

Darwin Presents His Case



CHAPTER 15 SECTION 3
ESSENTIAL QUESTION:
HOW IS NATURAL SELECTION
RELATED TO FITNESS?

On The Origin of Species

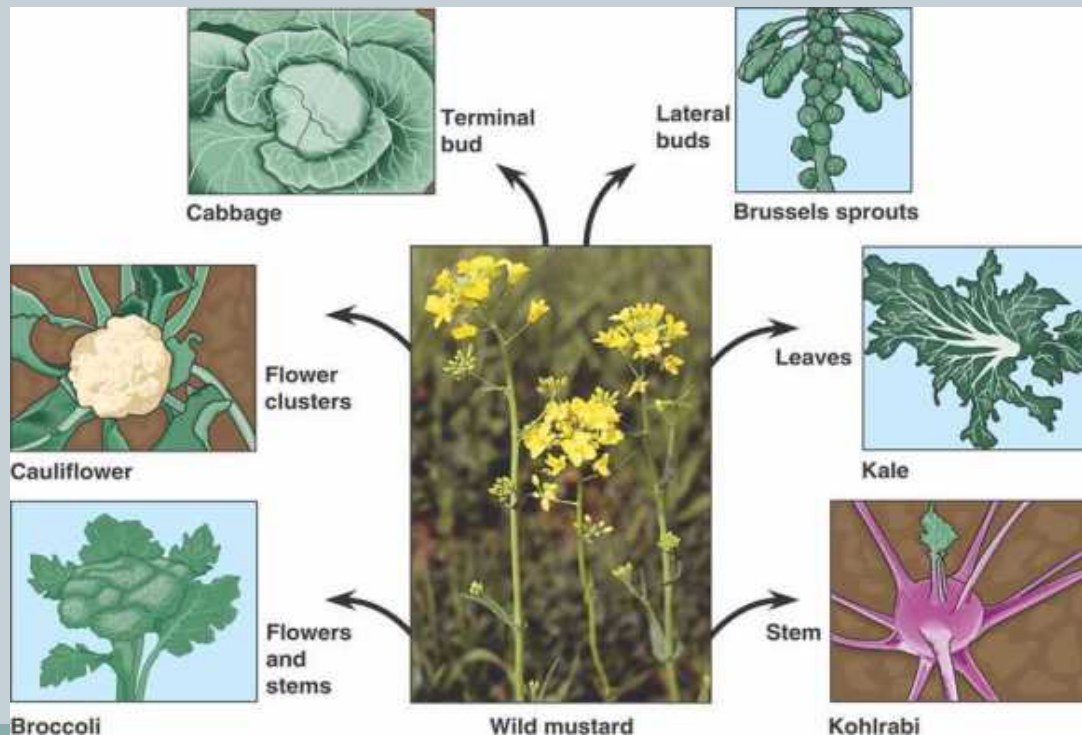


- 1858: after receiving a short essay from Wallace that summarized the thoughts on evolutionary change that were very similar to Darwin's ideas....he went ahead and had his book published
- book a success because it presented a mechanism to explain evolution

Artificial Selection



- Darwin used example of wild mustard plant's natural genetic variation & humans using artificial selection to yield wide variety of vegetables



