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There are two types of electric charges: positive and negative.

His experiments proved that atmospheric electricity which cause the phenomenon of lightning and thunder, is identical to the electrostatic charge of the " Leyden jar".
The force between electric charges varies inversely with the charges.

This scientist made a great contribution to the development of the doctrine of electricity.

Electricity is a form of energy.

Electric circuits obey the laws of combination of energy.

Properties of electromagnetic waves.

The widespread use of electricity as a source of energy occurred at the beginning of the last century.

Equal and oppositely charged bodies are connected.

The flow of electrons from a negatively charged body to a positively charged body.

The flow of electrons from a point with a lower potential to a point with a higher potential.

Net work resistance limits the amount of current.

Ohm's law can be expressed as the following algebraic equation.

When an electric current passes through a wire, the temperature of the wire rises.

When the electrons of the current collide with the atoms of the conductor, energy is generated.

The compass needle located next to the wire will rotate in the direction perpendicular to the wire.

Ex 1A:

1. There are two types of electric charges i.e. positive and negative.
2. His experiments proved that atmospheric electricity which causes the phenomenon of lightning and thunder is identical to the static charge of the "balloon jar".
3. The force between electric charges varies inversely proportional to the square of the distance between the charges.
4. This scientist made a great contribution to the development of the electric industry.
5. Electricity is a form of energy.
6. Electricity circuits by the flow of concentration of energy.
7. Properties of electricity waves.
 - a. The widespread use of electricity as an energy source at the beginning of the last century.
 - b. The flow of electrons from a source with a lower potential to a point with a higher potential.
 - c. The resistance in the network limits the amount of current.
 - d. When electric current passes through the wire the temperature of the wire rises.
 - e. The component located next to the wire will heat up in the direction perpendicular to the wire.
 - f. Ohm's law can be expressed as the following of electric equation.