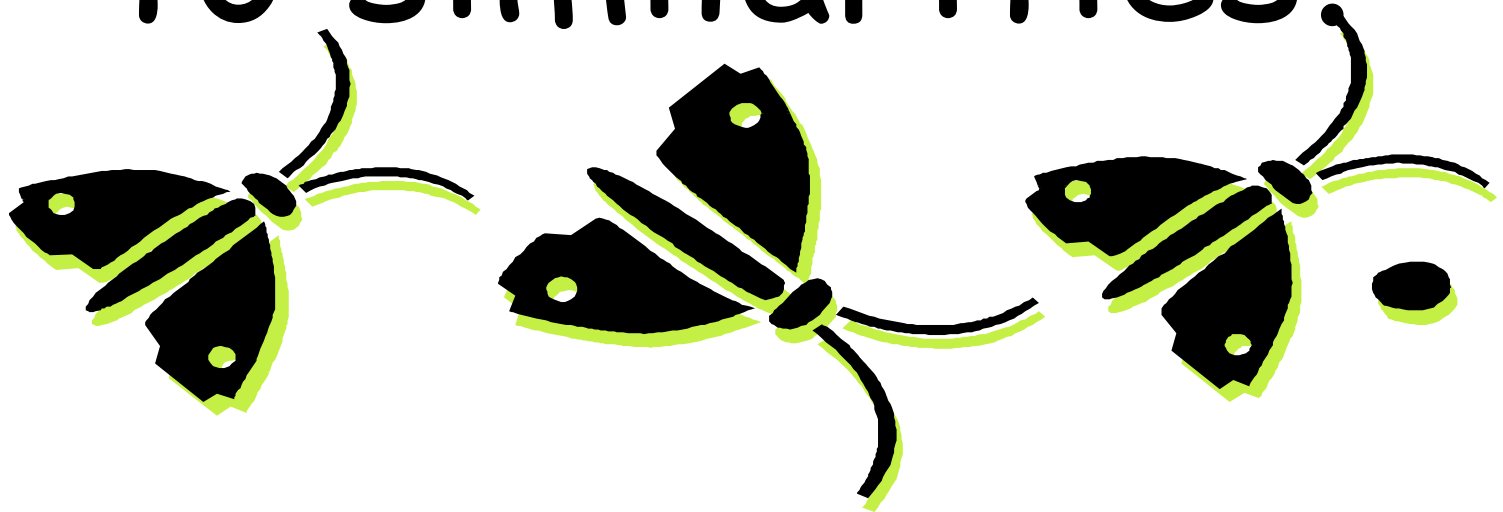




CLASSIFICATION REVIEW



Classification is
grouping things
together according
to similarities.



The science of classifying living things is called taxonomy. Scientists who classify living things are called taxonomists.



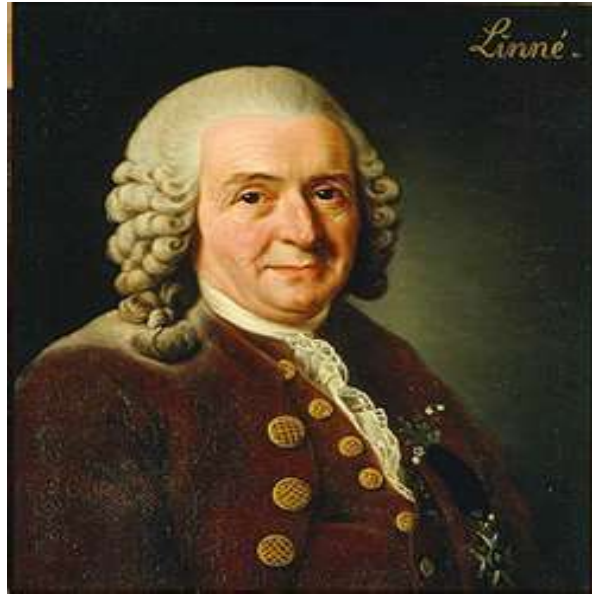
Organisms are
classified based on
how they are alike
or similar.



The ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle classified organisms as either plants or animals. This was the first classification system.



In the 18th century, a Swedish botanist named Carolus Linnaeus classified organisms according to their physical characteristics.



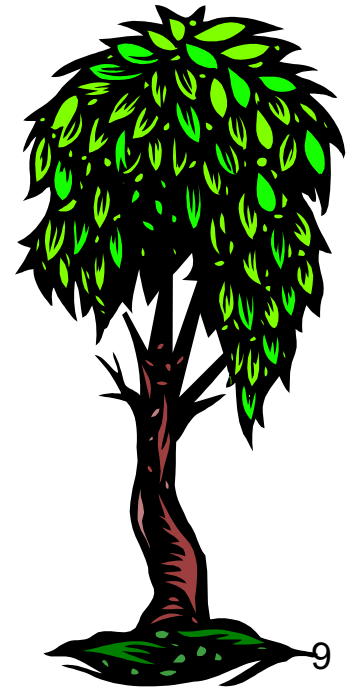
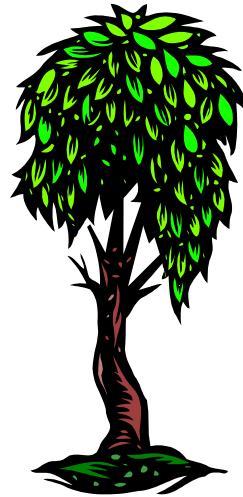
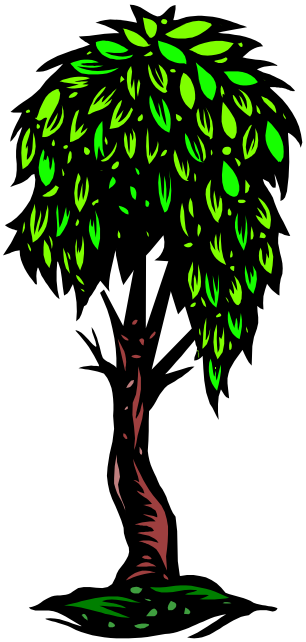
Linnaeus, a botanist which means that he studied plants, grouped organisms together because they resembled each other.



Linnaeus is known
as the
"father of modern
taxonomy."

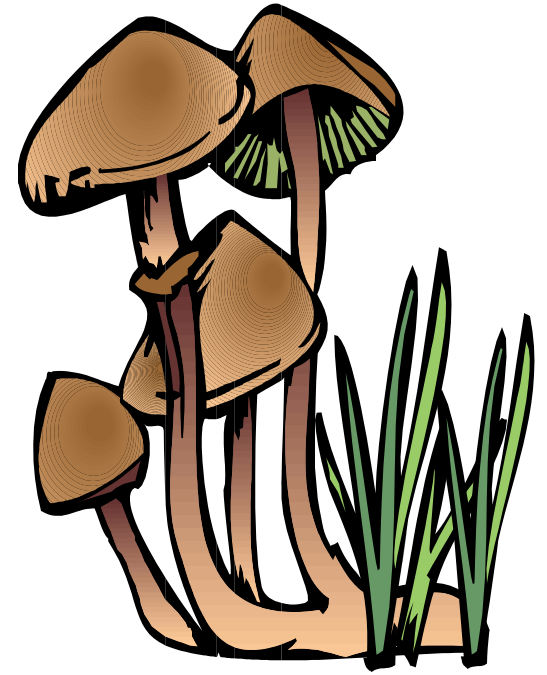


Organisms that are
classified in the same
group are alike in
some ways.



