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become. He was slow to learn to speak and did not do well in elementary school. He could not stomach organized learning and loathed taking exams. In 1905, however, he was to publish a theory which stands as one of the most intricate examples of human imagination in history. In his "Special Theory of Relativity," Einstein described how the only constant in the universe is the speed of light. Everything else-mass, weight, space, even time itself-is a variable. And he offered the world his now-famous equation: energy equals mass times the speed of light squared- $E=mc^2$ . "Indirectly, relativity paved the way for a new relativism in morality, art and politics," Isaacson wrote in an essay \_\_\_\_ (4) \_\_\_\_\_. "There was less faith in absolutes, not only of time and space but also of truth and morality." Einsteins famous equation was also the seed that led to the development of atomic energy and weapons. In 1939, six years after he fled European fascism and settled at Princeton University, Einstein, an avowed pacifist, signed a letter to President Roosevelt urging the United States to develop an atomic bomb before Nazi Germany did. Roosevelt heeded the advice and formed the "Manhattan Project" \_\_(5)\_\_. Einstein did not work on the project. Einstein died in Princeton, New Jersey in 1955. A . explaining Times choices B. how he thought of the relativity theory C. more than any other person D. that secretly developed the first atomic weapon E. that flowed directly from advances in basic science F. that helped expand the growth of freedom

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