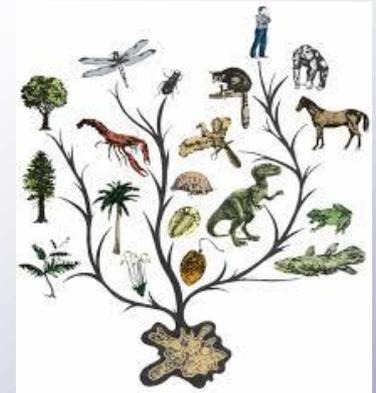




Darwin's Theory Of Evolution

The Darwin Theory



Of Evolution

Ahmed Mansour Alzohairy

Genetic Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Zagazig
University, Egypt.

2014



ماهى نظرية التطور لدارون

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Who is Charles Darwin



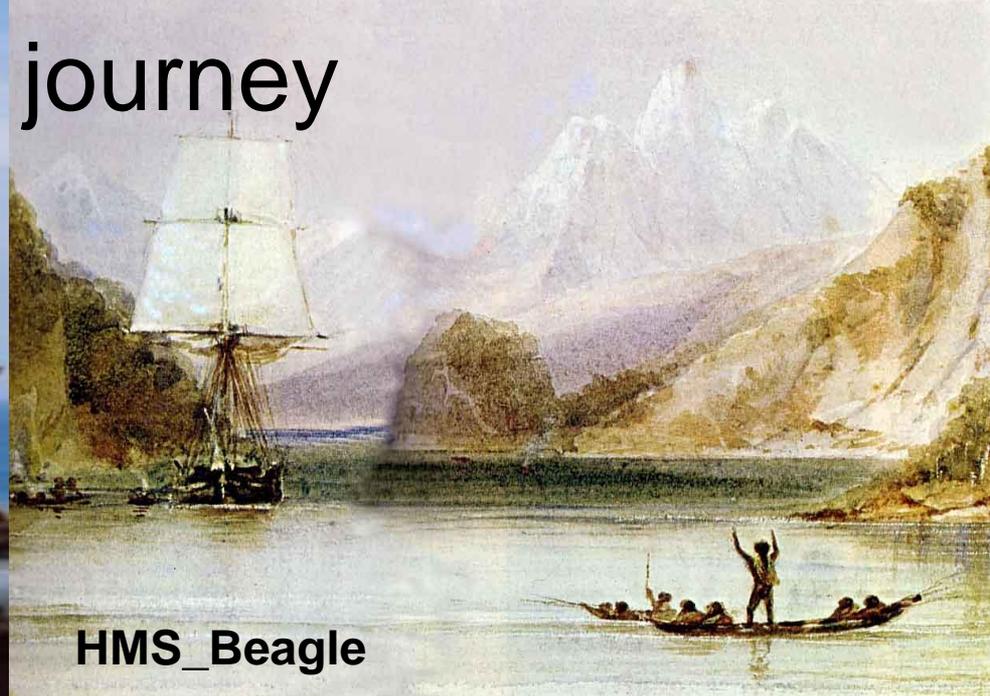
Charles Robert Darwin. At the age of 51, Charles Darwin had just published *On the Origin of Species*.



