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National geography documentary "Was Dawn wrong."

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Prominent scientists of the great mind have tried to explain the occurrence of the natural phenomenon through theories in the attempt of explaining how certain things came to be and their mechanics of functionality. Among the scientists are Albert Einstein and Charles Darwin, with each specific phenomenon on the surrounding that contributed to understanding the human origin and workings of the environment. The theories formulated to explain the workings of the background to the possibility they obey a given law of nature. However, it is not clear in an individual mind how exactly it happened. Darwin formulated a theory of evolution and natural existences of the environment to justify development was vital to make better offspring with the capability of withstanding pressure to the environment. Following the pressure on the environment, different organisms adopted new survival skills, thus making them better fitted to the environment than their counterparts devoid of evolution were extinguished on the surface.

The theory of evolution remains the most debated among many; different groups have their own beliefs and understanding of evolution. Some Christians and Jews strongly believe the human being originated from the earliest primates instead of God's creation documented in the book of genesis. At the same time, the Islamic religion believes in God's six-day creation story creating different species of people. Other groups agree that God's creation of human beings and evolution had no role in shaping their existence. Yet a small population note the contribution of God and Darwin towards evolution, and a few percentage attribute origin from other different forms without God involvement.

The polls conducted in us concerning evolution suggested that most evolution is attributed to God, and Charles Darwin's theory of evolution was wrong. The idea of evolution owes to a scientific investigation over several years with intense research on the subject to obtain evidence in support for and against the theory. Despite Charles being a Christian, he did not believe God had ordered the species changes, put more effort into his research, and

produced a book titled the origin of species that contained suggestions and evidence of evolution. Other scientists such as Alfred Wallace equally had the same proposal on evolution, though they lacked sufficient evidence to support natural selection claims as explained by the evolution process.

According to Charles, the chances of survival are based on the ability to acquire unique features that suit the organism to a particular environment and produce offspring. The process of natural selection contributed to the expression of different sizes, shapes, colors, and biochemical and changes in behaviors of different species. Following the increase in population, the majority of the organism had to compete for natural resources. Only the fit organism with distinct features had the capability of surviving and reproducing.

The process of evolution is attributed to many forms. Among them was anagenesis that involved a single species undergoing transformation and speciation involving a change in the genetic makeup of an organism with acquiring a specific environment giving rise to the theory of divergence where species shared homology resemblance in their genetic makeup.

Darwin gathered several pieces of evidence to back up his claims to support the proposed theory of evolution. The evidence is proposed in four broad categories basing on the environment and genetic makeup. The evidence alluded was biogeography that explained the close resemblance in the species sharing same features are likely to be found as habitants of a specific area and have developed unique features to enable them to survive in those environments. From this evidence, multiple questions emerged as to why genetically similar species sort refuge in neighboring regions and why species of different makeup inhabit regions in different continents. Darwin explained the phenomenon as an inheritance to affirm they share a similar origin to allow them at the same proximity.

The second evidence was paleontology, and it was a relationship between the clustering of patterns about time. Its emphasis was on geological strata with a unique formation that could be dated to time and compared to human existence. Charles noted the less aged rock was above, the more aged ones in places where the natural fact has not altered by either geological forces or eruption similar to the remains of plants and animals found on the earth's surface. Charles noted species from the same origin tend to be located close to one another in existence and often replaced with an identical species on extinction found on top of the other on the strata.

Embryology as a form of evidence laid the foundation of origin and resemblance of the organism. The process of evolution is unable to be distinguished human embryology from that of other animals. It was a significant contributor to answering the questions about why different forms of embryology vary among other species with some slight differences in an early stage of life, which later evolved into a different organism.

Lastly, as the evidence was unique, morphology was of classifying the organism based on the anatomical features that suits their environment shared by that group. Such evidence formed the basis of classification of the living organism such as a characteristic of vertebrates in animal, type into mammals due to mammary glands and reptile's basin on the scales and cold-blooded nature. The evidence equally elaborated the building block of the organism, either plants or animals, was the DNA and RNA, with a strict exception of the virus that is an obligate intracellular organism. From such evidence on resemblance, it was feasible to relate and group organisms originating from a given lineage, and those contradicting in similarity owe their origin from other species. Other theories in support of evolution were proposed, such as the homologs concept by Owen. It was a clear indication that organisms with similar genetic makeup might have evolved physically to meet the surrounding expectations.

Other fields are currently in research to try and explain the theory of evolution, such as molecular biology, biochemistry, and the introduction of population genetics, all coming up to the same conclusion about Darwin theory to reflect the events. Several events have come to light in support of evolution to explain the disease, and other production factors, such as the evolution being a gradual process noticed and the evidence originating from the rocks.

Discussion.

The fascinating aspect of the article was the argument on evolution. People still in denial of the existence of evolution to try and explain the variation in the population. It is essential to note the population is highly dynamic and staying at different places following the evolution and natural selection same to the animals. The evidence provided is clear to explain evolution, and current research forms a bigger scope in analyzing and validating the data. The most problematic aspect of the article was dating the exact origin as to where the evolution started, and for how long have humans, animals and plants evolved. It is challenging to consider Charles Darwin's theory of evolution through right. It does not explain the origin of humanity and date. According to the article, Darwin was right about his theory of evolution. Natural selection and evidence provided to support the theory are in line with current observations. People staying together in a given community are most likely to have similar characteristics, biological and physical, that make them suit in that area and adapt when need be. Also, the same analogy applies to viruses and bacteria currently basing on the study. They can acquire resistance from the drug. It's clear with the evolution organisms can survive their habitat and tend to share similar features or adapt to meet the demand. Organisms unable to adapt often fall into extinction as a mechanism of natural selection.

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