

**Chapter 1 : What Einstein Didn't Know: Scientific Answers to Everyday Questions by Robert L. Wolke**

*What Einstein Didn't Know is a great question and answer book that addresses a number of life's little mysteries. Why does a covered pot boil sooner? When a candle.*

He was one of the greatest scientists of all time. He came up with the theory of relativity. He was born in Germany but moved to America, where he died in 1953. And yes, he rocked a wild hairdo. But over the years many other facts about the famous physicist have come to light -- including some that are pretty surprising. When Einstein was born on March 14, 1879, the back of his head was reportedly so huge that his family worried something was wrong with him. But within the first few weeks, the shape of his head became more normal-looking. Einstein was slow to talk. Thomas Sowell even coined the controversial term "Einstein Syndrome" to describe exceptionally bright people whose speech is delayed. Einstein at the age of three. This is believed to be the oldest known photo of Einstein. Einstein did NOT flunk math. Before age 15 he had already mastered calculus. Einstein had an illegitimate child. But the fate of the baby, who was named Lieserl, is unclear. She essentially disappeared from historical records shortly after birth. There is no evidence that Einstein ever saw his daughter. Einstein set weird rules for his wife. Einstein demanded a lot from Mileva. In fact, he gave her a set of rules to follow. Included on the list was that she had to serve three meals a day, to stop talking if he asked her to, and to expect no intimacy from him. Einstein and his first wife, Mileva. Einstein got along really well with his cousin. So well, in fact, that she -- Elsa Einstein -- became his wife in 1919. Einstein was popular with the ladies. In letters that he wrote to Elsa, Einstein readily acknowledged many extramarital affairs. He wrote that his girlfriends showered him with "unwanted" affection, *The Telegraph* reported. In another letter to Elsa, Einstein wrote that he "got away without wearing socks" at the University of Oxford. The world-renowned genius eventually became known for his unkempt appearance -- though more attention was focused on his hair than on his feet. Specifically, the chapter in Princeton, N. J. But even before Einstein moved permanently to America in 1933, he corresponded with civil rights activist and scholar W. E. B. DuBois. Einstein as he appeared in the 1920s. Einstein may have hastened his death. Einstein died on April 18, 1953, after suffering a burst blood vessel. According to the website of the American Museum of Natural History, doctors suggested surgery, but Einstein declined, saying, "It is tasteless to prolong life artificially."

**Chapter 2 : 10 Things About Albert Einstein You Didn't Know | World Science Festival**

*Everyone knows Albert Einstein as a wild-haired, violin-playing genius who revolutionized physics, and many have heard how he arrived at his groundbreaking theories via one ingenious thought experiment, or gedankenexperiment, after another. But did you know that he was also an eccentric who.*

It took Einstein nine years to get a job in academia. The young physicist later spent two years searching for an academic position before settling for a gig at the Swiss patent office in Bern. Though menial, the job turned out to be a perfect fit for Einstein, who found he could breeze through his office duties in a few hours and spend the rest of the day writing and conducting research. He offered his wife his Nobel Prize as part of their divorce settlement. Einstein with his first wife Mileva Maric c. He and Maric finally divorced several years later in As part of their separation agreement, Einstein promised her an annual stipend plus whatever money he might receive from the Nobel Prize—which he was supremely confident he would eventually win. Maric agreed, and Einstein later handed over a small fortune upon receiving the award in for his work on the photoelectric effect. By then, he had already remarried to Elsa, who remained his wife until her death in A solar eclipse helped make Einstein world famous. Because it was such a bold rewriting of the laws of physics, the theory remained controversial until May , when a total solar eclipse provided the proper conditions to test its claim that a supermassive object—in this case the sun—would cause a measurable curve in the starlight passing by it. The news made Einstein an overnight celebrity. Newspapers hailed him as the heir to Sir Isaac Newton, and he went on to travel the world lecturing on his theories about the cosmos. According to Einstein biographer Walter Isaacson, in the six years after the eclipse, more than books and articles were written about the theory of relativity. The FBI spied on him for decades. His support for pacifist, civil rights and left-wing causes had already drawn suspicion from J. They even investigated tips that he was building a death ray. The project came up empty handed, but by the time Einstein died in , his FBI file totaled a whopping 1, pages. Einstein urged the building of the atomic bomb—and later became a proponent of nuclear disarmament. The prospect of a doomsday weapon in the hands of the Nazis convinced him to set aside his pacifist principles and team up with Hungarian physicist Leo Szilard, who helped him write a letter urging President Franklin D. Roosevelt to conduct atomic research. Though Einstein never participated directly in the Manhattan Project, he later expressed deep regrets about his minor role in brining about the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombings. He went on to become an impassioned advocate of nuclear disarmament, controls on weapons testing and unified world government. He was asked to be president of Israel. The year-old wasted little time in declining the honor. Pathologist Thomas Harvey holds a jar containing the brain of Albert Einstein, He had requested that his body be cremated, but in a bizarre incident, Princeton pathologist Thomas Harvey removed his famous brain during his autopsy and kept it in the hope of unlocking the secrets of his genius. A handful of studies have been conducted on it since the s, but most have either been dismissed or discredited. Perhaps the most famous came in , when a team from a Canadian university published a controversial paper claiming Einstein possessed unusual folds on his parietal lobe, a part of the brain associated with mathematical and spatial ability. We strive for accuracy and fairness. Twice a week we compile our most fascinating features and deliver them straight to you.

