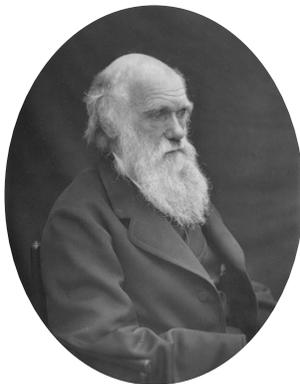


# Who Do You Think You Are?

## Knowledge Organiser

### Charles Darwin (1809—1882)

Darwin was an English scientist, although he had originally trained as a vicar. In 1831 he joined a voyage on **HMS Beagle** to survey South America. He was employed as a **naturalist** who would study the new animals and plants seen in the places visited.



The most significant part of his work took place in the **Galapagos Islands** where he noticed that the finches and tortoises were slightly different on each of the islands he visited.

When he returned to England, he looked more closely at his drawings and notes from his travels and began to develop his **theory of evolution**. He used fossils and the evidence from his work to show that species **adapted** over time to suit their environments.

He published his theory in a book called **Origin of Species** in 1859. The book was very controversial as many people believed it challenged the story told in the bible of how God created all animals.

Vocabulary	Definition
<b>adaptation</b>	The process that leads animals to change (adapt) to suit their environment over a long period of time
<b>ancestor</b>	Previous generations of a plant or animal (e.g. parents, grandparents, etc.)
<b>descendent</b>	Future generations of a plant or animal (e.g. children, grandchildren, etc.)
<b>evolution</b>	The process by which all living things descended from earlier common ancestors
<b>fossil</b>	The preserved remains of a prehistoric plant or animal
<b>inheritance</b>	The process by which characteristics are passed from one generation to the next (similarities between parent & child)
<b>natural selection</b>	The process by which animals well adapted to their environments thrive, while those which are not die out
<b>theory</b>	A scientific idea which has been carefully tested and is supported by evidence
<b>variation</b>	The existence of differences between individual plants or animals which can lead to adaptation over time

Palaeolithic Age	Mesolithic Age	Neolithic Age	Bronze Age	Iron Age
—10 000 BC	10 000 BC—4 500 BC	4500 BC —2500 BC	2500 BC —800 BC	800 BC—43 AD
STONE AGE			Humans learned to make bronze by mixing <b>tin and copper</b> . Bronze is stronger than either of those materials on their own.	Working of iron began, which was stronger but also more <b>malleable</b> than bronze.
The stone age period stretches back approximately <b>3 million years</b> , including the two most recent ice ages. It is named because it covers the period when early humans began to make <b>tools</b> from stone.				