



Isaac Newton

"A Friend of Truth"



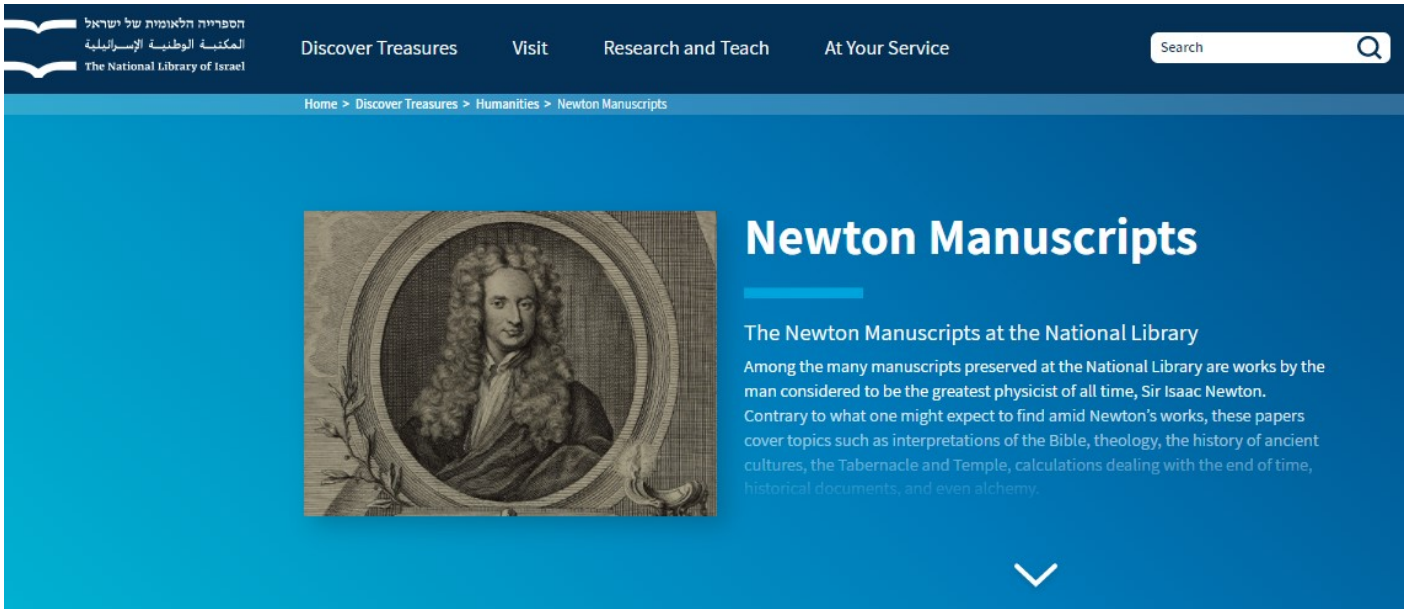
Renee Moore

Acknowledgements & Copyright

Newton's original handwritten manuscripts shown in this booklet belong to The National Library of Israel in Jerusalem. These manuscripts may be viewed on their website (as shown in screenshot below) at this web address:

nli.org.il/en/discover/humanities/newton-manuscripts

מאוסף הספרייה הלאומית



The screenshot shows the website interface for 'Newton Manuscripts' at the National Library of Israel. The header includes the library's name in Hebrew, Arabic, and English, along with navigation links: 'Discover Treasures', 'Visit', 'Research and Teach', and 'At Your Service'. A search bar is visible on the right. The main content area features a portrait of Sir Isaac Newton in an oval frame on the left and a text block on the right. The text block is titled 'Newton Manuscripts' and describes the collection, mentioning that the works cover topics like Bible interpretations, theology, and alchemy.

Unless otherwise stated, the photographs in this booklet were ***purchased*** from: **[DepositPhotos.com](https://www.depositphotos.com)** and **[FriendlyStock.com](https://www.friendlystock.com)** (Warm thanks to those who kindly gave permission for their own personal photographs to be used in this project.)

© 2021 Renee Moore

Copyright of this work is asserted under the relevant legislation of Australia, Britain, the USA and international law treaties.

This booklet has been a “labour of love” and is provided **free of charge**, for ***educational and private study*** purposes only.

Permission is not given for its use in any commercial purpose or for sale.

To download a personal copy of this booklet, please visit:

www.isaacnewtontruthseeker.com

For other enquiries, please email: reneemoore.newtontour@gmail.com

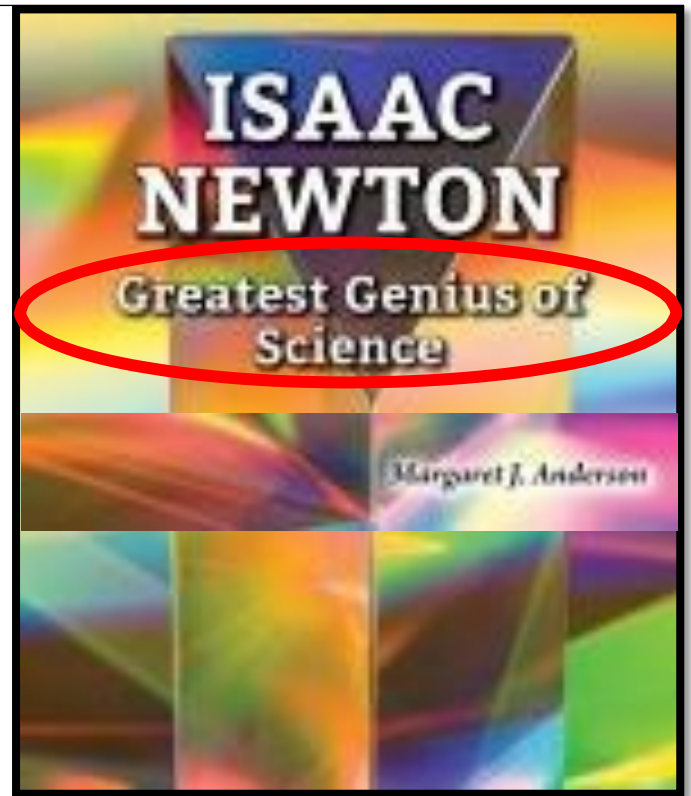
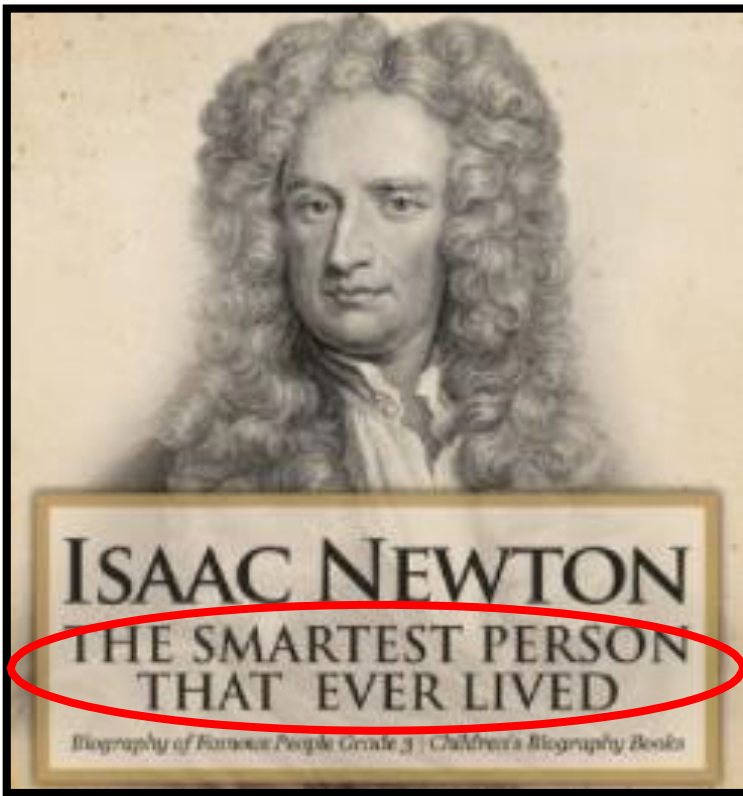
This booklet is dedicated to all
“friends of truth” of any age!



Contents

* <i>How famous</i> is Isaac Newton?	4
* Newton's Early Life	6
* <i>Why</i> is he so famous? (4 reasons)	11
* A "friend of truth"	16
* What <i>10</i> Bible Truths did Newton find?	18
* What was Newton <i>like</i> ?	30





How famous is Newton?

As you can see, he's been described as:

"the smartest person that ever lived"

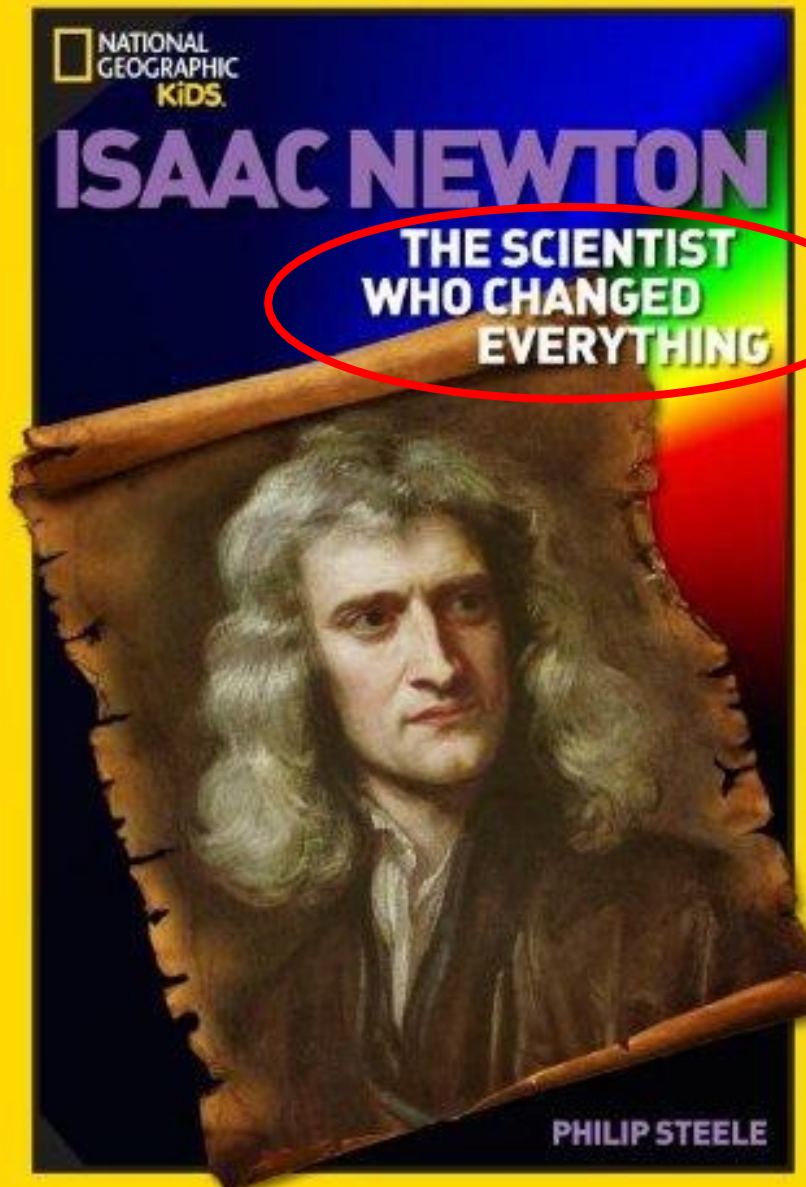
(Baby Professors Books)

"Greatest Genius of Science"

(Margaret J. Anderson)

"The scientist who changed everything"

(Philip Steele)



Newton is so famous that he has been on the money & postage stamps of different countries around the world. How many different countries can you see here that show his image?