Evolution by Natural Selection

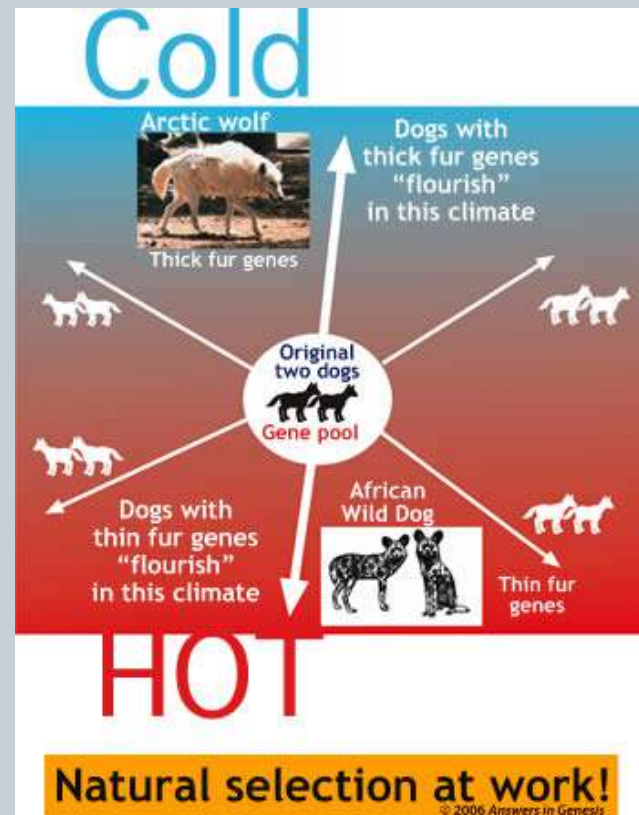


- Darwin next compared artificial selection with what is going on in nature:
 - realized what Malthus predicted about the growth of human population applied to all organisms
 - struggle for existence: limited resources give advantage for survival to those predators that are faster or those prey that are better camouflaged
 - survival of the fittest: “fitness” a measure of how successful you are surviving & reproducing
 - natural selection: results in changes in the inherited characteristics of a population; these changes increase a species’ fitness

Natural Selection

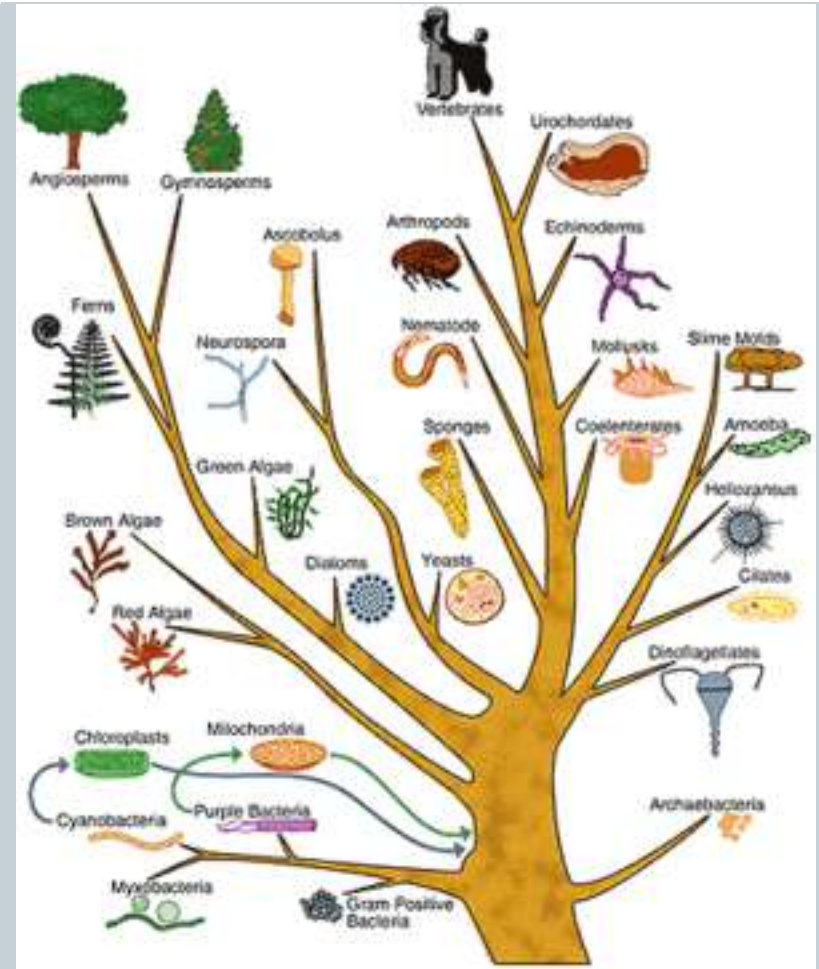


- descent with modification: over time, natural selection produces organisms with different :
 - structures
 - niches
 - habitats



