

## Who Was Charles Darwin

Charles Darwin's book about his grandfather, *The Life of Erasmus Darwin*, is curiously fascinating. Before publication in 1879, it was shortened by 16%, with several of the cuts directed at its most provocative parts. The cutter, with Charles's permission, was his daughter Henrietta - an example of the strong hidden hand of meek-seeming Victorian women. This first unabridged edition, edited by Desmond King-Hele, includes all that Charles originally intended, the cuts being restored and printed in italics. Erasmus Darwin was one of the leading intellectuals of the eighteenth century. He was a respected physician, a well-known poet, a keen mechanical inventor, and a founding member of the influential Lunar Society. He also possessed an amazing insight into the many branches of physical and biological science. Most notably, he adopted what we now call biological evolution as his theory of life, 65 years prior to Charles Darwin's *Origin of Species*.

An original, unpublished manuscript written before the *Origin of Species* which contains the references to journal articles and books that Darwin used in formulating his controversial ideas. This volume has been edited and annotated and includes a cross-indexing to the *Origin*.

This book is the first to inquire into the range of influences and ideas, the mentors and rivals, and the formal and informal education that shaped Charles Darwin and prepared him for his remarkable career of scientific achievement. Keith Thomson concentrates on Darwin's early life as a schoolboy, a medical student at Edinburgh, a theology student at Cambridge, and a naturalist aboard the *Beagle* on its famous five-year voyage.

These three major works by the father of evolutionary theory encompass his life, journey through the Galapagos, and landmark work on natural selection. On the *Origin of Species*: In one of the most important contributions to scientific knowledge, Charles Darwin puts forth the theory that species evolve over time through the process of natural selection. Drawn from extensive research performed on various creatures living in the Galápagos Islands, his research suggests that "one species does change into another"—a revolutionary notion that has shaped much of modern biology. *The Autobiography of Charles Darwin*: Darwin wrote his autobiography as a family document in 1876. When it was originally published posthumously, certain portions were considered too personal or controversial and were removed. This edition restores those passages, shedding light on the women in Darwin's life and his evolving views on religion. It also includes previously unpublished notes and letters on family matters, as well as Darwin's dispute with Samuel Butler. *The Voyage of the Beagle*: From volcanoes in the Galápagos to the coral reefs of Australia, this travelogue documents the young naturalist's historic, years-long journey at sea. Darwin's observations of the people, places, and events he experienced make for compelling reading and offer a fascinating window into the intellectual development of his ideas about natural selection.

The letters in Volume 9 provide another indispensable collection for those interested in Darwin's life, work, and world. Copyright © Libri GmbH. All rights reserved.

Charles Darwin is the English naturalist whose work laid the foundation for evolutionary biology and theory. Darwin wrote his autobiography under the title *Recollections of the Development of my Mind and Character* in 1876. He wrote it for his family, but his son edited and published the autobiography five years after Darwin's death in 1882, removing some of the critical passages about God and Christianity.

"In 1859, Charles Darwin proposed a mechanism for biological evolution in his most famous work, *On the Origin of Species*. However, *Origin* makes little mention of humans. Despite this, Darwin thought deeply about humans and in 1871 published *The Descent of Man*, his influential and controversial book in which he applied evolutionary theory to humans and detailed his theory of sexual selection. February 2021 will mark the 150th anniversary of its publication. In *A Most Interesting Problem*, twelve leading anthropologists, biologists, and journalists revisit *The Descent*. Following the same organization as the first edition of *Descent* - less the large section on sexual selection -- each author reviews what Darwin wrote in *Descent*, comparing his words to what we now know now. There are chapters on evidence for human evolution, our place in the family tree, the origins of civilization, human races, intelligence, and sex differences. An introduction by Darwin biographer and historian Janet Browne provides context for *Descent* and a conclusion by *Science* magazine journalist Ann Gibbons looks to the future of the study of human evolution. All the chapters are written with a broad audience in mind. Ultimately, readers learn that Darwin was remarkably prophetic in some of his predictions, such as that the earliest human fossils would be discovered in Africa. But he was wrong in other areas, particularly in regards to variations between the sexes and races. Thus, *A Most Interesting Problem* is not so much a celebration of Darwin as it is a tribute to how science works, how scientific ideas are tested, and the role of evidence in helping structure narratives of human origins. The reader is left with a view of how far we have come in our quest for understanding human origins, biological variation, behavior, and evolution"--

Who Was Charles Darwin? Penguin

As a young boy, Charles Darwin hated school and was often scolded for conducting "useless" experiments. Yet his passion for the natural world was so strong that he suffered through terrible seasickness during his five-year voyage aboard *The Beagle*. Darwin collected new creatures from the coasts of Africa, South America, and the Galapagos Islands, and expanded his groundbreaking ideas that would change people's understanding of the natural world. About 100 illustrations and a clear, exciting text will make Darwin and his theory of evolution an exciting discovery for every young reader.

"The first fully illustrated edition of Charles Darwin's account of the second voyage of the HMS *Beagle*, featuring excerpts from related works, letters by Darwin, and other supplementary resources."--

Charles Darwin stands as an icon in the history of science; a man who completely changed the direction of modern thought by establishing the basis of evolutionary biology. These letters offer a fascinating window onto the scientific observations, personal concerns and friendships of a great thinker, affording a unique glimpse of Darwin as both naturalist and family man. From his early years at Edinburgh University up to the publication of *The Origin of Species* in 1859, the letters in this volume chart the most exciting years of Darwin's life.

Introduction by Edward J. Larson ?Perhaps the most readable and accessible of the great works of scientific inquiry, *The Origin of Species* sold out its first printing on the very day it was published in 1859. Theologians quickly labeled Charles Darwin the most dangerous man in England and, as the *Saturday Review* noted, the uproar over the book quickly "passed beyond the bounds of the study and lecture-room into the drawing-room and the public street." Based largely on Darwin's experience as a naturalist while on a five-year voyage aboard H. M. S. *Beagle*, *The Origin of Species* set forth a theory of evolution and natural selection that challenged contemporary beliefs about divine providence and the immutability of species. This Modern Library edition includes a Foreword by the Pulitzer Prize-winning science historian Edward J. Larson, an introductory historical sketch, and a glossary Darwin later added to the original text.

The instant best-seller and source of controversy of 1859, this classic has lost none of its appeal or importance. A reprint of the original edition, value priced with a new jacket. A fresh account of Charles Darwin's rich personal and professional lives, well beyond *On the Origin of Species*. In 1859 Charles Darwin published *On the Origin of Species*. With this bedrock of biology books, Darwin carved a new origin-story for all life: evolution rather than creation. But this single book is not the whole story. In this new biography, J. David Archibald describes and analyzes Darwin's prodigious body of work and complex relationships with colleagues, as well as his equally productive home life—he lived with

his wife and seven surviving children in the bustling environs of Down House, south of London. There, among his family and friends, Darwin continued to experiment and write many more books on orchids, sex, emotions, and earthworms until his death in 1882, when he was honored with burial at Westminster Abbey. This is a fresh, up-to-date account of the life and work of a most remarkable man.

“An illuminating, humanizing portrait of a famous scientist.” —Booklist, starred review All his life, Charles Darwin hated controversy. Yet he takes his place among the Giants of Science for what remains an immensely controversial subject: the theory of evolution. Darwin began piecing together his explanation for how all living things change or adapt during his five-year voyage on HMS Beagle. But it took him twenty years to go public, for fear of the backlash his theory would cause. Once again, Kathleen Krull delivers a witty and astute picture of one of history's greatest scientists.

In a book that is both groundbreaking and accessible, Daniel C. Dennett, whom Chet Raymo of The Boston Globe calls "one of the most provocative thinkers on the planet," focuses his unerringly logical mind on the theory of natural selection, showing how Darwin's great idea transforms and illuminates our traditional view of humanity's place in the universe. Dennett vividly describes the theory itself and then extends Darwin's vision with impeccable arguments to their often surprising conclusions, challenging the views of some of the most famous scientists of our day.

This is Charles Darwin's chronicle of his five-year journey, beginning in 1831, around the world as a naturalist on the H.M.S. Beagle.

Collects Darwin's four seminal works in a slipcase, introduced and edited by a two-time Pulitzer Prize-winning Harvard professor, and includes an index that links Darwinian evolutionary concepts to contemporary biological beliefs.

A radical reappraisal of Charles Darwin from the bestselling author of *Victoria: A Life*. With the publication of *On the Origin of Species*, Charles Darwin—hailed as the man who "discovered evolution"—was propelled into the pantheon of great scientific thinkers, alongside Galileo, Copernicus, and Newton. Eminent writer A. N. Wilson challenges this long-held assumption. Contextualizing Darwin and his ideas, he offers a groundbreaking critical look at this revered figure in modern science. In this beautifully written, deeply erudite portrait, Wilson argues that Darwin was not an original scientific thinker, but a ruthless and determined self-promoter who did not credit the many great sages whose ideas he advanced in his book. Furthermore, Wilson contends that religion and Darwinism have much more in common than it would seem, for the acceptance of Darwin's theory involves a pretty significant leap of faith. Armed with an extraordinary breadth of knowledge, Wilson explores how Darwin and his theory were very much a product of their place and time. The "Survival of the Fittest" was really the Survival of Middle Class families like the Darwins—members of a relatively new economic strata who benefited from the rising Industrial Revolution at the expense of the working classes. Following Darwin's theory, the wretched state of the poor was an outcome of nature, not the greed and neglect of the moneyed classes. In a paradigm-shifting conclusion, Wilson suggests that it remains to be seen, as this class dies out, whether the Darwinian idea will survive, or whether it, like other Victorian fads, will become a footnote in our intellectual history. Brilliant, daring, and ambitious, Charles Darwin explores this legendary man as never before, and challenges us to reconsider our understanding of both Darwin and modern science itself.

The publication of Charles Darwin's *On the Origin of Species* in 1859 is widely regarded as a turning point in knowledge of the natural world. But Darwin's theory of natural selection was not developed in a vacuum; rather, it represents the culmination of an enormous shift in scientific and popular opinion on the subject of species mutability from the late eighteenth century onward. Through her insightful introduction and engaging collection of documents, Sandra Herbert examines this era of scientific thought and the startling discoveries that led Darwin and others to the conclusion that life has evolved. A wide range of documents from over a dozen authors -- including letters, illustrations, scientific tracts, and excerpts from Darwin's own notebooks and *On the Origin of Species* -- offer a fascinating glimpse into this crucial era of scientific thought. Thoughtful document headnotes, questions for consideration, a chronology, and a selected bibliography provide students with additional context and pedagogical support.

Focuses exclusively on Darwin the ornithologist, not on biographical aspects of Darwin's life

Reintroduces the author's work about the theory of evolution with over three hundred fifty illustrations and photographs, accompanied by excerpts from his diaries, letters, and other writings.

Discover Charles Darwin's most important ideas... When the eminent naturalist Charles Darwin returned from South America on board the H.M.S Beagle in 1836, he brought notes and evidence that would form the basis of his landmark theory: that species evolve by a process of natural selection. This theory, published as *The Origin of Species* in 1859, is the basis of modern biology and the concept of biodiversity. It also sparked a fierce scientific, religious and philosophical debate that still rages today. WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY DARWIN'S GREAT-GREAT-GRANDDAUGHTER, RUTH PADEL

Chronicles the life of Charles Darwin from his birth in 1809 through his mid-life, discussing his childhood in England, early schooling, first discoveries, personal challenges, voyage on the Beagle, and the early foundations of his "Origin of Species"

Darwin's theory of natural selection is also a humane and inspirational vision of ecological inter-relatedness revealing the almost unthinkably complex and mutual inter-dependencies between animal and plant life, climate and physical environment and - by implication - the human world.

Pleasure of imagination.... I a geologist have illdefined notion of land covered with ocean, former animals, slow force cracking surface &c truly poetical.--from Charles Darwin's Notebook M,

1838 The early nineteenth century was a golden age for the study of geology. New discoveries in the field were greeted with the same enthusiasm reserved today for advances in the biomedical sciences. In her long-awaited account of Charles Darwin's intellectual development, Sandra Herbert focuses on his geological training, research, and thought, asking both how geology influenced Darwin and how Darwin influenced the science. Elegantly written, extensively illustrated, and informed by the author's prodigious research in Darwin's papers and in the nineteenth-century history of earth sciences, *Charles Darwin, Geologist* provides a fresh perspective on the life and accomplishments of this exemplary thinker. As Herbert reveals, Darwin's great ambition as a young scientist--one he only partially realized--was to create a simple geology based on movements of the earth's crust. (Only one part of his scheme has survived in close to the form in which he imagined it: a theory explaining the structure and distribution of coral reefs.) Darwin collected geological specimens and took extensive notes on geology during all of his travels. His grand adventure as a geologist took place during the circumnavigation of the earth by H.M.S. *Beagle* (1831-1836)--the same voyage that informed his magnum opus, *On the Origin of Species*. Upon his return to England it was his geological findings that first excited scientific and public opinion. Geologists, including Darwin's former teachers, proved a receptive audience, the British government sponsored publication of his research, and the general public welcomed his discoveries about the earth's crust. Because of ill health, Darwin's years as a geological traveler ended much too soon: his last major geological fieldwork took place in Wales when he was only thirty-three. However, the experience had been transformative: the methods and hypotheses of Victorian-era geology, Herbert suggests, profoundly shaped Darwin's mind and his scientific methods as he worked toward a full-blown understanding of evolution and natural selection.

From the conservative spokesperson and author of *Slander and How to Talk to a Liberal* comes an all new, timely, and thought-provoking study of American politics and religion that looks at the Left's attacks on the Judeo-Christian tradition. Reprint. 300,000 first printing.

A collection of the letters of Charles Darwin portrays his personal life and the development of his scientific theories

For the first time, Darwin's notes and logs from his voyage are published. Included are analyses, pencil drawings, and technical notes.

In 1858 Charles Darwin was forty-nine years old, a gentleman scientist living quietly at Down House in the Kent countryside, respected by fellow biologists and well liked among his wide and distinguished circle of acquaintances. He was not yet a focus of debate; his "big book on species" still lay on his study desk in the form of a huge pile of manuscript. For more than twenty years he had been accumulating material for it, puzzling over questions it raised, trying—it seemed endlessly—to bring it to a satisfactory conclusion. Publication appeared to be as far away as ever, delayed by his inherent cautiousness and wish to be certain that his startling theory of evolution was correct. It is at this point that the concluding volume of Janet Browne's biography opens. The much-praised first volume, *Voyaging*, carried Darwin's story through his youth and scientific apprenticeship, the adventurous *Beagle* voyage, his marriage and the birth of his children, the genesis and development of his ideas. Now, beginning with the extraordinary events that finally forced the *Origin of Species* into print, we come to the years of fame and controversy. For Charles Darwin, the intellectual upheaval touched off by his book had deep personal as well as public consequences. Always an intensely private man, he suddenly found himself and his ideas being discussed—and often attacked—in circles far beyond those of his familiar scientific community. Demonized by some, defended by others (including such brilliant supporters as Thomas Henry Huxley and Joseph Hooker), he soon emerged as one of the leading thinkers of the Victorian era, a man whose theories played a major role in shaping the modern world. Yet, in spite of the enormous new pressures, he clung firmly, sometimes painfully, to the quiet things that had always meant the most to him—his family, his research, his network of correspondents, his peaceful life at Down House. In her account of this second half of Darwin's life, Janet Browne does dramatic justice to all aspects of the Darwinian revolution, from a fascinating examination of the Victorian publishing scene to a survey of the often furious debates between scientists and churchmen over evolutionary theory. At the same time, she presents a wonderfully sympathetic and authoritative picture of Darwin himself right through the heart of the Darwinian revolution, busily sending and receiving letters, pursuing research on subjects that fascinated him (climbing plants, earthworms, pigeons—and, of course, the nature of evolution), writing books, and contending with his mysterious, intractable ill health. Thanks to Browne's unparalleled command of the scientific and scholarly sources, we ultimately see Darwin more clearly than we ever have before, a man confirmed in greatness but endearingly human. Reviewing *Voyaging*, Geoffrey Moorhouse observed that "if Browne's second volume is as comprehensively lucid as her first, there will be no need for anyone to write another word on Darwin." *The Power of Place* triumphantly justifies that praise.

[Copyright: d537c4bdcbaaae46e4be1e53a61f9a0](#)