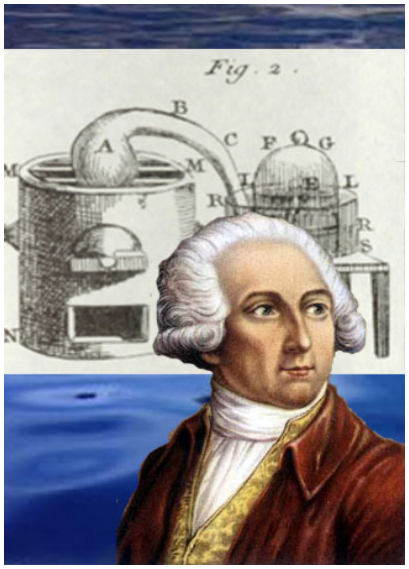
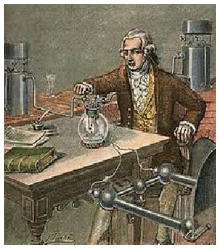


Antoine Laurant de Lavoisier (1743-1794)

In 1772 he discovered the three conditions of matters: solid, liquid and gassy which he published in "Opuscule physique et chemique" (franc., small discourse of chemistry and physics). Additionally, he gave oxygen (acid-creator) his name because he discovered while some experiments that water and air are compound substances. Meanwhile the French Revolution, Lavoisier helped in introducing the "metric system" which unifies all of units.

Paris, the 26th of August 1743, Antione de Lavoisir was born as the oldest child of three of Jean Antoine Lavoisier (lawer and doctor) and Émilie Punctis. When he became 11 years old, Antoine visited the Collège Mazarin in Paris in which the scientific appartment was held in high esteem. The father of Antoine hustled his son into studzing law which is the reason for Antione's followed law study. Next to his law studies, Antoine undertook botanic excursions and participates the lectures of the chemicist Hilaire Rouelle. One year later, Antione completed his law study. In 1966, after Antoine de Lavoisier ranked to the awardee of a competition about improving the streetlights in Paris he got a member of the " Ferme Générale" (a private community of tax farmer). This connection would develop to his to his own fate or disaster because the "fermiers" were disliked everywhere in France.



Due to his longstanding connections, Lavoisier got admitted into the Académie francaise in 1768. In the following two years is Antoine focussed on a variety of different topics: He particupates in round about 200 articles. One example is the article "Chymie" which he wrote for the encyclopedia of Denis Diderot.



In 1771 Lavoisier marries Marie- Anne- Pierrette Paulze who becomes the assistant of his husband and illustrates his work and translates articles of English researcher.



One year later dicoveres Lavoisier the three conditions of matters: solid, liquid and gassy and publishes his results with the title "Opuscule physique et chimique". In 1775 becomes Lavoisier a member of the powder commission which is responsible for the development of gunpowder. Therefor Lavoisier establishes an enormous labatory and documents his recoveries in the Paris armoury. During his experiments about combustion finds Lavoisier the oxygen which is named by Lavoisier who has chosen this name because of the Greek translation (acid- creator).

Additionally, he discovers that air and water are no elements, they are compounded substances. In his own- written "Traité élémentaire de chimie" he amounts a theory concerning the building of chemical connections and concludes them to a scientific work. In the same year the french revolution breaks out and Lavoisier begins his implementation of the metric system, an unification of all the units.

In the course of the french revolution gets the Ferme Général terminated in 1791. Only two years later gets Antoine de Lavoisier detained as a member of this organisation as a crooked taxman and sentenced to death. His scientific researches get waved aside with the words "The Revolution does not need any scientists" by the judge.

Antoine Laurent de Lavoisier, the founder of the modern cemistry dies on the 8th of May 1794 under the guillotine.