

## Research Paper On Albert Einstein

For a man that would be known the world over for his genius, Albert Einstein had a rather unimpressive childhood. -- It would not be until his mid-twenties that his insight into nature and its connection with mathematics became apparent. --Working as a Swiss patent clerk, he would squirrel away his research papers in his desk and work on them when no one was looking. --During his "miracle year" of 1905, Einstein would produce four papers that would revolutionize theoretical physics. One of the masterworks would later earn him a Nobel Prize and another paper covering his Special Theory of Relativity would upset the foundations of physics set forth by Sir Isaac Newton.-- Though Einstein's professional career led to world renown, his personal life was often in shambles - a failed marriage, estrangement from his children, and his time wondering as a refugee. -- After the rise of the Nazi party in Germany, his Jewish ancestry forced him to flee to the United States with his second wife to find a new homeland.-- Einstein finished his brilliant career at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton working on his "theory of everything" or a unified field theory - with no success.This readable, compact biography surveys in concise terms the life and times of this towering figure. By the end of this short book, you will not only understand how the genius of Albert Einstein shaped our past, but how it continues to subtly influence the world in which we all live.

Professor Bernstein discusses Einstein's work through the year 1905, focusing on the invention of the special theory of relativity, while Dr. Feinberg traces Einstein's contributions to the quantum theory from that year to his death in 1955. The second set of papers focuses on the status of chemical research and chemical education in the state of New Jersey. Dr. Hass cites several chemical achievements of the state, and Dr. Bose suggests ways of encouraging the blossoming of chemical talent in the state.

A survey of Einstein's scientific achievements follows excerpts from letters, speeches, and interviews that reveal his thoughts on religious, political, cultural, social, and economic issues.

This volume of The Collected Papers of Albert Einstein presents Einstein's writings for the two-year period starting in October 1909. The initial date marks Einstein's departure from the Swiss Patent Office at Bern, which had been his professional home for seven years, and the beginning of his first academic appointment, at the University of Zurich. The volume concludes with the masterful report that Einstein, by then a full professor at the German-language university in Prague, gave to the original Solvay Congress, the first international meeting devoted to the problems of radiation and the quantum theory. Most of Einstein's efforts during these years went into his struggle with these ever more perplexing problems of quanta, on which he made discouragingly little progress. Einstein's new academic career naturally required him to teach, and almost half of this volume consists of the previously unpublished notes he wrote in preparation for his lectures on mechanics, on electricity and magnetism, and on kinetic theory and statistical mechanics. The last of these is particularly interesting in reflecting some of his research interests. Several papers here are concerned with aspects of the special theory of relativity, but it is Einstein's article of June 1911 that is a harbinger of things to come: it contains his calculation of the bending of light in a gravitational field on the basis of his equivalence principle.

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The Collected Papers of Albert Einstein, Volume 16 (Translation Supplement)

Einstein's Pathway to the Special Theory of Relativity

Hans Albert Einstein

Five Papers That Changed the Face of Physics

Einstein's Wife

The Soul of Genius

This book pieces together the jigsaw puzzle of Einstein's journey to discovering the special theory of relativity. Between 1902 and 1905, Einstein sat in the Patent Office and may have made calculations on old pieces of paper that were once patent drafts. One can imagine Einstein trying to hide from his boss, writing notes on small sheets of paper, and, according to reports, seeing to it that the small sheets of paper on which he was writing would vanish into his desk-drawer as soon as he heard footsteps approaching his door. He probably discarded many pieces of papers and calculations and flung them in the waste paper basket in the Patent Office. The end result was that Einstein published nothing regarding the special theory of relativity prior to 1905. For many years before 1905, he had been intensely concerned with the topic; in fact, he was busily working on the problem for seven or eight years prior to 1905. Unfortunately, there are no surviving notebooks and manuscripts, no notes and papers or other primary sources from this critical period to provide any information about the crucial steps that led Einstein to his great discovery. In May 1905, Henri Poincaré sent three letters to Hendrik Lorentz at the same time that Einstein wrote his famous May 1905 letter to Conrad Habicht, promising him four works, of which the fourth one, Relativity, was a rough draft at that point. In the May 1905 letters to Lorentz, Poincaré presented the basic equations of his 1905 "Dynamics of the Electron", meaning that, at this point, Poincaré and Einstein both had drafts of papers relating to the principle of relativity. The book discusses Einstein's and Poincaré's creativity and the process by which their ideas developed. The book also explores the misunderstandings and paradoxes apparent in the theory of relativity, and unravels the subtleties and creativity of Einstein.

