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**Faculty of Foreign Languages**  
**Department of English**



**Level : 1<sup>st</sup> year Licence**

**Module: SHS**

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### **Fiche Descriptive de Module SHS**

**Module: Sciences Humaines et Sociales (SHS)**

**Unité d'enseignement : Découverte**

**Crédit: 02**

**Coefficient: 01**

**Mode d'évaluation: 100% Examen**

**Niveau: 1ère année licence**

### **1<sup>st</sup> Semester courses**

<b>Outline</b>	<b>Content</b>
<b>GENERAL INTRODUCTION</b>	A general overview of the module and its importance in 1 <sup>st</sup> year licence curriculum.
<b>Chapter I</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES</b> <b>1-</b> Definitions of Social Sciences <b>2-</b> Disciplines of Social Sciences <b>3-</b> A Brief History of Social Sciences <b>4-</b> Humanities <b>5-</b> Similarities and Divergences between Social Sciences & Humanities <b>6-</b> Major Questions Raised in the Human and Social Sciences

<b>Chapter II</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION TO ANTHROPOLOGY</b> 1- Etymology 2- Definitions of Anthropology. 3- Questions in Anthropology. 4- What is Culture? 5- The Relationship between Culture and Anthropology. 6- Branches of Anthropology 7- The Question of the Origin of Man (Theories of Human Evolution) 7.1. Darwin's Theory
	7.2. Science Perspective 7.3. Religion Perspective. 7.4. Criticism of Darwin's Theory
<b>References</b>	Books and electronic references

### **Objectives**

At the end of the first semester, the student is expected to be able to:

- Get familiar with concepts related to social sciences and humanities
  - Differentiate between social sciences and Humanities
  - Discern the different branches associated to social sciences and humanities
  - Discover the disciplines studied in both social sciences and in Humanities
  - Understand the particularity of the human sciences and that of the social sciences
  - Get acquainted with the various questions and issues raised in human and social sciences
  - Understand Anthropology and determine its branches
  - Relate between culture, language and anthropology
  - Decipher Darwin's theory and know how science and religion view it.
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## GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Since the emergence of men on earth, they seek to understand all about humans and their relationship to this world they found themselves in. In doing so, they try to answer the great mysteries of the universe among which earth, matter, energy, motion, animals, plants, human body, language, society and much more others are covered. In this regard, they depend on Science that is both, a key to attain the body of knowledge of the searched issues “*what we want to know?*” and a systematic process through which this knowledge is gained “*How to know?*” Up to this, sciences are categorized into *natural and Social sciences*. Natural Sciences comprise physical, biological areas besides to mathematics. These sciences rely mainly on *experimental data* and *evidence*. On the other hand, *social sciences*, which designate all what concerns human, his behavior and his surroundings work more with *experiential data* collected from real-life experiences. Down the centuries, natural and social sciences make humans succeed to decipher and deeply understand many of the world’s obscurities.

There are a large number of varied disciplines, with methods, objectives and modes of different operations, all of which tend towards a better understanding of the human reality (by human reality we refer to his origin, existence, structure, behavior, thinking, mechanism...) and all these disciplines that we call the *humanities and social sciences*.

Increasing our knowledge of human society is as important as learning natural sciences like mathematics, medicines, chemistry and physics. For unless we can improve the society we grow in, we can also live happier and more satisfied. Albert Einstein said once: “Politics is more difficult than physics, and the world is more likely to die from bad politics than from bad physics.” This is to denote that social sciences should not be neglected or even minimized, but rather accomplished.

### **The Importance of SHS in Foreign Language Classes**

It is common that *language is the heart of the matter* in foreign language classes. It represents a means through which learners interact with each other and the subject on which they focus their studies.

Studying Social Sciences and Humanities helps foreign language students to develop *a deep understanding of the target language* by manipulating knowledge about *other societies, culture* and *people*. Therefore, learners will communicate effectively and practise the language appropriately. Social sciences and humanities open the window to learners to well see the learned language from many corners; this make them able to build the confidence to lead it better.

