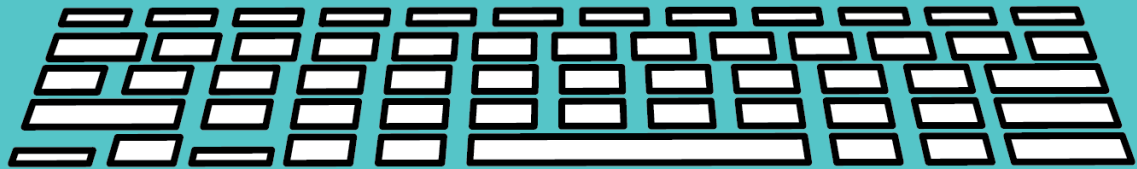


ALEXANDER
GRAHAM BELL
HAD
EIGHTEEN
PATENTS

Short Answer	Type Answer Here
1. What country was Bell born in?	
2. What age did Bell receive the middle name Graham?	
3. What year did Bell create the first working telephone?	
4. What city did Bell move to in 1865?	
5. In what state was the Clarke School for the Deaf?	
6. What year was Bell born?	
7. What country did Bell move to in 1870?	
8. What year was the Bell Telephone Company created?	



Short Answer	Type Answer Here	Fill in the Blank	Type Answer Here
1. What county was Bell born in?		9. Bell is most known for inventing the first ____.	
2. What age did Bell receive the middle name Graham?		10. He first sent voice signals through a ____ wire.	
3. What year did Bell create the first working telephone?		11. Thomas ____ was an electrical designer.	
4. What city did Bell move to in 1865?		12. Bell joined the National Geographic Society in ____.	
5. In what state was the Clarke School for the Deaf?		13. Thomas ____ had invented the kymograph in 1877.	
6. What year was Bell born?		14. Bell married ____ Hubbard.	
7. What country did Bell move to in 1870?		15. Bell earned the ____ Prize for his achievement in science.	
8. What year was the Bell Telephone Company created?		16. Bell invented the ____ detector.	



ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL

Alexander Graham Bell was a scientist, engineer, and inventor from Scotland, born in 1847. Bell is most known for inventing the first telephone. Others, including Antonio Meucci and Elisha Gray, were working with sound at the same time. In fact, Gray and Bell both filed for patents on February 14, 1876. Gray's patent was for a transmitter, but Bell was awarded the first patent for the telephone. Thus, he is considered the inventor of the telephone. During his patent, Bell's telephone worked with similar components from Gray's design.

Bell was primarily hearing impaired as his mother was deaf and his father taught deaf people how to speak. Eventually, he worked for various deaf schools and even taught a man voice. Additionally, Bell was proficient at playing the piano when he was young. He gave Graham a middle name until he was ten years old. He wanted a middle name like his brothers. His wife, who was also deaf, named him Alec, per his request.

Sound: Through his experiments in sound, Alexander Graham Bell was able to send sound from one place to another. He sent voice signals through a telegraph wire. This is how he created the first telegraph. He developed the phonograph, which recorded sound.

Thomas Watson: Thomas Watson was an electrical designer. He studied acoustic telegraphy. At one point, Watson tried to reactivate a telephone transmitter. This action led Bell to believe that he could transmit voices over a wire. On March 10, 1876, Bell created the first working telephone. His first words via telephone were, "Mr. Watson, come here. I want to see you." Thomas Watson heard those words.

It was interesting that Bell didn't have a telephone in his study. He thought it was too distracting. Another fun fact was what happened after Bell died. Every phone in North America went silent for a brief moment, out of respect for him.

Other Important Acknowledgements: Bell, along with some investors, created the Bell Telephone Company in 1877. Today that company is known as AT&T. By 1886, there were over 150,000 telephones in the United States.

Bell helped develop the National Geographic Society in 1898, alongside his son-in-law. While the society began in 1888, Bell came on board in 1898. He served as President from 1898 to 1903. Bell's contribution was to create a

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membership and use photographs in the magazine.

Additional Achievements: Bell became interested in sound recording and playback. Thomas Edison had invented the phonograph in 1877, but his attention shifted. Bell earned the Volta Prize for his achievement in electrical science. He established the Volta Laboratory with his award money. The Volta Laboratory in Washington, D.C., studied deafness. The goal was to work on improving the lives of deaf people.

At his Volta Laboratory, Bell improved Edison's phonograph. He also developed the Graphophone and earned a patent in 1886. From here, he created the Volta Graphophone Company, which became the Columbia Phonograph Company. From here, Bell began studying how light can transmit sound.

Personal Life: Bell moved to London with his family in 1865. In 1870, they moved to Canada after two of his brothers died of tuberculosis. They moved again, this time to Boston, in April 1871. Here, Bell taught at the Clarke School for the Deaf in Northampton, Massachusetts. He also taught in Hartford, Connecticut, at the American School for the Deaf.

Bell met Mabel Hubbard, who became deaf at age five due to scarlet fever. Her father founded the Clarke School. Bell married Mabel on July 11, 1877. They had one son, but two sons died as infants.

List of Notable Inventions & Achievements: Alexander Graham Bell invented a metal detector to be used to try to find the bullet inside President James Garfield. He also invented a device for detecting mine problems, called an aqueduct.

Bell worked on acoustics and hydrofoils for aircraft.

Bell developed the first hearing aid that located eardrums.

Bell studied sound and deafness. He established techniques to teach speech to deaf persons.

-Bell designed the Graphophone which recorded and played sound.

-Alexander Graham Bell founded a school for the deaf in 1871, which was part of Boston University.

-Bell also conducted medical research and worked for alternative fuel sources.

Famous Quotes: "Before anything else, prepare yourself; the key to success."

"The day will come when the man at the telephone will be able to see the distant person to whom he is speaking."

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