## Chapter 3 : 9 Things You May Not Know About Albert Einstein - HISTORY

*Although we know that Einstein knew about his daughter, we don't actually know what happened to her. There are but just a few references to her in Einstein's letters, with the last one in September*

This one snapshot personified Einstein in a way that nothing could be a revelatory intellectual that never took himself too seriously. There are things we know for certain about Einstein: But Albert Einstein was no lab rat in a white jacket fumbling with beakers he was far more interesting. In fact, some may find little-known facts about the great physicist more compelling than his actual work. Some have vehemently argued against this theory, instead believing that Einstein was a non-autistic that displayed giftedness in other areas. Instead, he wished for his body to be cremated and his ashes scattered. For this treacherous and disrespectful act, Harvey was subsequently fired from Princeton University. After the first President of Israel Chaim Weizmann died on November 9, Einstein was asked for he would accept the position. Not to mention, he was getting old he received the offer at His written letters demonstrate that he was quite the philanderer. He engaged in several extramarital affairs and even had a relationship with his cousin Elsa. Sadly, Einstein also became involuntarily estranged from his own sons, one of whom suffered from schizophrenia. In an act of atonement, Einstein gave all of his Nobel Prize money in a divorce settlement. Not only did he enjoy smoking, he attributed the habit to assisting him in his work, once saying: The doctor again, unsurprisingly was unsuccessful in his efforts. In , he published a series of four papers that consequently turned the scientific community on their respective ear. These papers contained groundbreaking new insights that rebutted then-accepted views on energy, mass, time and space. Despite this, Einstein faced constant rejection from academic posts after graduation. He was held hostage only to mediate it After a number of professors were taken hostage by a group of radical students at University of Berlin, Einstein and Max Born, another renowned scientist, were understandably reluctant to let the German police handle the situation. While the details are rather unclear, it was known that the two scientists were well-respected among the students. He co-designed a refrigerator Together with Hungarian physicist Leo Szilard, Einstein patented a design for a refrigerator in At that time, electrical refrigerators were used that leaked volatile and unhealthy chemicals. Recognizing this, Einstein and Szilard designed an absorption refrigerator one that required only ammonia, butane and water as an alternative. He loved to sail Einstein did some of his best thinking when alone with his thoughts. He discovered his deep passion for sailing while a student at Polytechnic Institute in Zurich, Switzerland. This is rather unsurprising, as Einstein despised school, once saying partly:

**Chapter 4 : 10 Surprising Facts About Albert Einstein | HuffPost**

*Einstein's groundbreaking scientific ideas made his name a synonym for genius, but he was also famous for his pacifist views and support of the civil rights movement. Explore nine surprising.*

