

## Isaac Newton 1, 2, 3 by Jonny Berliner

**G**

A force is just a push or pull; there's many types we're knowing,

**C**

**G**

A force can change an object's shape, its speed or where it's going,

**G**

**B7**

**Em**

Newton found 3 laws that will describe this completely,

**C**

**G**

**D**

**G**

That's Newton 1 and Newton 2 and of course there's Newton 3

**G**

Newton 1 describes how any object might behave,

**C**

**G**

When all its forces balance out in each and every way,

**B7 Em**

It's either staying still or moving at a steady rate,

**C**

**D**

**C**

**G**

In the same direction, until the forces on it change,

**C**

**G**

**D**

**Em**

It means that if you threw a ball in space it would fly off endlessly,

**C**

**G**

**D**

**G**

That is known as Newton 1, now here comes 2 and 3.

Newton 2 describes how motion changes with a force,

We know instinctively it changes speed or changes course,

Bigger masses need a bigger push to make them move,

If the force is doubled, acceleration doubles too,

$F = m a$ , you could say, mathematically,

That is known as Newton 2 and here comes Newton 3.

Newton 3 describes the fact that forces come in twos,

When you push upon a thing, it pushes back on you.

Always directly opposite and always the same size,

It's the reason that momentum is conserved when things collide,

It means I'm pulling up the Earth as much as it pulls down on me,

That one's known as Newton's third, and sometimes Newton 3.

**C**

**G**

**D**

**Em**

If all your forces balance you'll maintain velocity,

Acceleration and force applied increase proportionally

For every force an equal one will act opposingly,

**C**

**G**

**D**

**G**

That's Newton 1 and Newton 2 and of course there's Newton 3.