## Chapter I

### AN INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

#### 1- Definitions of Social Sciences

Social sciences are defined *as a set of academic disciplines* dedicated to *examine human and society*. This branch of science studies how people interact with each other, behave, develop a s a culture and influence the world. Many scholars have attempted to elaborate a simplified definition to this complicated field and in the following are some of them:

- ❖ According to Seligman-“social sciences as those mental or cultural sciences which deal with the activities of the individual as member of the group. The term social sciences thus embrace all those subjects which deal with the relationship of man to the society.
- ❖ According to Mitchell “the term social science is loosely applied to any kind of study concerning *man and society*. In the strict sense, it should refer to the application of scientific method to the study of the intricate and complex network of human relationship and the form of organization designed to enable people to live together in societies.
- ❖ According to Fairchild,” social science as a general term for all the sciences which are concerned with *the human affairs*.”
- ❖ According to Peter Lewis,” social sciences are concerned with *the laws that govern society the social department of man*”
- ❖ According to D. David C. Colander, the social science is *the scientific study of social* ,

*cultural, psychological, economic* and *political forces* that guide individuals in their action.

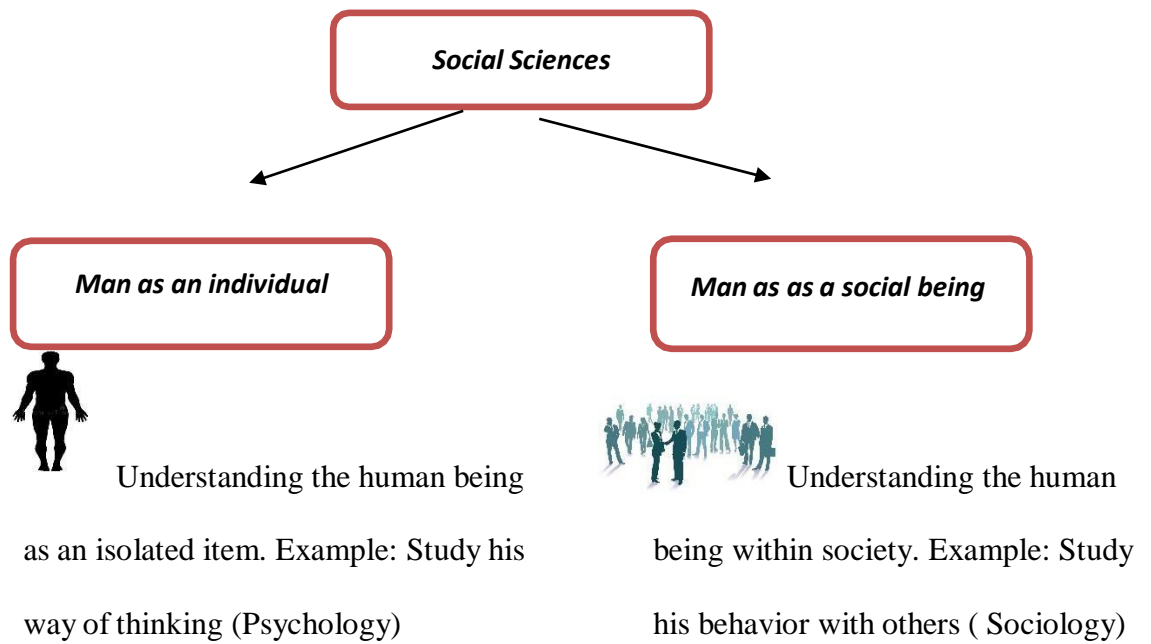
## **2- Social Sciences Background**

The social sciences are embedded within the *scientific paradigm* (opposite of philosophy), premised on critical ontological principles (studies of concepts such as existence, being, becoming, and reality....) that can be traced back to Aristotelian Materialism (to Aristotle of the 4th Century BC), and to the Cartesian Dualism (René Descartes of the 17th Century).

Science uses the tools of *empirical deduction and rational induction*, based upon **objectivity**, with formally accepted standardized styles of texts and categories, applying such legitimizing tests as *reliability* and external/internal *validity*, with the goal of replicating phenomena and generating new knowledge through an analysis, for pure and applied scientific purposes, to explain human behavior (as groups and/or individuals).

