resulting from an appropriately uniform acceleration. The equivalence of gravitational and inertial mass was automatic.

So he formulated a geometric theory of gravity. The force of gravity was replaced by the effect on the motion of bodies of moving through four dimensional spacetime made to curve by the presence of matter. In this four dimensional spacetime, bodies could follow curves called geodesics, curves of ~~min~~ max imum elapsed proper time, analogous to curves of minimum length in the plane. Light too follows geodesics in spacetime, ie moves in curves.

When moving outwards from a distribution of matter light is redshifted, as if it had to climb out of a potential well. For small distances travelled out from the earth the redshift is given by

$$\frac{\Delta f}{f_0} = -\frac{gH}{c^2}$$

Similarily, when light travels towards a distribution of matter it is blueshifted. In extreme situations, at the event horizon of a black hole, for instance, it is severely redshifted, in this case all the way to zero frequency.

Einstein's general relativity might be the most general theory, explaining all observations in principle made near distributions of matter, but it is horribly