Newton's Early Life

Isaac Newton was born in Lincolnshire, England, at this house, Woolsthorpe Manor. (Isaac's father had died a few months before he was born.)



Woolsthorpe Manor (photo credit: Craig Davies)

Newton was a very small, premature baby, and not expected to live.



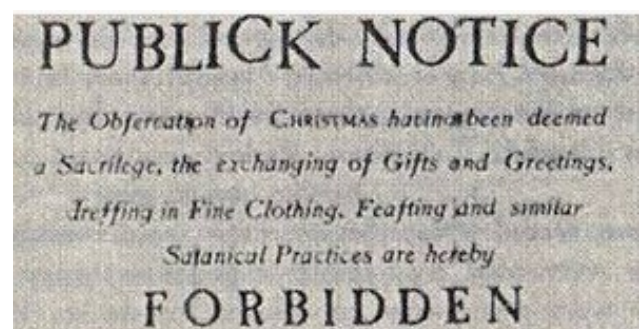
In fact, his mother, Hannah, said he was *so little* he could have fit inside a quart mug, such as you see here.



(photo credit: Doug Murray)

Newton was born on: **25 December 1642**, Christmas Day! However, at that time in England people didn't really celebrate Christmas, or their own birthdays.

In fact, from 1644 to 1660 it was **against the law** to celebrate Christmas.



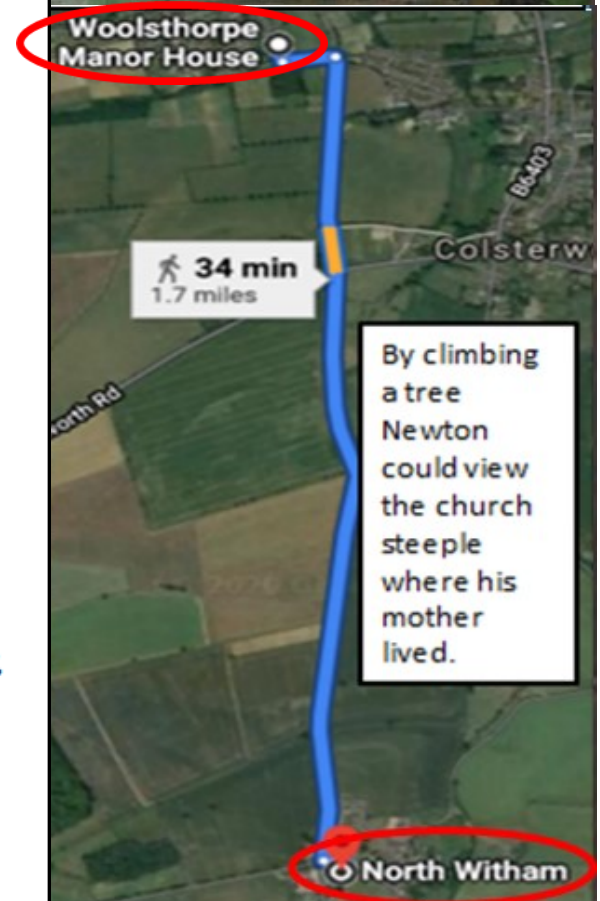
When Isaac Newton was just 3 years old his mother married again & she left Isaac to go live with her new husband, the Reverend Barnabas Smith, in the nearby village of North Witham, about 1½ miles away.



North Witham

Isaac's grandmother looked after him for the next 7 years.

Then when Isaac was 10 years old, his mother came back to live at Woolsthorpe Manor (as her husband had died) and she brought her 3 young children from her second marriage.





When Newton was only 9 years old he cut this sun dial with his penknife. (It can be seen at Colsterworth Church.)

What is a sun dial? It shows the time of day by the position of the sun in the sky. It's a way of telling time that people have used for thousands of years.

Newton made a few of these sun dials. His family called them "Isaac's dials."



When Newton was 12 years old, his mother enrolled him in The King's School in Grantham, a town about 10 miles away.



The King's School, Grantham, Lincolnshire. Image © Acabashi CC-BY-SA 4.0

Because it was too far to walk to this school every day, Newton went to live with the Clarke family in Grantham. William Clarke was the local apothecary (or chemist) there. He had many sons and daughters & Newton lived here with the Clarke family for about 5 years.



When Newton was 17 years old, his mother told him to come back home and start being a farmer. This was not a success. Newton did not really enjoy farming. In fact, the local court fined him for letting his animals go into other fields. (No one is good at everything!)



So in 1661 Newton's uncle and schoolmaster suggested that Newton go to Cambridge University to study. His mother finally agreed to this, but for the first few years he had to work as a servant to wealthier students there.

Below are Newton's rooms (where he lived for over 30 years!)



photo credit: Craig Davies

In 1665 the plague came to England and the University closed. Students were sent home - it was "lockdown."