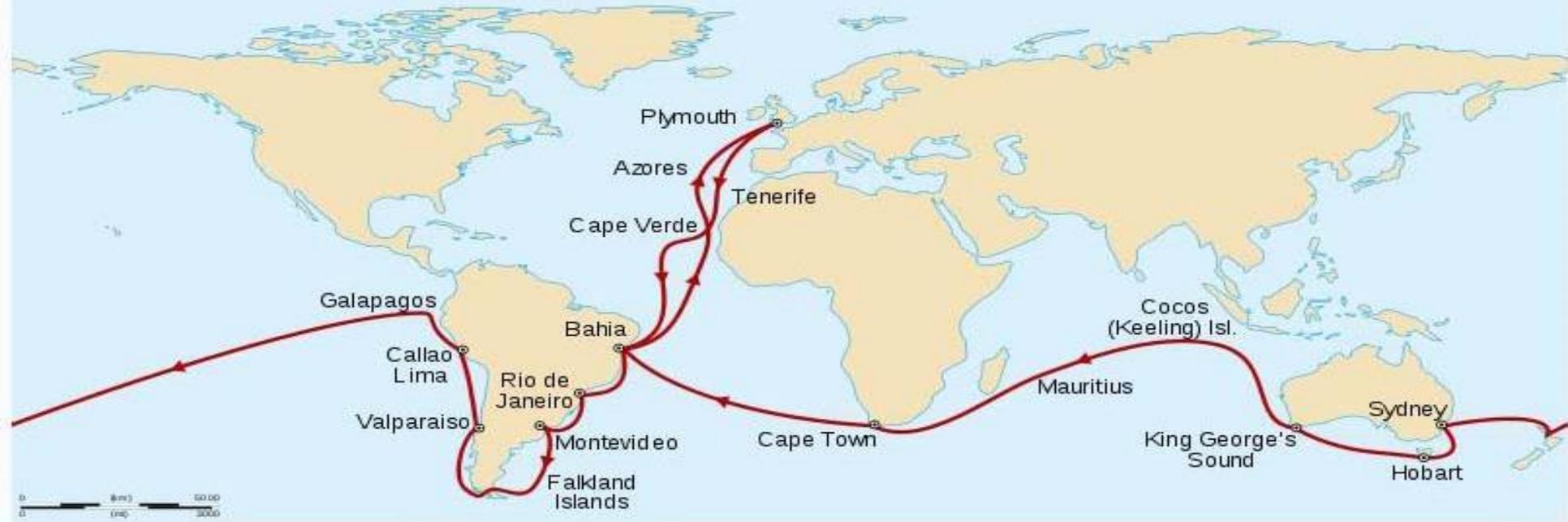
Born	12 February 1809 Mount House, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, England
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Alma mater	University of Edinburgh University of Cambridge
Academic advisors	Adam Sedgwick John Stevens Henslow <i>The Voyage of the Beagle</i> <i>On The Origin of Species</i> Natural selection
Known for	Charles Lyell
Influences	Thomas Henry Huxley George John Romanes
Influenced	Royal Medal (1853) Wollaston Medal (1859) Copley Medal (1864) Church of England , though Unitarian family background, Agnostic after 1851.
Notable awards	
Religious stance	



Darwin's journey



HMS_Beagle



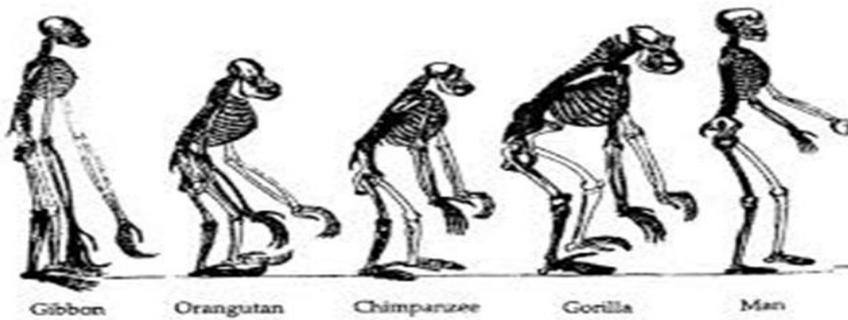
Voyage_of_the_Beagle-en.svg (SVG file, nominally 1,024 × 432 pixels, file size: 91 KB)

Darwin's Theory of Evolution

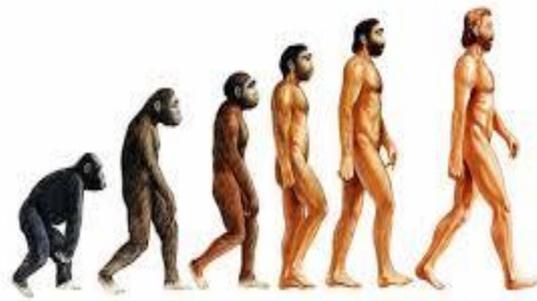
The Premise

- Darwin's Theory of Evolution is the widely held notion that all life is related and has descended from a common ancestor: the birds and the bananas, the fishes and the flowers -- all related.

