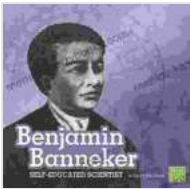


Self-Educated Scientists: STEM Scientists and Inventors Who Changed the World

Self-Educated Scientists is a book that profiles 24 scientists and inventors who made significant contributions to science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) despite not having formal degrees in those fields. These individuals overcame adversity and pursued their passions, making discoveries that have changed the world.



Benjamin Banneker: Self-Educated Scientist (STEM Scientists and Inventors) by Mojang AB

★★★★★ 5 out of 5

Language : English

File size : 24134 KB

Screen Reader : Supported

Print length : 24 pages



The book is divided into four sections:

- **Pioneers:** This section profiles scientists and inventors who lived before the 19th century, when formal education in STEM fields was not widely available. These individuals include Aristotle, Leonardo da Vinci, and Benjamin Franklin.
- **Amateurs:** This section profiles scientists and inventors who made significant contributions to STEM fields while working in other professions. These individuals include Charles Darwin, Gregor Mendel, and Thomas Edison.

- **Outsiders:** This section profiles scientists and inventors who faced discrimination and prejudice because of their race, gender, or social class. These individuals include Marie Curie, George Washington Carver, and Rosalind Franklin.
- **Visionaries:** This section profiles scientists and inventors who had a profound impact on the world through their work in STEM fields. These individuals include Albert Einstein, Marie Curie, and Stephen Hawking.

The stories of the scientists and inventors in **Self-Educated Scientists** are inspiring and motivating. They show that anyone can achieve great things, regardless of their background or circumstances. The book is a valuable resource for anyone who is interested in STEM fields, and it is a reminder that anything is possible if you have the passion and determination to pursue your dreams.

Meet the Scientists and Inventors



Aristotle

Aristotle was a Greek philosopher and scientist who lived from 384 to 322 BC. He is considered one of the greatest philosophers of all time, and his work has had a profound impact on Western thought. Aristotle was self-educated, and he never attended a formal university. However, he was a

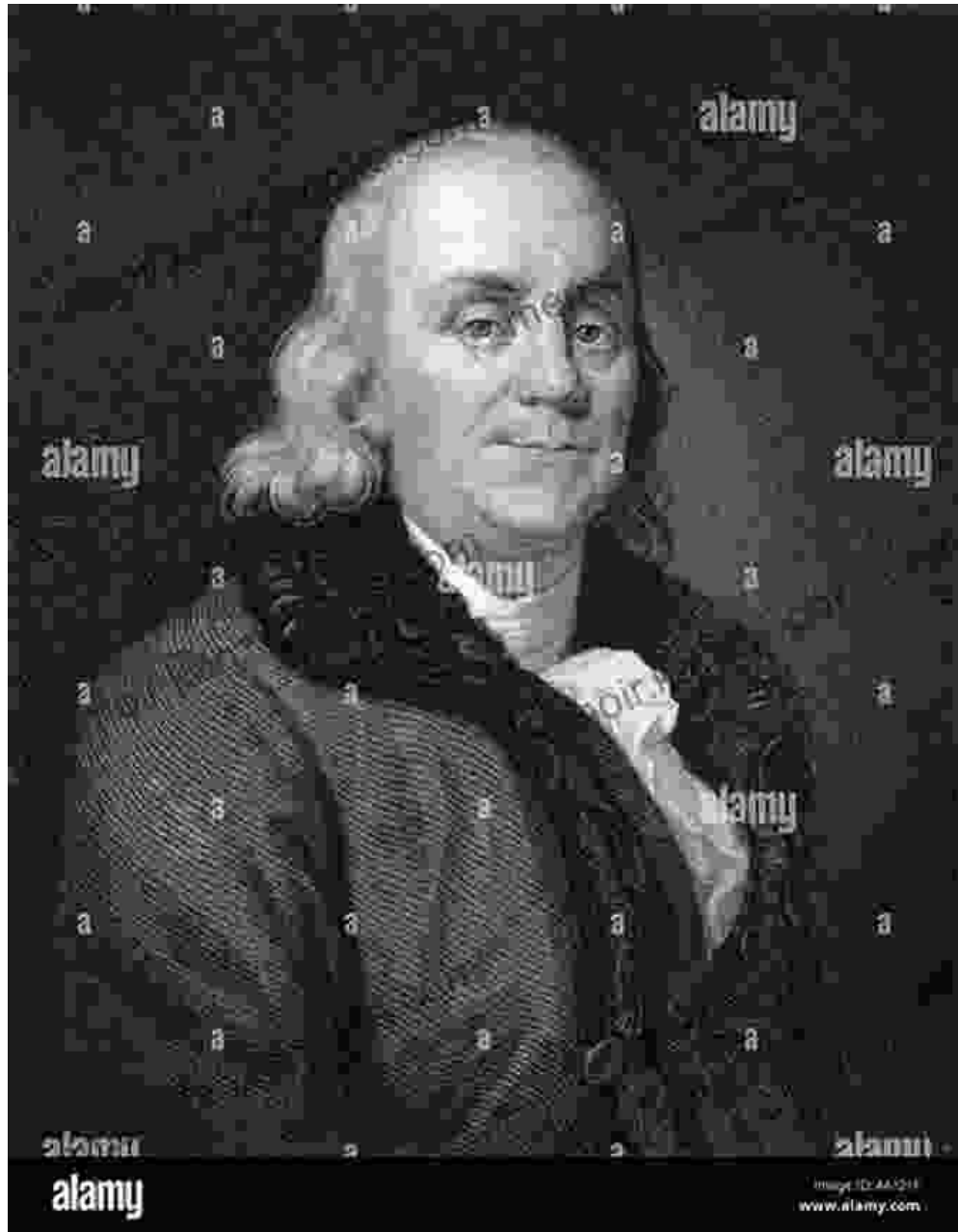
voracious reader and a keen observer of the natural world. He made significant contributions to logic, physics, and metaphysics.