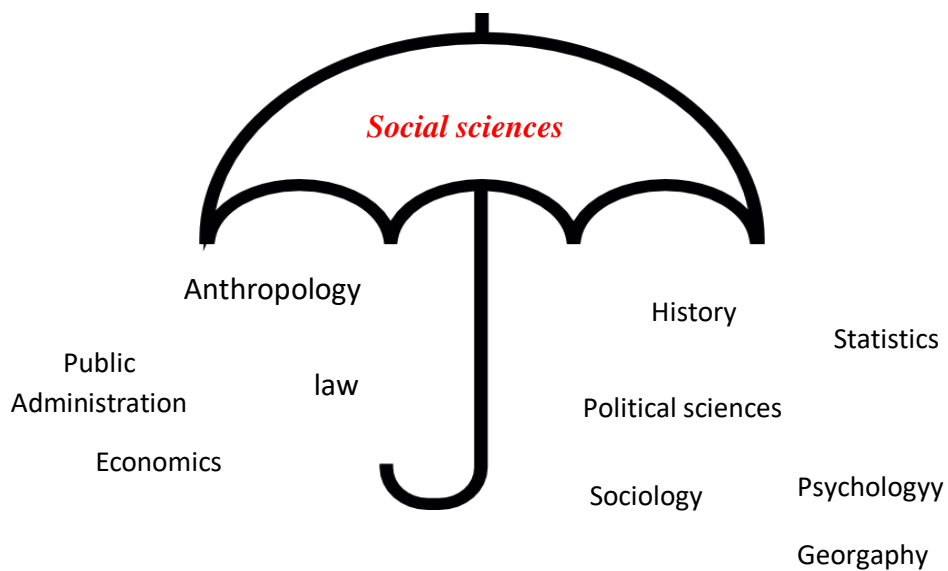
As an extension of the natural sciences, social science research emphasizes *empirical methods* that seek to explain causality of events. This method can be expressed in either a quantitative design, which approaches social phenomena through quantifiable variables and evidence, often relying on statistical analysis to create valid and reliable claims, or in a qualitative design, which emphasizes understanding of social phenomena through direct observation, communication with participants, or analysis of texts, and may stress contextual and subjective accuracy over generality.

All the previous definitions share together a common idea that is “social sciences tend to study the human being from two (02) different fundamental dimensions: **man as an individual, and man as a social being.**



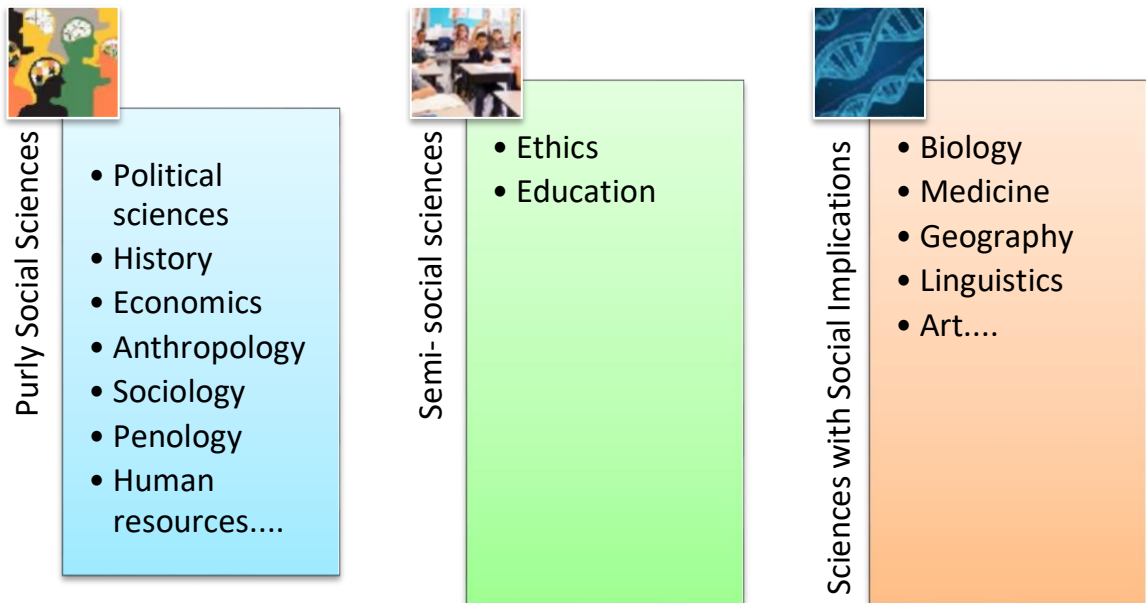
## 2. Disciplines of Social Sciences:

Being a collection of subjects, social sciences represent a large umbrella under which many disciplines are grouped. In the following, a list of some of these disciplines.



