CONTENTS

Preface	PAGE
SECTION I	
SCIENCE	
Chapter	
I. Science and Civilization	3
What Do We Mean by Science?	
II. THE RISE OF A SCIENCE—THE HISTORY OF ASTRONOMY	12
Early Man—Magic and Religion. Babylonian, Chaldean, and Egyptian Civilizations.	
Science in Greece—Ionian Thought. The Pythagoreans: Greek Thought Flourishes. The Weaknesses of Greek Science. Science in Alexandria. Greek Science Declines.	
The Fourteen-century Interim—Science in the Roman World. Science at Its Lowest Ebb. Arabian Science Rises. Europe in Transition. Renaissance—Rise of Independent Thought. Navigation and Astronomy.	
Copernicus and the Heliocentric System—The Seasons According to Copernicus.	
The Beginnings of Modern Astronomy—Tycho Brahe, the Great Observer. Kepler Discovers the Laws of Planetary Motion. Galileo and Experimental Science. Spread of the Experimental Method. Newton and the Mechanistic Universe. Organization of Scientific Societies. Further Astronomical Developments. Herschel.	
III. A MODERN SCIENCE—ASTRONOMY TODAY	70
Development of Astronomical Instruments—Telescopes. Time and Its Measurement. Measuring the Distances to Stars and Planets. The Spectroscope.	
The Solar System—The Sun Is Our Nearest Star. The Planets and Their Satellites. Comets. Meteors.	
Astronomy Advances—Outward to the Stars. Magnitude of Stars. Spectroscopic Parallax. Variable Stars. Our Galaxy. Our Growing Universe. Man and the Universe.	
SECTION II	
MATTER	
IV. Properties of Matter	143
The Three States of Matter.	
Describing Matter-Mass, Length, and Time.	
Some Typical Properties of Matter—Density. Mechanical Properties. New	

xiv	CONTENTS	
CHAPTER	Materials. Some Thermal Properties of Matter. Some Optical Properties of Matter. An Important Electrical Property of Matter.	GE
V.	Atoms and Molecules	75
	Chemical Aspects of Matter—Physical and Chemical Phenomena. Elements, Compounds, and Mixtures. The Elements.	
	The Atomic Nature of Matter—Law of Definite Proportions. Law of Multiple Proportions. Atoms and Molecules. Periodic Table of Elements. How Do We Know There Are Atoms?	
	SECTION III	
	ENERGY	
VI.	Ideas about Energy	03
	Energy and Civilization—Early Ideas of Energy.	
	Mechanical Energy—Potential Energy. Kinetic Energy.	
	The Conservation of Energy—Machines.	
VII.	HEAT ENERGY	26
	What Is Temperature—Measuring Temperature.	
	What Is Heat—Measuring Thermal Energy. Heat Engines.	
	Fuels—Chemical Energy—Chemical Energy in Use. The Conservation of Natural Energy.	
VIII.	Energy in Waves	47
	Transporting Energy by Waves—Water Waves. Motion in Waves. Sound Energy.	
	Of Vibrating Things—Simple Harmonic Motion. Resonance. Ideas about Waves. Frequency, Wave Length, and Intensity. Hearing. Noise and Music. Tools for Studying Sound. Quality of Sound. Acoustics.	
IX.	Electric Energy	70
	Electrostatic Phenomena—Early Experiments. The Nature of Electricity. Electroscopes. Conductors and Insulators. Electrostatic Generators.	
	Three Important Concepts—Potential, Current, Resistance—Making Electric Charges Move. Difference in Potential. Electric Cells. Electric Currents in Wires. Resistance. Ohm's Law.	
X.	ELECTRIC AND MAGNETIC ENERGY	88

Magnets.

Energy.

Electric Motors.

a Practical Scale.

Fields-Magnetic, Electric, and Gravitational.

Electrical Measuring Instruments.

Force on a Wire Carrying Current in a Magnetic Field.

Magnetic Fields from Electric Currents-Magnetic Fields about a Current.

