In 1919 Sir Arthur Eddington coordinated two expeditions, one to Sobral, Brazil and another to the Gulf of Guinea to observe Einstein’s predicted bending of starlight by the sun during an eclipse. The results were quickly touted to the public as definitive proof of Einstein’s theory, although physicists challenged the accuracy of the results. The expedition and Eddington’s subsequent work on relativity made him one of the earliest and most eloquent champion of Einstein’s theory of relativity.