Newton came back home to Woolsthorpe Manor — to sit & think under the famous apple tree! (photo credit: Craig Davies)

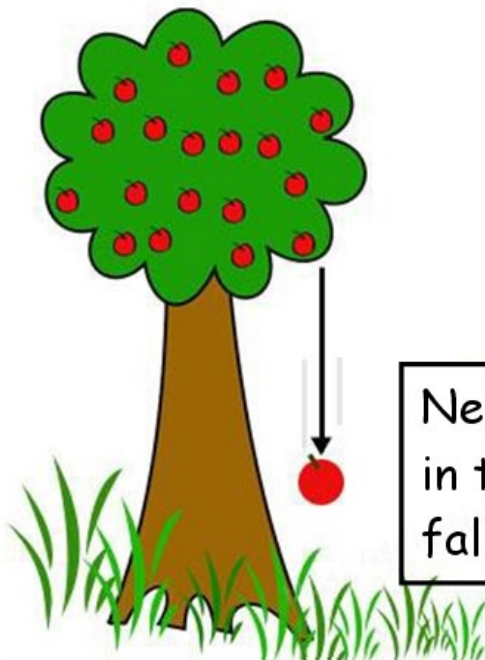


"Master Isaac Newton in his Garden at Woolsthorpe in the Autumn of 1665"
by Robert Hannah (Wellcome Collection) Photo credit: The Royal Institution

1. Newton discovered the law of gravity.

While sitting under the apple tree, Newton saw an apple fall to the ground and asked himself why the apple fell straight down, why didn't it go sideways or even up?

He started to think about the mathematical principles behind this force and discovered the law of gravity.



What's **gravity**?

It's the invisible force that pulls everything towards the center of the Earth.

Newton never said the apple hit him in the head - only that watching it fall had started him thinking.



Myth!

Reality!



2. Newton discovered the 3 laws of motion.

Newton's 3 laws of motion were used by NASA with the Apollo moon landings!



Newton's Laws



1st Law of Inertia
 A body will remain at rest, or moving at constant velocity, unless it is acted on by an unbalanced force

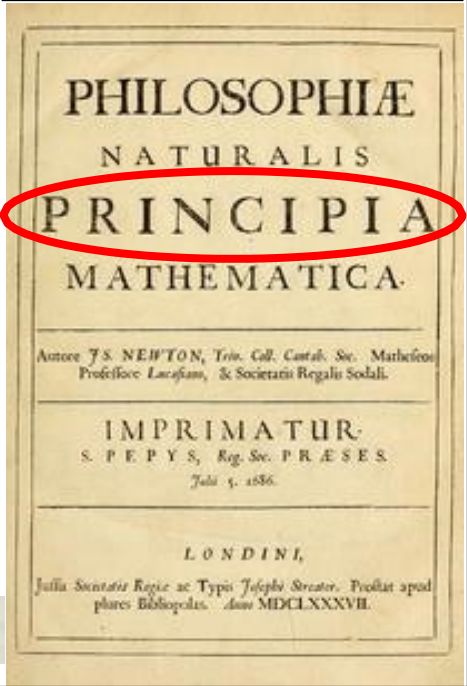


2nd Law of Force and acceleration
 The force experienced by an object is proportional to its mass times the acceleration it experiences $\vec{F} = m\vec{a}$



3rd Law of Action and Reaction
 If two bodies exert a force on one another, the forces are equal in magnitude, but opposite in direction $\vec{F}_{12} = -\vec{F}_{21}$

Newton's discoveries about the law of gravity & the 3 laws of motion were published in his book called *Principia*.



Principia (pronounced 'Prin-kip-ee-ah')

In 1987 Stephen Hawking said Newton's *Principia* is:

“the most important single work ever published in the physical sciences.”



Stephen Hawking pictured with Isaac Newton's copy of "Principia Mathematica".
(Photo credit: Graham CopeKoga —Cambridge University Library)



i Reading Newton's landmark work on gravity *Principia Mathematica* | UK Space Agency / European Space Agency | Tim Peake British Astronaut

3. Newton invented the reflecting telescope.

In Newton's time telescopes were often about 40 feet long (or 12 metres) and one was even 150 feet long (or 45 metres)!

These telescopes used glass lenses and were not very clear.

So instead of using a glass lens, Newton used a polished *metal mirror*.

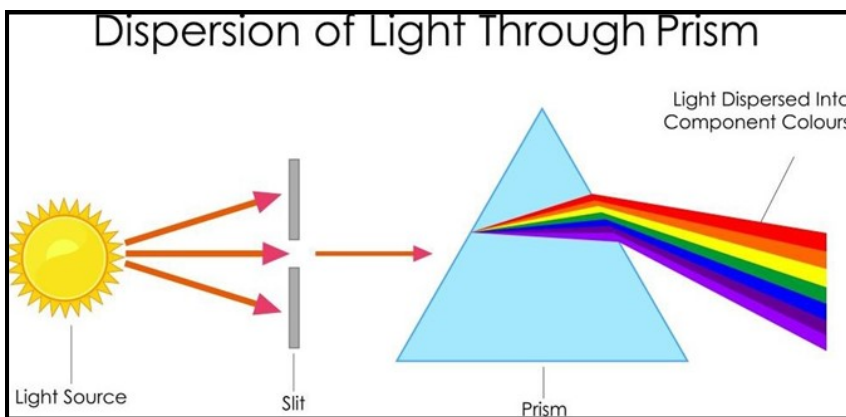
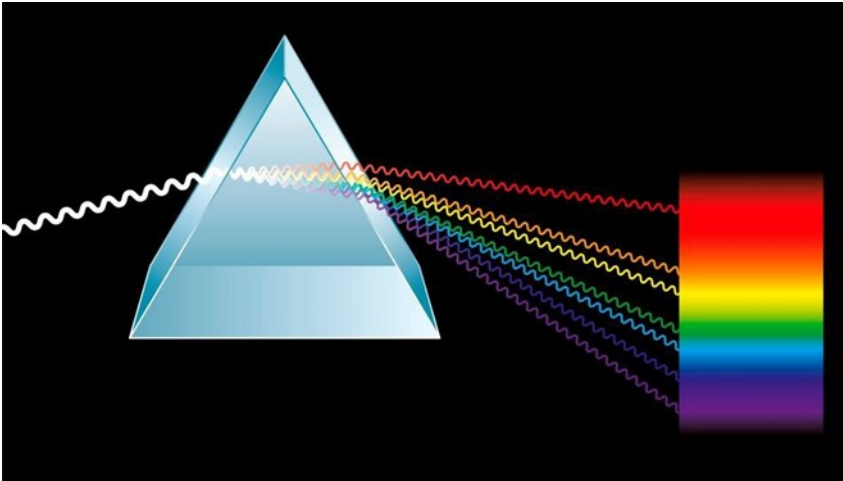
Newton's telescope was only 6 inches long (15 cm) but it magnified by 40 diameters!

