



Isaac Newton

"Wheel of History"

Isaac Newton (1643-1727) - English mathematician, mechanic, astronomer and physicist.

He was born on
January 4, 1643, in
Woolsthorpe, near
Grantham,
Lincolnshire.



Interesting facts:

He was born during the blizzard winter on January 4, 1643 (December 25, 1642), after Christmas, when a snowstorm particularly wistfully wailed in the high chimneys of Woolsthorpe. He was born prematurely, so weak that Barnabas Smith, a priest, believed that he wouldn't live long.

Himself, Newton said afterwards: "According to the mother's words, I was born so small that I could easily fit in a big beer mug." But the weak baby survived surprisingly to everyone and, oddly enough, in his entire long life he almost never was sick, by the age of 84 he had lost only one tooth.

1. *Childhood*

When he was three years old, his stepfather and his mother left, and the boy stayed with his grandmother. So they lived in a small rural house of gray stone, surrounded by a rare fence. He graduated from the village school, but after a while his relatives sent him to the Royal School in Grantham, a small town ten km from their native village.



2. *Education*

From 1661 he studied at Cambridge University, the College of the Holy Trinity (Trinity College)



3. *"I do not invent hypotheses"*

In 1665, fleeing from the horrors of the plague (in the capital alone - London, burned 31 thousand corpses), he left for two years in his native village. These years I would like to call Newton's "Boldino autumn". He works beyond measure. In this house with a steep roof, differential and integral calculi were born. Here, on a rough rustic table, he was spreading the sunbeam with a lens, learning the secret of the spectrum. Here, under these windows, grew the most famous apple tree in the world, from which the most famous apple once fell, "suggesting" Newton Newton's law of world wideness.

3. *“I do not invent hypotheses”*

“I do not think about hypotheses” is his favorite expression, almost a motto. This slowness and indifference to the publication of his works cost him dearly. In 1692, Newton's little dog, nicknamed Diamond in the absence of the owner, knocked the candle over a pile of manuscripts that had burned to the ground. It is unlikely that any other dog has caused so much damage to humanity. Newton was on the verge of mental illness, for some time he could not work.

4. Professorship

In 1665, Isaac Newton became a Master (Magister) of Arts.

In 1670, at the age of 27, he became a professor at the University of Cambridge.

In the first years of his professorship, he worked in the field of optics, improved the model of a new type of “catoptrion” reflector, and discovered the phenomenon of dispersion.

Afterwards, he discovered and formulated the laws of mechanics.

4. Professorship

In 1667, from a single fact, the fall of an apple, Newton formulated the law of world wideeness that underlies celestial mechanics.

In 1668, Isaac Newton returned to Cambridge and soon he received the Lukas Department of Mathematics. By that time he was the author of the binomial and the creator of the method of flux.

In the same years Isaac Newton constructed and began to create a reflecting telescope.

4. *Professorship*

In 1687, the book “Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy” was issued. It had a great influence on the development of science and scientific thinking.

In it, Newton gives a sample of the scientific approach to the phenomena of nature and technology, equips science with an exact method, determines the development of physics for two whole centuries ahead.

4. *Professorship*

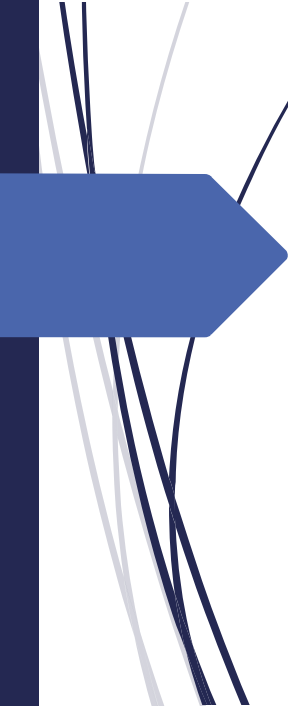
On March 15, 1696, he received an official notice from the Minister of Finance of England Montague of his appointment as the guardian of the Mint. The Cambridge period of Newton's life was over.

At the end of 1703, Isaac Newton was elected President of the Royal Society. In 1705 he was elevated to the dignity of chivalry.



5. Remembrance

Newton died on the night of March between 30 and 31, 1727. He was buried with the great honors in Westminster Abbey, the English National Pantheon.



***Thank you for
your attention!***