Altogether, there are
 classification levels:

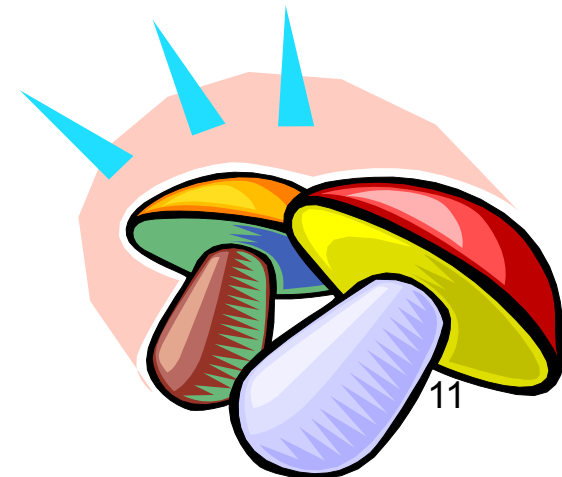
Domain
KINGDOM
PHYLUM
CLASS
ORDER
FAMILY
GENUS
SPECIES



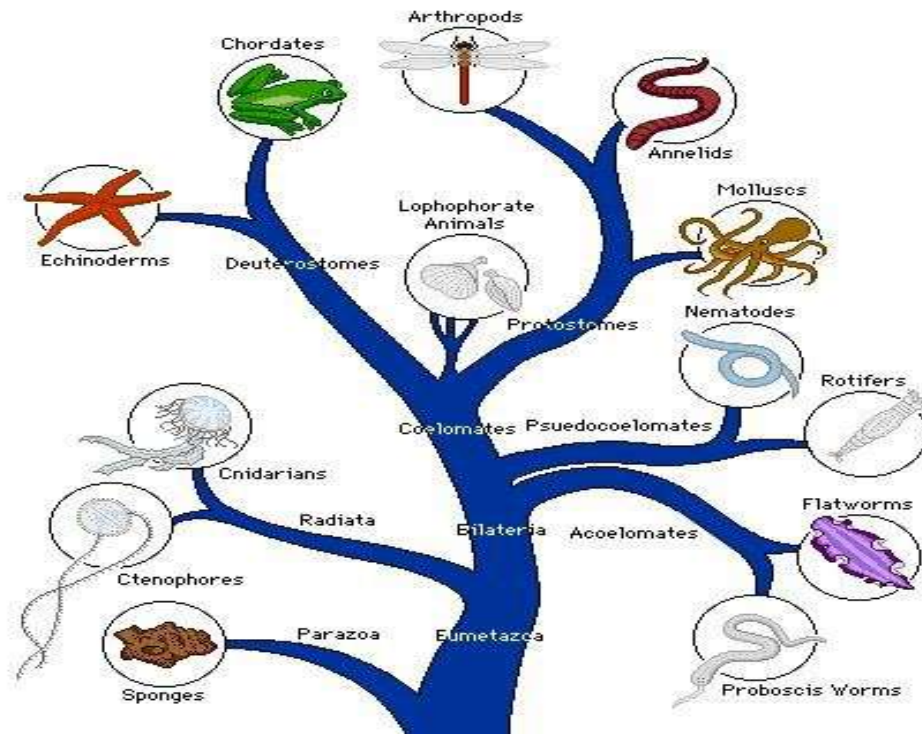
To help you remember the seven classification levels, learn this mnemonic device:



Domain = Do
Kingdom = Kings
Phylum = Play
Class = Cards
Orders = On
Family = Fat
Genus = Green
Species = Stools



The largest classification group is a domain.