Through his telescope you could see four of Jupiter's moons!



A replica of Newton's reflecting telescope which was presented to the Royal Society in 1672.

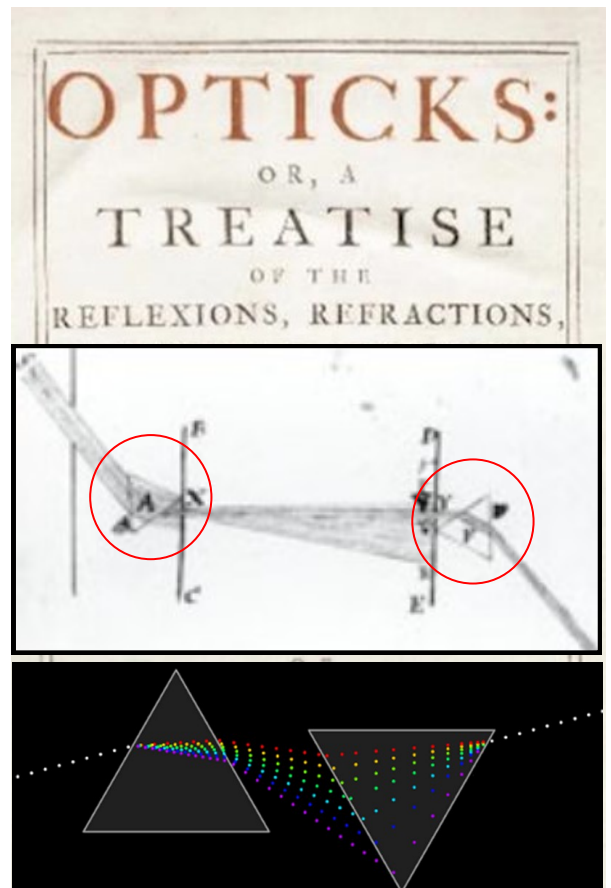
(4) Newton discovered the nature of light.



Newton discovered that white light is made up of all the colours that we see.

In his experiment he used 2 glass prisms. (His drawing is on the right.)

The 1st prism separates the light into all its colours & the 2nd prism reconstitutes the colours back into white light.



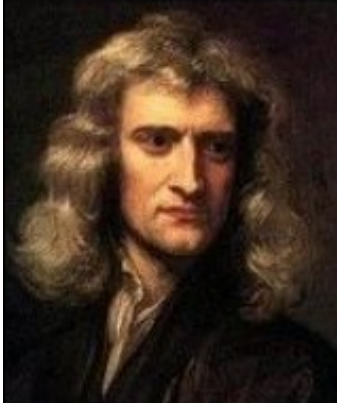
Newton & his greatest friend - Truth!

Plato is my friend,
Aristotle is my friend,
but my greatest friend
is truth.

Isaac Newton



I do not know what I may appear to the world, but to myself I seem to have been only like a boy playing on the sea-shore, and diverting myself in now and then finding a smoother pebble or a prettier shell than ordinary, whilst the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me.



In his college notebook
Newton wrote:

magis amica veritas

"my greatest friend is truth"

Isaac Newton

Ms Add 3996, 58r - Trinity College, Cambridge

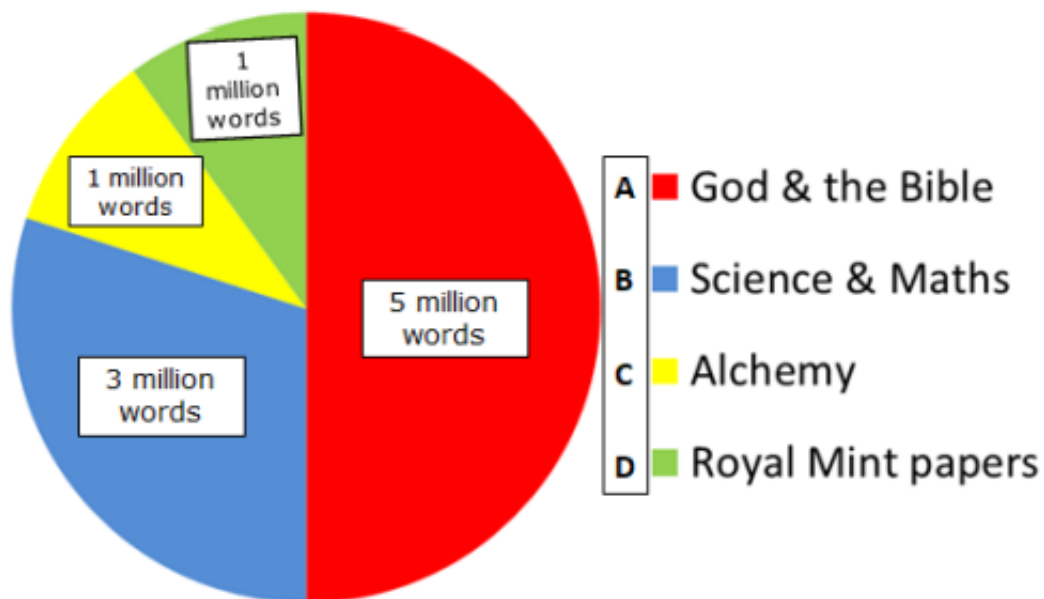


What did Newton believe was the truth about God, the Bible & the future?



