Eilhard Mitscherlich Encyclopedia Article

Eilhard Mitscherlich

The following sections of this BookRags Literature Study Guide is offprint from Gale's For Students Series: Presenting Analysis, Context, and Criticism on Commonly Studied Works: Introduction, Author Biography, Plot Summary, Characters, Themes, Style, Historical Context, Critical Overview, Criticism and Critical Essays, Media Adaptations, Topics for Further Study, Compare & Contrast, What Do I Read Next?, For Further Study, and Sources.

(c)1998-2002; (c)2002 by Gale. Gale is an imprint of The Gale Group, Inc., a division of Thomson Learning, Inc. Gale and Design and Thomson Learning are trademarks used herein under license.

The following sections, if they exist, are offprint from Beacham's Encyclopedia of Popular Fiction: "Social Concerns", "Thematic Overview", "Techniques", "Literary Precedents", "Key Questions", "Related Titles", "Adaptations", "Related Web Sites". (c)1994-2005, by Walton Beacham.

The following sections, if they exist, are offprint from Beacham's Guide to Literature for Young Adults: "About the Author", "Overview", "Setting", "Literary Qualities", "Social Sensitivity", "Topics for Discussion", "Ideas for Reports and Papers". (c)1994-2005, by Walton Beacham.

All other sections in this Literature Study Guide are owned and copyrighted by BookRags, Inc.

Contents

Eilhard Mitscherlich Encyclopedia Article.....1

Contents.....2

Eilhard Mitscherlich.....3

Eilhard Mitscherlich

1794-1863

German chemist who made major advances in chemical crystallography, discovered a number of important chemical compounds, and first recognized catalysis. He discovered that chemicals with similar structure and activity may have similar crystalline forms (isomorphism) and that a chemical may have different crystalline forms (polymorphism). He discovered selenic acid, permanganic acid, and nitrobenzene and named benzene. Mitscherlich was the first to recognize what he called "contact action" (catalysis) and was first to recognize yeast as a microorganism.