



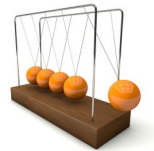
British Hills
Knowledge Base

Isaac Newton



Sir Isaac Newton FRS PRS (25 December 1642 – 20 March 1726/27) was a “natural philosopher” – a mathematician, physicist, astronomer, theologian, and _____. He is widely recognised as one of the most influential scientists of all time, and was a key figure in the _____ revolution.

Newton remains a famous name today, and his discoveries in researching motion and _____ are still taught today. Newton is often said to have discovered gravity. Newton’s book, *Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica* ("Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy"), first published in 1687, laid the foundations of classical mechanics, and he made important contributions to optics and calculus.



Newton's three laws of motion are taught in schools even today, and state:

- an object at rest will stay at rest, and an object in motion will stay in motion, unless there is an outside _____ acting upon it.
- the change of momentum of an object is directly proportional to the force applied, and occurs in the same direction as the force
- all forces between two objects are equal and _____.

These laws were the basis of understanding movement and motion for 200 years, and remain applicable to "macro" sizes. They explain everything from the design of vehicles to the movement of the planets. It was only with _____ theories regarding relativity that a new series of laws was developed, to explain forces at microscopic scales, and at speeds closer to the speed of _____.

However, Newton was not himself a "scientist" in the modern sense of the word. Though Newton was influential in the creation of the "scientific method," this was an incomplete method in his time. Newton was fascinated by both science and _____, as well as the study of the Bible. John Maynard Keynes once stated that "Newton was not the first of the age of reason: He was the last of the _____."

alchemy	Einstein's	author
light	gravity	magicians
scientific	force	opposite