

Sir isaac newton biography



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

Sir Isaac Newton was born on January 4, 1643 in Lincolnshire, England. He was a famous English Physicist and Mathematician. He made many contributions in the areas of physics, mathematics, astronomy, and science during the period of the Scientific Revolution.

His greatest contribution and what he is known best for would be Newton's Laws. The first law states that, Every object will remain at rest or in uniform motion in a straight line unless compelled to change its state by the action of an external force.([www. britannica. com/biography/Isaac-Newton](http://www.britannica.com/biography/Isaac-Newton)) The second law states that, The acceleration of an object is dependent upon two variables–the net force acting upon the object, and the mass of the object. Newton's third law states that, For every action, there is a equal and opposite reaction.([www. NewtonsLaw. com](http://www.NewtonsLaw.com))

Newton laid the foundations for classical mechanics. In it, he formulated his Three Laws of Motion, which were inspired from Johann Kepler's Laws of Planetary Motion and his own mathematical description of gravity. They describe the relationship between a body and the forces acting upon it, and its motion in response to those forces. These laws are important because they affect us as a society in everything we do and see in the world. It explains how we don't float out up into the sky, how cars work, how water flows and basically just how everything around us moves. We base most things off of force and it is important to know what type of force is involved. For example, gravity, friction, or tension. He set this foundation and this theory to help others understand more about motion and the theory of gravity. He formed the basis of modern physics. In 1687 he published, *Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica* (Mathematical Principles of

Natural Philosophy), most often known as Principia . It is one of the most influential books of physics.

He attended Cambridge University, where his first three years he studied basic curriculum. Although, he was very interested in advanced science. He liked to read from modern philosophers of that time. But during his younger years, that's when he was way more interested in school. When he was enrolled in school he was introduced to the world of chemistry. His mom took him out of school at the age of 12. Her plan was to take him out of school and make him a farmer and make his first priority the farm. Newton failed miserably, as he found farming monotonous. Newton was soon sent back to King's School to finish his basic education(www. Biography. com) He found that there was no point of farming and that it was doing him no good. After highschool, Isaac was really intelligent and really curious. After highschool Isaac wanted to attend college. Isaac's uncle, a graduate from the University of Cambridge's convinced isaac's mother for his enrollment. Newton enrolled in a program similar to a work-study in 1661. Isaacs work study was that he would clean tables and take care of wealthier students.(www. Biography. com)

Three years have gone by, and by that time, the scientific-revolution was already in full go. By that time Isaac was already taught the standard curriculum, but was fascinated by the advanced content. On his spare time he would read books and learn more about the modern philosophers. Later on throughout the years, Isaac discovered the new concept of nature that provided the framework for the Scientific Revolution. Newton graduated without honors, his efforts won him the title of scholar and four years of

financial support for future education. Then years after, the Great plague was going around in Europe and had forced Cambridge to close down. 2 years later Isaac returned to Cambridge and came across Nicholas Mercator and read his published book. Years go by and Isaac was more of a figure then he was a physicist.

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