Further Reading: Michael Faraday

General reading

Published books by Faraday, mainly collections of papers and lecture notes, some published after his death:
*Chemical Manipulation, Being Instructions to Students in Chemistry*. (1827).
*Experimental Researches in Electricity, Vol I, II & III* (1837, 1844, 1855)
*Experimental Researches in Chemistry and Physics* (1859).
W. Crookes. ed. *A Course of six lectures on the Various Forces of Matter* (1860)
W. Crookes. ed. *A Course of six lectures on the Chemical History of a Candle*, (1861)
The liquefaction of gases (1896.)

Published texts by Faraday
The complete correspondence of Michael Faraday is currently being compiled. Five volumes have been published with the sixth in progress. Frank A.J.L. James, *The Correspondence of Michael Faraday*, (London, 1991-2008).

In-depth reading:


Bruce J. Hunt, The Maxwellians (Ithaca, 1991)


Frank A.L. James, ‘the civil-engineer’s talent’: Michael Faraday, science, engineering and the English lighthouse service, 1836-1865’, Transactions of the Newcomen Society, 1999: 70: 153-60


José Romo and Manuel G. Doncel, ‘Faraday’s initial mistake concerning the direction of induced currents, and the manuscript of Series I of his Researches’, Archive for the History of the Exact Sciences, 1994, 47: 291-385.


Ryan Tweney, ‘Toward a Cognitive-Historical Understanding of Michael Faraday’s Research: Editor’s Introduction’, Perspectives on Science 2006, 14: 1-6,

Ryan Tweney, ‘Stopping Time: Faraday and the scientific creation of perceptual order’, Physis, 1992, 29: 149-164,


Michael Faraday (1791-1867) is the famous British scientist who became famous in the field of experimental physics. It is known for the opening of electromagnetic induction which formed later the basis of industrial production of electricity. Faraday was a member of the numerous scientific organizations, including the London royal society and St. Petersburg academy of Sciences. He is considered by right the largest scientist-experimenter in the history of science. From poverty to science. Michael Faraday was born on September 22, 1791 in working family. His father and the elder brother were en Michael Faraday has played a vital in developing laws of electromagnetic induction, which are used in electric generators and transformers. For this reason, he is also called the father of electricity because today all generators in power stations work on his discovered principles. Early Life Michael Faraday belonged to a... Continue reading "Michael Faraday". Michael Faraday was also very interested in reading books in the shop where he worked. By reading books on various subjects, he also read some books on science. His interest in science increased gradually and then he read mostly science books. He also became interested in doing the experiments from the science books. Michael Faraday, English physicist and chemist whose many experiments contributed greatly to the understanding of electromagnetism. Among his achievements, he was the first to produce an electric current from a magnetic field and invented the first electric motor and dynamo. Learn about his life and career. John Stambaugh Professor of the History of Science; Director, Program in the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. Author of Michael Faraday. Last Updated: Jan 22, 2021 See Article History. Michael Faraday was a British scientist who contributed significantly to technology used in everyday modern life. Michael Faraday's inventions include the electric motor, the transformer, the generator, the Faraday cage and several other devices. Faraday is considered the Father of Electromagnetism. TL;DR (Too Long; Didn't Read). Michael Faraday was a prolific chemist and physicist who worked in the 19th century in Great Britain. Faraday invented or developed many items and methods, including the electric motor, transformer, generator, Faraday cage and many other achievements. Why Is Michael Faraday the Father of Electricity? Because of his work, Michael Faraday is called the Father of Electricity. Many also consider him the Father of Electromagnetism. Michael Faraday was one of the most important scientific minds of human history, discovering various electromagnetic and chemical principles. Without the work of Michael Faraday, we wouldn't have Teslas or nearly any modern mechanical thing for that matter. Faraday's work and invention in the realm of electricity changed the world forever. Faraday is the inventor of electrolysis, balloons, electric motors, generators, dynamos, and more.