The Theory of Evolution and Charles Darwin

- I. Introduction
 - A. Theory of evolution had powerful repercussions on science, philosophy, and religion
 - B. 1785 James Hutton, earth's development by natural causes
 - C. 1833 Sir Charles Lyell, Principles of Geology
 - D. 1800's Jean Baptiste Lamarck, organisms change to adapt to the changing environment, Ex: giraffe
 - E. 1809-1882 Charles Darwin
- II. Charles Robert Darwin
 - A. Born in England, Feb. 12, 1809 father a physician and also grandfather
 - B. Mother died when he was 8 years old raised and pampered by aunts, sisters, and the large Wedgewood family
 - C. In school, he enjoyed collecting specimens and chemical investigations. This led to conflict with the headmaster who stressed the classics.
 - D. Age 16 went to study medicine at University of Edinburgh; repulsed by surgery without anesthetics.
 - E. Father sent him to University of Cambridge to study divinity.
 - F. Professor John Stevens Henslow, a cleric and botanist encouraged Darwin.
 - G. First Tour 1832

Age 22, at the recommendation of Henslow, Darwin went on a three week tour with geology professor at Cambridge to study geologic formations in North Wales

H. Second Tour – HMS Beagle

August 1831, age 22, went on a study to the Americas to study chronometric stations. (The study of time)

For five years he studied geologic and biologic specimens.

- 1. Shells 45 feet above the base of the sea cliffs.
- 2. Witnessed earthquakes in Chile
- 3. Examined islands which seemed to be formed from volcanic events
- 4. Found fossil shells at 12,000 feet of extinct species
- I. Returned to England in 1836, and welcomed by the scientific world. Note books - species problem
- J. Thomas Malthus' <u>An Essay on the Principle of Population</u> This results in Darwin's principle of natural selection
- K. Nov. 24,, 1859, first issue of <u>On the Origin of Species by means of Natural</u> <u>Selection</u>
- L. Clergy reacted.
- M. 1871 the Descent of Man