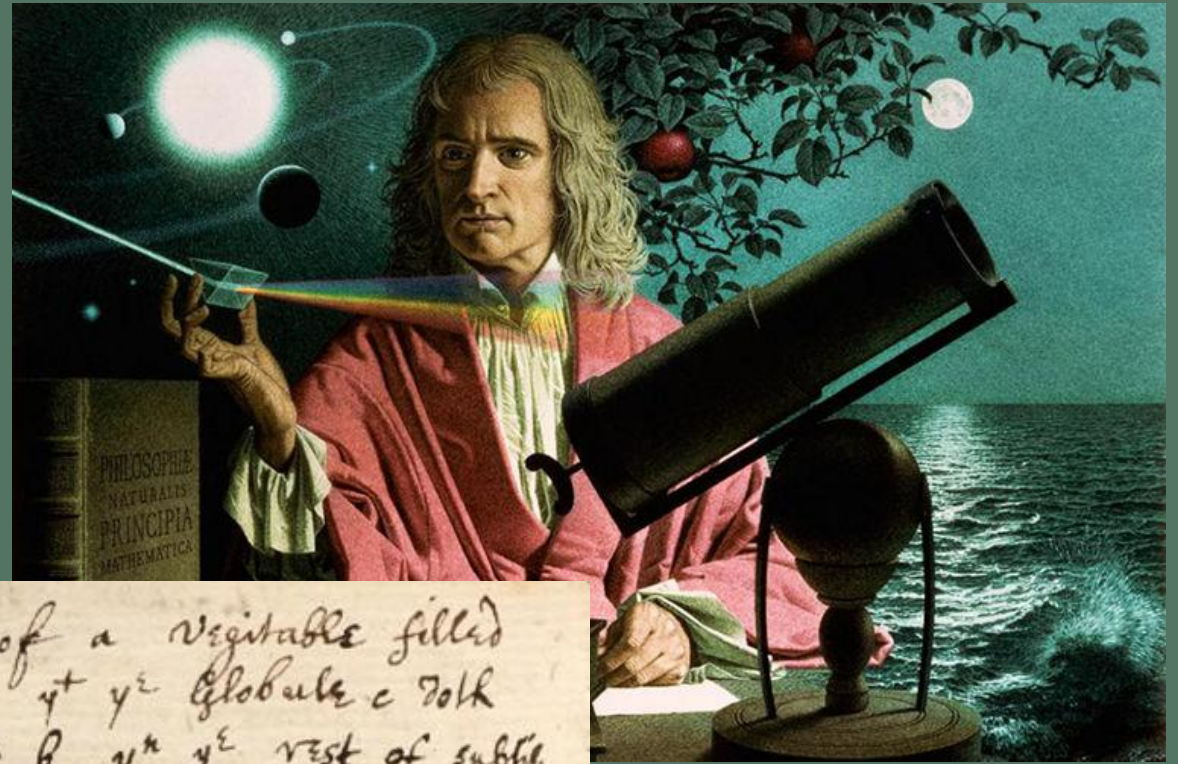


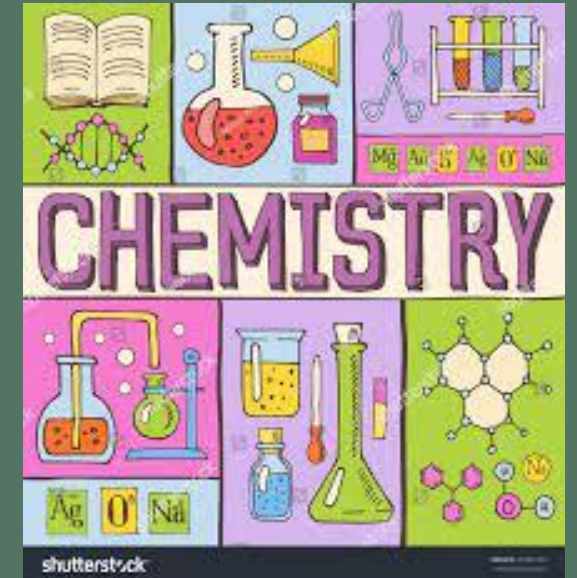
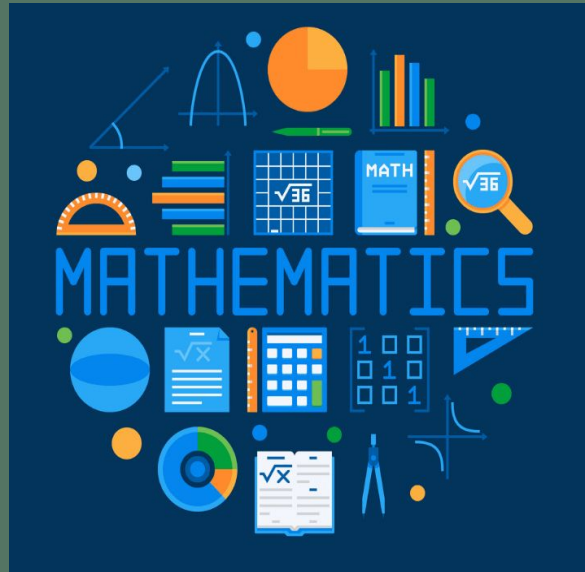
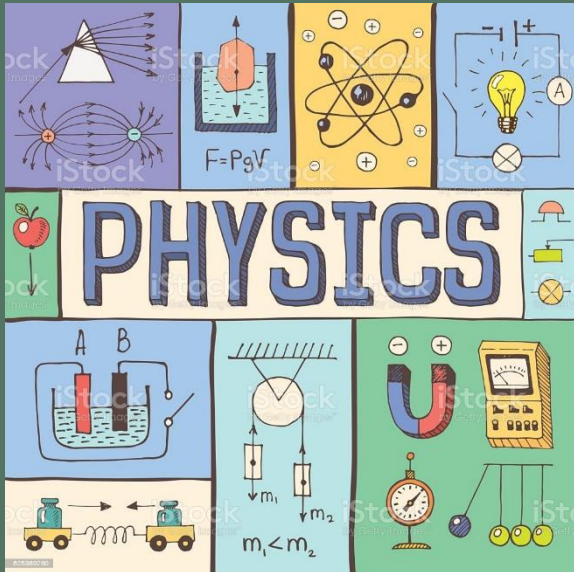
# Isaac Newton's discoveries that changed the world

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School 12  
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A.V.



308<sup>c</sup> Vegetables.  
Suppose at y<sup>e</sup> pore of a Vegetable filled  
w<sup>th</sup> fluid matter & y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Globule c doth  
hitt away y<sup>e</sup> particle b, y<sup>n</sup> y<sup>e</sup> rest of subtile  
matter in y<sup>e</sup> pore riseth from a towards b. & by  
his means juices continually arise from y<sup>e</sup> roots  
of trees upward: w<sup>ch</sup> juices leaving druggs in y<sup>e</sup>  
pores & y<sup>n</sup> wanting passage stretch y<sup>e</sup> pores to  
make y<sup>m</sup> as wide as before they were clogged. w<sup>ch</sup>  
makes y<sup>e</sup> plant bigger untill y<sup>e</sup> pores are too  
narrow for y<sup>e</sup> juice to arise through y<sup>e</sup> pores &  
y<sup>n</sup> y<sup>e</sup> plant ceaseth to grow any more.