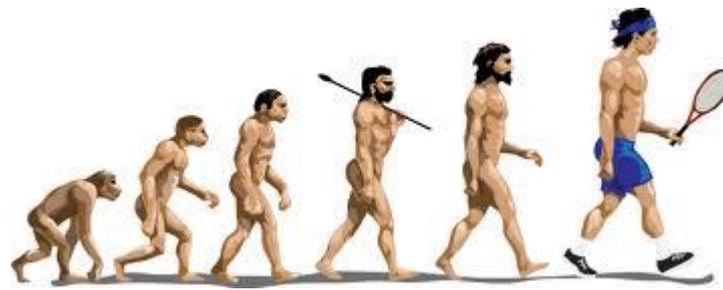




- **Darwin's general theory presumes the development of life from non-life and stresses a purely naturalistic (undirected) "descent with modification".**
- ***That is, complex creatures evolve from more simplistic ancestors naturally over time.***

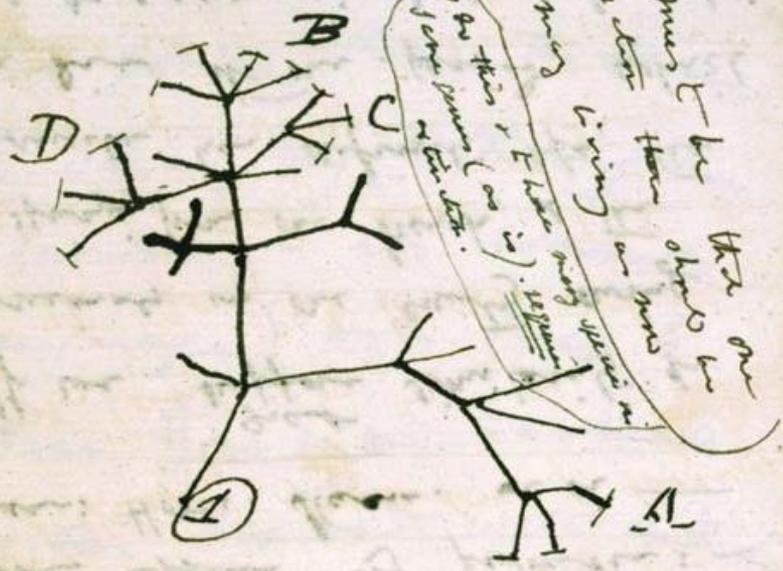


In a nutshell, as random genetic mutations occur within an organism's genetic code, the beneficial mutations are preserved because they aid survival -- a process known as "*natural selection.*"



- **These beneficial mutations are passed on to the next generation.**
- **Over time, beneficial mutations accumulate and the result is an entirely different organism (**not just a variation of the original, but an entirely different creature**).**

I think



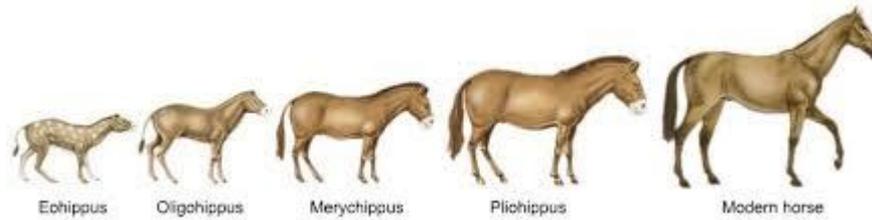
There between A & B. various
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 finest gradation, B & D
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 than genera would be
 formed. - bearing relation



