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Observations Upon the Apocalypse of St. John

By *Sir Isaac Newton*

Read by: Adam Bielka Language: English
 Length: 2 hours and 33 minutes Style: Solo
 Genre(s): Non-Fiction, Essays, Religion & Spirituality

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Isaac Newton's "Observations Upon the Apocalypse of St. John" is a collection of his writings that delves into the interpretation of the Book of Revelation in the New Testament. Completed around 1691 but not published until after his death, this work reflects Newton's deep interest in biblical prophecy and his attempt to unravel the mysteries of the Apocalypse. In these observations, Newton aims to decode the prophetic messages contained in the symbolic language and imagery used in the Book of Revelation. He applies his analytical and mathematical skills to interpret the meanings of various symbols and numbers found in the text. Newton's approach to biblical interpretation is characterized by his meticulous study of scripture, and here he seeks to establish a coherent and systematic understanding of the events foretold in Revelation. Notably, Newton was intrigued by the idea of predicting the end times and believed that a careful examination of biblical prophecies could unveil God's plan. His "Observations Upon the Apocalypse of St. John" provides a glimpse into the intersection of his scientific and religious thought, showcasing how he applied his intellectual rigor to the study of scripture. While not widely known during his lifetime, this work has gained attention in later years for its insights into Newton's theological perspectives and his unique approach to biblical interpretation.

Sir Isaac Newton (1642–1727) was an English mathematician, physicist, astronomer, and author, widely recognized as one of the greatest scientific minds in history. Born prematurely on December 25, 1642, in Woolsthorpe, Lincolnshire, Newton overcame a challenging childhood marked by his father's death before his birth and his mother's remarriage. Showing early intellectual promise, he attended Trinity College, Cambridge, where his keen interest in mathematics flourished.

Newton's groundbreaking work laid the foundation for classical mechanics and the laws of motion. His seminal work, "Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica" (1687), presented his laws of motion and the law of universal gravitation. This monumental achievement revolutionized our understanding of the physical world and solidified Newton's status as a scientific luminary. In addition to his scientific contributions, Newton made significant strides in optics, formulating the theory of colors and developing the first practical reflecting telescope. Knighted by Queen Anne in 1705, Newton later served as the President of the Royal Society. His immense legacy endures, shaping the scientific method and inspiring generations of physicists. Sir Isaac Newton's profound impact on the scientific landscape remains an indelible mark on human knowledge.