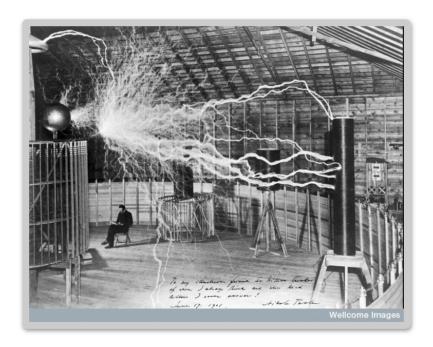
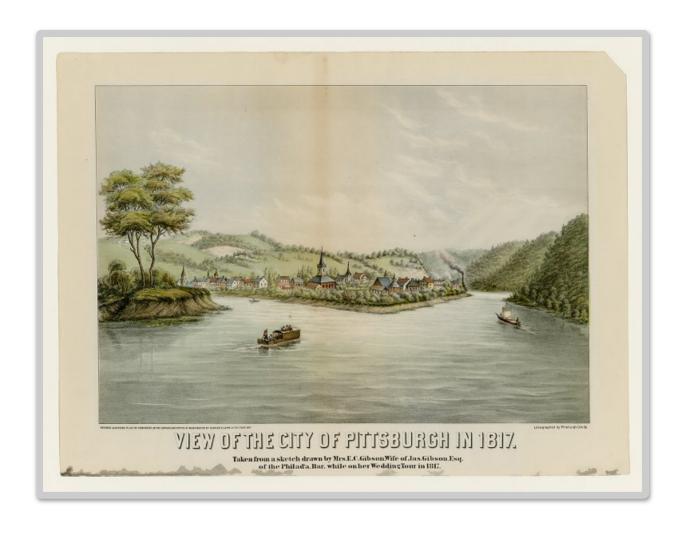
Matter and Energy

The Second Scientific Revolution



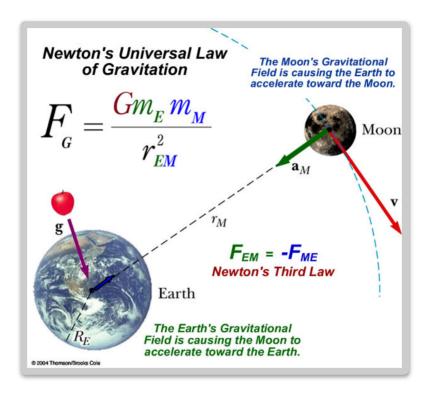
George Matthews, Plymouth State University



Even though the Scientific Revolution was complete by the end of the 18th Century, science had not yet had much impact on ordinary people's lives.



• Development of experimental methods -- formulation and testing of empirical hypotheses.



• A comprehensive mathematical model of mechanical and gravitational motion.



 Establishment of scientific societies devoted to the development and publication of scientific findings.



 A growing body of observational data in many areas as Europeans colonized and explored the rest of the world.



• What are material things made of?



• How do chemical reactions work?



• What is electricity?



• What is magnetism?



• What is the difference between animate and inanimate things?



• What is heat and why does it make some processes happen faster?

The result...

The result...



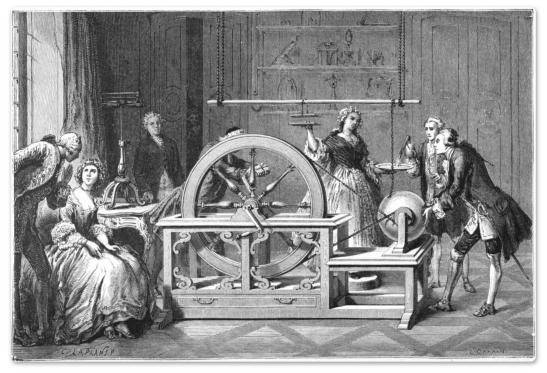
Pittsburgh 1900

The result...

