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## Basis of Biology: 150 Years Running

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## Basis of Biology: 150 Years Running

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Despite publishing his most famous work 150 years ago, Charles Darwin's theories are still used in today's scientific world (Historic Figures). Sure, Albert Einstein developed one of the most widely recognized physics equations today, but not many people look out their windows in the morning to see how  $E=mc^2$  affects their lives. Darwin's theory of evolution through natural selection, however, can be easily observed in any natural setting. Since Darwin published his book, "On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection" in 1859, renowned scientists have tested and retested his theories. Darwin's curiosity about his surroundings and his knowledge of multiple disciplines allowed him to make one of the most famous biological observations in history. That observation is now a central theory in biology, taught in natural science classrooms throughout the Western world – including Lake Forest College.

It is well known that Darwin made the majority of his observations and specimen collections during his voyage aboard the *H.M.S. Beagle*. During this five-year journey beginning in 1831, Darwin noted the enormous variety of animals on the planet and read contemporary authors such as Charles Lyell (Historic Figures). Lyell's book, "Principles of Geology," was one of the first to suggest that fossils are from organisms that lived well before the time of humans (Historic Figures). Having seen so many foreign species in places such as Australia, Africa, and – most influentially – the Galápagos Islands and having read Lyell's theories, Darwin began entertaining ideas about natural selection and evolution (Historic Figures). Once his feet were back on solid ground, Darwin began experiments to test his newly formed theories. Then, twenty-eight years after his voyages to the Galápagos and beyond, Darwin finally produced his well-known book, "On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection."

When Darwin first proposed his ideas on natural selection and evolution in 1859, he was not well received (Historic Figures). During this time, most Western scientists still believed that God created all of earth's organisms in seven days. Theologians and scientists such as Thomas Huxley and Samuel Wilberforce debated whether a deity created the world we know or whether this new natural selection theory was a possibility (Darwin). Their debate continues today. The majority of the scientific world, however, seems to agree that Darwin was right; since earth formed, all of its organisms have been subject to natural selection and have evolved to the forms we see today.

Staying true to the scientific method, this conclusion was not reached without thorough experimentation. Many different scientists have observed evolution in action. The most famous perhaps are Peter and Rosemary Grant. The Grants, along with a team of researchers, were able to conduct nearly 30 years of field research on the very same finches Darwin himself had observed and collected in the Galápagos, *Geospiza fortis* and *Geospiza scandens* (Grant & Grant). Throughout their study, the Grants saw how birds with different phenotypes survived – and therefore reproduced – under certain conditions while others did not (Finch Beak). The specific phenotypes of certain birds – beak size and weight for example – were what allowed those birds to survive.

Therefore, the conditions in nature were 'selecting' which birds would survive and reproduce to pass on their traits.

Thanks to the efforts of the Grants and other evolutionary biologists like them, evolution is accepted as a sound scientific theory in most Western nations. In the U.S., however, the debate between creationism and evolution still burns on. The famed Kansas School Board is an easy example. In spite of the debate, many colleges and universities such as University of California, Brown University, and our very own Lake Forest College are siding with the scientists of Europe and are teaching evolution in their classrooms (University; Casper). On our own campus, sophomore biology students were encouraged to take Ecology and Evolution with Professor Gates and this past year's biology senior seminar with Professor Houde entitled "Sex and Evolution."

Darwin never saw his theories corroborated by other scientists and may not have believed that evolution would be a keystone of modern biology, but years of follow-up research have overwhelmingly substantiated his work. Research such as that done by the Grants and Professor Houde's lab here in Lake Forest is validating the theory of evolution on a daily basis. Darwin's 150 year old theory may have yet to infiltrate the beliefs of the devoutly religious, but the most progressive of biological discoveries could not be made without it.

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do and learn biology their thing. The study of human biology creates an opportunity themselves. for teachers to instruct their students using the ultimate model organism—their own bodies. Whether this is their last science class or the first in a long career in allied health, the study of human biology is pertinent to everyone. There are also challenges that are unique to the modern classroom. Today's students are being exposed, almost on a daily basis, to exciting new discoveries and insights that, in many cases, were beyond our predictions even a few short years ago. It is our task, as inst Biology is the science of life. We may study biology for its practical applications in fields that include research, medicine, and biotechnology, or simply because of what E.O. Wilson terms "biophilia", our innate fascination with living organisms. BA and BS programs build upon fundamental concepts to give an understanding of major areas of modern biology, including molecular biology, cell biology, genetics, evolution, physiology, neurobiology, and ecology. Focuses on the mechanistic basis of cell biological processes, with a heavy emphasis on how they are elucidated experimentally. May not be taken for credit by students who took BIOL 150b in prior years. Explores DNA, and a multitude of proteins that interact with the DNA. Human Behavioral Biology. BIO 150 - Spring 2012. Register Now. Recognizing+Relatives+Class+Handout. BehavGenExtendedNotes. Stanford University. Human Behavioral Biology. BIO 150 - Spring 2012. Register Now. BehavGenExtendedNotes.