Even the equation itself, in a slightly different version, had been published more than once before Einstein, who was indeed able to simplify the equation and put it into the form that made it famous. Wikimedia Commons 2 of 26 He never actually failed math. However, it is simply not true. Overall, Einstein was an average student, but math was one area where he excelled, unsurprisingly. Wikimedia Commons 3 of 26 He did, however, fail his university entrance exam. In 1895, a year-old Einstein took the entrance exam for the Swiss Federal Polytechnic, a science, technology, engineering and mathematics school. His involvement in this matter is often misinterpreted, with some claiming that he helped create the atomic bomb. In reality, what he did was write a letter to President Roosevelt encouraging him to begin work on such a weapon, which led to the creation of the Manhattan Project that was ultimately responsible for the bomb. Although a dedicated pacifist and, later, an anti-nuclear weapons spokesman, Einstein was convinced that America needed the atomic bomb before the Nazis. His mother played piano so he had the love of music instilled in him via violin lessons at the young age of five. Wikimedia Commons 7 of 26 He married his cousin. After Einstein divorced his first wife, Mileva Maric, he married his cousin, Elsa Lowenthal pictured. He was, actually, quite a bad husband to his first wife in their later years. He had affairs he never tried to hide, he moved the entire family to Berlin without discussion, and treated her more as a servant than a wife. The full list given to Mileva Maric pictured, only uncovered recently, includes items like, "you will not expect any intimacy from me, nor will you reproach me in any way" and "you will renounce all personal relations with me insofar as they are not completely necessary for social reasons. Of course, his confidence proved warranted when he won just two years later and indeed gave the money to his wife. Wikimedia Commons 10 of 26 He won the Nobel Prize for Physics -- but not for the reason you think. At one point, all mention of her in letters stopped so her fate is unknown. At the age of 20, Eduard Einstein was diagnosed with schizophrenia and institutionalized. He soon suffered a breakdown and told his father that he hated him. When Einstein left for America, it was the last he ever saw of his son, who lived out his remaining years alternately under the care of his mother and various asylums. Wikimedia Commons 13 of 26 He loved to sail. Ever since university, Einstein sailed as a hobby. But by his own admission, he never made a particularly good sailor. Physicians were ultimately able to reassure her and after a few weeks, Einstein grew into his head. Wikimedia Commons 16 of 26 His speech development during childhood was significantly delayed. Today, Einstein Syndrome, a term coined by economist Thomas Sowell, refers to exceptionally bright people who nevertheless have early problems with speech. Wikimedia Commons 17 of 26 His brain actually was physically different than the rest of ours. When researchers weighed his brain shortly after his death, they found that it came to 1,260 grams, noticeably less than the 1,450 gram average. After Einstein died, the pathologist who did his autopsy took his brain without permission. He kept it for over 40 years before finally returning it in February 1957, just one month after Hitler became chancellor of Germany, Einstein came to the United States and never looked back. Knowing that Germany was no longer a safe place for Jews, he never again returned to his country of birth. Although he developed theories that obliterated the boundaries of science and is himself perhaps the most famous scientist of all time, he worked things out in his head or on paper at his desk, hardly ever visiting a laboratory. Wikimedia Commons 23 of 26 He developed his most important theories while working a rather tedious day job. Just after the turn-of-the-century, a twenty-something Einstein needed a steady income and took a job as a patent clerk in a Swiss office. There, he evaluated patent submissions, a task he quickly mastered, giving him ample time to formulate his world-changing theories. The reason the young Einstein settled for that patent clerk job is that no academic institution would hire him. Although his professors knew him to be brilliant, they also saw him as rebellious and unruly, thus refusing to recommend him for various positions. Not long after Einstein moved to the U.S., Edgar Hoover had agents begin spying on him. Fearing that the left-wing, pacifist, intellectual Einstein could be some kind of threat to the establishment or even a Soviet spy, Hoover had the FBI listen in

on his phone calls, go through his mail, and even root around in his trash on and off for more than two decades. Wikimedia Commons 26 of

**Chapter 5 : Albert Einstein Didn't Know Anything about Love**

*Einstein didn't know Astronomy, especially at the basic astronomy of celestial sphere, celestial coordinates system (3 Dimension), astronomy for navigation (celestial navigation) and refraction of light: astronomical refraction and terrestrial refraction.*

