



The System of the World

Isaac Newton

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The System of the World by Isaac Newton. Sir Isaac Newton (1642–1727) was an English physicist and mathematician who is widely recognised as one of the most influential scientists of all time and as a key figure in the scientific revolution.

This great work supplied the momentum for the Scientific Revolution and dominated physics for over 200 years.

It was the ancient opinion of not a few, in the earliest ages of philosophy, that the fixed stars stood immovable in the highest parts of the world; that, under the fixed stars the planets were carried about the sun; that the earth, us one of the planets, described an annual course about the sun, while by a diurnal motion it was in the mean time revolved about its own axis; and that the sun, as the common fire which served to warm the whole, was fixed in the centre of the universe.

This was the philosophy taught of old by Philolaus, Aristarchus of Samos, Plato in his riper years, and the whole sect of the Pythagoreans; and this was the judgment of Anaximander, more ancient than any of them; and of that wise king of the Romans, Numa Pompilius, who, as a symbol of the figure of the world with the sun in the centre, erected a temple in honour of Vesta, of a round form, and ordained perpetual fire to be kept in the middle of it.

The System of the World Details

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From Reader Review The System of the World for online ebook

Nikola says

Definately not for everyone

This book is definately not for everyone, including myself.

Its' very detailed and professional approach is only for the people that are efficient in both mathematics and physics.

I understood 50% of the book, with no pre-knowledge of the material from this book, therefore, I would recommend this one only to the pople who know that this book is for them.

Ezechel says

Mind blown. Almost accurate description of the solar system dynamics - almost 300 years ago! - plus the beginning of modern calculus. A bit too many OCR errors for the Kindle edition, but nothing that you can't figure out from the context.

Alex says

Fascinating and humbling.

Íris says

Eu não vou dar avaliação.

Existe um motivo para isso: como posso dar avaliação de um livro que eu não sei avaliar?

Eu sou apreciadora de astronomia e astrofísica, mas infelizmente não passo de uma amadora: falta-me o saber científico.

Neil deGrasse Tyson recomendou este como um dos livros indispensáveis a quem se interessa por astronomia, mas eu nunca fui boa aluna a matemática e nunca tive a oportunidade de estudar física, então para mim isto era uma linguagem ininteligível e confusa.

Eu percebi algumas coisas, como o fato de ele calcular não só as órbitas dos planetas e satélites como as órbitas de outros corpos celestes (meteoritos e meteoros). No entanto, é tudo demasiado técnico e eu não tenho essa experiência.

De qualquer forma, reconheço que foi um livro imprescindível a outros cientistas depois de Newton, que ajudou no desenvolvimento do telescópio, entre outros cálculos que ajudaram à descoberta das ondas fora do espectro visível e, consequentemente, a invenção de satélites espaciais, entre outras invenções.

Patrick Barnes says

Newton rules

I was curious about the book and it was reasonably priced and It's Isaac Newton. I was more curious about what the language would be like. Knowing the basics of gravitational attraction and the impact of speed of an object and size of the attractor on an orbital path is everyday knowledge thanks to him.

To see orbital mechanics explained using only logic, geometry and millennia of observation was kind of mind blowing. He writes it so matter of factly and in the late 17th century. It only took materials science, engineering and propulsion advancement about 250 years to catch up.

It's a short piece and it probably only matters if you're in the mood to nerd out. If so, you might like reading this.