In a remarkable collection of essays the renowned scientist speaks on a variety of moral, political, social and religious issues revealing the workings of a powerful mind and deeply humane sensibility.

Includes his lucid explanation of the theory of relativity. Copyright © Libri GmbH. All rights reserved.

This volume, the first in the series to be devoted to Einstein's correspondence, begins in June 1902, when he went to work at the Swiss Patent Office. It closes in March 1914, as Einstein left Switzerland to take up his appointment as a member of the Prussian Academy of Sciences in Berlin. The great majority of the more than 500 letters from and to Einstein presented here have not been published before, and some of them will be new even to most Einstein scholars. They give us a much richer picture of Einstein in his twenties and early thirties than we have ever had. We see him through his correspondence with his mother, his wife Mileva, and, from 1912 on, his cousin Elsa, who would later become his second wife. He maintains close ties with old friends, but his circle widens, particularly after 1906, to include a number of his contemporaries in physics such as Max Laue and Paul Ehrenfest. He also develops important relationships with older theorists--Max Planck, Arnold Sommerfeld, and especially H. A. Lorentz. The letters in this volume clarify the development of his academic career once he leaves the Patent Office in 1909, and bring out the important parts played by such staunch supporters of Einstein as Alfred Kleiner, Fritz Haber, and, above all, Walther Nernst. Most significant, however, is the way the letters document crucial aspects of Einstein's scientific activity: his concentration for years on the unfathomable problems of quanta and radiation, his extensive knowledge of experimental physics, his many fruitful interactions with experimentalists, and finally his long struggle to generalize the 1905 theory of relativity to include gravitation and accelerated frames of reference.

Albert Einstein's biography encompasses danger, romance, and a secret government project that could have destroyed the world. Readers discover that Einstein was defined not only by his equation  $E=mc^2$  and scientific theories that rewrote views of time, energy, and the universe, but also by his speaking out against prejudice and segregation. This absorbing narrative includes Einstein's work at Princeton's Institute for Advanced Study and his letter to President Franklin Roosevelt warning about Nazi nuclear weapons research and urging Roosevelt to support nuclear research in America. A man of peace, Einstein later admitted that this letter was his "one great mistake."

Albert Einstein, The Human Side

The Collected Papers of Albert Einstein

The Passions of a Scientist

A Photobiography of Albert Einstein

Ideas and Opinions

The Swiss Years: Correspondence, 1902-1914

**Modesty, humor, compassion, and wisdom are the traits most evident in this illuminating selection of personal papers from the Albert Einstein Archives. The illustrious physicist wrote as thoughtfully to an Ohio fifth-grader, distressed by her discovery that scientists classify humans as animals, as to a Colorado banker who asked whether Einstein believed in a personal God. Witty rhymes, an exchange with Queen Elizabeth of Belgium about fine music, and expressions of his devotion to Zionism are but some of the highlights found in this warm and enriching book.**

**This is the single most complete guide to Albert Einstein's life and work for students, researchers, and browsers alike. Written by three leading Einstein scholars who draw on their combined wealth of expertise gained during their work on the Collected Papers of Albert Einstein, this authoritative and accessible reference features more than one hundred entries and is divided into three parts covering the personal, scientific, and public spheres of Einstein's life. An Einstein Encyclopedia contains entries on Einstein's birth and death, family and romantic relationships, honors and awards, educational institutions where he studied and worked, citizenships and immigration to America, hobbies and travels, plus the people he befriended and the history of his archives and the Einstein Papers Project. Entries on Einstein's scientific theories provide useful background and context, along with details about his assistants, collaborators, and rivals, as well as physics concepts related to his work. Coverage of Einstein's role in public life includes entries on his Jewish identity, humanitarian and civil rights involvements, political and educational philosophies, religion, and more. Commemorating the hundredth anniversary of the theory of general relativity, An Einstein Encyclopedia also includes a chronology of Einstein's life and appendixes that provide information for further reading and research, including an annotated list of a selection of Einstein's publications and a review of selected books about Einstein. More than 100 entries cover the rich details of Einstein's personal, professional, and public life. Authoritative entries explain Einstein's family relationships, scientific achievements, political activities, religious views, and more. More than 40 illustrations include photos of Einstein and his circle plus archival materials. A chronology of Einstein's life, appendixes, and suggestions for further reading provide essential details for further research.**

**In 1905, Albert Einstein published five scientific articles that fundamentally changed the world-view of physics: The Special Theory of Relativity revolutionized our concept of space and time,  $E=mc^2$  became the best-known equation in physics. On the occasion of the 100th anniversary of his "annus mirabilis" 1905, the UNESCO declared the year 2005 the "World Year of Physics", in order to draw attention to the impact of physics. The Max Planck Institute for the history of science dedicates an exhibition in the Kronprinzenpalais in Berlin to the probably most important scientist of the 20th century. In this book, 100 authors explain the historical background of Einstein's life and work, shed light on many different aspects of his biography, and on the scientific fields and topics that are connected to Einstein's work. The authors are some of the most renowned Einstein researchers in the world, such as Jürgen Ehlers, Peter Galison, Zeev Rosenkranz, John Stachel and Robert Schulmann. The essays form a bridge between scientific and cultural history, opening up a perspective on Einstein's biography which goes beyond the traditional picture of the exceptional science genius.**

**For Einstein, 1905 was a remarkable year. It was also a miraculous year for the history and future of science. In six short months, he published five papers that would transform our understanding of nature. This unparalleled period is the subject of Rigden's book, which deftly explains what distinguishes 1905 from all other years in the annals of science, and elevates Einstein above all other scientists of the twentieth century.**

**Einstein and Oppenheimer**

**The Berlin Years / Writings & Correspondence / June 1927-May 1929**

**Relativity: The Special and General Theory**

**The Golden Age of Theoretical Physics**

**Writings, 1912-1914**

**Albert Einstein**

***The Authorized Albert Einstein Archives Edition: An homage to the men and women of science, and an exposition of Einstein's place in scientific history. In this fascinating collection of articles and speeches, Albert Einstein reflects not only on the scientific method at work in his own theoretical discoveries, but also eloquently expresses a great appreciation for his scientific contemporaries and forefathers, including Johannes Kepler, Isaac Newton, James Clerk***

**Maxwell, Max Planck, and Niels Bohr. While Einstein is renowned as one of the foremost innovators of modern science, his discoveries uniquely his own, through his own words it becomes clear that he viewed himself as only the most recent in a long line of scientists driven to create new ways of understanding the world and to prove their scientific theories. Einstein's thoughtful examinations explain the "how" of scientific innovations both in his own theoretical work and in the scientific method established by those who came before him. This authorized ebook features a new introduction by Neil Berger, PhD, and an illustrated biography of Albert Einstein, which includes rare photos and never-before-seen documents from the Albert Einstein Archives at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.**

**In 1919 the Prussian Ministry of Science, Arts and Culture opened a dossier on "Einstein's Theory of Relativity." It was rediscovered by the author in 1961 and is used in conjunction with numerous other subsequently identified 'Einstein' files as the basis of this fascinating book. In particular, the author carefully scrutinizes Einstein's FBI file from 1950-55 against mostly unpublished material from Europe including Soviet sources and presents hitherto unknown documentation on Einstein's alleged contacts with the German Communist Party and the Comintern. Siegfried Grundmann's thorough study of Einstein's participation on a committee of the League of Nations, based on archival research in Geneva, is also new. This book outlines Einstein's image in politics and German science policy. It covers the period from his appointment as a researcher in Berlin to his fight abroad against the "boycott of German science" after World War I and his struggle at home against attacks on "Jewish physics" of which he was made a prime target. An important gap in the literature on Einstein is thus filled, contributing much new material toward a better understanding of Einstein's so rigorous break with Germany. After 1905, physics would never be the same. In those 12 months, Einstein shattered many cherished scientific beliefs with five great papers that would establish him as the world's leading physicist. On their 100th anniversary, this book brings those papers together in an accessible format. These speeches and essays by the renowned scientist profile influential physicists and explore the areas of physics to which Einstein made major contributions. Subjects include theoretical physics, relativity, and the principles of research and scientific truth as well as personalities such as Kepler, Newton, Maxwell, Bohr, and Planck.**

