

Biology II
Darwin's Theory of Evolution
The Origin of Species

Name _____

Fill-in-the-Blank: Use terms from the word bank below to fill in the blanks in each statement as you watch the Discovery Education's Great Books: The Origin of Species. All terms are used, and used only once.

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|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Galapagos Islands | Cambridge University | transmutation | natural selection |
| John Scopes | <u>The Descent of Man</u> | sociobiology | tree |
| Samuel Wilburforce | 5 million | Herbert Spencer | Industrial Revolution |
| artificial selection | Lamarck | random | ministry |
| guilty | non-random | death | Alfred Russell Wallace |
| antibiotic resistance | T.H. Huxley | 200,000 | survival of the fittest |
| penicillin | 95 | creator | medical doctors |

1. Darwin visualized the progress of evolution as being like the growth of a _____.
2. _____ was a young teacher who was charged with teaching evolution in Tennessee, and found _____.
3. Darwin was careful to suggest that there might have been a(n) _____ who started the process of evolution.
4. Darwin proposed his theory of evolution around the beginning of the _____ in England.
5. Charles Darwin's grandfather Erasmus and his father Robert were both _____.
6. Breeding cattle, pigs, and fancy pigeons are examples of _____.
7. Charles Darwin attended _____ and studied for the _____.
8. The most important stop to Darwin on the Beagle's five year journey around the world was at the _____.
9. In Darwin's day evolution was referred to as _____.
10. _____ was a French naturalist who was the first to propose a theory of evolution.
11. Mutation is a _____ process, but evolution is a _____ process, because _____ causes evolution to happen.
12. Darwin's Origin of the Species was to be published only in the event of his _____, until Darwin received a letter from _____, outlining his own theory of evolution.
13. On June 30, 1860, Bishop _____ and biologist _____ debated the question of evolution before the British Association for the Advancement of Science.
14. The development of _____ by disease-causing bacteria is a good example of evolution that is easily observable.

15. Only three years after its introduction in 1941, 25% of all *Staphylococci* bacteria were resistant to _____, and by 1947, 75% were resistant.
16. _____% of human genetics is the same today as it was during the Stone Age.
17. Behavioral responses like aggressiveness, competitiveness, and jealousy exhibited by human males, which may lead to warlike behavior, is a good example of _____.
18. Molecular biology suggests that humans and chimpanzees shared a common ancestor about _____ years ago, and that all humans descended from a group of ancestors that lived in Africa about _____ years ago.
19. Darwin never used the phrase "_____", but _____ did, and the idea was used to justify Hitler's breeding of an Aryan "master race" and the extermination of the Jews during World War II.
20. Darwin finally addressed the subject of human evolution in a later work called _____.