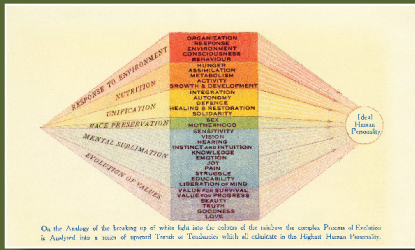
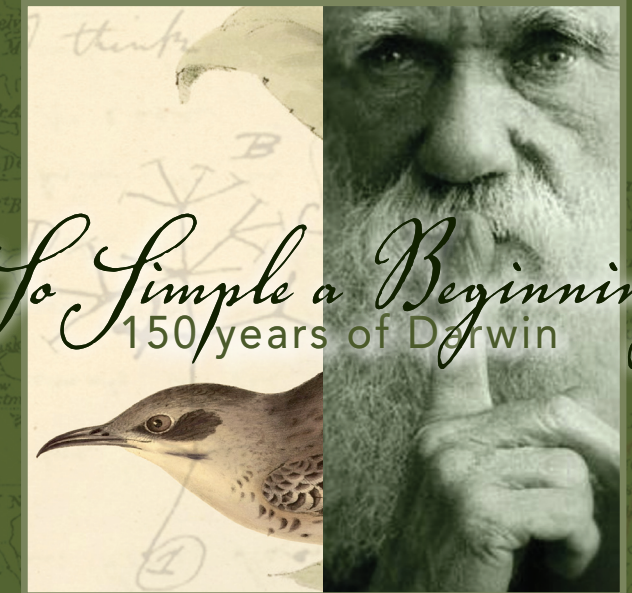


ideas have influenced art, literature, business, and why we think and act as we do. As our knowledge of our relatedness and differences has increased, a basic question remains: How much of our biology provides an ultimate explanation of human nature?



*"The process of evolution and the highest human personality."*  
Herbert F. Standing. 1930.

FALL EXHIBIT | LANGSON LIBRARY



For the full exhibit checklist with annotations, online exhibits, and past exhibits, please see: [exhibits.lib.uci.edu](http://exhibits.lib.uci.edu).

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MURIEL ANSLEY REYNOLDS EXHIBIT GALLERY



**Welcome to the UCI Libraries' fall 2009**

**exhibition, "So Simple a Beginning: 150 Years of Darwin,"** which recognizes the 150th anniversary of Charles Darwin's seminal work, *On the Origin of Species*, as well as the bicentenary of his birth. The exhibit traces the development and impact of Darwin's theory of evolution, and addresses the scientific and religious

debate over his findings. John Sisson, Research Librarian for Biological Sciences, is the curator.

On behalf of the entire library staff, I hope you enjoy the exhibit and return to view others in the future.

Gerald J. Munoff  
University Librarian

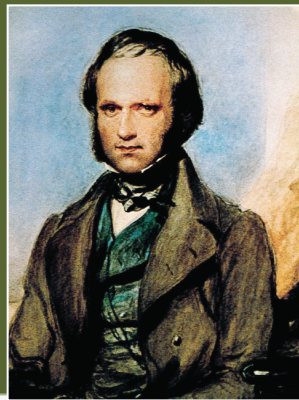
**On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection; or, The Preservation of Favoured Races in the Struggle for Life** was published

150 years ago on November 22, 1859.

This seminal book, published only at the urging of Charles Darwin's colleagues, made Darwin's ideas the source of continuing speculation and discovery.

This exhibit will give a brief

sampling of books and illustrations that show how natural selection moved from a theory in Natural History to influencing the scientific, social, political, and philosophical thoughts of present day.

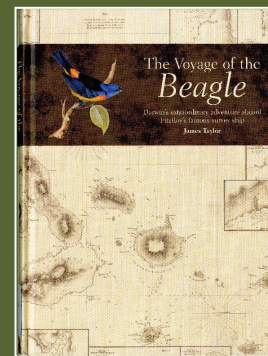


"Portrait of Charles Darwin." George Richmond, 1840.



"Darwin and the Beetle." Albert Way, 1827-1831?

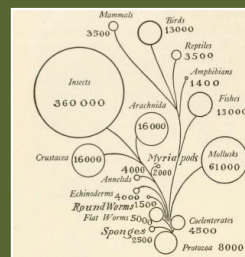
"From So Simple a Beginning: 150 years of Darwin" starts with a review of Darwin's own history and his influential trip on the H.M.S. Beagle. It goes on to show how Darwin's theory of the mechanisms that drive evolution challenged and influenced scientists and the public to rethink



*The voyage of the Beagle: Darwin's extraordinary adventure aboard Fitzroy's famous survey ship.* James Taylor. 2008.

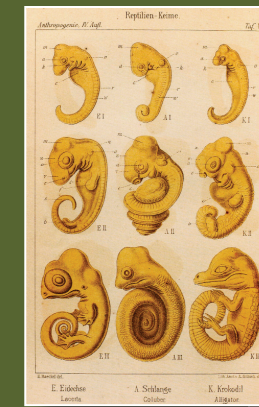
The exhibit then moves to the impact of

the popularization of evolution at the turn of the 20th century and the 1925 backlash that took the form of the Scopes Trial. Even as memory of the trial fades, the questions and conflicts over where life came from that arose at the initial

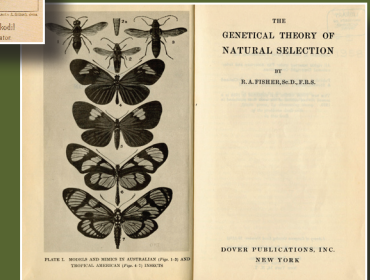


"Taxonomy tree" From: George William Hunter. *A Civic Biology Presented in Problems.* 1914.

reception of Darwin's ideas still persist today.



"Development of lizard, snake, and alligator embryos" Ernst Haeckel. 1891.

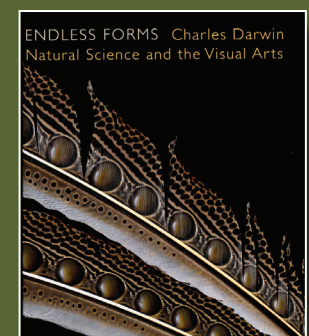


*The genetical theory of natural selection.* Ronald Aylmer Fisher. 1930.

Biologists like John Haldane in *The Cause of Evolution* (1932) and Ronald Aylmer Fisher in *The Genetical Theory of Natural Selection* (1930) gave us new tools and helped turn evolution into a discipline. The main exhibit concludes with the discoveries in cell and molecular biology that has given us the modern day understanding of some of the mechanisms of speciation.

Finally, the exhibit touches on how some of the implications of evolution have made us rethink our relationships with each other and the world. Evolutionary

Scientific discoveries brought a new understanding of evolutionary mechanisms as the "New Synthesis" came to the forefront of biological thinking.



*Endless forms : Charles Darwin, natural science and the visual arts.* Diana Donald and Jane Munro, editors. 2009.