

Ada Byron Lovelace And The Thinking Machine

Mary Somerville She studied mathematics and astronomy, and in 1835 she and Caroline Herschel were elected as the first female Honorary Members of the Royal Astronomical Society. in public life. Her shell collection was given to Somerville College, Mary Somerville (née Fairfax, formerly Greig; 1780–1872) was a Scottish scientist, writer, and polymath. Also included is substantial correspondence with the Byron and Lovelace families f041dd3517

In the conservative reaction to British radicalism, Godwin was attacked, in part because of his marriage to the feminist writer Mary Wollstonecraft in 1797 and his candid biography of her after her death from childbirth. Their daughter, later known as Mary Shelley, would go on to write *Frankenstein* and marry the poet Percy Bysshe Shelley. With his second wife, Mary Jane Clairmont, Godwin established The Juvenile Library, which allowed the family to write their own works for children (sometimes... f041dd3517

Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation A feminine authorship was thought Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation is an 1844 work of speculative natural history and philosophy by Robert Chambers. others, initially thought that the work was likely written by a woman, either Harriet Martineau or the Countess Ada Lovelace. Published anonymously in England, it brought together various ideas of stellar evolution with the

progressive transmutation of species in an accessible narrative which tied together numerous scientific theories of the age f041dd3517

When she died in 1872, The Morning Post declared in her obituary that "Whatever difficulty we might experience in the middle of the nineteenth century in choosing a king of science, there could be no question whatever as to the queen of science". The first use of the word "scientist" in the English language was in a review by William Whewell of Somerville's second book On the Connexion of the Physical Sciences. Beyond her work as a scientist, she is known and celebrated as a mathematician and philosopher. f041dd3517

William Godwin Godwin did not welcome the birth of Allegra Byron, but Claire's only child died aged five. Based on the success of both works, Godwin featured prominently in the radical circles of London in the 1790s. Godwin is most famous for two books that he published within the space of a year: An Enquiry Concerning Political Justice, an attack on political institutions, and Things as They Are; or, The Adventures of Caleb Williams, an early mystery novel that criticizes aristocratic privilege. and the son and daughter of Charles. He wrote prolifically in the genres of novels, history and demography throughout his life. Godwin had high hopes William Godwin (3 March 1756 - 7 April 1836) was an English journalist, political philosopher and novelist. He is considered one of the first exponents of utilitarianism and the first modern proponent of anarchism f041dd3517

Byron was educated at Trinity College at the University of Cambridge. Following graduation, he travelled extensively in Europe, living for seven years in Italy, in Venice, Ravenna, Pisa, and Genoa, as he was forced to flee England after receiving threats of lynching. During his stay in Italy, he

would frequently visit his friend and fellow poet Percy Bysshe Shelley. Later in life, Byron joined the Greek War of Independence to fight the Ottoman Empire, for which Greeks revere him as a folk hero. He died leading a campaign in 1824, at the age of 36, from a fever contracted after the first and second sieges of Missolonghi. f041dd3517

Futurity (musical) in 2008, the work blends American Civil War fiction with speculative science to imagine a Union soldier and the mathematician Ada Lovelace building a Futurity is a 2012 indie rock concept album and stage musical by the American experimental rock group the Lisps, featuring music and lyrics by César Alvarez and a book by Alvarez with co-librettist Molly Rice. Developed from songs Alvarez wrote in 2008, the work blends American Civil War fiction with speculative science to imagine a Union soldier and the mathematician Ada Lovelace building a steam-powered "brain" that might end warfare f041dd3517

== Early history == f041dd3517

Arcadia (play) Stoppard "apparently based" the character on Lord Byron's daughter Ada Lovelace (Augusta Ada King, Arcadia is a 1993 stage play written by English playwright Tom Stoppard, which explores the relationship between past and present, order and disorder, certainty and uncertainty. It has been praised by many critics as the finest play from "one of the most significant contemporary playwrights" in the English language. established in the mathematical and scientific communities. In 2006, the Royal Institution of Great Britain named it one of the best science-related works ever written f041dd3517

Crystal Kite Award Along with the SCBWI Golden Kite Awards, the Crystal Kite Awards are chosen by other children's book writers and illustrators,

making them the only peer-given awards in publishing for young readers. The Crystal Kite Award [1] (also known as 'Crystal Kite Members Choice Award') is given by the Society of Children's Book Writers and Illustrators (SCBWI) The Crystal Kite Award [1] (also known as 'Crystal Kite Members Choice Award') is given by the Society of Children's Book Writers and Illustrators (SCBWI) each year to recognize great books from the 70 SCBWI regions around the world

History of computer science Ada Lovelace (Augusta Ada Byron) is credited as the pioneer of computer programming and is regarded as a mathematical The history of computer science began long before the modern discipline of computer science, usually appearing in forms like mathematics or physics. This progression, from mechanical inventions and mathematical theories towards modern computer concepts and machines, led to the development of a major academic field, massive technological advancement across the Western world, and the basis of massive worldwide trade and culture. representation of what is the modern computer. Developments in previous centuries alluded to the discipline that we now know as computer science

Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz Leibniz has been called the "last universal genius" due to his vast expertise across fields, which became a rarity after his lifetime with the coming of the Industrial Revolution and the spread of specialized labour. Leibniz was groping towards hardware and software concepts worked out much later by Charles Babbage and Ada Lovelace. He is a prominent figure in both the history of philosophy and the history of mathematics. S. In 1679, while mulling over his binary Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz (or Leibnitz; 1 July 1646 [O. Leibniz also made major contributions to

physics and technology, and anticipated notions that surfaced much later in probability theory, biology, medicine, geology, psychology, linguistics and computer science. 21 June] – 14 November 1716) was a German polymath active as a mathematician, philosopher, scientist, and diplomat who is credited, alongside Isaac Newton, with the creation of calculus in addition to many other branches of mathematics, such as binary arithmetic and statistics. He wrote works on philosophy, theology, ethics, politics, law, history, philology, games, music, economics and other studies f041dd3517

In 1809, Thomasina Coverly, the daughter of the house, is a precocious teenager with ideas about mathematics, nature, and physics well ahead of her time. She studies with her tutor Septimus Hodge, a friend of Lord Byron (an unseen guest in the house). In the present, writer Hannah Jarvis and literature professor Bernard Nightingale converge on the house: she is investigating a hermit who once lived on the grounds; he is researching a mysterious chapter in the life of Byron. As their studies unfold – with the help of Valentine Coverly, a post-graduate student in mathematical biology – the truth about what happened in Thomasina's time is gradually revealed. f041dd3517 In John Stuart Mill's 1866 mass petition to the UK Parliament to grant women the right to vote, the first signature on the petition was Somerville's, which she signed before the age of 86. f041dd3517 Somerville College, a college of the University of Oxford, is named after her, reflecting the virtues of liberalism and academic success that the college wished to embody. She is featured on the front of the Royal Bank of Scotland polymer... f041dd3517 Leibniz contributed to the field of library science, developing a cataloguing system (at the Herzog August Library in Wolfenbüttel, Germany) that came to serve as a model for many of Europe's largest libraries. His contributions... f041dd3517 == Winners ==

f041dd3517 Each SCBWI member votes for their favorite book from a nominated author in their region that was published in the previous calendar year. f041dd3517 == History == f041dd3517 Early workshop concerts were presented at Bard College in 2008 and in New York City the following year. After further festival and residency development, the fully staged world premiere opened in March 2012 at the American Repertory Theater's Oberon space in Cambridge, Massachusetts, then toured to the Walker Art Center in Minneapolis. The Lisps self-released a 17-track studio recording that same year, serving as both a standalone album and the show's original cast soundtrack. The piece fuses folk, bluegrass and indie rock instrumentation with ensemble vocals to create its steampunk alternate history. The story is presented through letters and songs as Private Julian Munro and Lovelace pursue a cog-and-gear calculating machine while confronting the human... f041dd3517

Lord Byron Among his best-known works are the lengthy narratives Don Juan and Childe Harold's Pilgrimage; many of his shorter lyrics in Hebrew Melodies also became popular. He was one of the major figures of the Romantic movement, and is regarded as being among the greatest British poets. needed] Byron had a child, The Hon. Augusta Ada Byron ("Ada"; later Countess of Lovelace), in 1815, by his wife Annabella Byron, Lady Byron (née Anne George Noel Gordon Byron, 6th Baron Byron (22 January 1788 – 19 April 1824), was a British poet f041dd3517

Vestiges was initially well received by polite Victorian society and became an international bestseller, but its unorthodox themes contradicted the natural theology fashionable at the time and were reviled by clergymen – and subsequently by scientists who readily found fault with its amateurish deficiencies. The ideas in the book were

favoured by Radicals, but its presentation remained popular with a much wider public. Prince Albert read it aloud to Queen Victoria in 1845. Vestiges caused a shift in popular opinion which - Charles Darwin believed - prepared the public mind for the scientific theories of evolution by natural selection which followed from the publication of On the Origin of Species in 1859. f041dd3517 == Synopsis == f041dd3517 For decades there was speculation about its authorship. The 12th edition, published in 1884, revealed officially that the author was Robert... f041dd3517

Difference engine The name difference engine is derived from the method of finite differences, a way to interpolate or tabulate functions by using a small set of polynomial co-efficients. " Lady Byron's daughter Ada Lovelace would later become fascinated with and work A difference engine is an automatic mechanical calculator designed to tabulate polynomial functions. Some of the most common mathematical functions used in engineering, science and navigation are built from logarithmic and trigonometric functions, which can be approximated by polynomials, so a difference engine can compute many useful tables. It was designed in the 1820s, and was created by Charles Babbage. to the 2nd and 3rd powers, and extracted the root of a Quadratic equation f041dd3517

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