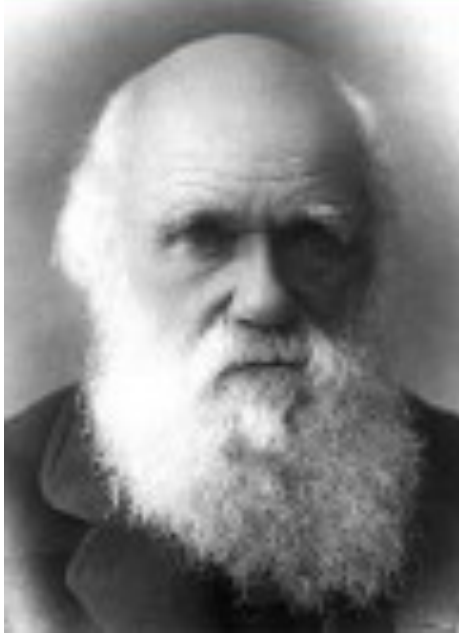


Charles Darwin Timeline

1809 – Born in Shrewsbury, Shropshire
1825 – Attended University of Edinburgh Medical School but failed to become a doctor
1831 - Set sail on HMS Beagle for round the world voyage
1835 - Visited the Galápagos Islands and studied plants and animals
1836 - Returned to England on HMS Beagle
1839 - (Jan) Elected a fellow of the Royal Society
 (May) Published an account of his travels and discoveries
1842 – Moved to Kent and carried out observations and experiments
1859 - Published his theory of evolution
1871-72 – Published other important work
1882 - Died and later buried in Westminster Abbey



Darwin's Theory of Evolution by Natural Selection

1. All living things are born with slight variations or differences.
2. Some differences help with survival and having babies and these differences are passed down through generations.
3. Many species have lots of babies, some of which will not survive.
4. Those that survive are better adapted to living and breeding in that environment.
5. Useful traits that can be passed down through generations will become more common in the population, eventually leading to evolution.

Vocabulary	
evolve	To gradually change and develop over time.
characteristic	A quality or feature of a person or thing which makes them recognisable.
feature	An observable characteristic e.g. eye colour, nose shape.
offspring	A child or young of a living thing.
reproduction	The process of producing offspring from a parent.
generation	The period of time between the birth of parents and the birth of their children.
species	A group of living things which have the same main characteristics and can reproduce with each other.
population	A group of animals or plants of the same species living in the same environment.
variation	A change or slight difference in something.
inherit	When an offspring receives characteristics from its parent.
adaptation	A characteristic of a living thing which increases its chances of survival.
environment	The place in which something lives.
survival of the fittest	Where animals and plants which are best suited to changes in their environment have an advantage in surviving over those which are less well suited.
natural selection	A process in which animals and plants best suited to their environment will survive and reproduce and those less suited will be weaker and die out.
compete	To try to obtain something that others also need in order to survive.
extinct	No longer exists.
fossils	The remains or traces of animals or plants from a long time ago found inside a rock.
fossil record	The evidence provided by fossils in layers of rocks showing the sequence of evolution through time.