Descent with Modification

- implies all living organisms are related to one another
- principle of common descent: all species both living and extinct were derived from common ancestors → Tree of Life



Evidence of Evolution

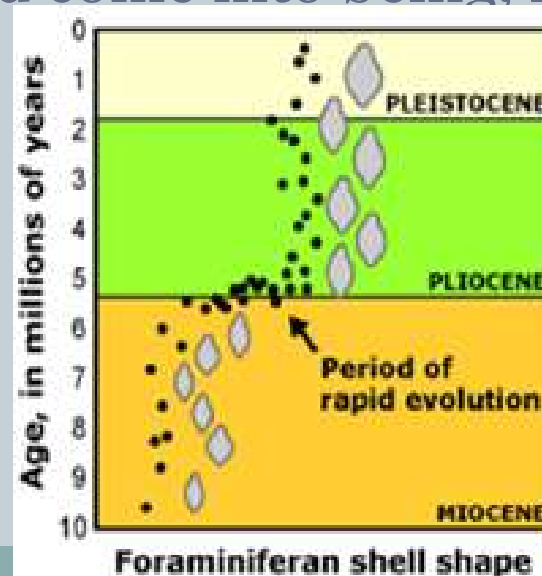


1. Fossil Record
2. Biogeography
3. Homologous Structures
4. Embryology

Fossil Record



- Darwin & scientists of his time knew:
 - fossils were remains of ancient life
 - sedimentary rock layers formed @ different times
- Darwin proposed:
 - countless species had come into being, lived for a time then vanished



Transitional Fossils



A. afarensis
(Lucy)



H. ergaster



H. heidelbergensis



H. sapiens



A. africanus



H. habilis



H. erectus



H. neanderthalensis

Biogeography



- species living on different continents but with similar environments shared common features
 - anatomy
 - behaviors

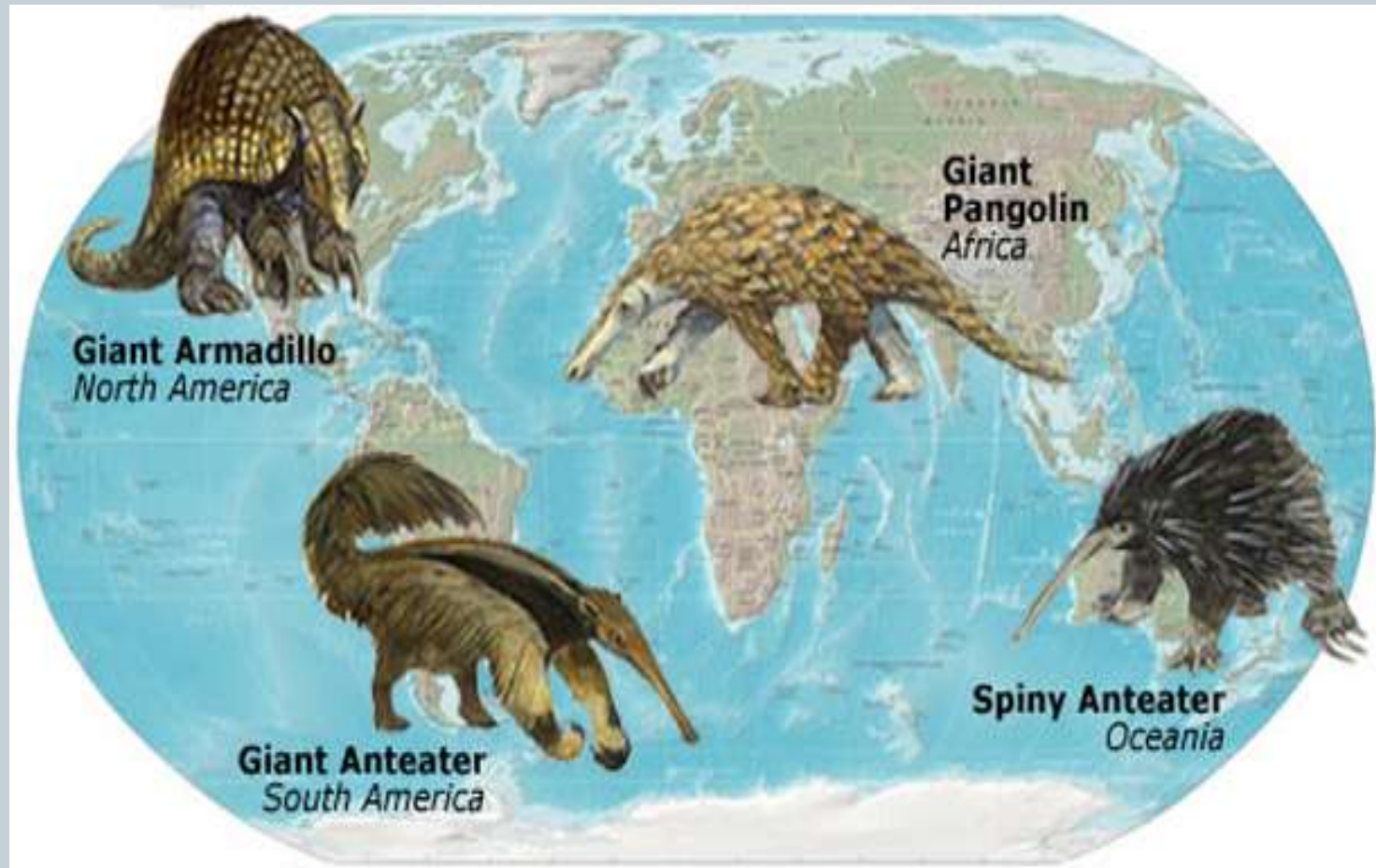
Darwin reasoned that animals exposed to similar forces of natural selection would evolve common characteristics