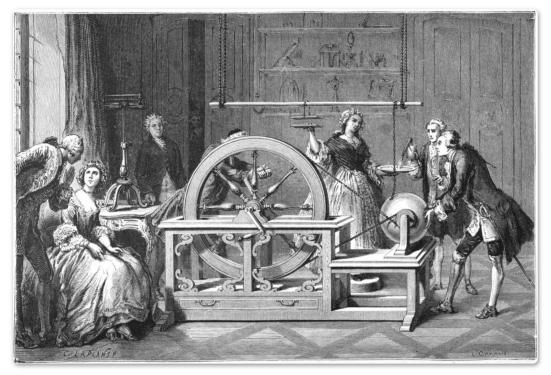


Pittsburgh 1900

Scientific understanding of matter and energy would transform the world as never before in less than a century.

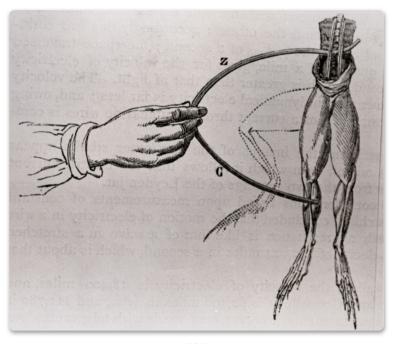


1750's

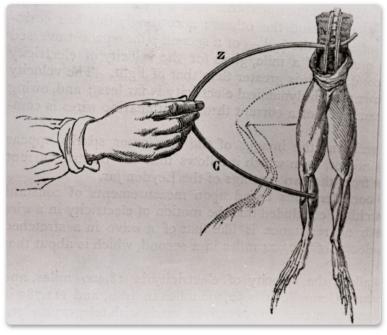


1750's

• Jean-Antoine Nollet builds electrostatic generators, shocks 800 monks in demonstration.

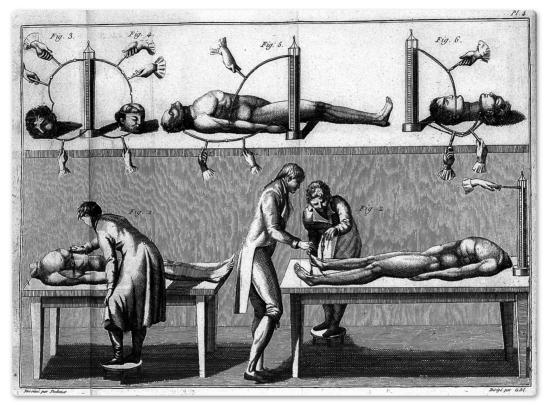


1780's

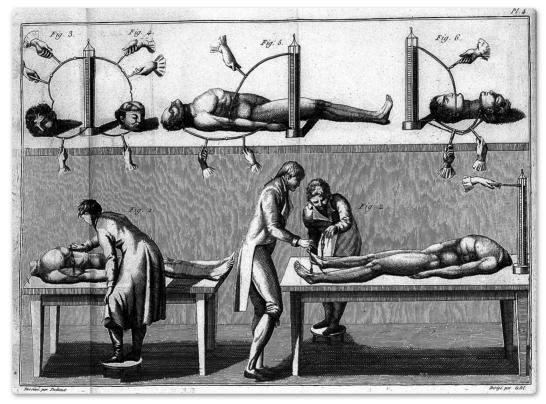


1780's

• Luigi Galvani accidentally discovers that nerves are activated by electrical impulses.



early 1800's



early 1800's

• His followers think he has discovered the "animal electricity" that all living beings posses.