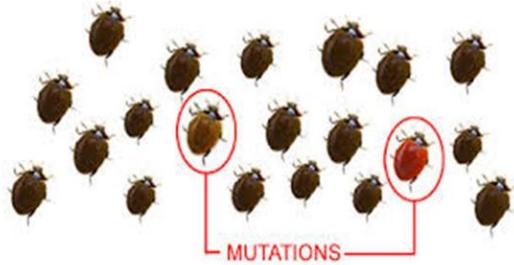


Darwin's Theory of Evolution - Natural Selection

- While Darwin's Theory of Evolution is a relatively young archetype, the evolutionary worldview itself is as old as antiquity.
- Ancient Greek philosophers , **such as *Anaximander*** , postulated the development of **life from non-life** and the evolutionary descent of **man from animal**.



- **Charles Darwin simply brought something new to the old philosophy -- a plausible mechanism called "natural selection."**
- **Natural selection acts to preserve and accumulate minor advantageous genetic mutations.**



- **Suppose** a member of a species developed a functional advantage (**it grew wings and learned to fly**).
- Its offspring would inherit that advantage and pass it on to their offspring.
- The inferior (**disadvantaged**) members of the same species would gradually die out, leaving only the superior (**advantaged**) members of the species.

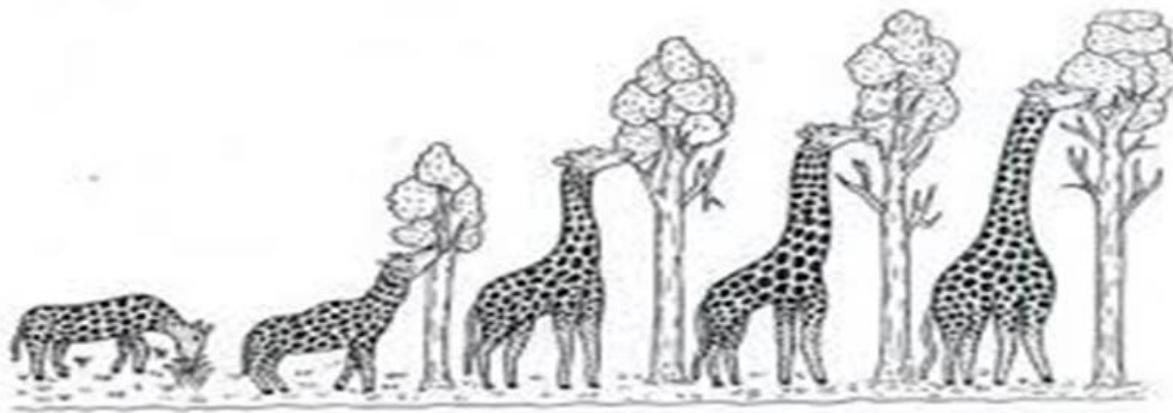
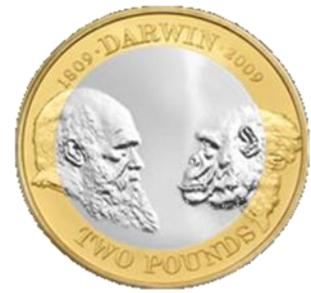
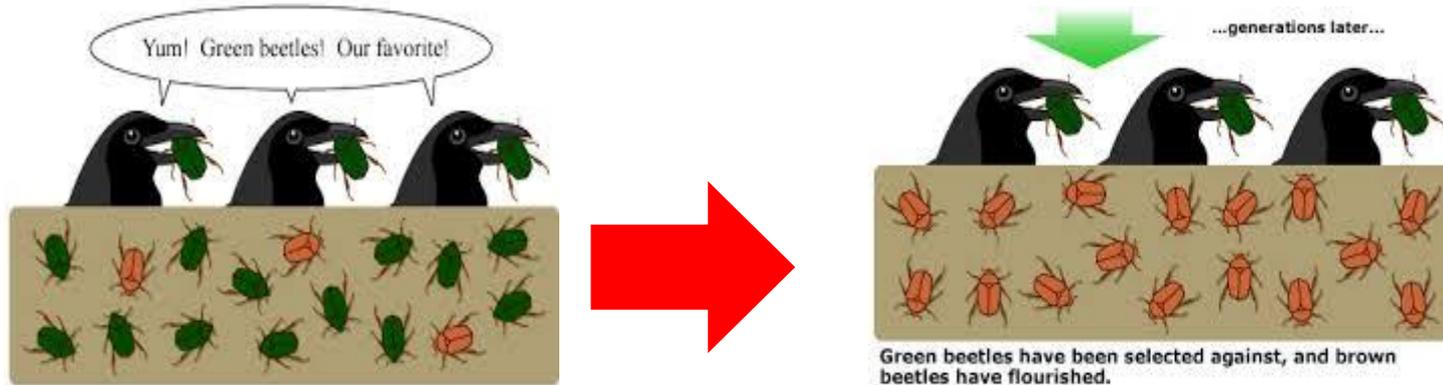


