Isaac Newton And Charles Darwin: Two Of The Most Influential Figures In The History Of Science

Science and technology have been around since the beginning of time. Since the 17th-century science has been playing a significant role in changing people's perspective of viewing the world. Amongst various scientists, Sir Isaac Newton and Charles Darwin were two of the most influential figures in the history of science. Although born 200 years apart, Newton and Darwin were both Englishmen who provided a great contribution in the field of physics, mathematics and biology. Newton was famous for his book Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica. In his book he talks about the laws of motion. On the other hand, Darwin was well-known for his contribution on the theory of evolution. People during the 17th century believed in things without any evidence and hypothesis. However, scientists like Darwin and Newton followed the rule of observing and experimenting. They were held by the fact that nothing in the universe can be claimed as truth without proof. This idea led scientists like Newton and Darwin to stand out from the rest of the world.

Sir Isaac Newton was born to a wealthy family. While he was pursuing his degree in The University of Cambridge, the university shut down as a precaution against the Great plague. Although he was not considered a good student, his 18- months stay at home triggered curiosity in him, regarding the Earth and the planetary motions. Before Newton's discoveries, scientists Copernicus, Kepler and Galileo formulated that the universe was heliocentric. People believed this fact based on Aristotelian philosophy rather than scientific evidences. Newton did not really contradict the past speculations regarding space and science, however he was the first to clarify and demonstrate that hypothesis was right scientifically. He evidenced the theory of the universe being centered by the sun to be right by using his law of gravitation. He demonstrated that the sun's gravity held the position of the planets. By clarifying what gravity is and demonstrating how it functions with the nearby planetary group, he had the was able to verify that the planets were held set up by the gravity of the sun. His law refuted the conviction that planets were held in movement by an invisible shield. Newton used his calculations to prove that the path of the planet to belong ellipses. With his three laws of motion and the law of universal gravity published in 1687 in Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica Newton outlined his understanding of motion. He created conditions that helped demonstrate that an object was pulled in to different object because of a particular force known as gravitational force. This reality does not just give proof that why an apple falls on the ground but additionally clarifies why the planet moved in the circle. History's other prodigious science hero was Charles Darwin. Darwin was an English naturalist, geologist and biologist, well known for his influence on the theory of evolution. His work provoked the traditional belief of the people during his time and change their view about evolution. Before Darwin, people in England acknowledged thoughts that organism were not connected. They believed that species was fixed, immutable and created by God. Darwin's theory on the Origin of Species challenged this belief. In his book, he explained that species are not made by a special power but rather by the process of evolution known as Natural Selection. Organisms that can adjust and tolerate the changes in the environment, will have higher multiplication rates and they would pass their favored traits over generations. In this way, adaptation progressed over numerous generations and made the creation of new species possible. sit Newton, Darwin's curiosity began with questions. While he was traveling on the HMS Beagle to various islands, he observed

numerous characteristics of organisms that made him question about the origin of life. With an assortment of characteristic examples, including birds, plants and fossils, Charles Darwin demonstrated the progressive hypothesis about the origin of living creatures that was in opposition to the mainstream perspective on different naturalists at the time.

Greek philosopher, Aristotle was an extremely ardent onlooker of life. In any case, he believed that creatures can breed and reproduce, yet were fixed. He saw the species as constant. People during that time saw every species as made by God, and these species stay fixed throughout. The religious outbreak occurred after the Great transformed this understanding in the people. A European philosophical movement expanded through the American colonies. Enlightened philosophers highlighted a technical and logical interpretation of the world, while limiting religious conviction. For a long time, the greater part of the Christians considered Bible to be the essential wellspring of learning. However, in the seventeenth century another development rose in Europe that tested the Christian perspective on the world, The Scientific Revolution. It was when individuals were looking toward considering better approach for viewing world. Amid Renaissance, the rising intensity of science constrained the Catholic Church to punish defiant scientists. Them since they prevented the heavenly nature from claiming Jesus. Newton and Darwin had the ability to change this perspective of individuals.

Newton and Darwin lived their life in a similar way. Newton and Darwin carried on with their life in a similar way. They were the two alumni of Cambridge University and members of the Royal Society. Above all, they published books that changed the way in which the world was understood. Their book tested religion with logical research. The world we are living in present would never be the same without the extraordinary commitment of Newton and Darwin. This sublime breadth of science, from becoming more acquainted with the developments of bodies to thinking about the presence of life forms makes science unique.