- How can two species that look very different from each other be more closely related than two other species that look similar to each other?

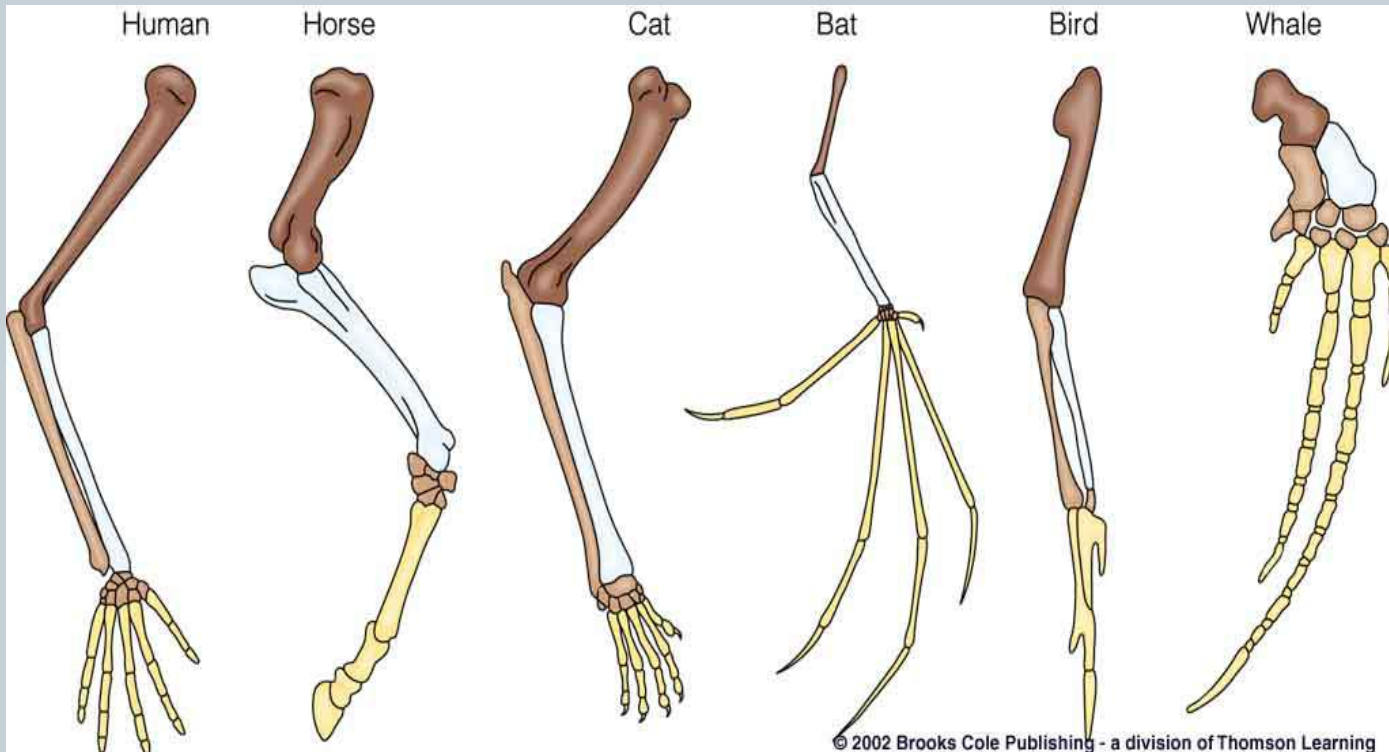
Continental Drift



Homologous Body Structure



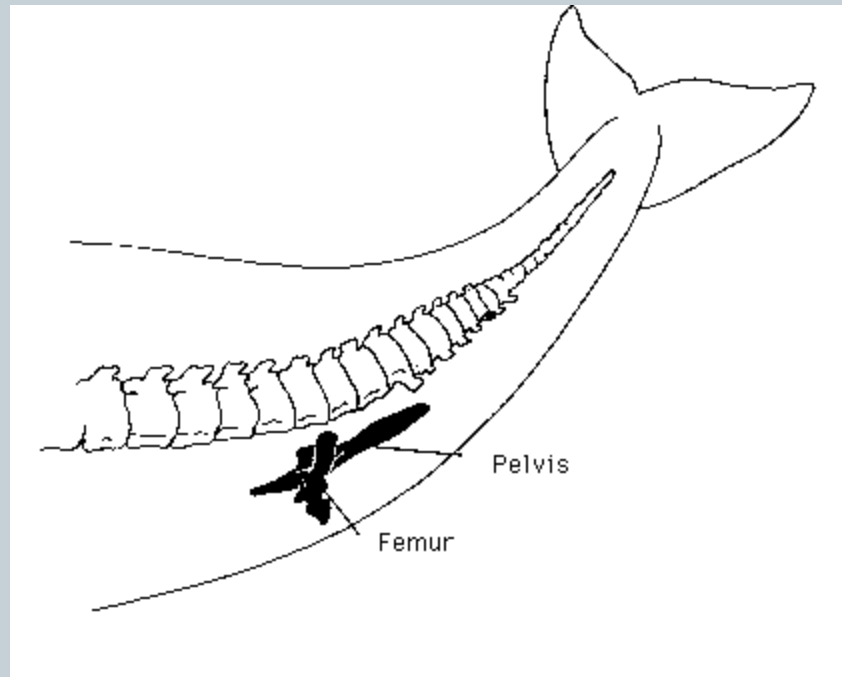
- structures that have different mature forms but develop from same embryonic tissues



