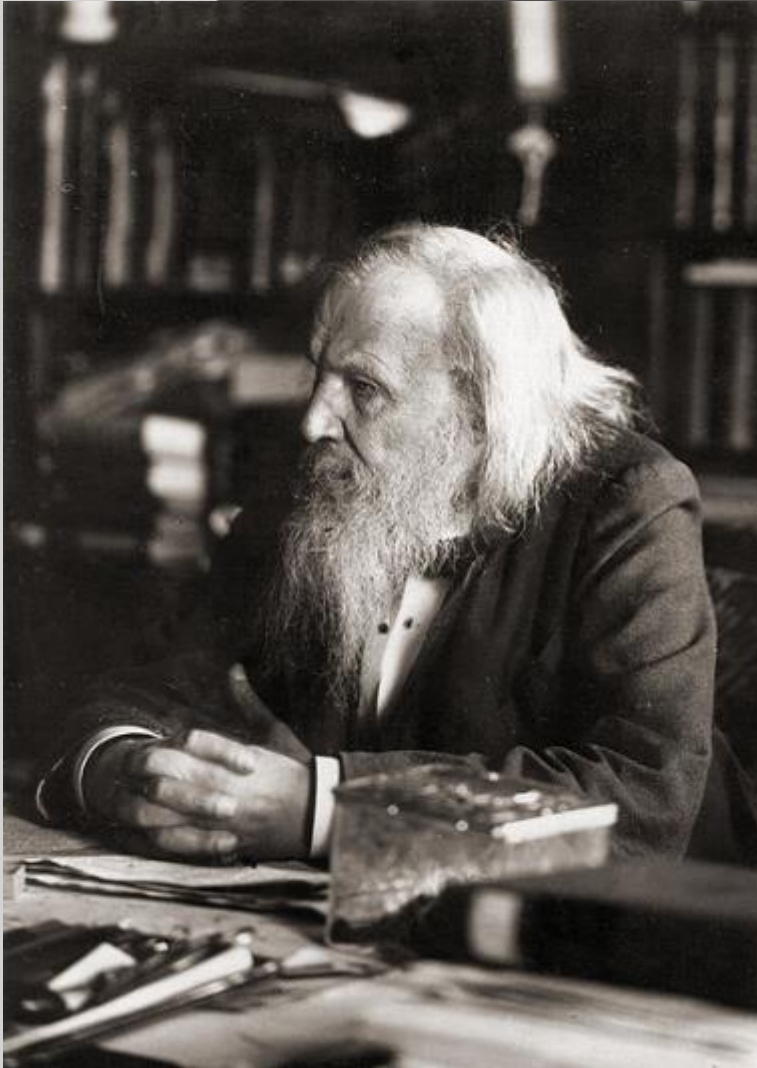


Great minds

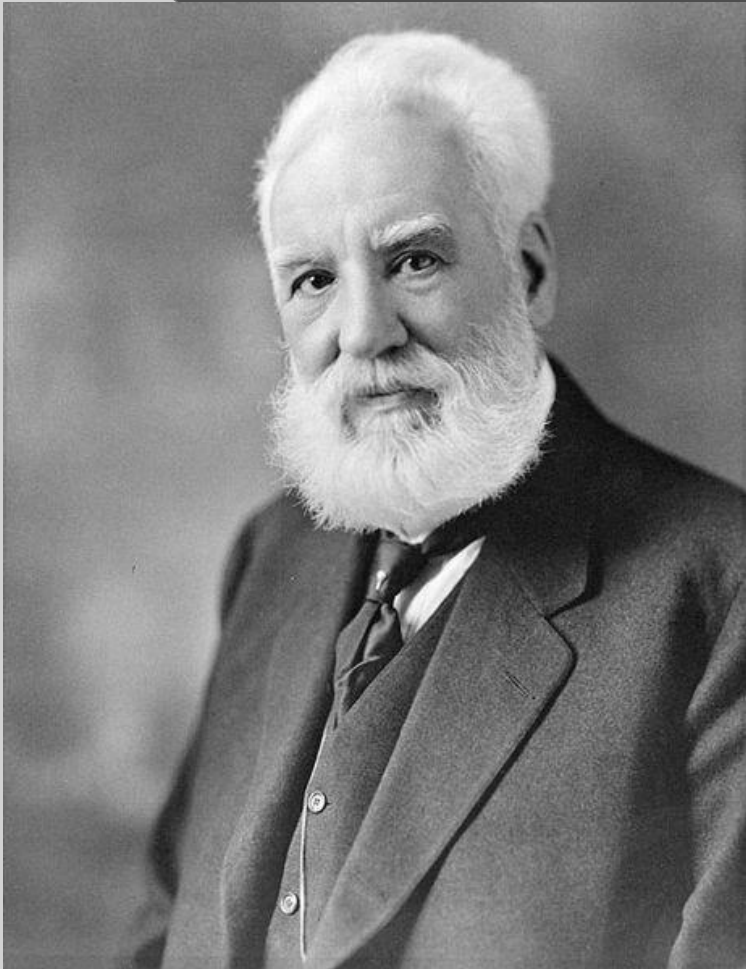
Dmitri Ivanovich Mendeleev (8 February 1834 – 2 February 1907)



was a Russian chemist and inventor. He is credited as being the creator of the first version of the periodic table of elements. Using the table, he predicted the properties of elements yet to be discovered.