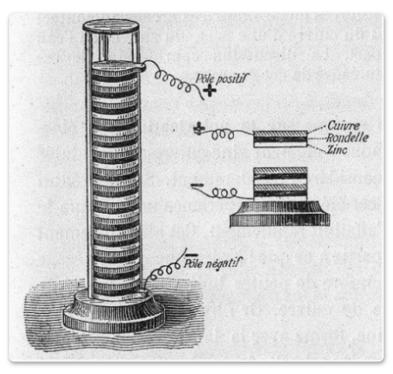


1818

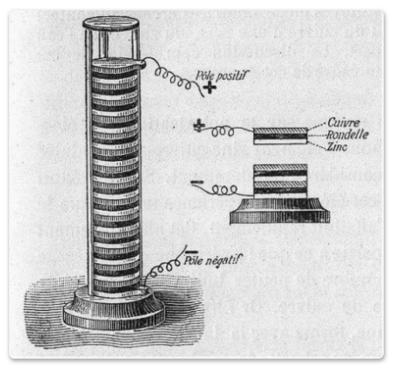


1818

• Among those influenced was Mary Shelley whose novel *Frankenstein* assumed that dead tissue could be revitalized with electrical shocks.

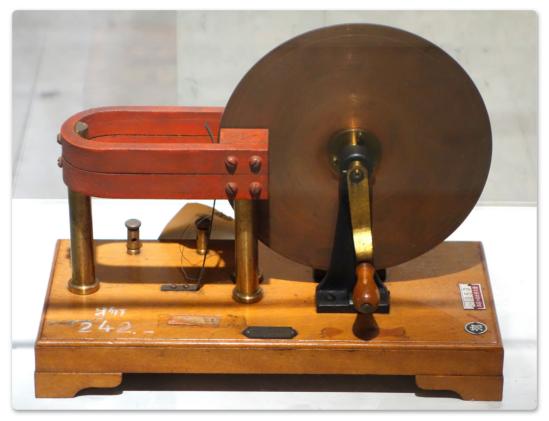


1800

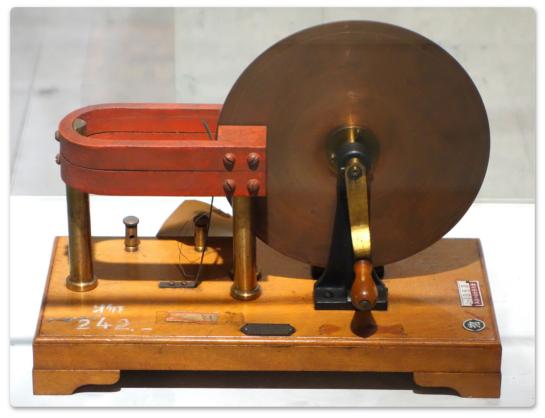


1800

• Alessandra Volta creates first battery based on his understanding of why the frog's leg twitched when touched with dissimilar metals.



1831



1831

• Michael Faraday creates first electric generator by building a device that moves a conductor through a magnetic field.

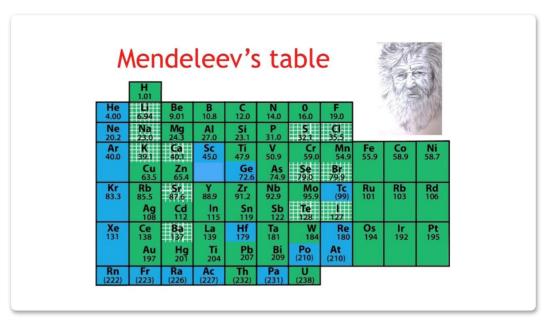


1804

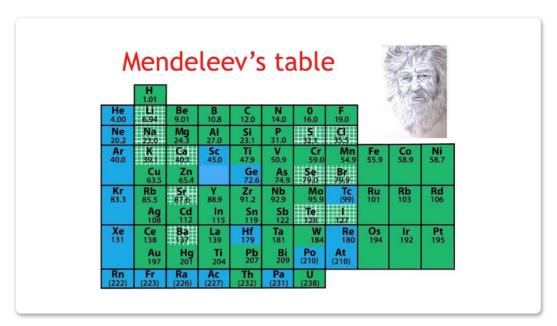


1804

• Humphrey Davy uses electric currents to isolate many elements such as sodium, lithium and potassium.