Diagram showing elongation of neck in giraffe according to Lamarck.

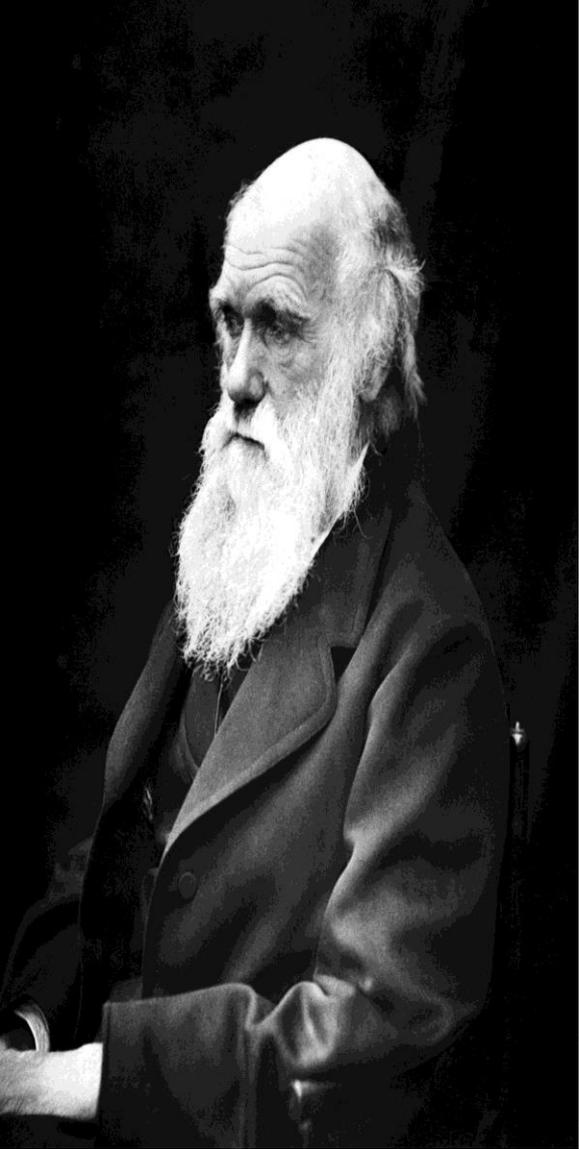


- **Natural selection** is the preservation of a functional advantage that enables a species to compete better in the wild.
- Natural selection is the naturalistic equivalent to **domestic breeding**.

