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Electric Vehicle Summary.

The developments in electricity and magnetism have led not only to basic theory of physics, but also to some improvements in transportation. In 1827 Hungarian priest Anyos Jedlik build first crude but viable electric motor; in 1835 a first small-scale electric car was invented by professor Sibrandus Stratingh of the University of Groningen – and many more applications have been created years later. All of this led to "electricity usage in transportation" widespread, at least it seemed so at the time. The first mass-produced electric vehicles appeared in America in the early 1900s. Some of the vehicles production companies entered the market. Electric vehicles seemed to be the best option in means of transportation and comfort. But as the time passed, the developments in combustion engines and the discovery of petroleum changed the rules of the game. The electric vehicles became the loosing place, as they needed to be charged occasionally and could only afford to travel small distances because of the same charging reason. Thus, EV became unpopular.

But it did not make EV completely unusable. By the 20^{th} century electric rail transport became commonplace. Besides, they were used as more of a specialized transport like platform trucks and ambulances. The UK was the world's largest user of electric road vehicles.

Nowadays EV once again gained popularity due to CO2 emissions effect on the environment. The global share of EV is expected to increase to the point of 22% by 2030.