

Life of Isaac Newton

Group Project

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Abstract

For our group project, with four people in the group, I will mainly talk about the first 21 years of his 84-year-old life of Isaac Newton in the research but I will also add some interesting facts about him before 1700. The research I will talk about will include when and where he was born and when and where he died, who brought him up, where did he go to college, and what part of his early life did he succeed. Other members in my group are doing the last 63 years of his life for the research, where each person does 21 years (1664-1685), (1685-1700), (1700-1727). I have found one article that I will write my research paper about because it has some very good features (also includes a picture and a video) for me to write about. This article includes a lot part that can be used for our research, but I want other members in my group to find some interesting parts in their articles, so that we can choose the best ones to put on the presentation.

In 1643, a baby boy was born, and this boy turned out to be one of the great minds of the 17th-18th century, and is also one of the most influential and famous person in the science field ever. This boy's name was none other than the great Isaac Newton. Newton was born on January 4, 1643, and died on March 31, 1727. He was born in the United Kingdom. Newton never saw his father, who was also named Isaac Newton, because he died three months before he was born, and his mother, Ayscough Newton, remarried to another man, Barnabas Smith, a minister, leaving Newton to live with his maternal grandmother for some time. He also was a premature baby, and he was not expected to survive. He is obsessed with his work because he would defend the work with odd behaviors. When he was 12 years old, he lived with his mother and her 3 children from the marriage, as her other husband died. He went to school King's School at Lincolnshire and became interested with apothecary and chemistry, but was soon pulled out by his mother because she wanted Newton to be a farmer. That plan worked to no avail, because Newton did not like farming.

His uncle could have sense his innate intellectual abilities, as he convinced

Newton's mother to enter to a university. The university he went to was none other than University of Cambridge's Trinity College, and he entered in 1661. He enrolled to a program similar to a work study during that time and took care of the rooms of wealthy students. When Newton arrived at Cambridge, the science revolution of the 17th century was amazing, from the heliocentric view of the universe that was theorized by some famous people like Galileo to a formula of a new conception of nature in some machines from René Descartes. However, like most European universities, Cambridge focused more on Aristotelian philosophy and dealing with nature in qualitative terms instead of quantitative terms.

Although Newton did not have honors or distinctions when he graduated at Cambridge, his efforts gave him financial support for future education, but in 1665, the Great Plague helped forcing Cambridge University shut down. During this time, Newton found the method of infinitesimal calculus, set insights that eventually led to the publication of *Principia* in 1687. It was according to legend that

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Newton had a famous inspiration of a falling apple during this time. In 1667, that plague subsided, and Newton returned to the university and was not standout scholar at Trinity College. His first major public scientific achievement happened in 1668 when he constructed a reflecting telescope. Newton received his Master of Arts degree in 1669 and he also expounded his own wider ranging results on dealing with infinite series. Newton's friend and mentor, Isaac Barrow, resigned his Lucasian Professorship at Cambridge, and Newton assumed the chair in 1669.

References

Sir Isaac Newton. (2014). The Biography.com website. Retrieved 01:12, Apr 11, 2014,

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