Image credits: Cambridge University

Newton wrote millions of words on different topics - about 10 million words! Can you see how many words he wrote about God & the Bible?

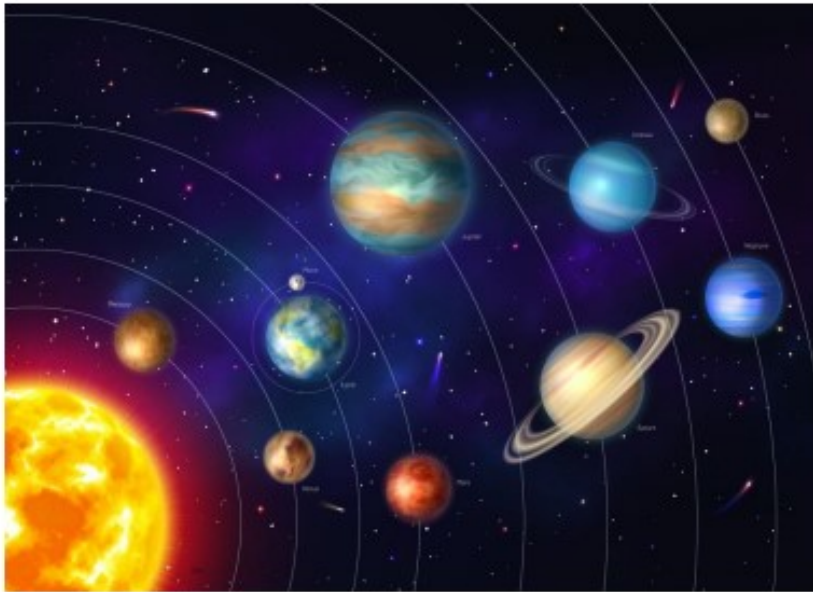


What was Newton MOST interested in, do you think?
A, B, C or D?

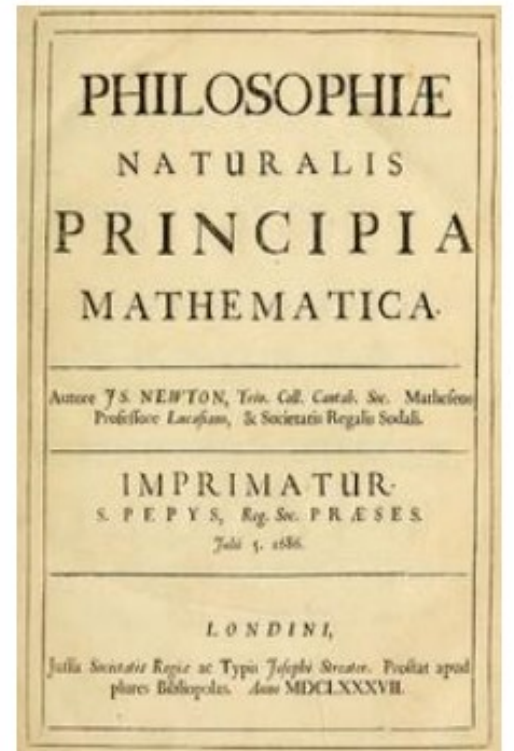
Truth 1: A Creator

In the *Principia*, Newton wrote this about God:

“This most beautiful System of the Sun, Planets and Comets, could only proceed from the counsel and dominion of an intelligent and powerful being.”



“The supreme God is a Being eternal, infinite, absolutely perfect.”



“The true God is a living, intelligent and powerful being.”



Truth 2: The Bible

Newton had a collection of over **30 Bibles** in his library.

John Harrison, "The Library of Isaac Newton", Nos. 186-217.



“No man in England read the Bible more carefully than he did; none study'd it more”

(William Stuckeley, Life of Isaac Newton)



“Mr. Newton is really a very valuable man, not only for his wonderful skill in Mathematics, but **his great knowledge of the Scriptures**, wherein I know few his equals.”

In a letter from John Locke to Peter King, dated 30 April 1703.



John Locke



Newton encouraged people to search the Bible to find the truth:

Yahuda Ms. 1.1, The National Library of Israel מאוסף הספרייה הלאומית

But search the scriptures thy self & that by frequent reading & constant meditation upon what thou readest, & earnest prayer to God to enlighten thine understanding if thou desirest to find the truth, which if thou shalt at length attain thou wilt value above all other treasures in y^e world by reason of y^e assurance & vigour it will add to thy faith, & steady satisfaction to thy mind which he only ^{can} know how to estimate who shall experience it

“But **search the scriptures thyself** and that by frequent reading & constant meditation upon what thou readest & earnest prayer to God to enlighten thine understanding **if thou desirest to find the truth**. Which if thou shall at length attain **thou will value above all other treasures in the world** by reason of the assurance and vigour it will add to thy faith & steady satisfaction to thy mind, which he only can know how to estimate who shall experience it.”



What did Newton say the truth was like?

Truth 3: God loves people

Yahuda Ms. 21, The National Library of Israel

מאוסף הספרייה הלאומית

We must believe that there is one God

“We must believe that there is one God.”