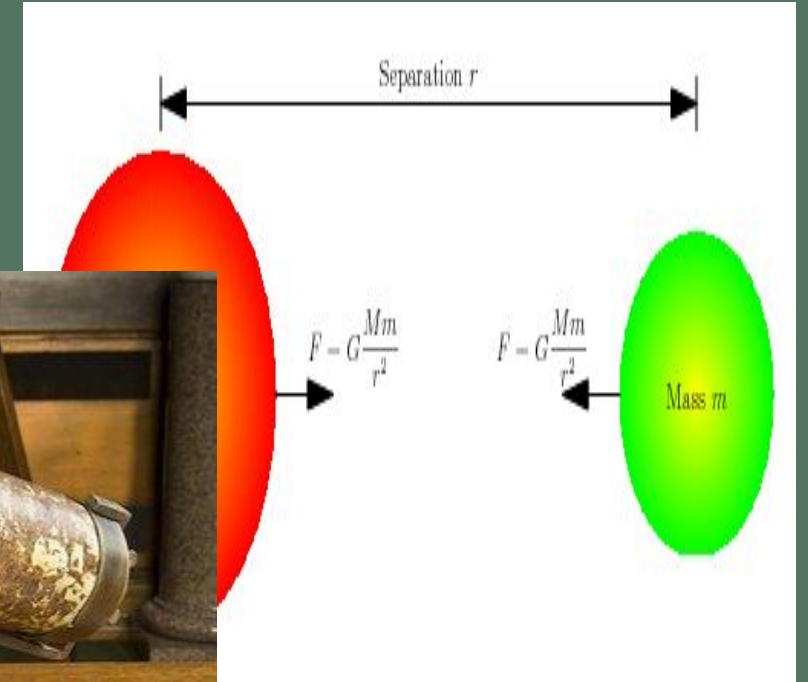
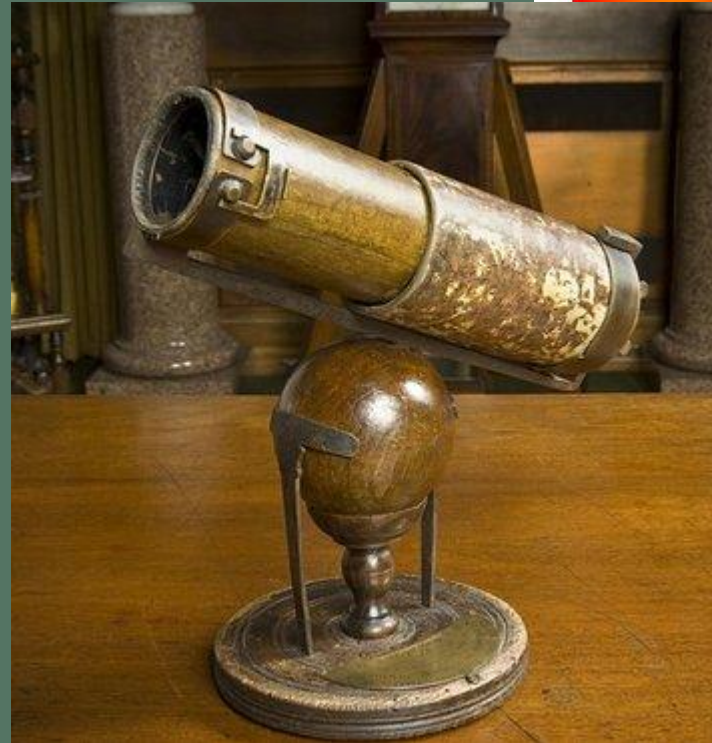
# Newton made huge contributions to the 3 sciences: Physics, Mathematics and Chemistry