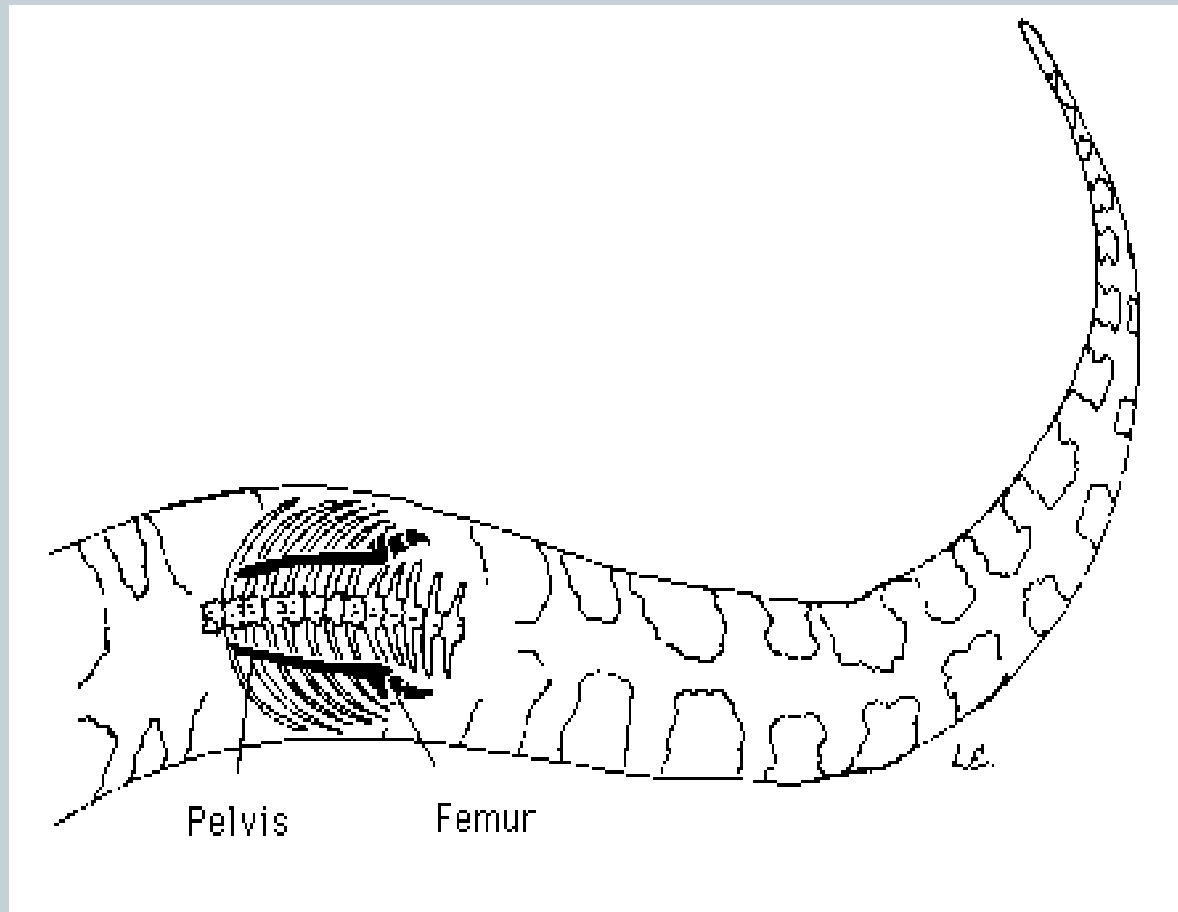
Vestigial Organs



- traces of organs that no longer serve a function
 - these organs would have had a function in an ancestor