Measuring Electric Energy-Volts, Amperes, and Ohms. Electric Power and

Producing Electric Energy-Michael Faraday. "Generating" Electricity on

CHAPTER	PAGE
Transporting Electric Energy—Transmission Lines. The Transformer. High-voltage, Low-current Transmission Lines. Alternating-current Motors Three-phase Alternating Current.	
The Future of Electric Energy—Trends. Intelligent Use of Energy.	
XII. MOTION WITHIN MATTER	342
Molecules and Pressure—The World of Molecules. Gases and Pressure. Measuring Pressure.	
The Gas Laws—Boyle's Law. Charles's Law. Volume and Temperature of a Gas. The General Gas Law. The Kinetic Theory Explains the Gas Laws.	
Gas, Liquids, Solids—Change of State.	
More about Molecules—How Big Are Molecules? Speeding Molecules.	
XIII. SCIENCE AND THE WEATHER	377
Weather Forecasting.	
Factors Controlling the Weather-Buoyancy and Convection. Cyclones,	
Hurricanes, and Tornadoes. Water Vapor in the Atmosphere. Other Atmospheric Effects. The U. S. Weather Bureau.	
XIV. INDUSTRY AND TRANSPORTATION	404
How Do We Use Energy?	
Water Wheels.	
Heat Engines—Steam Engines. Internal Combustion Engines. Efficiencies of Heat Engines.	1
Power in Industry—Electricity and Machines.	
Pumping Heat—Refrigeration.).
Engineering Construction—General Construction. Air Transport. Fluid Flow.	
Our Modern Slaves.	
SECTION IV	
RADIATION	
XV. The Electron	439
Opening a New Era.	
Electric Discharges in Gases—"Ionizing" the Air. Electric Discharges in Gases at Low Pressure. Existence of the Electron. Measuring the Charge on the Electron. Cathode-ray Tube.	
Light Quanta and Electrons—The Photoelectric Effect. The Quantum.	
XVI. ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVES	478
History of Electromagnetic Radiation—Prediction. Discovery. Frequency,	
Wave Length, and Speed. Wireless.	
New Phenomena With Changing Electric Currents—Inductance. Capacitance. Electric Oscillations. Electric Tuning—Resonance.	
XVII. ELECTRON TUBES—RADIO—TELEVISION	499
Heat and Electrons.	
The Two-element Tube or Diode—The Diode a Rectifier.	
The Two-element Tube of Diode—The Diode a Rectmer. The Three-element Tube or Triode—Amplifiers.	
The Three-element Tube of Tribue-Ampiners.	

CHAPTER	Radio—Producing Continuous Waves. Vacuum Tube Oscillators. Voice and Music Ride the Waves. Amplitude Modulation and Frequency Modulation. Receiving Radio Waves. Television—Electronic Television.	PAGE
XVIII.	LIGHT AND THE ATOM	535
	Radiation at High Temperature—Heat and Electromagnetic Waves. The Spectrum of Hot Objects. Measuring Star Temperatures. Planck and the Quantum Idea.	000
	Radiation From Atoms—Bright-line Spectra. Absorption Spectra. Gratings and Interference.	
	"Decoding" Atomic Spectra—The Rutherford-Bohr Atom Model. Electrons and Waves—The New Quantum Mechanics. The Uncertainty Principle.	
	Fluorescence and Phosphorescence—Fluorescent Lamps.	
XIX.	X Rays	565
	X-ray S pectroscopy— X -ray Continuous S pectra. X -ray L ine S pectra.	
XX.	The Atom's Nucleus	580
	Radioactivity—Discovery of Radioactivity. Detecting Single Particles. Discovering the Atom's Nucleus.	
	High-energy Particles—The Electron-volt. Radioactive Disintegration. Radioactive Processes.	
	Positive Rays and Isotopes—Weighing the Atom. Equivalence of Mass and Energy.	
XXI.	Atomic Transmutation	606
	Acceleration of Nuclear Projectiles—High-voltage DC Accelerator. Van de Graaff Generator. The Cyclotron.	
	The Neutron—Neutrons and Protons in the Nucleus. Holding the Nucleus Together.	
	Nuclear Transformations—Mass and Energy.	
	Artificial Radioactivity—Slow Neutrons and Artificial Radioactivity. The Future of Radioactive Isotopes. Therapy. "Fission" of Heavy Elements.	
XXII.	Cosmic Rays	636
	Exploration of Cosmic Rays—Penetration of Cosmic Rays. The Earth's Magnetic Field and Cosmic Rays. Cosmic Ray "Telescopes." New Light on Cosmic Rays. Positrons and Electrons. Cosmic Ray Showers. Neutrons in Cosmic Rays. The Mesotron. The Realm of High Particle Energies.	
XXIII.	Matter, Energy, and Radiation	650
	Distances in the Universe.	
	Particles and Waves.	