Leonardo da Vinci

Leonardo da Vinci was an Italian polymath who lived from 1452 to 1519. He was a painter, sculptor, architect, engineer, inventor, anatomist, geologist, astronomer, and botanist. He is considered one of the greatest

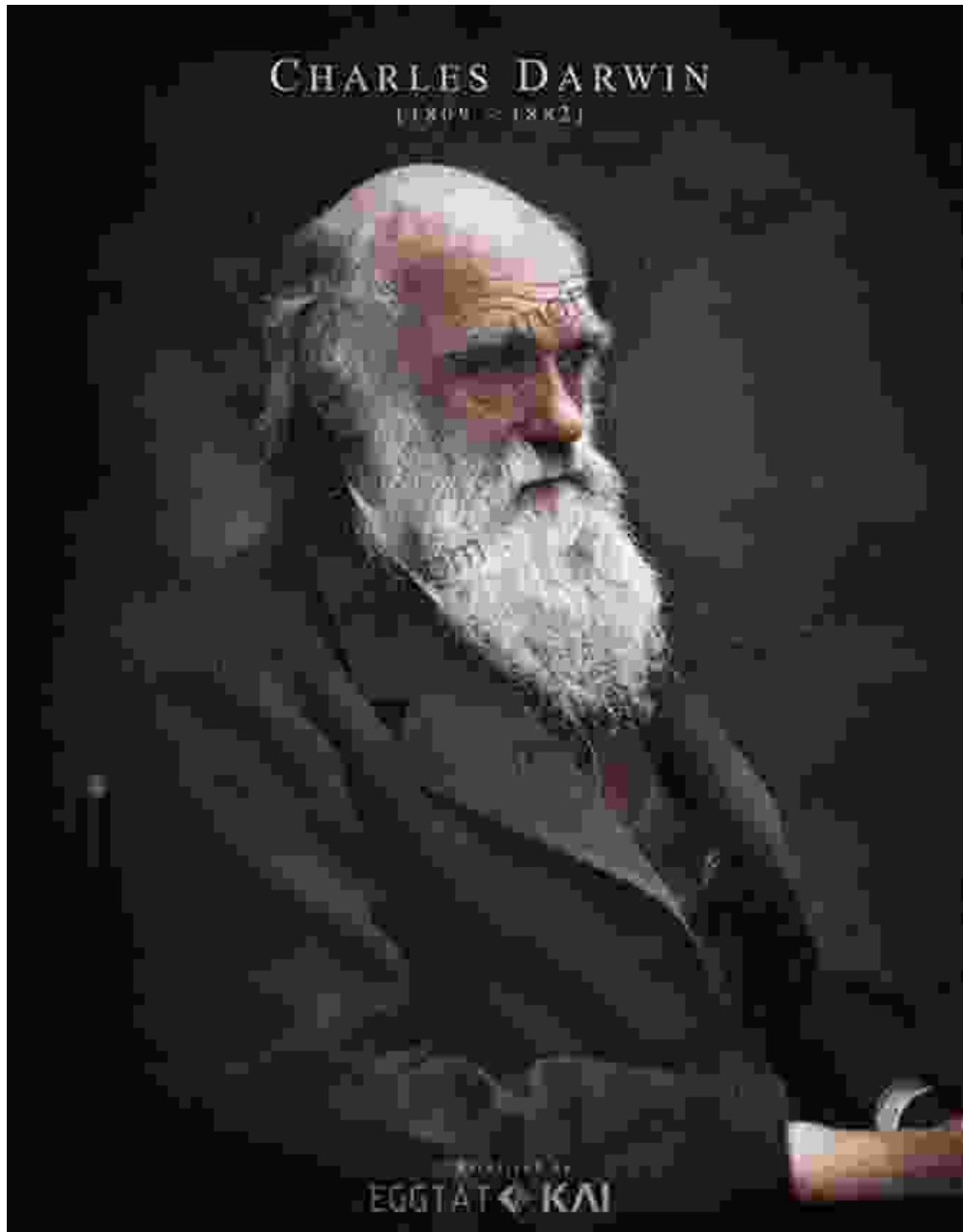
geniuses of all time. Leonardo was self-educated, and he never attended a formal university. However, he was a curious and inventive mind, and he made significant contributions to art, science, and engineering.



Benjamin Franklin

Benjamin Franklin was an American polymath who lived from 1706 to 1790. He was a printer, scientist, inventor, statesman, and author. He is

considered one of the Founding Fathers of the United States. Franklin was self-educated, and he never attended a formal university. However, he was a voracious reader and a keen observer of the natural world. He made significant contributions to science, politics, and literature.



Charles Darwin

Charles Darwin was an English naturalist who lived from 1809 to 1882. He is considered one of the greatest scientists of all time, and his theory of evolution by natural selection is one of the most important scientific discoveries in history. Darwin was self-educated, and he never attended a formal university. However, he was a keen observer of the natural world, and he made extensive observations during his travels on the HMS Beagle.

