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THE CHEMICAL REVOLUTION



Antoine Lavoisier (1743-1794) was a French chemist and physicist. He is best known for his work on the conservation of mass and the law of definite proportions. He also played a key role in the development of the metric system.



Joseph Priestley (1733-1804) was an English chemist, physicist, and minister. He is best known for his discovery of oxygen and his work on the properties of acids.



John Dalton (1766-1844) was an English chemist, physicist, and meteorologist. He is best known for his work on the atomic theory of matter and the law of partial pressures.

The chemical revolution was a period of rapid progress in chemistry, during which the phlogiston theory was replaced by the oxygen theory of combustion. This was a result of the work of Lavoisier, Laplace, Berthollet, and others.



Michael Faraday (1791-1867) was an English chemist and physicist. He is best known for his work on the laws of electrolysis and the discovery of benzene.



Robert Boyle (1627-1691) was an Irish natural philosopher, chemist, physicist, and inventor. He is best known for his work on the properties of gases and the Boyle's law.



'ELEMENTA CHEMIAE' by J.B. Berthollet (1768) was a seminal work in chemistry, which laid out the principles of chemical composition and the laws of chemical combination.



Marie-Anne Lavoisier (1744-1793) was the wife of Antoine Lavoisier. She was a chemist and physicist in her own right, and played a key role in the development of the metric system.

Element	Symbol	Atomic Weight
Hydrogen	H	1
Carbon	C	12
Oxygen	O	16
Nitrogen	N	14
Phosphorus	P	31
Sulfur	S	32
Iron	Fe	56
Copper	Cu	63
Zinc	Zn	65
Gold	Au	197
Silver	Ag	108
Mercury	Hg	200
Lead	Pb	207
Aluminum	Al	27
Calcium	Ca	40
Magnesium	Mg	24
Potassium	K	39
Sodium	Na	23
Strontian	Str	87
Barytes	Bary	137
Fluorine	F	19
Bromine	Br	80
Iodine	I	127
Chlorine	Cl	35
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'TRAITÉ DE CHIMIE' by J.B. Berthollet (1789) was a seminal work in chemistry, which laid out the principles of chemical composition and the laws of chemical combination.



This apparatus was used to demonstrate the reaction between hydrogen and oxygen, which produces water. It was a key experiment in the development of the oxygen theory of combustion.



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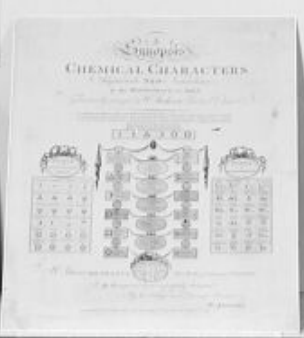


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