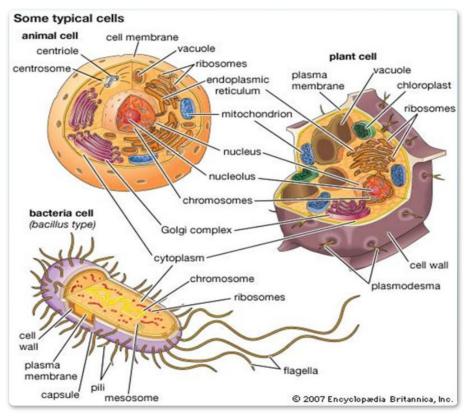


1869

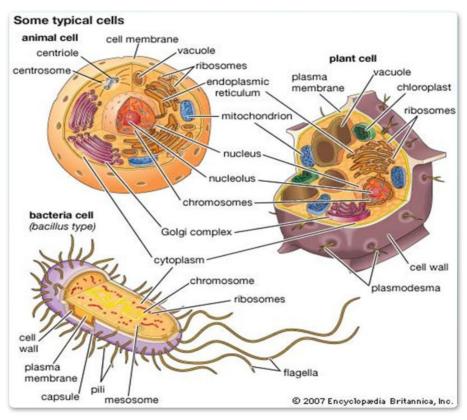


1869

 Dmitri Mendeleev formulates first periodic table of the elements based on the findings of many chemists about how different sets of elements interact with each other to form compounds.

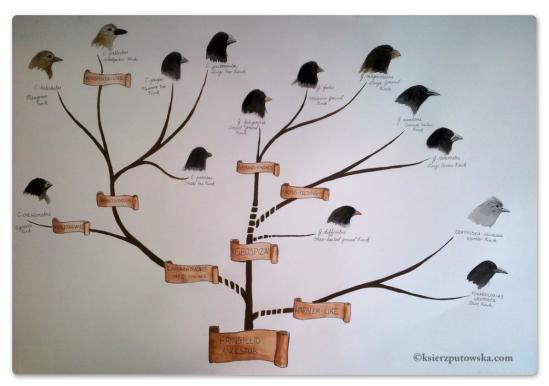


1838

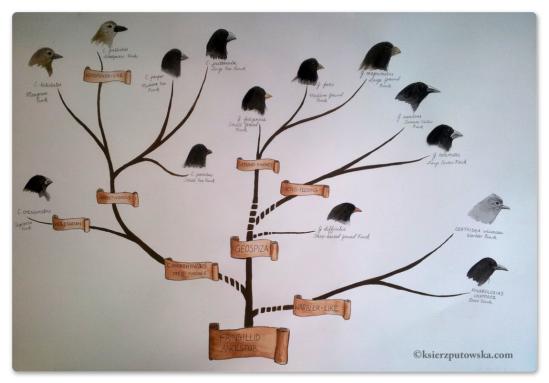


1838

• Theodore Schwann and Matthias Schleiden develop the first cellular theory of life.



1859

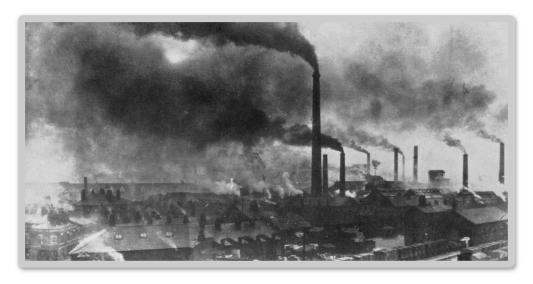


1859

 Charles Darwin develops his theory of Evolution by Natural Selection as the first comprehensive theory explaining the variety and adaptations of life on earth.

Connections

- Energy is the ability to do work or make things happen.
- It comes in many forms: mechanical, thermal, chemical, electrical all of which can be converted into each other.
- Electricty is moving electrons, and can be generated chemically and mechanically.
- Heat is the average kinetic energy of moving bits of matter.
- Chemical reactions involve sharing or exchange of electrically charged particles.
- Biological cells are biochemical machines that take into energy, grow reproduce and move themselves.



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