Vestigial Structures



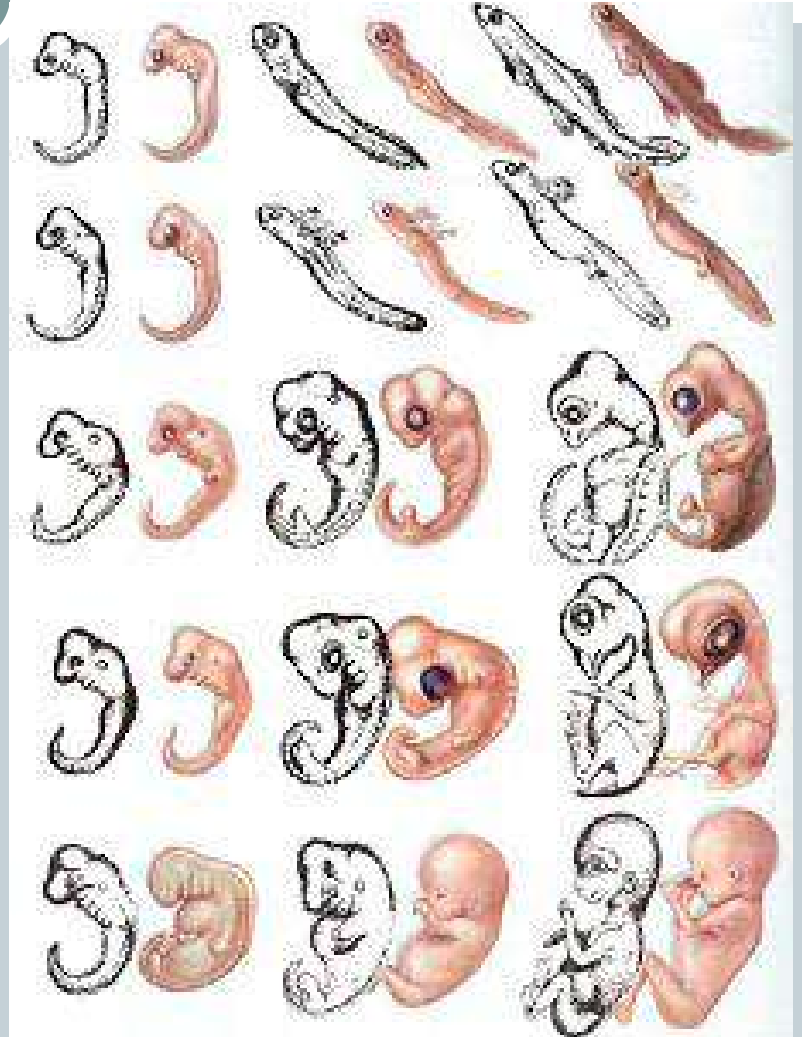
Pelvis

Femur

Embryology



- many vertebrates have embryonic stages showing close similarities

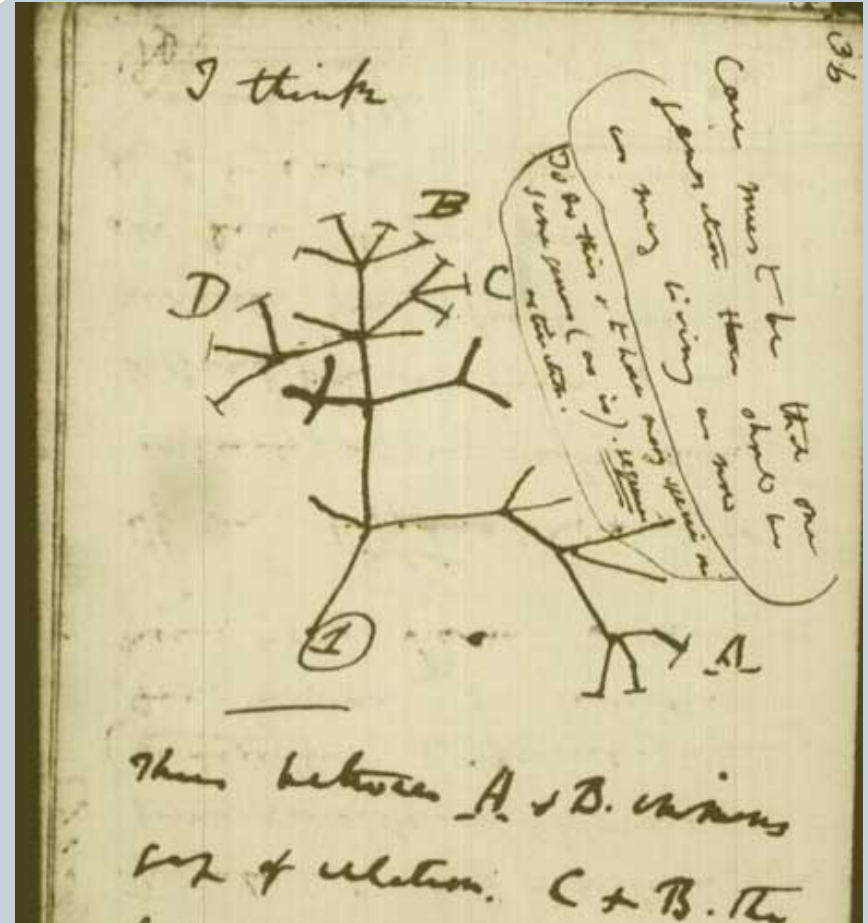


Summary of Darwin's Theory

1. Individuals of a population show genetic variation
2. Organisms produce more offspring than can survive & many that do survive do not reproduce
3. Because of #2 there is competition for limited resources
4. Each individual has different advantages & disadvantages in struggle for existence. Those best suited to their environment survive & reproduce most successfully; others less successful do not survive &/or do not reproduce as well: natural selection causes species to change over time

