

Stephen W. Hawking's Grand Legacy

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The Academy of Advance Science and the Technological Sciences

Stephen W. Hawking's -- a world-renowned scientist, physicist, and a prolific author, will be fondly remember for his scientific contributions, for his memorable sense of humor and for his honest public intellectualism (Hawking S. W., A Brief History of Time). Hawking's work on black hole thermodynamics (especially on Hawking radiation, No-Hair theorem, p-branes and the singularity), his support and eventual vindication of the existence of gravitational waves (which was considered Albert Einstein's last prediction that fully substantiated general relativities accuracy at the large-scale), his untiring pursuit of a grand unified theory and quantum geometrodynamics, and his battle with Lou-Gehrig's disease, has define his strength, sincerity and good will (Hawking, The Nature of Space and Time) (Hawking, The Large Scale Structure of Space-Time).

A strength, sincerity and good will that has made a lasting difference in the natural sciences. Propelling Stephen W. Hawking as a world-renowned scientist beloved and admired by many who find Stephen W. Hawking to be an inspirational celebrity of great character.

Stephen W. Hawking, is nevertheless, an indelible figure but best of all he remains very much a role model for many young scientists and scholars (Hawking S. W., *The Universe in a Nutshell*).

Having accepted the chair -- The Lucasian Chair of Mathematics at Cambridge University -- Stephen W. Hawking brought clarity and a renewed interest in the sciences (giving his input in many different academic fields, i.e., political science, genetics, space engineering, modern computation, and etc.).

An advocate of catastrophe theory, Hawking's imparted awareness of the perils in artificial intelligence, astrobiology, global warming and mass extinction. He openly fought for an improved invigoration of space exploration (launching Breakthrough Star Shot as a collaborative endeavor to send miniature nanobots to Alpha Centauri) (Hawking S. W., *Breakthrough StarShot*, n.d.).

Stephen W. Hawking will surely be miss, and though many renowned physicist has had an opportunity to see and interact with Stephen W. Hawking's, his many publications in quantum cosmology, astronomy, superstrings, M-theory, and popular science has led to productive advances in the physical sciences. Encouraging many to pursue a life of science, scholarship and civil activism (Hawking S. W., On The Shoulders of Giants) (Hawking, ...Created The Integers) (Hawking S. W., The Grand Design) (Hawking S. W., The Large Scale Structure of Space-Time).

Though a controversial proponent of atheistic thought, Stephen W. Hawking remain a staunch supporter of Humanist ethics and experimental philosophy. And, until his peaceful death (in many ways), unafraid of mortality and/or futility -- Stephen W. Hawking's grand legacy lives on even after Albert Einstein's birthday has already come and gone.

The Grandmaster will continue on.

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Foreword

Stephen William Hawking died of complications to Lou-Gehrig's disease, unexpectedly and peacefully, on Albert Einstein's birthday as of March 14th, 2018. World-renowned physical cosmologist and astronomer -- who spent his early academic career, with Sir. Roger Penrose, pursuing research on black holes and the early universe. Laying out the mechanism of how black holes' form and dissipate, it's thermodynamics, the nature of the singularity, the dynamics of black holes, their role in the early universe and how a deep and profound understanding of the black holes can unlock the nature of space-time, including the grand unified theory and quantum geometrodynamics.

Later work focus on making advances in quantum cosmology. Laying out the implications of the grand design, Hawking's conveyed his resolution to the question of superstrings.

Hawking's first manifested the early stages of motor neuron disease while pursuing graduate studies at Trinity Hall, University of Cambridge. Giving a two-year prognosis of life-expectancy, Hawking's nevertheless continued on and completed his graduate studies to receive his PhD in cosmology. As his disorder further progress, Stephen Hawking's ability to walk, talk and write began to deteriorate. Eventually needing the help of a mechanical wheelchair. Later needing a computer text-to-speech to communicate.

Yet Stephen Hawking found very little ease in taking the chair at the University of Cambridge -- knowing full well, at the time, his limited life-expectancy.

Having accepted the chair, Stephen W. Hawking brought renewed prestige to the Lucasian Professorship but was, in his 30-year tenure, increasingly ridiculed and the subject of trashing by the main-stream press (both for his debilitating illness and careful decision-making). For chairs are dreaded honorships bestow to those with questionable academic merit. Yet Hawking's persevered by bringing unique distinction to the Lucasian Chair of Mathematics at Cambridge University. Upon publication of *A Brief History of Time*, Stephen W. Hawking reach world-wide fame as a public communicator in the sciences.

Pressured to bring more respect to the chair, and the increasing impairment of Lou-Gehrig's disease, Stephen W. Hawking's made compromises as the years went by. And even after retirement, his increasing publications in popular science is testimony to Stephen Hawking's commitment to promote the sciences. While the stigma of suffering from Lou-Gehrig's disease, and his willingness to continue on in taking an active leadership role in the sciences (by making concessions, i.e., making educated bets, increasingly giving preplanned talks -- with questions and answers, for the general public, and using the help of writing and text editors, and other researcher scientists, to complete manuscripts), meant the hardship of being increasingly ridiculed by the mainstream scientific community. Hawking's nevertheless stubbornly persisted until the very end of his life.

For having died a peaceful death is indicative of the grief and pain of being a subject of trashing and laughter, but also the acknowledgement (upon his unexpected passing) that Stephen William Hawking's will be widely regarded as having gone through a difficult ordeal -- passing

away on Albert Einstein's birthday, but having lay out a legacy of genuine scholarship and honest civil activism in the sciences that is indicative in his early, mid and late writing.

Writing that will be seen, in the late century, as the modern classics of world literature for many decades afterwards.