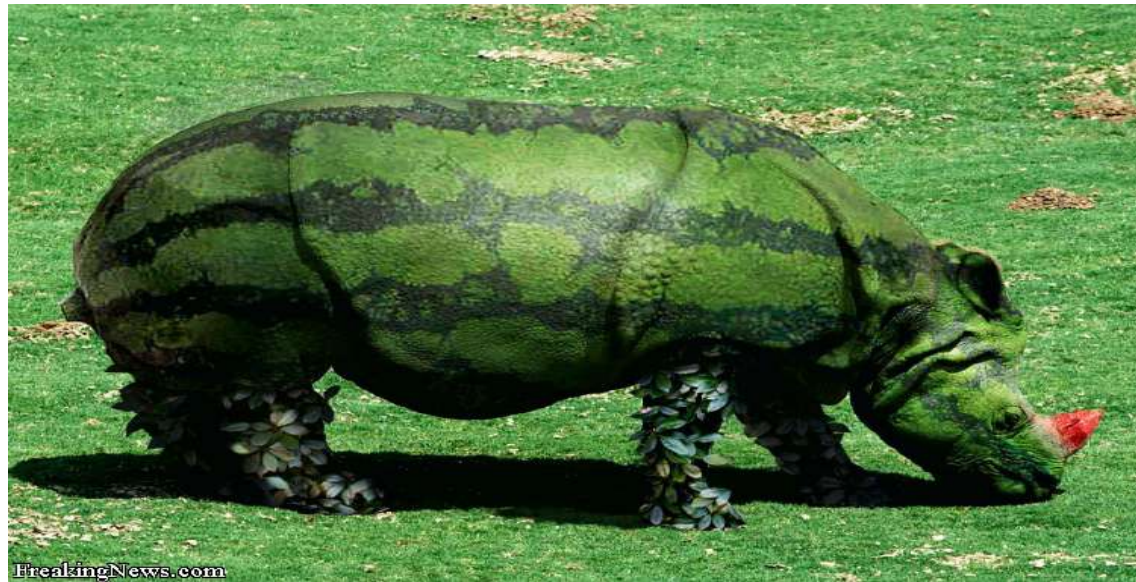
A genus is made up of two or more species that are very much alike.



In Carolus Linnaeus's classification system, each kind of organism is identified by a two-part scientific name also known as binomial nomenclature. For example, a human's scientific name is Homo sapiens.



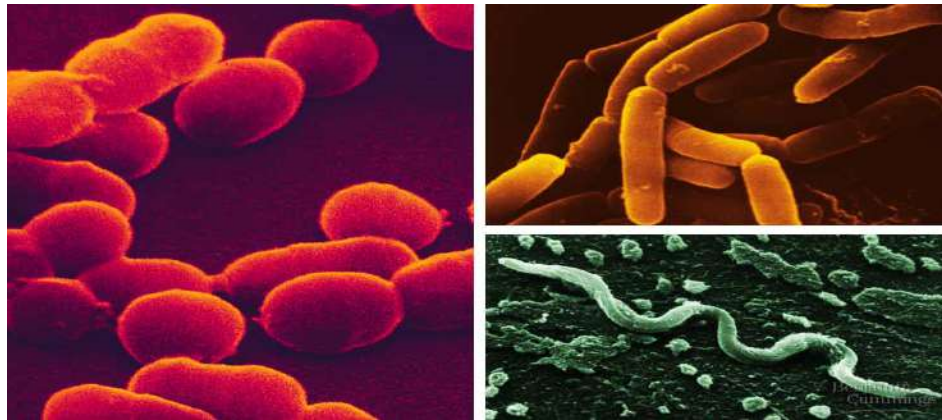
At one time, all organisms were classified as either plants or animals.



However, studies showed that a fungus and a plant were not as closely related as previously thought.