Summary of Darwin's Theory - 2

5. Species alive today are descended with modification from ancestral species: this process unites all organisms on Earth into a single Tree of Life



Darwin's Theory



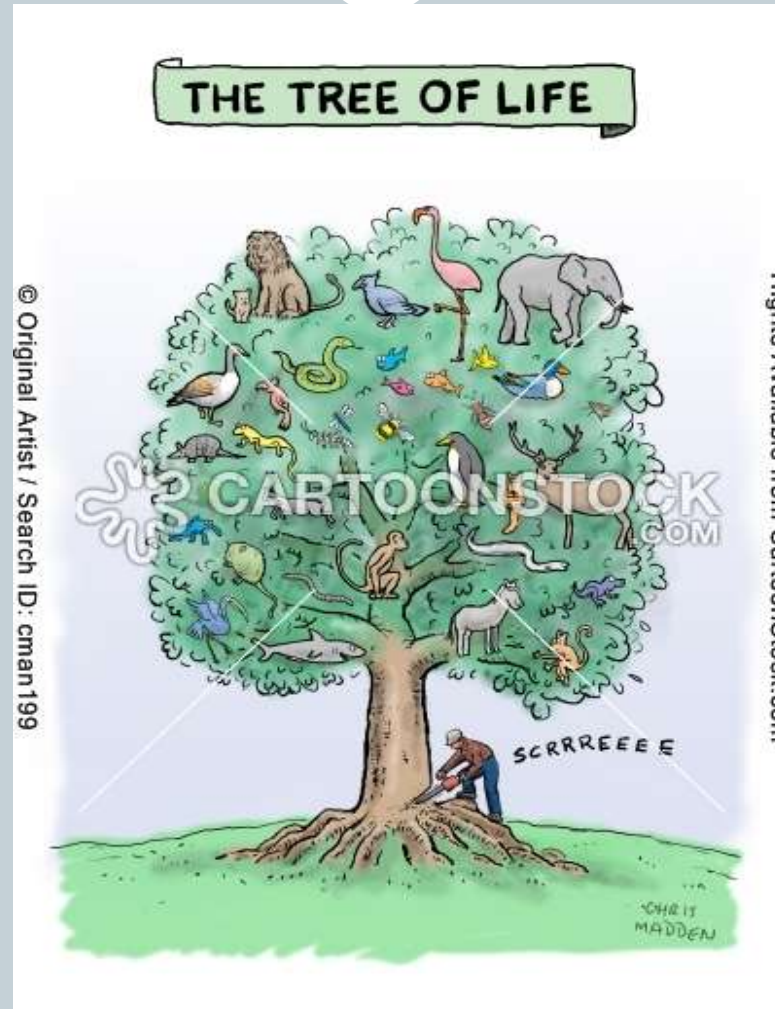
Strengths

- scientific advances in ecology, biology, DNA technology, physics, & geology have confirmed & expanded most of Darwin's theory
- Evolution called the “grand unifying theory of life”

Weaknesses

- How did that 1st cell become a “living” organism?
- Not always clear how new species form
 - or why species become extinct

What Will You Do that Affects the Tree of Life?





ON DARWIN DAY, LET'S RESOLVE TO EVOLVE.

www.darwinday.org

AMERICAN HUMANIST ASSOCIATION