Gregor Johann Mendel

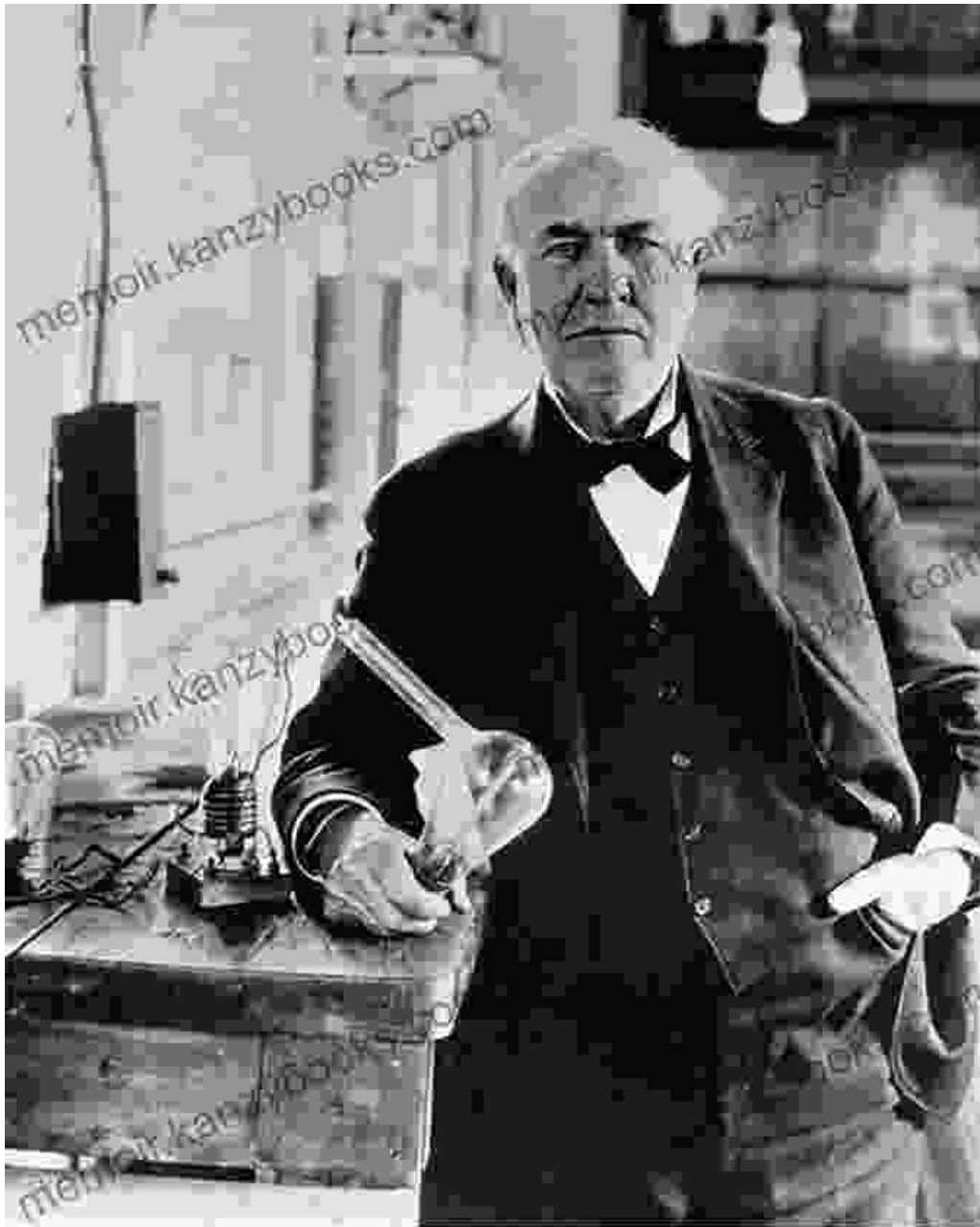
- Austrian monk
- Studied the inheritance of traits in pea plants
- Developed the laws of inheritance
- Mendel's work was not recognized until the turn of the 20th century



Gregor Mendel

Gregor Mendel was an Austrian monk who lived from 1822 to 1884. He is considered the father of genetics, and his laws of heredity are one of the most important foundations of modern biology. Mendel was self-educated, and he never attended a formal university. However, he was a keen