According to Seligman, disciplines related to social sciences are classified into three (03)

classes:



- **Economics:** It is the social science that deals with the ways in which men and societies seek to satisfy their material needs and desires. Alfred Marshall has defined economics as “*The Study of mankind in the ordinary business of life*”. Adam Smith defines it as the science of wealth. There are many fields of applied economics along with special subfields of economics theory and economic history. The main area is money, banking and business, public finance, international economics, labour and industrial relations, land and agricultural economics, business organisation, public utilities and transportation. Economics is a Social Science that seeks to analyse and describe the production distribution and consumption of wealth.
- **History:** - “History is the study of the human past, scholars who write about history are called *historians*. It is a field of research which uses a narrative to examine and analyse the sequence of events and it sometimes attempts to investigate objectively the patterns of cause and effect that determine events Historians debate the nature of history and its usefulness (Evans, Richard J.2001).
- **Political Science:** It is a social science concerned with the *theory and practice of politics* and the description and analysis of *political systems* and *political behaviour*.

“Political scientists see themselves engaged in revealing the relationships underlying political events and conditions. And from these revelations they attempt to construct general principles about the way the world of politics works” **(Lane 1996)** Political science intersects with other fields: including public policy, national politics, international relations, comparative politics and political theory.

- **Sociology:** - Sociology is *the study of society*. It is sometimes confused with social science, a term with which it is sometimes considered synonymous. It uses various methods of empirical investigation and critical analysis to develop and refine a body of knowledge about *human social activity*. **(Giddens 2007)**
- **Statistics:** - Statistics as a discipline is the development and application of methods, to collect, analyse and interpret data. A modern statistical method involves the design and analysis of experiments and surveys the quantification of biological, social and scientific phenomenon and the application of statistical principles to understand more about the world around us.
- **Public Administration:** It is a "field of inquiry with a diverse scope", of which the "fundamental goal...is to advance management and policies so that government can function **(Rabin & Jack, 1989)**."Some of the various definitions which have been offered for the term are: "the management of public programs" **(Robert, 2009)**. The translation of politics into the reality that citizens see every day; and "the study of government decision making, the analysis of the policies themselves, the various inputs that have produced them, and the inputs necessary to produce alternative policies” **(Jerome, 1998)**.
- **Anthropology** It is *the holistic "science of man"*. It studies all what represents the human-kind and the features of his society and culture that decisively distinguish humans from other animal and living species.
- **Law:** is a system of rules, usually enforced through a set of institutions. Laws can shape or reflect politics, economics and society in numerous ways and serves as a



primary social mediator of relations between people (**Hamilton, 2005**)

- **Education:** encompasses teaching and learning specific skills, the imparting of knowledge, positive judgment and well-developed wisdom. Education has as one of its fundamental aspects the imparting of culture from generation to generation. It is an application of pedagogy, a body of theoretical and applied research relating to teaching and learning.
- **Geography:** is the study of the Earth and its lands, features, inhabitants, and phenomena. A literal translation would be to describe or write about the Earth. The first person to use the word **geography** was Eratosthenes (276-194 B.C.). Four historical traditions in geographical research are the spatial analysis of natural and human phenomena (geography as a study of distribution), area studies (places and regions), study of man-land relationship, and research in earth sciences (**Pattison 1990**).
- **Psychology:** is the study of *human or animal mental functions and behaviors*. In this field, a professional practitioner or researcher *is a psychologist*. Psychologists attempt to understand the role of mental functions in individual and social behaviour, while also exploring underlying physiological and neurological processes.
- **Management:** in all business areas and organizational activities are the acts of getting people together to accomplish desired goals and objectives. Management comprises planning, organizing, staffing, leading or directing, and controlling an organization or effort for the purpose of accomplishing a goal. Resourcing encompasses the deployment and manipulation of human resources, financial resources, technological resources, and natural resources. (Wikipedia, 2018)
- **Human Resources:** The term is used to describe *the individuals who comprise the workforce of an organization*. It is also the name of the function within an organization charged with the overall responsibility for implementing strategies and policies relating to the management of individuals (i.e. the human resources). This

function title is often abbreviated to the initials 'HR'.

