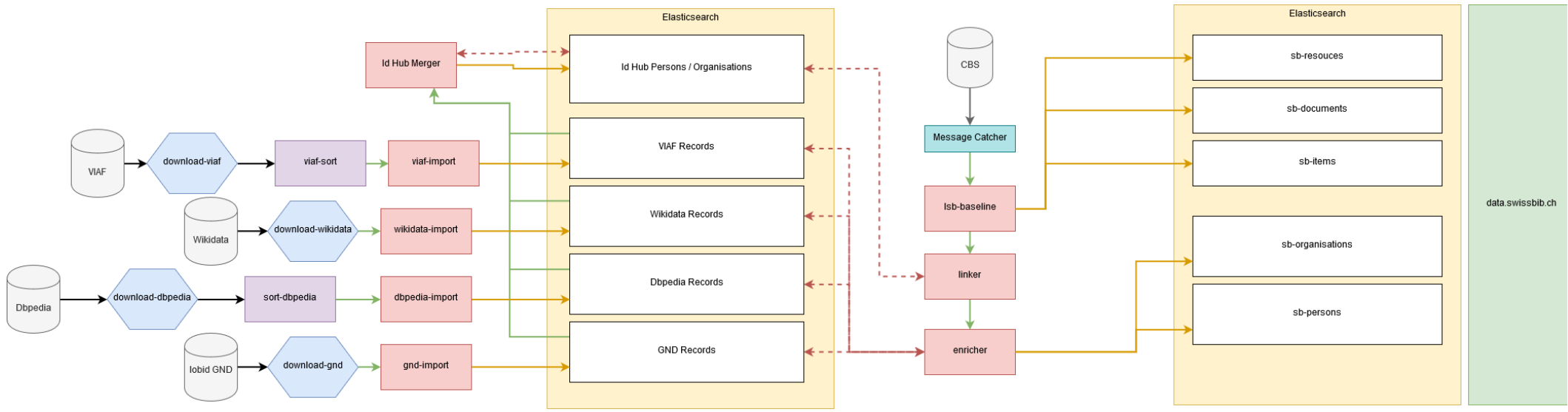
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dbo:abstract :

fr : Albert Einstein (en allemand : [ʃlɛt ʃɪnʃtaɪn]) né le 14 mars 1879 à Ulm, dans le Wurtemberg, et mort le 18 avril 1955 à Princeton, dans le New Jersey, est un physicien théoricien qui fut successivement allemand, apatride (1896), suisse (1901) et de double nationalité helvético-américaine (1940). Il publie sa théorie de la relativité restreinte en 1905 et sa théorie de la gravitation dite relativité générale en 1916. Il contribue largement au développement de la mécanique quantique et de la cosmologie, et reçoit le prix Nobel de physique de 1921 pour son explication de l'effet photoélectrique. Son travail est notamment connu du grand public pour l'équation $E=mc^2$, qui établit une équivalence entre la matière et l'énergie d'un système. Il est aujourd'hui considéré comme l'un des plus grands scientifiques de l'histoire, et sa renommée dépasse largement le milieu scientifique. Il est la personnalité du XXe siècle selon l'hebdomadaire Time.

en : Albert Einstein (/ˈaɪnstɑɪn/; German: [ʃlɛɪt ʃɪnʃtaɪn] ; 14 March 1879 – 18 April 1955) was a German-born theoretical physicist. He developed the general theory of relativity, one of the two pillars of modern physics (alongside quantum mechanics). Einstein's work is also known for its influence on the philosophy of science. Einstein is best known in popular culture for his mass-energy equivalence formula $E = mc^2$ (which has been dubbed "the world's most famous equation"). He received the 1921 Nobel Prize in Physics for his explanation of the photoelectric effect, one of the foundations of quantum mechanics.