Hugh Everett is famous as the discoverer of the many-worlds interpretation of quantum mechanics, which is a fascinating -- although speculative -- idea about how the Universe fundamentally works.
Imagine you have a wall with two slits -- very close together but distinct -- with a screen behind it. If I throw very small grains of sand at this wall, we can predict what's going to happen. Some of the grains will go through one slit, some of the grains will go through the other slit, and the rest of the grains will get blocked by the wall. If I took a look at the screen, I will find two neat piles of sand stacked up against it.

But what if, instead of a particle like sand, I shot waves, like light or waves of water through the two slits? Because they're waves, they can interfere with one another. Instead of two neat piles, we get a complex interference pattern. Some places have constructive interference, and the light appears more intense on that part of the screen. In other places, there's destructive interference, and there's less light (or even no light at all) in those places.