Alexander Graham Bell

(March 3, 1847 –
August 2, 1922)

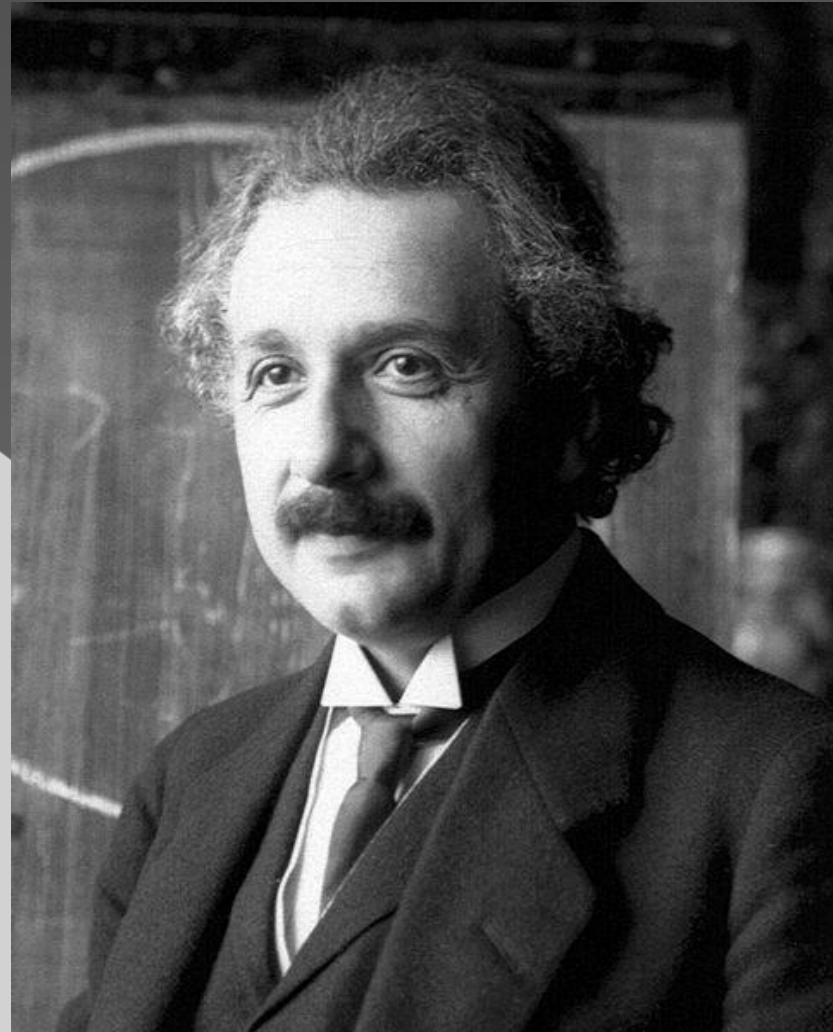


- ◉ was a scientist, inventor, engineer and innovator who is credited with inventing the first practical telephone.

Albert Einstein

(14 March 1879–18 April 1955)

- was a theoretical physicist who is widely regarded as one of the most influential scientists of all time. Einstein is best known for his theories of special **relativity** and general relativity. He received the 1921 Nobel Prize in Physics “for his services to Theoretical Physics, and especially for his discovery of the law of the photoelectric effect.”



Ivan Petrovich Pavlov

(September 14, 1849
– February 27, 1936)



- was a Russian, and later Soviet, physiologist, psychologist, and physician. He was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1904 for research pertaining to the digestive system. Pavlov is widely known for first describing the phenomenon of classical conditioning.

- was a physicist and chemist of Polish upbringing and French citizenship. She was a pioneer in the field of radioactivity, the first person honored with two Nobel Prizes, receiving one in physics and later, one in chemistry. She was the first woman to **serve** as professor at the University of Paris.

Marie
Skłodowska
Curie (7
November 1867 –
4 July 1934)



John Logie Baird (14 August 1888 – 14 June 1946)

was a Scottish engineer and inventor of the world's first working television system, also the world's first fully electronic colour television broadcast. His early success demonstrating working television broadcasts and his colour and cinema television work earn him a **prominent** place in television's invention.



Michael Faraday, (22 September 1791 – 25 August 1867)



- ◉ was an English chemist and physicist (or natural philosopher, in the terminology of the time) who contributed to the fields of electromagnetism and electrochemistry.

Alexander Stepanovich Popov (March 16 1859 – January 13 1906)



- was a Russian physicist who first demonstrated the practical application of electromagnetic (radio) waves, although he did not apply for a patent for his invention.

Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen

(27 March 1845 –
10 February 1923)



- was a German physicist, who, on 8 November 1895, produced and detected electromagnetic radiation in a wavelength range today known as x-rays or Roentgen rays, an achievement that earned him the first Nobel Prize in Physics in 1901.