Further Reading: Michael Faraday

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Michael Faraday, English physicist and chemist whose many experiments contributed greatly to the understanding of electromagnetism. Among his achievements, he was the first to produce an electric current from a magnetic field and invented the first electric motor and dynamo. Learn about his life and career.Â John Stambaugh Professor of the History of Science; Director, Program in the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. Author of Michael Faraday. Last Updated: Jan 22, 2021 See Article History. Michael Faraday, (born September 22, 1791, Newington, Surrey, Englandâ€”died August 25, 1867, Hampton Court, Surrey), English physicist and chemist whose many experiments contributed greatly to the understanding of electromagnetism. Michael Faraday (1791-1867) is the famous British scientist who became famous in the field of experimental physics. It is known for the opening of electromagnetic induction which formed later the basis of industrial production of electricity. Faraday was a member of the numerous scientific organizations, including the London royal society and St. Petersburg academy of Sciences. He is considered by right the largest scientist-experimenter in the history of science. From poverty to science. Michael Faraday was born on September 22, 1791 in working family. His father and the elder brother were en Michael Faraday achieved his early renown as a chemist. He made many important contributions to chemistry. In 1820, Faraday produced the first known compounds made from carbon and chlorine, hexachloroethane (C2Cl6) and tetrachloroethene (C2Cl4).Â Michael Faraday provided evidence for this fact by applying pressure to liquefy chlorine gas and ammonia gas for the first time. These were till then believed to be â€œpermanent gasesâ€, or gases incapable of liquefaction. During ammonia liquefaction, Faraday also noted that when he allowed the ammonia to evaporate again, it caused cooling. Further Reading: Michael Faraday General reading Geoffrey Cantor, Michael Faraday: Sandemanian and Scientist. A Study of Science and Religion in the Nineteenth Century, (London, 1991). David Gooding, Experiment and the Making of Meaning: Human Agency in Scientific Observation and Experiment, (Dordrecht, 1991). David Gooding and Frank A.J.L. James (eds.), Faraday Rediscovered: Essays on the Life and Work of Michael Faraday, 1791â€1867, (London, 1985). Frank A.J.L. James (ed.), â€˜The Common Purposes of Lifeâ€™: Science and society at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, (Aldershot, 2002). Frank A