Further Reading: Michael Faraday

General reading


Alan E. Jeffrey, Michael Faraday: A List of His Lectures and Published Writings, (London, 1960).

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:


Henry Bence Jones, Life and Letters of Faraday, 1st and 2nd editions, 2 volumes, London, 1870


David Gooding, ‘Experiment and concept formation in electromagnetic science and technology in England in the 1820s’, History and Technology, 1985, 2: 151-176,


Frank A.J.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.


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 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 achieved his early renown as a chemist. He made many important contributions to chemistry. In 1820, Faraday produced the first known compounds made from carbon and chlorine, hexachloroethane (C2Cl6) and tetrachloroethene (C2Cl4). Michael Faraday provided evidence for this fact by applying pressure to liquefy chlorine gas and ammonia gas for the first time. These were till then believed to be permanent gases, or gases incapable of liquefaction. During ammonia liquefaction, Faraday also noted that when he allowed the ammonia to evaporate again, it caused cooling. Michael Faraday FRS (ˈfærədeɪ, -di/; 22 September 1791 – 25 August 1867) was an English scientist who contributed to the study of electromagnetism and electrochemistry. His main discoveries include the principles underlying electromagnetic induction, diamagnetism and electrolysis. Although Faraday received little formal education, he was one of the most influential scientists in history. It was by his research on the magnetic field around a conductor carrying a direct current that Faraday established 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. See Article History. Michael Faraday , (born September 22, 1791, Newington, Surrey, England; died August 25, 1867, Hampton Court, Surrey), English physicist and chemist whose many experiments contributed greatly to the understanding of electromagnetism. Top Questions.