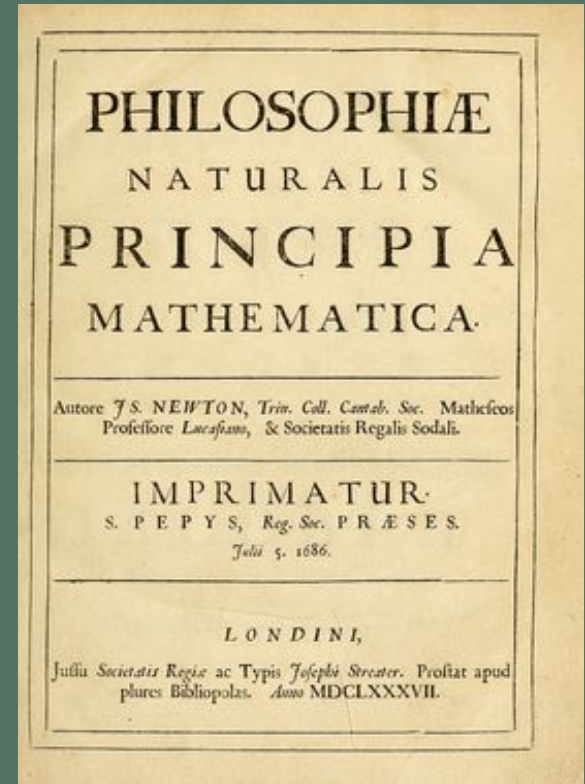
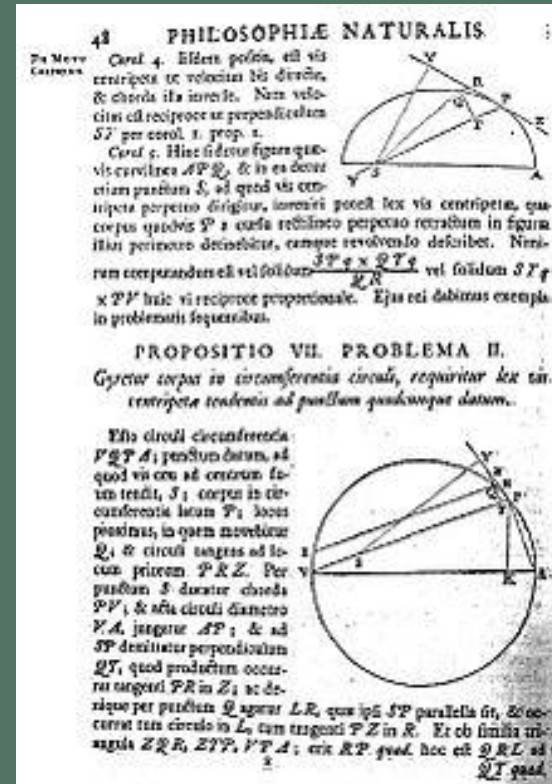
# PHYSICS

Isaac Newton formulated the basic laws of classical mechanics, discovered the law of universal gravitation, developed the theory of motion of celestial bodies, created the foundations of celestial mechanics, built a mirror telescope.



# MATHEMATICS

Newton devoted three works to mathematical analysis, written by him respectively in 1669, 1671 and 1676. In addition, in his major work "Mathematical Beginnings of Natural Philosophy" (1687), Newton rejected "indivisible in the limit quantities" in favour of "vanishing divisible quantities", i.e., quantities infinitely divisible.

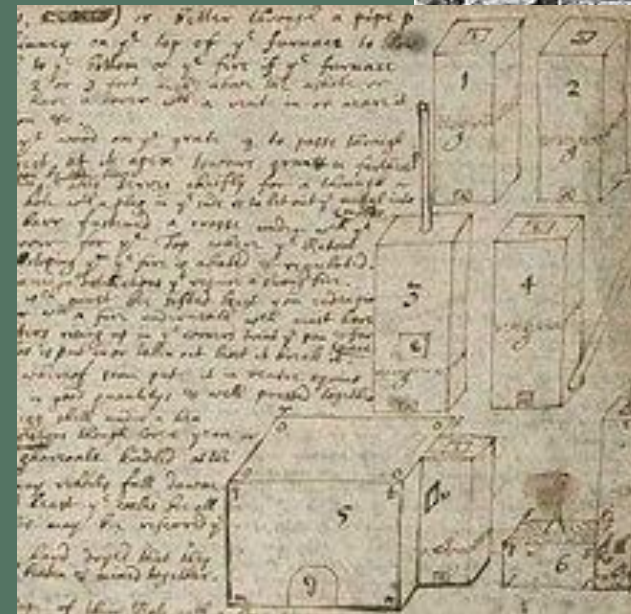


# CHEMISTRY

“The Emerald Tablet”

The scientist never published his alchemical works and little was known about his research during his lifetime. In 1936, it became known that there were vast archives of Newton's manuscripts of alchemical content.

Newton's experimental work with alloys began around 1666, when he was searching for the best coating for a reflector telescope. But the main aim of his quest was the transmutation of elements (converting base metals into noble ones), a task that has been popular since ancient times.



# Information sources:

<https://www.britannica.com> The Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy

<https://en.wikipedia.org> Isaac Newton

<https://www.kb.se/in-english.html> National Library of Sweden