Natural selection, in a nutshell:

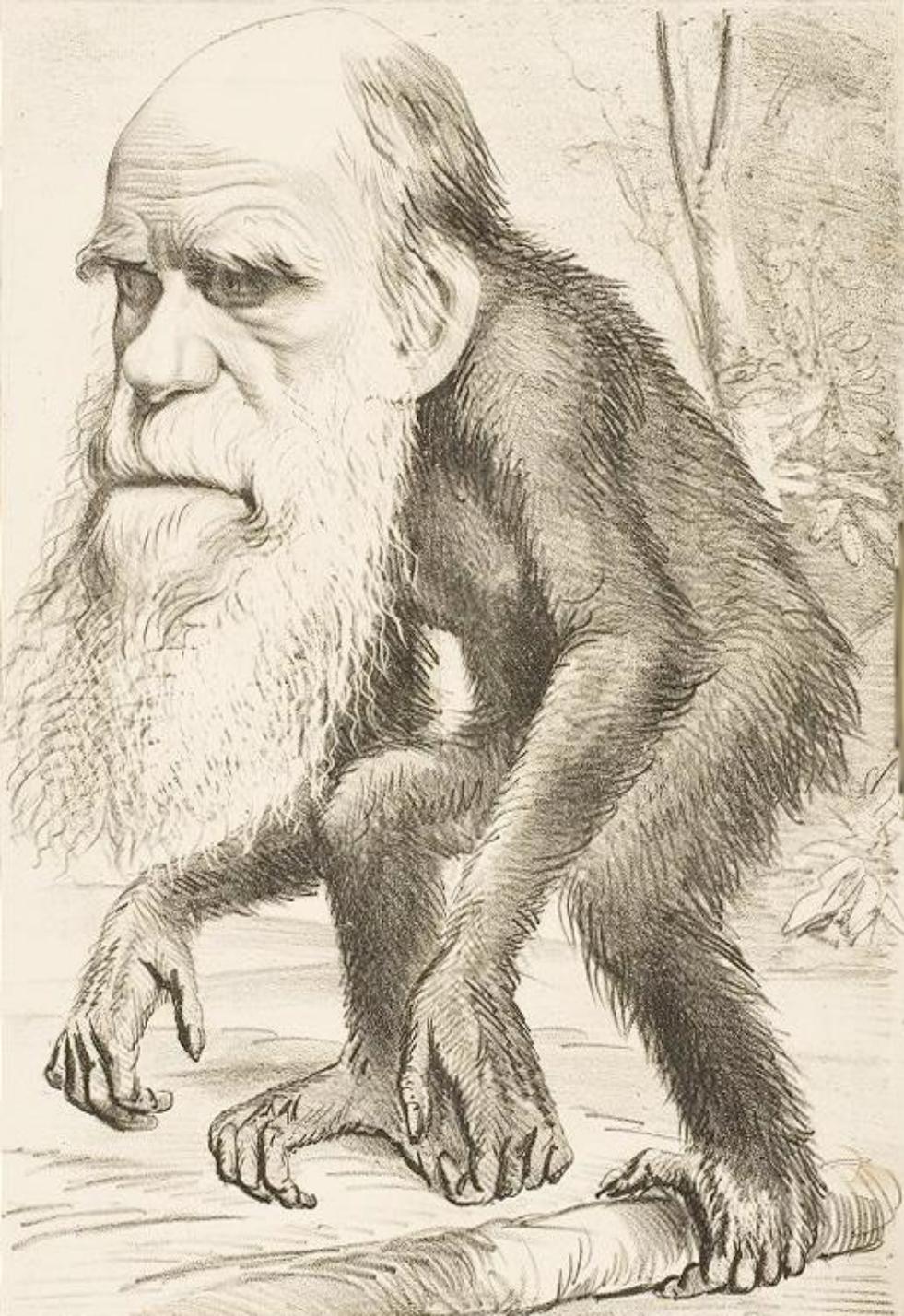


- Over the centuries, human breeders have produced **dramatic changes** in domestic animal populations by **selecting individuals** to breed.
- Breeders **eliminate** undesirable traits gradually over time.
- Similarly, natural selection **eliminates inferior species** gradually over time.



