25 WORDS DALTON
John Dalton was an English chemist, meteorologist and physicist. He is best known for his pioneering work in the development of modern atomic theory, and his research into colour blindness.

Dalton: John Dalton (1766-1844) was a chemist who developed the modern atomic theory and researched color blindness. He was also a meteorologist and physicist. To commemorate his work, they indicated the amu with the unit dalton (Da).
Dalton was an English chemist, meteorologist and physicist who developed blindness and the atomic theory. Discovered a way to find the atomic weight of elements namely Hydrogen, Oxygen, Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Carbon and Sulfur. He also developed Dalton's Law which is the law of partial pressures.
John Dalton was an English chemist and physicist. Though he researched and wrote on color blindness, he is most famous for his atomic theory which discusses the nature of atoms.

John Dalton is a British chemist who developed the atomic theory upon which modern physical science was founded. The theory that he created is that matter is composed of atoms of differing weights.

John Dalton is the chemist who developed the modern atomic theory. His atomic theory is centered on five main principles: atoms, elements, chemical compounds, and chemical reactions.

John Dalton, an English chemist, is best known for his work in developing the atomic theory. He printed out a table of relative atomic weights for six elements.

John Dalton was best know as an English chemist,meteorologist and a physicist. During his time period he was famous for his development of the modern atomic theory and his research of colour blindness.

John Dalton was a scientist born on September 6, 1766 in Eaglesfield, Cumberland, England. He was known for promoting the atomic theory and he died on July 27, 1844.

Dalton pioneered in modern atomic theory. Dalton postulated atoms as the basic building blocks of matter; and a compound made up in the ratio of small whole numbers labeled as the law of multiple proportions.

Thank you, professor.

John Dalton was a chemist who made many contributions to science, though his most important contribution was the atomic theory: matter is ultimately made of atoms. This theory led to the modern understanding of atoms.

John Dalton was an English meteorologist and chemist who came up with the Atomic Theory, which states that all matter is made up of atoms with their own unique

characteristics and weights.

Dalton was a famous English chemist (1766-1844). During his lifetime, he did much work on atomic theory, and even published a table of relative atomic weights. His work was just as important as Lavoisier's

Dalton; John Dalton was a meteorologist who, while experimenting with nitric oxide, formulated the law of multiple proportions. This eventually led him to his atomic theory which facilitated the development of chemistry as a separate scien

John Dalton was an English chemist, meteorologist, and physicist. He lived from September 6, 1766- July 27, 1844, and was best known for his work in colour blindness, sometimes referred to as Daltonism, in his honor.

John Dalton was an English chemist, meteorologist and physicist. He is best known for his pioneering work in the development of modern atomic theory, and his research into colour blindness.

John Dalton of the 1800s is the developer of the atomic theory. He was born into a quaker family. He was interested in mathematics and meteorlogy.

John Dalton was a chemist, meteorologist, physicist. He was born into a Quaker family in 1766. He is known for his development of atomic theory and his research on color blindness.

John Dalton staeted off as a meteorologist and then shifted his interest to chemistry. He proposed the Atomic Theory in 1803 which stated that all matter is composed of small particles called atoms.

John Dalton was a English chemist best known for his work on modern atomic theory and his research about color blindness. His research on color blindness is sometimes referred to as Daltonism.

John Dalton was an English chemist with a Quaker background. Today, he is known primarily for his atomic theory, which laid the basis for modern chemical analysis.

John Dalton, the son of a weaver, developed the modern atomic theory and research into color blindness, or called Daltonism. He helped his brother by running a Quaker school in nearby Kendal.

Dalton was an English chemist, meteorologist, and physicist. His most important contribution was in the field of chemistry when he found the first atomic weights of atoms (hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, carbon, sulfur, and phosphorus).This is 34 words

John Dalton was a pioneer in chemistry and colorblindness. His atomic theory explained that all atoms are the same. Since he himself had a form of colorblindness, he spent much time researching it.

- Dalton was an English chemist, meteorologist and physicist. He is best known for his pioneering work in the development of modern atomic theory, and his research into color blindness

John Dalton, English chemist, meteorologist, and physics, born in a Quakers family at Eaglesfield near Cockermouth in Cumbria, England, and famous for the development of modern atomic theory.

- John Dalton: an English chemist, meteorologist and physicist. He is best known for his pioneering work on development of modern atomic theory and his research on colorblindness.
- He an English chemist, meteorologist and physicist. He is best known for his pioneering work in the development of modern atomic theory, and his research into colour blindness.-http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Dalton-28 words

John Dalton was an English chemist. He was known for his pioneering work in the development of modern atomic theory, and research into color blindness

Dalton; John Dalton was an English chemist, meteorologist, and physicist. He is most famous for his work in the development of the atomic theory, and his research of color blindess.

6/30/08

John Dalton, an English chemist, meteorologist, and physicists, was best known for his development of the modern atomic theory and his study of the color blindness.
Dalton was born in England an English chemist, meteorologist and physicist. His best work was development of modern atomic theory and they are gas laws, atomic weights and he also research into colour blindness.
John Dalton was an English chemist. He is best known in the development of modern atomic theory, and the research in color blindness also known as Daltonism.
John Dalton proposed the Atomic Theory about matter. Three types of matter: simple elements, compound, and complex molecules. Chemical elements were specific types of atoms and therefore rejected Newton's theory of chemical affinities.
Dalton was a very important chemist that came up with a law about partial pressures. He developed a table of atomic weights for atoms and proposed his atomic theory.
John Dalton's Atomic Theory stated that all matter composed of variety small particle atoms, which provides unique characteristics and weight. Furthermore, there are three types atoms exist, including elements, molecules, and complex molecules.

John Dalton was a metoriologist, chemist and physicist. He created Atomic Theory which states the smallest unit of is an atom that is categorized as simple, compound or complex molecules. His research also extends into discovering, explaining and writing about color blindness also called Daltonism.
Dalton was a member of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, he wrote about colorblindness, "Extraordinary Facts Relating to the Vision of Colours." He is known for the development of atomic weight theory.

John Dalton, an English chemist and physicist, studied gas mixtures and recorded over

200,000 atmospheric observations. He was best known for his partial pressure law, and research on color blindness and atomic theory.

John Dalton was originally a meteorologist who was drawn into chemistry when he saw how chemistry could also apply to his ideas about the atmosphere. He proposed the Atomic Theory in 1803.

Dalton formed an Atomic Theory that states a element is composed of identical atoms that can be distinguished by their relative weight. Atoms can also combine to form a chemical compound but cannot be destroyed.

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