**Genius**

**A Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, Literature and General Information**

**Regarding, Inter Alia, Albert Einstein and Mileva Marich Einstein (Stefan University Press Series on Thus Spoke Einstein; ISSN: 1550-4115)**

**Essays in Science**

**Berliner Jahre: Schriften und Briefwechsel**

**Chief Engineer of the Universe : One Hundred Authors for Einstein**

This volume presents Einstein's writings from the final period of his work in Switzerland. Most of the material in Volume 4 documents Einstein's search for a relativistic theory of gravitation, a search that ended in Berlin in the fall of 1915 with the completion of the general theory of relativity. Three scientific manuscripts, printed here for the first time, provide insight into Einstein's efforts to generalize his original relativity theory into a theory of gravitation. The first is a review article on the special theory of relativity. The second consists of notes that document Einstein's research on gravitation. The third manuscript contains calculations on the problem of the motion of the perihelion of Mercury. The explanation of the observed anomaly of this motion was to become one of the classical tests of general relativity. The existence of such a manuscript has not been known before now. All three of these manuscripts, along with other material in this volume, add significantly to our understanding of the creation of general relativity. This supplementary paperback volume presents only the English translations of non-English materials and is not intended for use without the original-language documentary edition.

The Golden Age of Theoretical Physics contains 34 essays on the quantum and relativity theories and their applications. Most of them were presented as lectures at various universities in Europe and the USA by Jagdish Mehra, while some were published individually and others in collaboration with Helmut Rechenberg. This book deals with the most important themes developed in the first 40 years of the 20th century by some of the greatest pioneers and architects of modern physics. It is a vital source of information about what can be described as "the golden age of theoretical physics".

Analyzes several of Albert Einstein's theories, including his particle theory of light, theory of Brownian motion, and theory of special relativity, and explores the context of these ideas and their continued impact on society.

This volume covers one of the most thrilling two-year periods in twentieth-century physics, as matrix mechanics—developed chiefly by W. Heisenberg, M. Born, and P. Jordan—and wave mechanics—developed by E. Schrödinger—supplanted the earlier quantum theory. The almost one

hundred writings by Einstein, of which a third have never been published, and the more than thirteen hundred letters show Einstein's immense productivity and hectic pace of life. Einstein quickly grasps the conceptual peculiarities involved in the new quantum mechanics, such as the difference between Schrödinger's wave function and a field defined in spacetime, or the emerging statistical interpretation of both matrix and wave mechanics. Inspired by correspondence with G. Y. Rainich, he investigates with Jakob Grommer the problem of motion in general relativity, hoping for a hint at a new avenue to unified field theory. Einstein falls victim to scientific fraud when, in a collaboration with E. Rupp, he becomes convinced that the latter's experiments, aimed at deciding whether excited atoms emit light instantaneously (in quanta) or in a finite time (in waves), confirm a wave-theoretic explanation. While it was known that the teenage Einstein had been romantically involved with Marie Winteler in 1895, newly discovered documents reveal that his love for Marie was rekindled in 1909-10 while he was still married to Mileva Marić. The 1925 Locarno Treaties renew Einstein's optimism in European reconciliation. He backs the "International manifesto against compulsory military service" and continues his participation in the League of Nations' International Committee on Intellectual Cooperation. He remains intensely committed to the shaping of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, although his enthusiasm for this cause is sorely tested.

The Real Story of Mileva Einstein-Mari?

A Biography

Albert Einstein - Research Discovery Guide

The World As I See It

Albert Einstein : Papers and Discussions

"Albert Einstein was a theoretical physicist and an intellectual giant of the twentieth century. This fascinating biography reveals Einstein's life story, and how his theories changed the way we looked at the universe. Born in Germany in 1879, Einstein focused his studies on science and mathematics. He won a Nobel Prize in Physics and was instrumental in persuading U.S. President Roosevelt to pursue the development of the atomic bomb in World War II. Einstein published hundreds of research papers, articles, and books and lectured at universities in Europe and the United States until his death in 1955. Einstein's name is synonymous with genius, and, not surprisingly, his brain has been preserved for study."--

The World as I See It is a book by Albert Einstein translated from the German by A. Harris and published in 1935 by John Lane The Bodley Head. The original German book is Mein Weltbild by Albert Einstein, first published in 1934 by Rudolf Kayser.