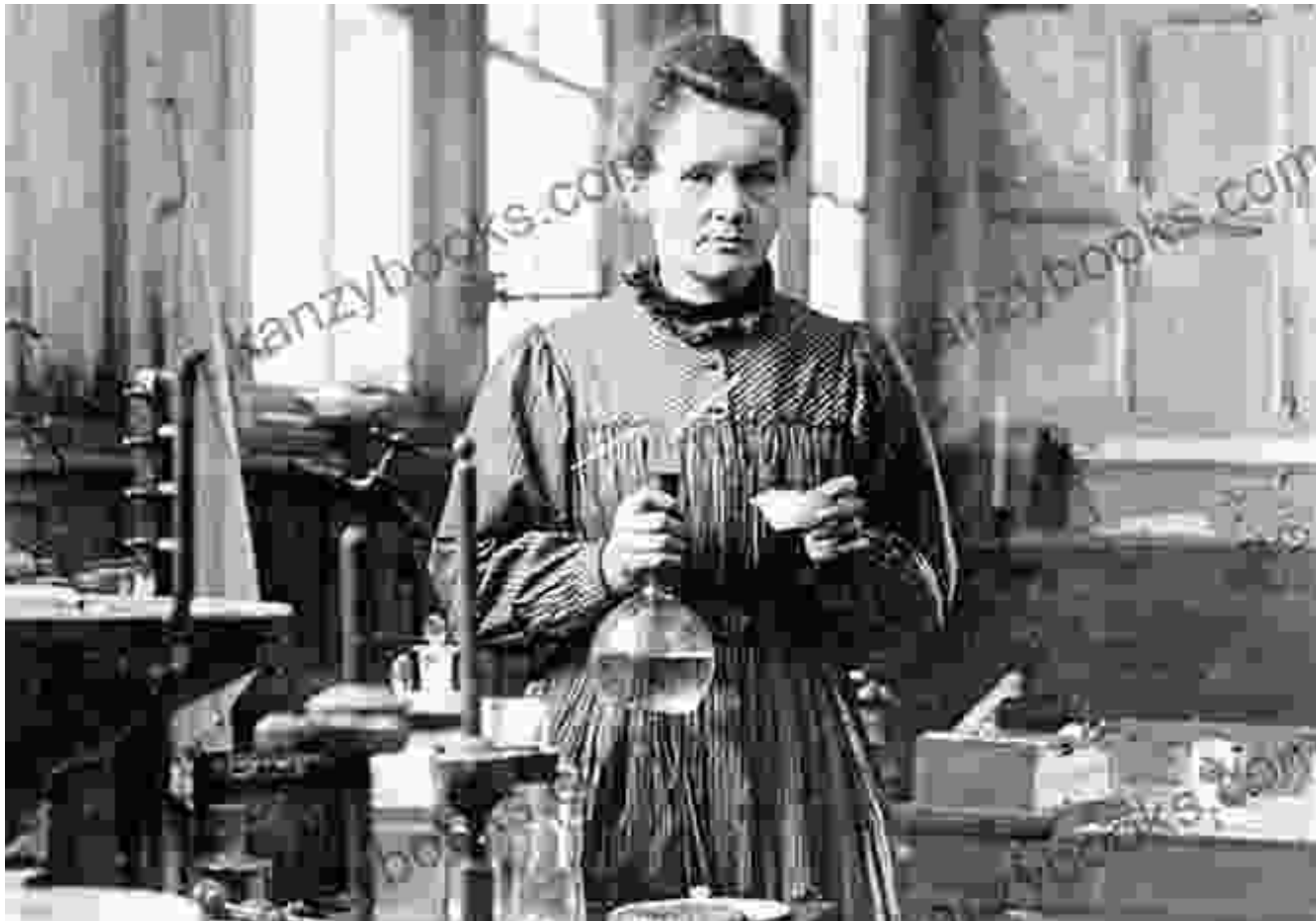
observer of the natural world, and he conducted extensive experiments on pea plants.



