**Ányos Jedlik**
**January 11, 1800 – December 13, 1895**

**Family**
He is peasant parent's child.
His father is Ferenc Jedlik and his mother Rozália Szabó.

**Schools**
High schools in Nagyszombat and Pozsony.
Schools of Benedictine order in Győr, philosophy

**Prizes**
King's Counsel title

He was born in the in Szimő today Zemné, in the Komárom county of the Kingdom of Hungary. He was Hungarian, but his family name has Slovak origin.
Jedlik's education began at high schools in Nagyszombat.
In 1817 he became a Benedictine, this was an important decision in his life.
He lectured at Benedictine schools up to 1839, then for 40 years at the Budapest University of Sciences department of physics-mechanics.
In 1845 he began teaching his pupils in Hungarian instead of Latin.
He is regarded as one of the establishers of Hungarian vocabulary in physics, which was published in 1856.
From 1858 he was a corresponding member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.
He preceded his contemporaries in his scientific work, but he did not speak about his most important invention, his dynamo, until 1856. The invention of the dynamo is linked to Siemens' name because Jedlik's invention did not rise to notice at that time.
After his retirement he continued working and spent his last years in complete seclusion at the priory in Győr, where he died in 1895.

The general interest was typical of his young age, dealt with chemistry, electrochemistry, he had many creations in a later electricity doctrine, and his optical experiments were outstanding.
With the single pole electric starter, he formulated the concept of the dynamo at least 6 years prior to Siemens and Wheatstone. In essence the concept is that two electromagnets opposite each other induce the magnetic field around the rotor.
To show the electromagnetic effect of the electric current he built an electric motor. Whit electric motor he showed that the electricity is suitable for vehicles rushing, so he created the very early ancestor of today's electricity rushed cars.

Ányos Jedlik created on the area of the computer science as well. He invented an analogous computer, wich draws curves. These curves proved to be accurate, redrawn with today's computer.