He loves his people as his children that they may mutually love him

“He loves his people as his children that they may mutually love him.”

We may expect great rewards if we do his will.

“We may expect great rewards if we do his will.”

We may thank him for our being & for all the blessings of this life

“We may thank him for our being & for all the blessings of this life.”

What did Newton say
that people can expect
if they do God's will?



Truth 4: God has a name!

Newton knew and used the Divine Name, as shown below:

Yahuda Ms. 21, The National Library of Israel

מאוסף הספרייה הלאומית

though I suppose he meant only
Israel ^{then} practised. ~~But~~ But however, seeing Israel used
to swear by the true God Jehovah when they came up to
do their abominations at the said cities Gilgal & Bethaven
it's plain that they acknowledged & respected the true God
in the time of the Priests

“But however, seeing Israel used to swear by the true God Jehovah ... it's plain that they acknowledged & respected the true God.”

Lord which these nations were taught to fear was most
plainly the true God: first because the name by which he
is called in the Hebrew is Jehovah a name given to none
but the true God: for in vers 28 it is said that one of
the Priests whom they carried away from ~~Samaria~~ Samaria
came & dwelt in Samaria & taught them how they should
fear Jehovah, & in vers 32 so they feared Jehovah & made
unto themselves of the lowest of them priests, & in vers 33
they feared Jehovah & served their own gods & lastly in vers
41 so these nations feared Jehovah & served their graven
images

“The Lord which these nations were here taught to fear was most plainly the true God: first because the name by which he is called in the Hebrew is Jehovah, a name given to none but the true God....”

How many times can you see the name of God, Jehovah, written in the manuscript pages above? (Circle the correct answer.)

3

4

5

6

Truth 5: Pagan beliefs & holidays

Newton wrote that many wrong superstitions had come into Christianity from pagan beliefs.

“superstitions, such as were the doctrines of Ghosts, of their punishment in Purgatory They used also the sign of the cross.”

Yahuda Ms. 7.2j, National Library of Israel מאוסף הספרייה הלאומית

Superstitions, such as were the doctrines of Ghosts, of their punishment in Purgatory, ^{with} prayers & oblations for mitigating that punishment, as Tertullian teaches in his books De anima & De Monagamia. They used also the sign of the cross



the keeping of Christmas with ivy & feasting, & playing & sport in the room of the Bacchanalia & Saturnalia; the celebrating of May-day with flowers in the room of the floralia; & the keeping of festivals to the Virgin Mary John the Baptist

Yahuda Ms. 7.2j, National Library of Israel מאוסף הספרייה הלאומית

“the keeping of Christmas with ivy & feasting, & playing & sport in the room of the Bacchanalia & Saturnalia; the celebrating of Mayday with flowers in the room of the floralia”...



=



Truth 6: Kindness to animals

Newton's friend, William Whiston, wrote:

“Newton refused to eat rabbits because they were strangled and black puddings because they were made of blood.”



Men such as Christopher Wren (on right) and Robert Hooke were involved in live animal experimentation and blood transfusion experiments (without anaesthetic) but Newton did not participate in these.



In fact, Newton wrote that God's law says to be "**merciful** even to beasts and **not** to suck out their blood ... but if killing for food to spill it upon the ground."

(Conduitt's biography of Newton)

Newton's friend wrote about him: "Newton believed animals should be put to as little pain as possible and eating blood inclined man to be cruel."

(Conduitt's biography of Newton)

Truth 7: Resurrection to life

In Newton's day most people believed that when you died you immediately went to heaven or to hell. Newton didn't believe this.



He believed that death is like a sleep and there will be a resurrection in the future.

Paradoxical Questions about Athanasius,
William Andrews Clark Memorial Library, UCLA

That ~~death~~ of resurrection from y^e dead is called living again & therefore between death & the resurrection men do not live. That men are rewarded before the day of judgment at Christ's coming not before.

“That the resurrection from the dead is called living again & therefore between death & the resurrection men do not live. That men are rewarded at Christ's coming, not before.”

thing there is no work nor knowledge nor wisdom in y^e grave. Eccles. 9. 5,10. The grave cannot praise thee, death cannot celebrate thee Isa. 38. 18. ~~Let the dead~~ God hall

“There is no work nor knowledge nor wisdom in the grave. Eccles. 9.5,10. The grave cannot praise thee, death cannot celebrate thee. Isa. 38.18.”

ving that y^e interval between death & y^e resurrection is to them that sleep & perceive it not, a moment. They X



“that the interval between death & the resurrection is to **them that sleep** & perceive it not, a moment.”

Truth 8: The Kingdom

Newton was very interested in the Daniel image:

Yahuda Ms. 7.2, The National Library of Israel

מוסד הספרייה הלאומית

For this religion is founded
Now in this vision of the Image composed of four metals the foundation
of all Daniels prophecies is laid. It represents a body of four great nations
which should reign over the earth successively: vizt the people of Baby-
lonia, the Persians, the Greeks, & the Romans. And by a stone cut out without
hands, which fell upon the feet of the image, & brake all the four metalls
to pieces

to pieces & filled the earth, it further represents that a new kingdom
should arise after the four & conquer all those nations & grow very great
& last to the end of ages.



In his writings Newton identified the 4 metals of the image as the world powers of: Babylonia, Persians, Greeks & the Romans.

(In Newton's day, England was not yet a world power and America was still only a colony of England!)

Newton also wrote that the "stone" that breaks the image to pieces & fills the earth and "last to the end of ages" is the Kingdom of God. He prayed for the Kingdom to come every day!

until the coming of the Kingdom for which we daily pray.

“until the coming of the Kingdom for which we daily pray.”

What did Newton pray for every day?