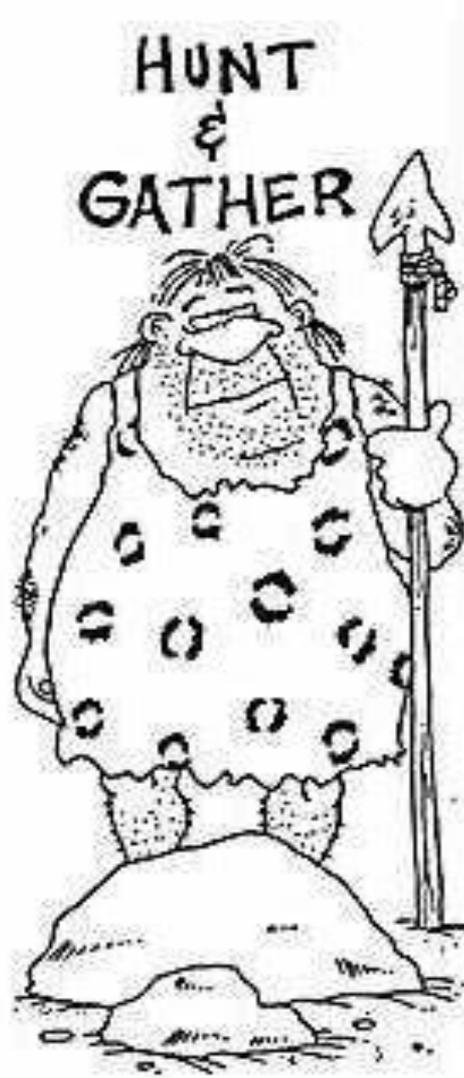
Five Rational Reasons Why Darwin's Evolution is Doubtful

Ever since Darwin wrote his *On "the Origin of Species"* in 1859, people have been in debate about whether his evolutionary theories hold substance. Die-hard **creationists** point to the **Bible** for answers, but here are five other logical and rational reasons why people may not accept evolution as fact.



Before

After



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The Evolution Of Man



Zagazig University

Darwin's Theory Of Evolution Ahmed Mansour Alzohairy

Genetic Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Zagazig University, Egypt.

Darwin's Day 19 April 2009



Darwin's Theory of Evolution - The Premise

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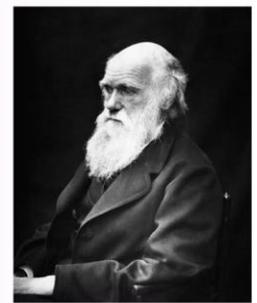


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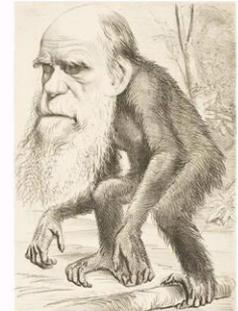
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Darwin's Theory of Evolution - A Theory In Crisis

Darwin's Theory of Evolution is a theory in crisis in light of the tremendous advances we've made in molecular biology, biochemistry and genetics over the past fifty years. We now know that there are in fact tens of thousands of irreducibly complex systems on the cellular level. Specified complexity pervades the microscopic biological world. Molecular biologist Michael Denton wrote, "Although the tiniest bacterial cells are incredibly small, weighing less than 10-12 grams, each is in effect a veritable micro-miniaturized factory containing thousands of exquisitely designed pieces of intricate molecular machinery, made up altogether of one hundred thousand million atoms, far more complicated than any machinery built by man and absolutely without parallel in the non-living world."

And we don't need a microscope to observe irreducible complexity. The eye, the ear and the heart are all examples of irreducible complexity, though they were not recognized as such in Darwin's day. Nevertheless, Darwin confessed, "To suppose that the eye with all its inimitable contrivances for adjusting the focus to different distances, for admitting different amounts of light, and for the correction of spherical and chromatic aberration, could have been formed by natural selection, seems, I freely confess, absurd in the highest degree."





Conclusion

By

Ahmed Mansour Alzohairy

Department of Genetics, Zagazig
University, Zagazig, Egypt

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