Share2 Shares Most people agree that Albert Einstein was one of the greatest scientists who ever lived. As with many famous people, however, some interesting facts about his life have been distorted or forgotten over time. When digging a little deeper into his life, we found some nuggets that prove Einstein still has the capacity to surprise and even amaze us. Just figure out who owns the fish. It all started when Hilbert claimed that he had come up with the theory of general relativity first and that his work had been copied by Einstein without due credit. At first, most people believed that both scientists had worked independently on the theory of general relativity and that Hilbert had submitted an article about it with the correct equations five days before Einstein did. However, after historians looked into the issue, they found that it was Hilbert who took some ideas from Einstein without giving him credit. Apparently, the proofs originally submitted by Hilbert lacked a critical step that rendered them incorrect. Zurlinden Einstein never failed in high school. In fact, he was so good at math that he was already studying calculus at age 12, three years earlier than normal. At age 15, Einstein wrote an advanced essay that became the basis for his later work in relativity. The myth that he failed in high school was due to differences in the marking systems between German and Swiss schools. When Einstein changed from a German school to the Canton School in Aargau, Switzerland, the grading system's 1 through 6 similar to A through F was reversed. The grade of 6, which used to be the lowest grade, became the highest, and the grade of 1, which used to be the highest grade, became the lowest. However, Einstein did fail his college entrance examination. Before he went to Aargau, where the failure myth began, he had taken an examination to advance to the Federal Polytechnic School in Switzerland. Einstein did exceptionally well on his mathematics and physics tests, but he scored poorly in several nonscience subjects, especially French. Unlike regular refrigerators, the Einstein refrigerator did not use electricity. Instead, it cooled food through an absorption process that used pressure changes between gases and liquids to reduce the temperature in a food chamber. Einstein was motivated to invent his refrigerator after hearing of the deaths of a German family who inhaled toxic gases leaking from a conventional fridge. In the s, the mechanical compressors in refrigerators could have faulty seals that leaked poisonous gases such as sulfur dioxide and methyl chloride. Einstein also invented a pump and a blouse. The blouse had two set of buttons sewn parallel to each other. One set of buttons would make the blouse fit a slim person while the other set would make it just right for a much heavier person. So a slim person who bought an Einstein blouse and added weight over time or a much heavier person who bought one and lost weight over time did not need to buy another blouse. Instead, they would just use the second row of buttons. Unlike Einstein, Godel initially had a hard time getting American citizenship. When he was finally invited for a citizenship interview, he was required to bring two people with him to vouch for his behavior. Godel took his friends Oskar Morgenstern and Einstein. Godel had read extensively to prepare for the interview, which was coincidentally conducted by Judge Phillip Forman, a friend of Einstein. When Forman expressed relief that the US was not and would never become a dictatorship, Godel disagreed, saying that it was very possible for the US to become a dictatorial state because of a loophole in the Constitution. He was about to explain further, but Einstein interrupted Godel because his answer could have ruined his chance for citizenship. Judge Forman quickly continued with the interview, and Godel became a US citizen. This issue only became known because Morgenstern wrote about it in his diary. However, he did not state what the loophole was or how it could turn the US into a dictatorship. No one knows which part of the Constitution contains the apparent loophole, but there is speculation that Godel was thinking of Article V , which permits amendments to the Constitution. They frequently tapped his phones, intercepted his mail, and searched his trash for any evidence that he was involved with a suspicious group or activity, including spying for the Soviet Union. They believed that he was either an antigovernment radical or a communist because of his political views and his links to antiwar and human rights groups. They argued that even Joseph Stalin had fewer links