Truth 9: Preaching

Newton's friend, Nick Wickins, wrote that over many years he and his father before him "have been dispensers of **many dozens of Bibles** sent by Newton for poor people."



Newton believed that in the future the truth would be preached around the world in every country. He wrote:

Yahuda MS 15.5, folio 81r, The National Library of Israel

מאוסף הספרייה הלאומית

"The sun created by God is one & the same in the whole world, so the preaching of the truth shines every where & illuminates all men who are willing to come to the knowledge of it truth."



"As the sun created by God is one & the same in the whole world, so the preaching of the truth shines everywhere & illuminates all men who are willing to come to the knowledge of the truth."

Newton also wrote:

"When we have learnt any of these things we may teach our neighbours in a **friendly** manner."

Keynes Ms. 3, King's College, Cambridge, UK



Newton spoke about the Bible to friends & workmates - even the Queen!



William Whiston, mathematician, author, translated *The Works of Josephus* into English.



Dr. Samuel Clarke, author and chaplain to the Queen of England.



Colin Maclaurin, famous mathematician (started university at age 11!)



John Locke, famous author & philosopher, called the "father of liberalism"



Hopton Haynes, Author
Worked at The Royal Mint with Newton.



Queen Caroline, wife of King George II and grandmother of King George III

“George II and Queen Caroline showed Newton favour and often admitted him to their royal presence for hours together. The Queen liked to hear arguments on matters of Philosophy & Divinity, and frequently desired to see him and always expressed great satisfaction in his conversation. She expressed a great regard for everything that concerned his honour & memory and thought it a happiness to have lived at the same time & have known so great a man.”

John Conduitt, *Memoir of Newton*

What did Newton think about preaching?

Truth 10: Paradise on earth!

Yahuda Ms. 6, The National Library of Israel

מאוסף הספרייה הלאומית

first that this earth shall continue to be inhabited ^{by mortals} after the day of judgment & that not only for a 1000 years but even for ever.

“first that this earth shall continue to be inhabited by mortals, after the day of judgment & that not only for 1000 years but even forever.”



Newton also wrote that God's Kingdom would rule invisibly from heaven.

Yahuda Ms. 6, The National Library of Israel

מאוסף הספרייה הלאומית

on earth invisible to mortals unless ~~upon~~ upon certain occasions when he thought fit to appear to ~~his~~ his disciples: so it is to be conceived that at his second coming he and the children of the resurrection shall reign invisibly unless when they shall think fit upon

What was Newton like as a person?

He did have some enemies in his life (Robert Hooke & Gottfried Leibniz). However, he also had many friends who loved him (eg. Edmond Halley who discovered the comet!)

However, even Newton's enemies agreed that he was:

- *hard-working*
- *generous to poor people*
- *kind to animals &*
- *loved the Bible*



Robert Hooke



Gottfried
Leibniz



Earl of Halifax



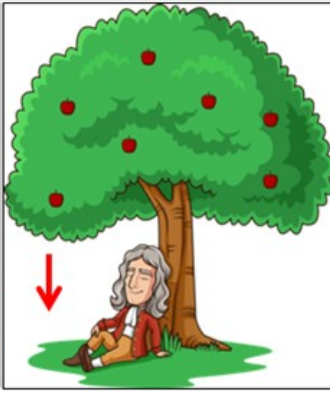
Edmond Halley



Newton wasn't perfect, of course! He made mistakes in his life and he had some flaws too.

BUT — do you agree? — he was "a friend of truth"! 😊

Isaac Newton Quiz!



1. Why is Isaac Newton so famous? Can you name 4 reasons? (The above 4 pictures may help you.)
2. What was Newton searching for his whole life?
3. How did Newton describe God?
4. How many Bibles did Newton own?
5. Newton said to "search the scriptures" if you want to find what?
6. When you find it, what will you value it above?
7. What very important truths did Newton find out about God?
8. What did Newton discover about Christmas, ghosts and the sign of the cross?
9. Why did Newton refuse to eat things with blood in them?
10. Did Newton do experiments on animals like other scientists? Why not?
11. What did Newton believe about death?
12. What did Newton do every day (about the Kingdom)?
13. Did Newton believe the truth would be preached in only 1 country? Where?
14. What did Newton give to poor people?
15. When we learn the truth, how should we teach our neighbours?
16. Who is someone Newton spoke to about Bible truth?
17. How long will God's Kingdom rule over the earth?
18. Will we actually see God's Kingdom ruling over the earth?
19. Was Newton perfect, and did everyone love him?
20. What do you think is the most interesting thing about Newton?

1. (1) He discovered the law of gravity. (2) He discovered the 3 laws of motion. (3) He invented the reflecting telescope. (4) He discovered the nature of light and colour.
2. The truth.
3. "Intelligent and powerful" and "absolutely perfect."
4. 30.
5. The truth.
6. All other treasures in the world.
7. God loves people AND he has a name, Jehovah.
8. That Christmas, ghosts and the sign of the cross came from pagan ideas and teachings, and are not Christian.
9. He knew the Bible says not to have blood.
10. He did not do experiments on animals because God's law says not to be cruel to animals, and wrote that animals should be put to as little pain as possible.
11. He wrote that death is like a sleep, and that there will be a resurrection to life in the future.
12. Every day Newton prayed for the Kingdom of God to come.
13. He believed it would be preached in the whole world.
14. Bibles.
15. In a friendly manner.
16. He spoke to friends and workmates—even the Queen of England.
17. Not only for 1,000 years, but even forever.
18. It will be invisible.
19. No, of course Newton was not perfect! He had flaws and made mistakes, and he made some enemies too. (But he also had some very good friends who loved him.)
20. (There is no wrong answer to this question! It depends on what you think!

Answers to the Newton Quiz:



The End!