Isaac Newton

Cut out each facts. Organise them in chronological order then group them in subheadings (childhood/ career…).

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|  Many of his papers were deemed "unfit to publish" upon his death in 1727 and remained so until 1936, when Sotheby's auction house acquired and sold most of them to economist John Maynard Keynes. These included the papers on the Philosopher's Stone (thought to turn lead into gold and possibly be an elixir of life) and his prediction about the end of the world. | During his lifetime, Newton developed the theory of gravity, the laws of motion (which became the basis of physics), a new type of mathematics called calculus and made breakthroughs in the area of optics such as the reflecting telescope. | His father, a farmer who was also named Isaac Newton, had died three months before his birth. | At school, he was an adequate student. At some point, his mother tried to take him out of school so he could help on the farm. |
| Legend has it that Newton got his inspiration for gravity when he saw an apple fall from a tree on his farm. | Reflecting Telescope – In 1668, Newton invented the reflecting telescope, using mirrors to reflect light and form an image. Nearly all of the major telescopes used in astronomy today are reflecting telescopes. | Newton died on March 31, 1727 in London, England. | He wrote his thoughts down in the *Principia* at the urge of his friend (and famous astronomer) Edmond Halley. Halley even paid for the book’s publication. |
| Laws of Motion – Newton’s laws of motion were three fundamental laws of physics. | He would spend much of his life at Cambridge, becoming a professor of mathematics and a fellow of the Royal Society (a group of scientists in England) | His mother remarried when Isaac was three years old and left young Isaac in the care of his grandparents. | Eventually, in 1689, he was elected to represent Cambridge University as a member of parliament. |
| He was elected President of the Royal Society in 1703 and knighted by the Queen in 1705. | Isaac Newton is considered one of the most important scientists in history. | Today, he is considered one of the most influential scientists of all time alongside greats such as Einstein, Aristotle and Galileo. | By the age of 30, he was grey; this was attributed to his studies with mercury. |
| In 1661, Isaac began to attend college at Cambridge. | In 1696, Newton became the warden of the Royal Mint in London. He took his duties seriously and tried to get rid of corruption as well as to reform the currency of England. | Isaac grew up mostly alone and as a consequence, for the rest of his life, he would prefer to work and live alone, focused on his writing and his studies. | In 1687, Newton published his most important work called the *Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica*, in which he described the three laws of motion as well as the law of universal gravity. |
| Gravity - Newton is probably most famous for discovering gravity. Outlined in the *Principia*, his theory about gravity helped to explain the movements of the planets and the Sun. This theory is known as Newton’s law of universal gravitation. | He was born quite premature: an estimated 11 to 15 weeks early. | Isaac Newton made many scientific discoveries and inventions throughout his career. Here is a list of some of the most important and famous ones: | Having no interest in becoming a farmer, Isaac was soon back to school. |
| Late in life, Newton suffered a nervous breakdown and became known for rather eccentric behaviour. | Calculus – Newton invented a whole new type of mathematics which he called “fluxions”. Nowadays, we called this math calculus and this is used in advanced engineering and science. | He was a genius, to be sure, but not much of a politician. In his year as a member of parliament, he spoke up only once — and that was to tell someone to close a window. | Isaac Newton was born in Woolsthorpe, England on January 4, 1643. |