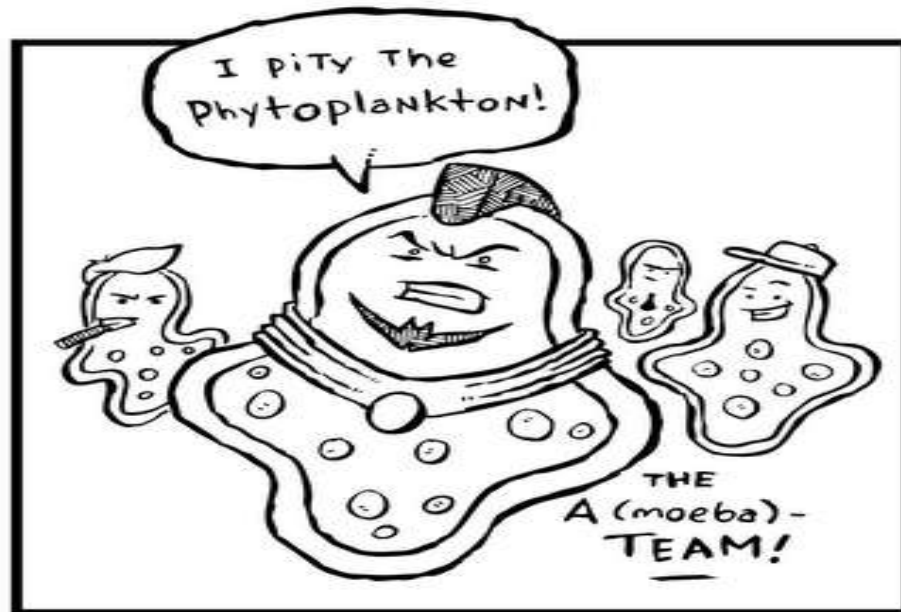
Another kingdom is the Eubacteria. They are single-celled organisms that are the smallest living things. These organisms do not have a true nucleus.



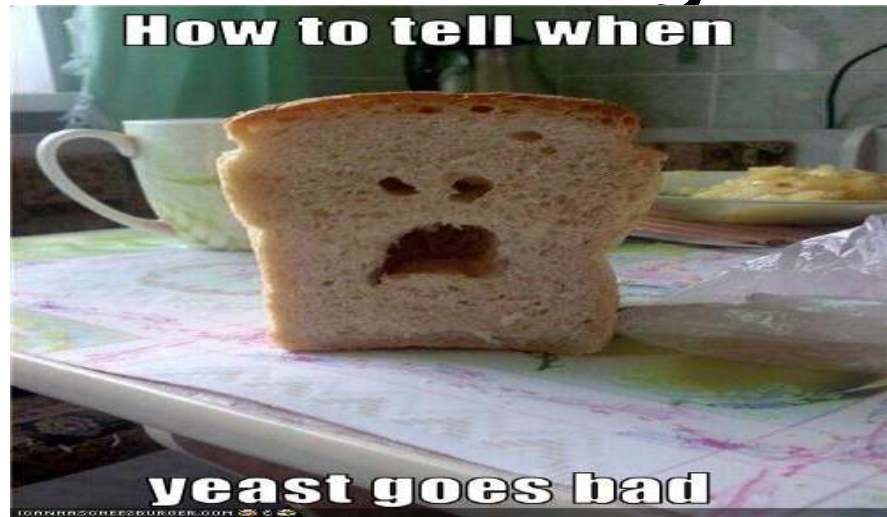
Formerly part of the kingdom monera
Microbiologists who study bacteria
determined that the DNA of
Archaeobacteria are much different
from other, true bacteria
Most Archaea live in extreme
conditions



The Protista kingdom, or protists, are simple, unicellular or multi-cellular organisms. They do have a true nucleus. Amoebas and diatoms are in this kingdom.



The Fungi Kingdom are unicellular or multi-cellular plantlike organisms. These organisms get the food they need from dead organisms like a rotting log. Organisms like yeast and mushrooms are in this kingdom.



Plants or the Plantae Kingdom,
are multi-cellular organisms.

These organisms, known as
autotrophs, use chlorophyll to
make their own food.

Trees and flowers are
in this kingdom.



The Animalia Kingdom , or animals are multi-cellular organisms that get their food from eating organisms like plants and/or other animals. Birds, reptiles, fish, and mammals, as well as humans, are in this kingdom.





The taxonomy or classification system is important for scientists so they can keep information about the different species organized.

