



## Issac Newton (1643-1727)

---

4 Jan 1643

Sir Isaac Newton (1643-1727), the scientist who developed the laws of gravity, was born in Woolsthorpe, Lincolnshire, England.

1661

Isaac Newton admitted as a student to Trinity College, Cambridge.

1665

Isaac Newton deduces the inverse-square gravitational force law from the 'falling' of the Moon.

1665

Isaac Newton invents his calculus.

1666

Isaac Newton begins work on the laws of mechanics and gravitation.

1666

Isaac Newton studies the spectrum of light.

1668

Isaac Newton reinvents and then constructs the first optical reflecting telescope that is put to practical use.

1672

Isaac Newton suggests that the variation of a pendulum is due to equatorial bulge.

1672

Isaac Newton is elected a member of Royal Society.

1672

Isaac Newton reads the first optics paper before Royal Society in London.

1675

Isaac Newton delivers his theory of light.

1675

Isaac Newton invents an algorithm for the computation of functional roots



## Issac Newton (1643-1727)

---

1680

Isaac Newton demonstrates that inverse square law implies elliptical orbits.

1684

Isaac Newton proves that planets moving under an inverse-square force law will obey Kepler's laws.

1686

Isaac Newton uses a fixed length pendulum with weights of varying composition to test the weak equivalence principle.

1686

The first volume of Isaac Newton's 'Principia' published.

6 Jul 1687

English mathematician and physicist Isaac Newton (1642-1727) publishes his 'Principia Mathematica' proving the theory that the Sun is at the center of the Solar System

1687

Isaac Newton publishes his analysis of sound propagation.

1687

Isaac Newton publishes his laws of motion and gravitation.

1687

Newton declared that time is absolute... 'It flows equably without relation to anything external'. This view was held until Einstein's relativity in 1905.

1697

Isaac Newton receives Jean Bernoulli's 6 month time-limit problem, solves problem before going to bed that same night.

1704

Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1727) publishes 'Optiks' which contains the corpuscular theory of light and colour.

1705

Queen Anne of England knights Isaac Newton at Trinity College in Cambridge.



## Issac Newton (1643-1727)

---

31 Mar 1727

Sir Issac Newton (1642-1727), dies in London.

31 Mar 1727

Sir Issac Newton (1642-1727), dies in London.