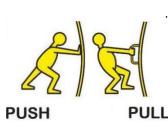


William Gilbert (born May 24, 1544, Colchester, Essex, England—died November 30th, 1603) observed that magnetic forces often produced circular motions. He began to connect magnetism with the rotation of the earth. This led to his discovery of the earth's own magnetism.

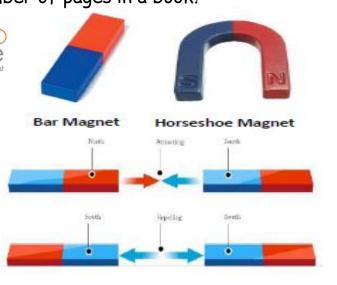


André-Marie Ampère, (born January 20, 1775, Lyon, Francedied June 10, 1836, Marseille), French physicist who founded and named the science of electrodynamics, now known as electromagnetism. His name continues in everyday life in the ampere, the unit for measuring electric current.

Year 3 Spring Term 1: Forces and Magnets

Key Questions we will investigate

- What are magnetic materials? How can we find out?
- Can I make a magnetic material nonmagnetic?
- How far away does a magnet have to be before it attracts a magnetic material? How far away can the magnetic attraction
- between two magnets be experiences?
- Is the repulsive force the same size? How is the magnetic attraction of
- repulsion force affected by putting materials between the magnets?
- Are bigger magnets stronger?
- How could you use magnets to measure the number of pages in a book?



Vocabulary Dozen To pull towards. Opposite of repel.

A force used to pull an object towards another.

repel

push

pole

magnet

compass

gravity

attract

pull

To push away. Opposite of attract. A force used to push an object away.

Ends of a magnet. One is North and the other is South. Object that pulls or pushes things with

force

The push or pull on an object

an invisible force called magnetism.

points North. The force of attraction and repelling

An instrument to help follow directions

using a magnetic needle that always

The rubbing of one object against

magnetic caused by a magnet.

friction another.

A force that causes things to drop to the ground.

The outside edge of an object. surface