Albert Einstein, a Nobel laureate, has changed the world with his research and theories. He is regarded as the founder of modern physics. Besides 'Relativity', he worked on Photoelectric effect, Brownian motion, Special relativity, and Mass-Energy equivalence ( $E=mc^2$ ). They reformed the views on time, space and matter. Allert Einstein developed the general theory of 'Relativity'. He published 'Relativity: The Special and the General Theory' in German. Its first English translation was published in 1920. The book deals with the special theory of relativity, the general theory of relativity, and the considerations on the universe as a whole The book gives an exact insight into the theory of Relativity. It covers, the system of Co-ordinates; The Lorentz Transformation; The experiment of Fizeau; Minkowski's four dimensional space; The Gravitational Field; Gaussian Co-ordinates; The structure of space, and lot many other scientific concepts thus will be highly beneficial to the Readers. A must have book for everyone related to modern physics.

A prismatic look at the meeting of Marie Curie and Albert Einstein and the impact these two pillars of science had on the world of physics, which was in turmoil. In 1911, some of the greatest minds in science convened at the First Solvay Conference in Physics, a meeting like no other. Almost half of the attendees had won or would go on to win the Nobel Prize. Over the course of those few days, these minds began to realize that classical physics was about to give way to quantum theory, a seismic shift in our history and how we understand not just our world, but the universe. At the center of this meeting were Marie Curie and a young Albert Einstein. In the years preceding, Curie had faced the death of her husband and soul mate, Pierre. She was on the cusp of being awarded her second Nobel Prize, but scandal erupted all around her when the French press revealed that she was having an affair with a fellow scientist, Paul Langevin. The subject of vicious misogynist and xenophobic attacks in the French press, Curie found herself in a storm that threatened her scientific legacy. Albert Einstein proved an supporter in her travails. They had an instant connection at Solvay. He was young and already showing flourishes of his enormous genius. Curie had been responsible for one of the greatest discoveries in modern science (radioactivity) but still faced resistance and scorn. Einstein recognized this grave injustice, and their mutual admiration and respect, borne out of this, their first meeting, would go on to serve them in their paths forward to making history. Curie and Einstein come alive as the complex people they were in the pages of The Soul of Genius. Utilizing never before seen correspondance and notes, Jeffrey Orens reveals the human side of these brilliant scientists, one who

pushed boundaries and demanded equality in a man's world, no matter the cost, and the other, who was destined to become synonymous with genius.

An Einstein Encyclopedia

Einstein's Miraculous Year

Autobiographical Notes

Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, and the Meeting that Changed the Course of Science

The Standard of Greatness

The Swiss Years

Describing how the genius's achievements color everyday modern life, a fresh biography of Albert Einstein also delves into his development both personally and as a scientist, from everything from his childhood idiosyncrasies to overheard conversations with colleagues.

Physicists around the world celebrated the year 2005 as The World Year of Physics 2005, honoring the achievements in physics research of Albert Einstein. This book is a World Year of Physics. In this booklet I refute the claims that Mileva Marich Einstein played an important scientific role in his research. Mileva Marich Einstein is of a Serbian origin. I am a naturalized American of a Serb origin. I based this presentation on the available material.

Albert Einstein, 1879-1955, German theoretical physicist and Nobel Prize laureate.

The physicist looks back on his life, his fascination with science, the development of his theories, and influences on and the impact of his work

Einstein 1905

Science and Politics - Einstein's Berlin Period with an Appendix on Einstein's FBI File

The Scientist, Philosopher, and Man Portrayed Through His Own Words

The Swiss Years : Writings, 1912-1914

A Short Biography: Father of the Theory of Relativity

Meet the Glorious Scientists

*A portrait of the life of Albert Einstein focuses on his passions for music, learning, women, and peace, and their effect on his scientific theories.*

*A translation of selected non-English texts included in Volume 16 is available in paperback. Since this supplementary paperback includes only select portions of Volume 16, it is not recommended for purchase without the main volume. Every document in The Collected Papers of Albert Einstein appears in the language in which it was written, and this supplementary paperback volume presents the English translations of select portions of non-English materials in Volume 16. This translation does not include notes or annotations of the documentary volume and is not intended for use without the original language documentary edition, which provides the extensive editorial commentary necessary for a full historical and scientific understanding of the documents.*