Thomas Edison

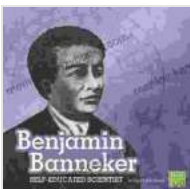
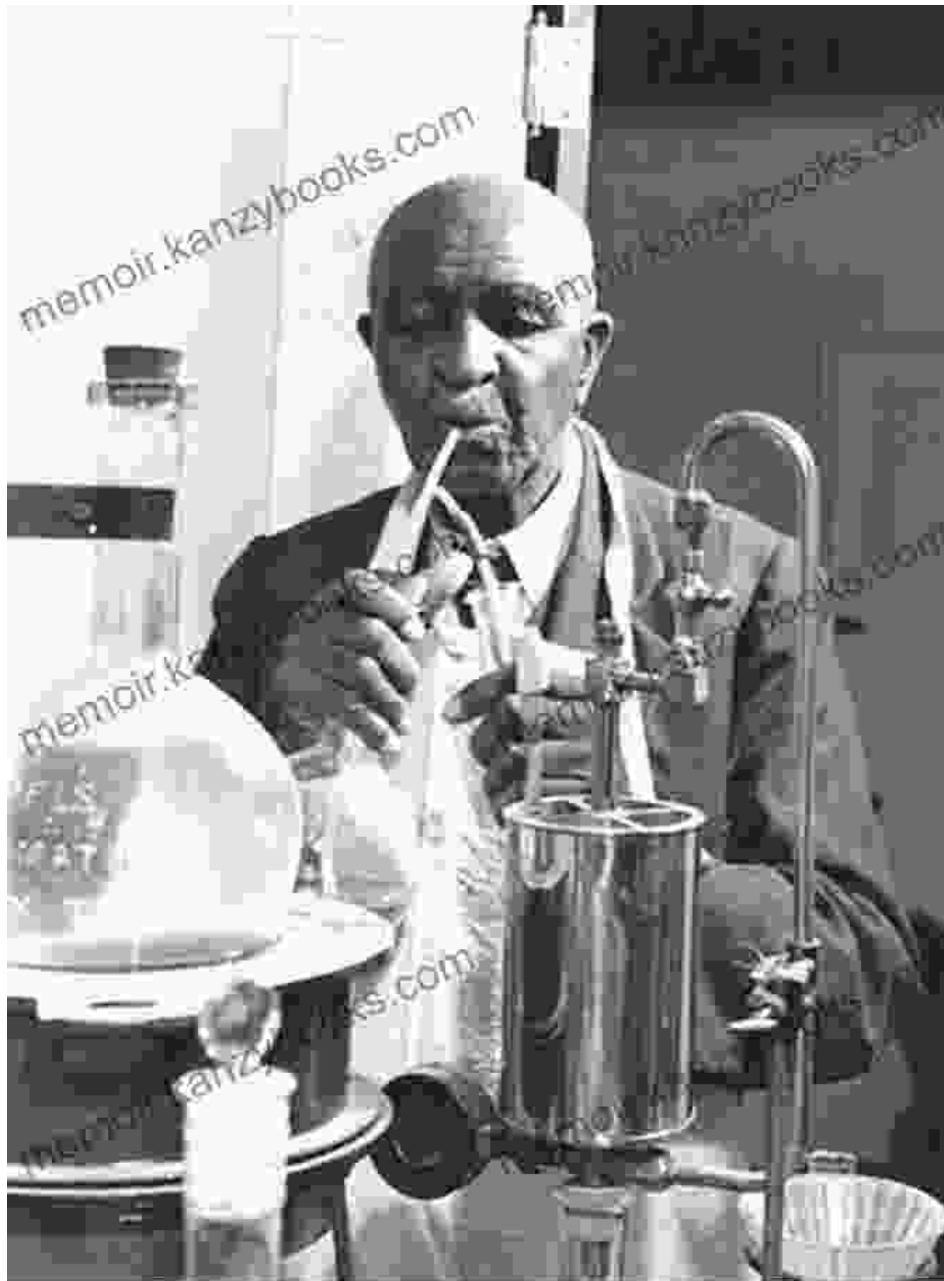
Thomas Edison was an American inventor who lived from 1847 to 1931. He is considered one of the greatest inventors of all time, and he holds over 1,000 patents. Edison was self-educated, and he never attended a formal

university. However, he was a tireless worker and a prolific inventor. He made significant contributions to the development of the light bulb, the phonograph, and the motion picture camera.



Marie Curie

Marie Curie was a Polish-French physicist and chemist who lived from 1867 to 1934. She is considered one of the greatest scientists of all time, and she is the only person to have won Nobel Prizes in two different scientific fields (physics and chemistry). Curie was self-educated, and she never attended a formal university. However, she was a brilliant scientist, and she made significant contributions to the study of radioactivity and the discovery of the elements polonium and radium.



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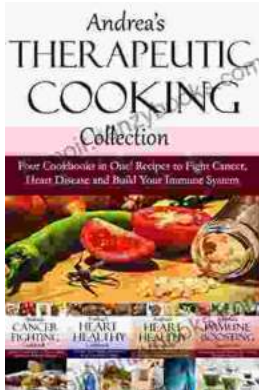
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