

Daily 40 no. 4 – The Alchemists

Daily 40 Hall of Fame! Congratulations to this writer!

Alchemists agreed with Aristotle's elements and originated in 100 B.C. Egypt. Their goal was to change base metals, such as lead and iron, into gold since they believed such processes occurred underground. They developed distillation, filtration, and titration procedures, but they did not account for escaping gases in their experiments.

The general idea of alchemy, originating in 1st century B.C. of Egypt, was to transform basic metals into gold. This study has contributed to the development of new techniques (distillation, filtration, etc.), new equipment (mortars and pestles), glass-making, and new substances (formed through the combination of metals with nonmetals).

Alchemists believed that there were 7 base metals and wanted to learn how to turn these metals into gold for profit. Alchemy literally translates to art from the black land. They were the first to create concoctions and created the mortar and pestle.

Alchemy reached its peak in Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries. It was created by dreamers whose goal was to turn base metals into gold. However, some alchemists actually did form techniques and reactions that would be of great use to later chemists like separating and refining.

From 1st century BC in Egypt to 7th-8th century AD in Persia, alchemists endeavored to change base metals into gold, a process called Chrysopoeia. Agreeing with Aristotle's four elements, they attempted the transmutations; in the process, they helped introduce distillation, filtration, titration, concoctions and glass making, but overlooked the gas released in their experiments.

Alchemists lived in 1st century B.C. to 8th century A.D in the Middle East. They had agreed with Aristotle about the 4 elements, and made a huge contribution for developing lab techniques. Their techniques involved distillation, filtration, titration, and glass making. They also made concoctions, alcohol and acids.

The alchemists had a main goal of turning base metals into gold. They agreed with Aristotle's concept that the 7 basic metals were made from compressed vaporous exhalation under the ground. The alchemists went further by bringing the natural process of creating gold under the ground to laboratories.

Alchemists existed from the 1st century BCE in Egypt to the 8th century CE in Persia. They wanted to change base metals into gold by using methods like distillation and filtration, but ended up with hard alcohol and acids. Many agreed with Aristotle's theory that opposites made up matter.

Alchemists were researchers devoted to finding a recipe for creating gold, which began around the 1st century BC in Egypt. Although they did not reach their ultimate goal, the alchemists managed to develop processes for making useful materials, medicines, and even dyes.

Alchemists tried to transform base metals to gold from 100BC Egypt to 800AD Persia. They agreed with Aristotle's four elements. Alchemists performed experiments in laboratories, but did not consider the gas released as a product. Although they failed to change base metals to gold, they discovered distillation, filtration, and titration.

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The alchemists were industrial chemists. They wanted to make gold from inexpensive metals. Alchemy was practiced from 1B.C.-8B.C and was known throughout the world. The alchemists didn't succeed in creating gold, but they invented techniques like distillation, filtration, and glassmaking. They also came up with the days of the week!

Alchemy originated in 1st century B.C. in Egypt and spread to all around the world. One of the main goals for alchemists was transforming lesser substances into gold. Although unsuccessful, alchemists did come up with some useful processes, such as distillation, filtration, and titration.

Alchemy can be traced back to the ancient Egyptian god Hermes Trismegistus, who developed the primary idea. Alchemy was originally developed to transform base metals into gold, particularly lead. It is also said that some alchemists pursued a potion granting immortality.

Alchemy started in Egypt around 1st century BC and became advanced in Persia around the 7th-8th century BC. Alchemists agreed with Aristotle's beliefs about nature's opposites and they also developed laboratory techniques that people still use today. Distillation, filtration, titration, and glass making were some of the techniques they used.

Alchemists in 1st century BC in Egypt developed laboratories where they studied metals, hoping to change base metals like lead into more valuable metals like gold. They did not realize their goal, but did manage to develop techniques, tools, alloys, and other mixtures that we still commonly use.

Alchemy is a philosophy and practice aimed mainly at creating a "philosopher's stone" which would create gold from other metals and grant immortality. Alchemy, which was practiced in Asia, the Middle East, and Europe throughout civilized history, led to the foundations of modern chemistry in the 18th century.

In the early centuries AD, Middle Eastern alchemists accomplished distillation, filtration, titration, and glassmaking. Some tried to change base metals into gold; some managed to create copper sulfate, zinc sulfate, and hard alcohol, but failed to see the release of gas and account for the products of chemical reactions.

The alchemists had begun in first century BC Egypt. Many of them had agreed with Aristotle's four elements and thought they could mix the simple bodies in a way to turn base metals into gold. They had no success, but in the process, they had discovered other elements.

During 1st century BC in Egypt, alchemists began to make significant contributions to the science that is chemistry, especially in the laboratory. They agreed with Aristotle's idea of opposites and developed many things and concepts including, distillation, filtration, titration. Some of their ideas we still use in the 21st century.

Alchemy is a philosophy or quest that originated in Persia with a purpose of transforming base metals into precious ones. The practical aspects of alchemy laid the foundation for inorganic chemistry. The major error of alchemists was their failure to account for gas, which yielded unbalanced equations.

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Egyptian alchemy began around 5,000 BCE, and they searched for a way to make gold out of other substances and also an elixir of life that would lead to immortality. They invented techniques and equipment that would be very useful in finding elements. Their techniques included distillation, filtration, and titration.