

## Johannes Gutenberg

Johannes Gutenberg was born in 1400 and died in 1468. He was an inventor who introduced printing to Europe. The printing press he invented is regarded as a milestone of human history. It allowed the mass production of books, which led to an early form of mass communication.

His second major work, the Gutenberg Bible, was the first printed version of the Bible and has been acclaimed for its high aesthetic and technical quality.

Here you can see how the printing press works:





## Johannes Kepler

Johannes Kepler was born in 1571 and died in 1630. He was an astronomer, mathematician and astrologer. He is one of the most important scientists of the 17<sup>th</sup> century and best-known his laws of planetary motion.

Copernicus was the one who discovered that the planets move around the sun. But Kepler corrected some of Copernicus' ideas. For example he proved that the planets move in an ellipse instead of a perfect circle.

You can learn more about Johannes Kepler here:



## Carl Friedrich Gauß

Carl Friedrich Gauß was born in 1777 and died in 1855. He was a mathematician and physicist. He made many significant contributions to many fields in mathematics and sciences, such as algebra, geometry, magnetism and astronomy. He didn't publish all of his works when he was alive, so some of his achievements were only discovered after his death when his diary was found. He was sometimes described as "the greatest mathematician since antiquity".

Learn about one of his handy algebra tricks here:





## Alexander von Humboldt

Alexander von Humboldt was born in 1769 and died in 1859. He was a scientist with a lot of interests. Between 1799 and 1804, Humboldt travelled extensively in the Americas, exploring and describing it for the first time from a modern scientific point of view. His description of the journey was written up and published in an enormous set of volumes over 21 years. And it's still in print today! Humboldt was also one of the first people to propose that the lands bordering the Atlantic Ocean were once joined. Learn more about Alexander von Humboldt here:

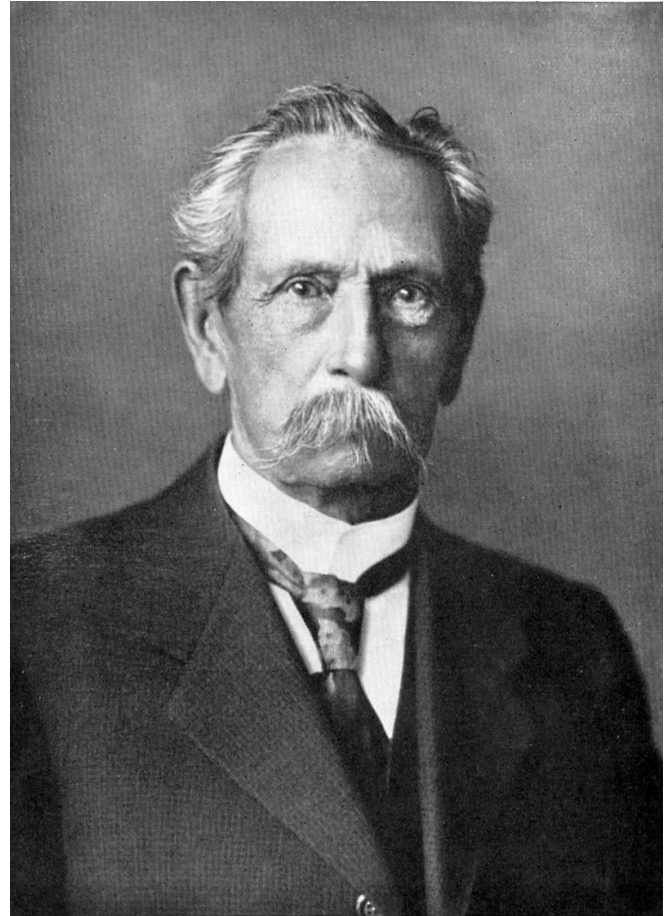


## Karl Benz

Karl Benz was born in 1844 and died in 1929. His Benz Patent Motorcar from 1885 is considered the first practical automobile. It was the first automobile entirely designed as such to generate its own power, not simply a motorized stage coach or horse carriage.

His wife and business partner, Bertha Benz, was the first person to drive an automobile over a long distance. In doing so, she brought the Benz Patent Motocar worldwide attention and got the company its first sales.

Learn more about Karl Benz here:





## Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen

Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen was born in 1845 and died in 1923. He was a mechanical engineer and physicist who, on 8 November 1895, produced and detected electromagnetic radiation in a wavelength range known as X-rays or Röntgen rays, an achievement that earned him the first Nobel Prize in Physics in 1901. Today, X-rays are very useful for medical applications, because they can identify bone structures and make images of organs without harming them.

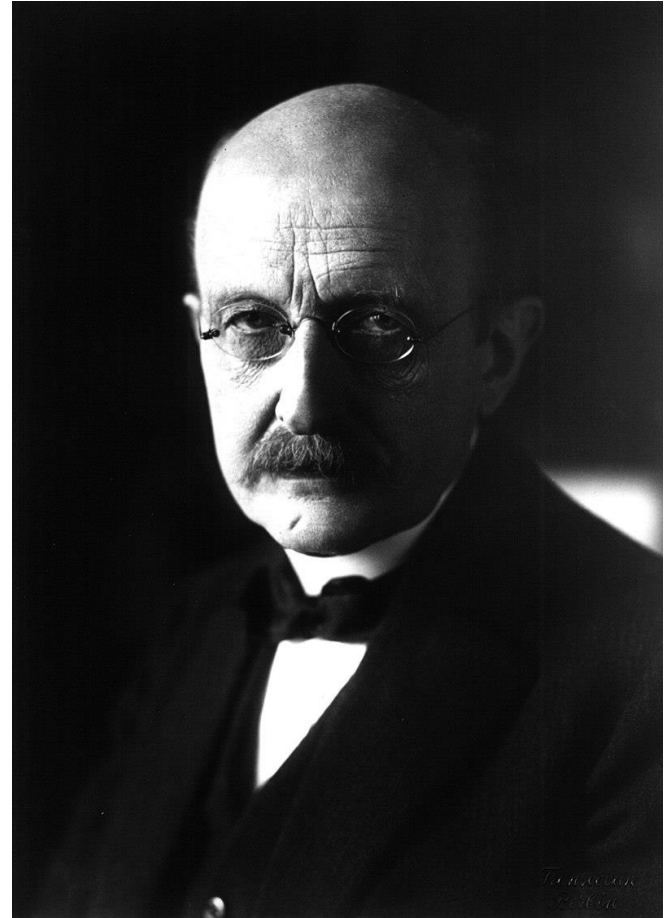
Learn more about X-Rays here:



## Max Planck

Max Planck was a theoretical physicist who won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1918. Planck made many contributions to theoretical physics, but his fame as a physicist rests primarily on his role as the originator of quantum theory, which revolutionized human understanding of atomic and subatomic processes. He worked at the University of Berlin and was the one who convince Einstein to come to Berlin where he finished his work on the theory of relativity.

Learn more about Max Planck here:



## Albert Einstein

Albert Einstein was a German-born theoretical physicist who developed the theory of relativity, one of the pillars of modern physics. He is best known for his equivalence formula  $E = mc^2$ . He received the 1921 Nobel Prize in Physics and is considered the best known scientists of modern history.

He also used his extraordinary fame outside the scientific world in his commitment to international understanding and peace.

Learn more about Albert Einstein here:

