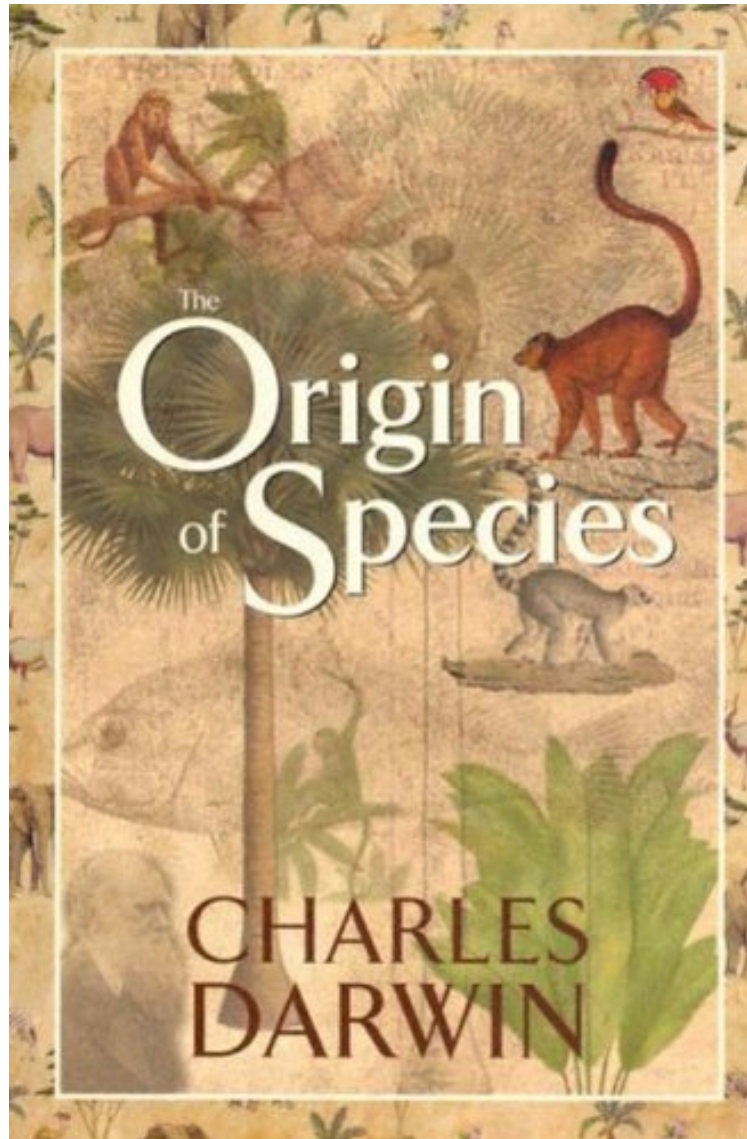


(Ebook free) ON THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES (non illustrated) (English Edition)

ON THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES (non illustrated) (English Edition)

Von Charles Darwin

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Von Charles Darwin : ON THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES (non illustrated) (English Edition) before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised ON THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES (non illustrated) (English Edition):

KundenrezensionenHilfreichste Kundenrezensionen1 von 1 Kunden fanden die folgende Rezension hilfreich. MeisterwerkVon m_1978Absolute Pflichtlektre. berraschend gut zu lesendes Original und inhaltlich faszinierend, mit wieviel Mhe und Liebe zum Detail er geforscht hat und mit welch groem Geist er Theorien abgeleitet hat, die man erst

Jahrezehnte danach belegen konnte.0 von 0 Kunden fanden die folgende Rezension hilfreich. Ansprechendes BuchVon MagnoliaHlt was es verspricht - eine in Originalsprache erschienene Ausgabe des berühmten Machwerks Charles Darwins. Als Biologiestudentin erlaubt es mir einen schönen Einblick in die frühe Forschung, die heute noch mehr als Grundlage der Evolutionsbiologie ist. Qualitativ auch in Ordnung. Für diesen Preis bin ich wirklich zufrieden.0 von 0 Kunden fanden die folgende Rezension hilfreich. Charles Darwin - Observer and profound thinkerVon AMKCharles Darwin is a scientist in an original and true sense, that means his findings do not depend on economic funding objectives at all but on observation, knowledge and his biologic skills alone. Looking at ~150 years of history becomes apparent that he has not always be understood in this original sense. That is why we (everyone interested in human behavior and evolution) have to read this book! It is really one of the most influential at all.Arne Matthias Krger, Germany, Stuttgart

KurzbeschreibungOne of the supposedly most controversial books ever written Darwins The Origin of Species deals with his theory of natural selection with a slight overview of how religion could have contributed for natures sometimes inexplicable way of creating. Darwin places emphasis that his theory can be rationalized because each species was (according to the bible) separately created. Darwin might have allowed his original theory to accommodate or if possible allow for, religious sensibilities knowing how general consensus would take his evolution theory initially. He argues that individuals are so because there is no one norm and those that have distinctly favourable variations give them a much better chance of survival. The reason for this is because with so many of the one species sharing the one ecological department they must and have no choice in competing for survival. Those that survive will then pass their favourable variations on to their offspring. Although there has been much disagreement about the theory of evolution most educated scientists and scholars agree that there is some evidence to support Darwins theory. Darwin, a British naturalist, never gave up on his theory of evolution and natural selection, only giving allowance to the possible view of a higher power of creation. This was later dropped with further study. Out of his first theory grew several more, such as evolutionary change being gradual, the primary mechanism was a process (natural selection) and that of the millions of species existing today, are all originally from the one single life form. This process was named specialization. With further study and further travel Darwin experimented, collected and continued to research his theory. He fully believed in it, even when at the time critics were extremely harsh towards his virgin theory. Now however his basic argument is now thought of as Darwinism and because of his well-structured book, beginning with variations under domestication than to nature itself, Darwin presents a sound argument even addressing the weak spots in his own theories. (non illustrated).deIt's hard to talk about The Origin of Species without making statements that seem overwrought and fulsome. But it's true: this is indeed one of the most important and influential books ever written, and it is one of the very few groundbreaking works of science that is truly readable. To a certain extent it suffers from the Hamlet problem--it's full of clichs! Or what are now clichs, but which Darwin was the first to pen. Natural selection, variation, the struggle for existence, survival of the fittest: it's all in here. Darwin's friend and "bulldog" T.H. Huxley said upon reading the Origin, "How extremely stupid of me not to have thought of that." Alfred Russel Wallace had thought of the same theory of evolution Darwin did, but it was Darwin who gathered the mass of supporting evidence--on domestic animals and plants, on variability, on sexual selection, on dispersal--that swept most scientists before it. It's hardly necessary to mention that the book is still controversial: Darwin's remark in his conclusion that "Light will be thrown on the origin of man and his history" is surely the pinnacle of British understatement. --Mary Ellen CurtinPressestimmen("Are they needed? To be sure. The Darwinian industry, industrious though it is, has failed to provide texts of more than a handful of Darwin's books. If you want to know what Darwin said about barnacles (still an essential reference to cirripedists, apart from any historical importance) you are forced to search shelves, or wait while someone does it for you; some have been in print for a century; various reprints have appeared and since vanished.")-(Eric Korn), ("Times Literary Supplement")"Are they needed? To be sure. The Darwinian industry, industrious though it is, has failed to provide texts of more than a handful of Darwin's books. If you want to know what Darwin said about barnacles (still an essential reference to cirripedists, apart from any historical importance) you are forced to search shelves, or wait while someone does it for you; some have been in print for a century; various reprints have appeared and since vanished."-Eric Korn, "Times Literary Supplement" Are they needed? To be sure. The Darwinian industry, industrious though it is, has failed to provide texts of more than a handful of Darwin's books. 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