to communist groups than Einstein. As a result, the State Department interrogated Einstein extensively about his political beliefs before issuing a visa. Fed up, Einstein angrily told his interviewers that the American people had begged him to come to the US and he would not tolerate being treated as a suspect. After he became a citizen, Einstein stayed in the US even though he knew that he was under surveillance. Once, he even told a Polish ambassador that their conversation was being secretly recorded. Even if he had wanted to participate, he was denied the necessary security clearance. Scientists taking part in the project were also barred from meeting with him. Along with physicist Leo Szilard, Einstein had written the letter after learning that German scientists had split the uranium atom. Although he was aware of the enormously destructive power of the atomic bomb, Einstein got involved because he feared that the Germans might produce the bomb first. Yet he eventually regretted drafting and signing the letter. Mileva, who had divorced Einstein in 1919, initially took care of Eduard but later placed him in a psychiatrist hospital. Einstein was not surprised when Tete was diagnosed with the illness. Einstein fled Germany for the US a year after Tete went to the hospital. Although Einstein had visited his sons often when they all lived in Europe, Einstein only wrote letters after he went to America. Those letters from Einstein to Eduard were rare but often encouraging. After Mileva died in 1948, Tete remained in the hospital for about nine more years. He spent eight years with a foster family but returned to the hospital after his foster mother became ill. Tete died in 1972. After his doctor told him to give up the unhealthy habit, Einstein put a pipe in his mouth and just chewed on it. Sometimes, he also retrieved cigarette butts from the streets to smoke in his pipe. Einstein had a lifetime membership in the Montreal Pipe Smokers Club. One time, he fell overboard during a boating trip but managed to hang onto his cherished pipe in the water. He had given the pipe to Gina Plunguian, a sculptor, friend, and employee who had made a bust of him. His letters reveal how much he loved women or according to Einstein, how much women loved him. He often wrote her letters about the many women flocking around him, which he characterized as unwanted attention. While married, he had at least six girlfriends, including Estella, Ethel, Toni, and Margarita. In a letter to his stepdaughter Margot, Einstein wrote: Out of all the dames, I am in fact attached only to Mrs. Einstein. He added the cosmological constant, represented by the Greek capital letter  $\lambda$ , to the equations of his theory of general relativity. Einstein added  $\lambda$  because most scientists believed that the universe was stationary at that time. Later, Einstein removed the constant when he discovered that his previous equations were correct and the universe was actually expanding. However, in 1929, scientists revealed that the equations with  $\lambda$  might actually be right. However, there is very little proof that he actually invented it. It is said to have a 98 percent failure rate. There are five houses next to each other on a road. Each house is a different color and has a different male owner. Each owner has different tastes including type of pet, favorite drink, and brand of cigarettes. Each man also has a different nationality. The Swede has dogs. The German smokes Prince cigarettes. The green house is just to the left of the white house. The man who likes Blue Masters cigarettes also drinks beer. The Dane drinks tea. The owner of the yellow house smokes Dunhill cigarettes. The Norwegian owns the first house. The owner of the green house also drinks coffee. The Brit lives in the red house. The owner of the center house drinks milk. The smoker of Blend cigarettes has a neighbor with cats. The man who smokes Pall Mall cigarettes also keeps birds. The Norwegian lives next to the blue house. The smoker of Blend cigarettes has a neighbor who drinks water. The man who lives next to the Dunhill smoker also keeps horses. Which man owns a pet fish? The answer can be found here. Elizabeth solved the Einstein puzzle.

## Chapter 6 : 10 Things You Probably Didn't Know About Albert Einstein - Listverse

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## Chapter 7 : Albert Einstein: Seven Things You Didn't Know | calendrierdelascience.com

*Einstein didn't actually begin speaking uninhibitedly until age 7, which is much later than normal. This fact, in conjunction*

*with some of other Einstein's traits - his single-minded focus on physics, implementation of routines and music talent - has led to the hypothesis that Einstein perhaps had Asperger's syndrome.*

### Chapter 8 : 10 Things You Didn't Know About Einstein | HowStuffWorks

*If you hear the name Albert Einstein, the word genius probably comes to mind first. And if you're picturing him in your mind, you're probably thinking about his signature wild hair.*

### Chapter 9 : 10 Crazy Facts You Didn't Know About Albert Einstein

*Albert Einstein facts for those looking to go beyond the basics of the genius's life. He was the greatest genius of his time, a man whose contributions to science and mathematics have been matched by just a handful of others throughout history.*