

# Albert jakob who was a engineer said

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Albert Einstein family , Hermann and Pauline Einstein, were merchants who lived in germany. Einstein was actually jewish, but not jewish religion. When albert was born he was unusual, he had a large misshapen head and a big body even when his grandma saw him her first words were too much fat, too much fat, how nice. Overtime he look normal, But his behavior changed like he would barely speak and he would say the sentence to himself when he spoke. When he started to speak he would just ask question like when he first saw his little sister Maja he thought she was a toy and he said “ Where are the wheels.” Also albert had a fierce temper his sister describe it like this “ his face would turn pale and the tip of his nose would turn white and he would lose control of himself.” at the time Hermann’s small electric and engineering company had not been doing well so his younger brother jakob who was a engineer said that they moved to Munich and start an electrochemical business there together.

So, they moved there did the company Idea and business was good they even had a house together. As for the kids, there mom didn’t pamper them but encourage them to be independent. She let Albert walk alone in the streets at night, but watched him. Both of them learned musical instruments, his sister learns how to play the piano and albert learned the violin, but hated it an one day got mad and threw a chair at his teacher. But his mother still had him play the violin.

As a kid albert keep to himself a lot he didn’t like rough games and HATED war and war games. When albert was 5 he got sick so while he recovered his dad got him a compass and he was fascinated by it and wanted to know how it worked. School lifeAlbert HATED school he hated sitting there for hours

with strict rules and albert was not a fan of rules. The teachers thought he was a daydreamer and didn't like him, and he was lonely and got teased, but he excelled in his classes. His mom worth " Albert got his grades and he was at the top his class again; he brought home a brilliant record.

" He didn't a lot of his teachers, he thought they didn't like that the teachers didn't inspire the kids to think for himself or love learning. The teachers though he would wouldn't excel in anything. Luckle 2 people made him love learning, his uncle made him love algebra, and a 21 year old was Max Talmud which they talked a lot.

Albert love learning, but still hated school. Eventually the Einsteins business died they had to move to Switzerland, this was bad for everyone so but devastating for Albert Einstein. They decided that Albert should stay and finish school he hated that and missed his family but finished school and was so happy when he left germany and moved to switzerland with his family, and he loved it there. His dad wanted him to do engineering, but he knew exactly what he wanted to do so he applied for Swiss Polytechnic Institute in Zurich Switzerland a collage that trained teachers. He was 2 years younger than most people so he had to special permission to take the test. It had 2 sections science and math, and general information, Albert loved physics and math but couldn't care less about others so Albert excelled in math and science, but failed information.

The professor Albin Herzog suggested that he should go to swiss high school then try again and yet disappointed but did. And went to Aarau high school

and he liked a lot better. He tried hard to get better at language and history and they did.

And never wanted to go back to germany, he even got rid of his citizenship in germany. But that he was not a citizen anywhere but in September 1896 he still apply for the collage again and got in. Albert may have made it in but he had no idea how he was going to pay for tuition because his father's business failed again so he tried to get help from a wealthy aunt. Albert was 17 ½ years old younger than his classmates. He focus mostly on physics but still took a math and astronomy class. Soon Albert got some friends to. One of his friends Marcel Grossmann liked Albert immediately and recognise his intelligence. His other friends became friends by his sense of music.

Soon he was hanging out with the only female in his class Mileva Maric. She help Albert focus on thing and remember what he needed to do Alber was absentminded. Albert study for his second year and often skipped classes. But Marcel let him share his notes And man did it work he passed his second year. At his third year he would go to classes he liked like his physics classes but classes he thought were useless. Eventually Mileva and Albert discussed marriage but both families didn't like that Idea but they did get married and had a daughter Lieserl and 2 sons Eduard and hans Albert.

As for school final exams came around and albert passed but not with the highest grade. He could teach math and science and he had a phd. but Mileva failed. Adulthood Now that he graduated first he had to become a citizen so he could get a job and he did. After had trouble getting a job and eventually he found a job as a teacher's assistant at Swiss Patent office.

During his stay at the Patent Office, and in his spare time, he produced much of his remarkable work and in 1908 he was appointed Privatdozent in Berne. In 1909 he became Professor Extraordinary at Zurich, in 1911 Professor of Theoretical Physics at Prague, returning to Zurich in the following year to fill a similar post. In 1914 he was appointed Director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Physical Institute and Professor in the University of Berlin. He became a German citizen in 1914 and remained in Berlin until 1933 when he renounced his citizenship for political reasons and emigrated to America to take the position of Professor of Theoretical Physics at Princeton\*. He became a United States citizen in 1940 and retired from his post in 1945.

After World War II, Einstein was a leading figure in the World Government Movement, he was offered the Presidency of the State of Israel, which work together with Dr. Chaim Weizmann in establishing the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Einstein always appeared to have a clear view of the problems of physics and the determination to solve them. He had a strategy of his own and was able to visualize the main stages on the way to his goal. He regarded his major achievements as mere stepping-stones for the next advance. At the start of his scientific work, Einstein realized the inadequacies of Newtonian mechanics and his special theory of relativity stemmed from an attempt to reconcile the laws of mechanics with the laws of the electromagnetic field.

He dealt with classical problems of statistical mechanics and problems where they were merged with quantum theory: this led to an explanation of the Brownian movement of molecules. He investigated the thermal properties of

light with a low radiation density and his observations laid the foundation of the photon theory of light. In his early days in Berlin, Einstein postulated that the correct interpretation of the special theory of relativity must also furnish a theory of gravitation and in 1916 he published his paper on the general theory of relativity. During this time he also contributed to the problems of the theory of radiation and statistical mechanics. In the 1920s, Einstein embarked on the construction of unified field theories, although he continued to work on the probabilistic interpretation of quantum theory, and he persevered with this work in America. He contributed to statistical mechanics by his development of the quantum theory of a monatomic gas and he has also accomplished valuable work in connection with atomic transition probabilities and relativistic cosmology. After his retirement he worked towards the unification of the basic concepts of physics, taking the opposite approach, geometrisation, to the majority of physicists.

Einstein's researches are well chronicled and his more important works include Special Theory of Relativity (1905), Relativity (English translations, 1920, and 1950), General Theory of Relativity (1916), Investigations on Theory of Brownian Movement (1926), and The Evolution of Physics (1938). Among his non-scientific works, About Zionism (1930), Why War? (1933), My Philosophy (1934), and Out of My Later Years (1950) are perhaps the most important. Albert Einstein received honorary phds in science, medicine, and philosophy from many European and American universities. During the 1920's he lectured in Europe, America, and the Far East, and he was awarded Fellowships or Memberships of all the leading scientific academies throughout the world. He gained numerous awards in recognition of his work,

including the Copley Medal of the Royal Society of London in 1925, and the Franklin Medal of the Franklin Institute in 1935. He died on April 18, 1955 at Princeton, New Jersey.