*An inspiring collection of essays, in which Albert Einstein addresses the topics that fascinated him as a scientist, philosopher, and humanitarian Divided by subject matter—"Science," "Convictions and Beliefs," "Public Affairs," etc.—these essays consider everything from the need for a "supranational" governing body to control war in the atomic age to freedom in research and education to Jewish history and Zionism to explanations of the physics and scientific thought that brought Albert Einstein world recognition. Throughout, Einstein's clear, eloquent voice presents an idealist's vision and relays complex theories to the layperson. Einstein's essays share his philosophical beliefs, scientific reasoning, and hopes for a brighter future, and show how one of the greatest minds of all time fully engaged with the changing world around him. This authorized ebook features rare photos and never-before-seen documents from the Albert Einstein Archives at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.*

*Was Einstein's first wife his uncredited coauthor, unpaid assistant, or his unacknowledged helpmeet? The real "Mileva Story." Albert Einstein's first wife, Mileva Einstein-Mari?, was forgotten for decades. When a trove of correspondence between them beginning in their student days was discovered in 1986, her story began to be told. Some of the tellers of the "Mileva Story" made startling claims: that she was a brilliant mathematician who surpassed her husband, and that she made uncredited contributions to his most celebrated papers in 1905, including his paper on special relativity. This book, based on extensive historical research, uncovers the real "Mileva Story." Mileva was one of the few women of her era to pursue higher education in science; she and Einstein were students together at the Zurich Polytechnic. Mileva's ambitions for a science career, however, suffered a series of setbacks—failed diploma examinations, a disagreement with her doctoral dissertation adviser, an out-of-wedlock pregnancy by Einstein. She and Einstein married in 1903 and had two sons, but the marriage failed. Was Mileva her husband's uncredited coauthor, unpaid assistant, or his essential helpmeet? It's tempting to believe that she was her husband's secret collaborator, but the authors of Einstein's Wife look at the actual evidence, and a chapter by Ruth Lewin Sime offers important historical context. The story they tell is that of a brave and determined young woman who struggled against a variety of obstacles at a time when science was not very welcoming to women.*

*The Einstein Dossiers*

*The Swiss Years : Writings, 1909-1911*

*Out of My Later Years*

*Forging the Path of Modern Physics*

*Science and the Human Imagination*

*The Encyclopaedia Britannica*

The most influential scientist of the twentieth century, Albert Einstein gave such scientific theories that changed the perception of scientists all over the world regarding the principles on which the nature works. His immense and varied theories have made him immortal not just in the world of scientists, but also among the common people. Apart from being a scientist of remarkable genius, he also proved that when one is determined to achieve his goal, simply nothing can stop him. Narrated in a child friendly manner, the present story of Albert Einstein's life would surely hold the attention of each and every reader till the time he leaves through the entire book.

Albert Einstein and J. Robert Oppenheimer, two iconic scientists of the twentieth century, belonged to different generations, with the boundary marked by the advent of quantum mechanics. By exploring how these men differed—in their worldview, in their work, and in their day—this book provides powerful insights into the lives of two critical figures and into the scientific culture of their times.

This volume presents Einstein's writings from the final period of his work in Switzerland. Most of the material in Volume 4 documents Einstein's search for a relativistic theory of gravitation, a search that ended in Berlin in the fall of 1915 with the completion of the general theory of relativity. Three scientific manuscripts, printed here for the first time, provide insights into Einstein's efforts to generalize his original relativity theory into a theory of gravitation. The first is a review article on the special theory of relativity. The second consists of notes that document Einstein's research on gravitation. The third manuscript contains calculations on the problem of the motion of the perihelion of Mercury. The explanation of the observed anomaly of this motion was to become one of the classical tests of general relativity. The existence of such a manuscript has not been known before now. All three of these manuscripts, along with other material in this volume, add significantly to our understanding of the creation of general relativity.

Presents the life of the renowned physicist, from his privileged childhood to his early struggles to develop the theory of relativity, and his eventual recognition as one of the greatest scientists of the twentieth century.

Einstein

His Life As a Pioneering Engineer

The Meaning of Genius

Glimpses from His Archives

The Collected Papers of Albert Einstein, Volume 5

The Collected Papers of Albert Einstein: The early years, 1879-1902