### 3. History of Social Sciences

#### 3.1. Before Social Sciences

##### 3.1.1. Philosophy Time

In the old times, philosophy was dominant. All studies about society, culture and even politics were based on theological (religious, spiritual) reasoning and philosophy. It can be traced back to Greek civilization (Aristotle, Plato and Socrates era)

##### 3.1.2. The scientific Revolution (1550 – 1700)

The Scientific Revolution took place in Europe towards the end of the Renaissance period and continued through the late 18th century. It marked remarkable changes in thoughts and beliefs with the works of **Isaac Newton, Francis Bacon** who laid the foundation that allowed science and technology to change the world. It gives birth to the modern science, and develops mathematics, physics, biology, medicine .....

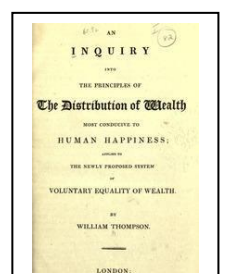
#### 3.2. The Birth “Enlightenment” (17th 18<sup>th</sup> Century)

During the enlightenment era, the world witnessed a revolution in natural philosophy that changed the based framework of how people think. Social sciences emerged from the moral philosophy of that time that focused on “the scientific method” to treat issues. The Industrial and French revolutions had an effective impact to reshape the understanding of social sciences. This gives birth to the new concept of social sciences.

##### 3.2.1. The first use of the term “ Social Sciences

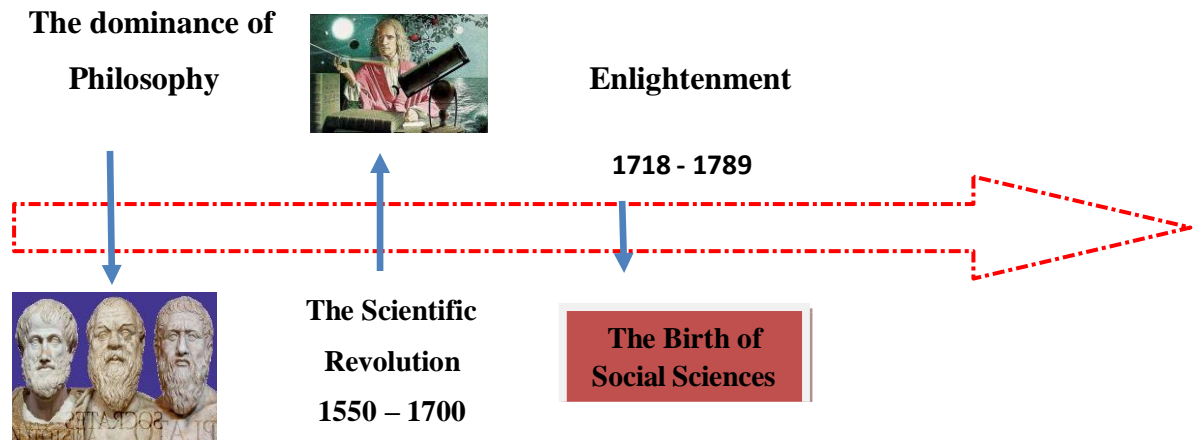
The term “ Social Sciences” was first used in the 19<sup>th</sup> century by William Thomson in 1824 in his book entitled ‘

*“An Inquiry into the Principles of the Distribution of Wealth Most Conducive to Human Happiness; applied to the Newly Proposed System of Voluntary Equality of Wealth “*



### 3.3. After the Birth of Social Sciences

Most of social sciences disciplines appeared and developed between the late 18<sup>th</sup> century and the 20<sup>th</sup> century.



## 4. Humanities

Humanities are academic disciplines that deal also with human and his society and culture in terms of philosophical and spiritual aspects. It refers to the study of the ways in which human experience is processed and documented. For example: Human's productions and achievements in Literature, music, art, language and philosophy besides to religion and history.

Humanities is also described as the discipline that can be traced back to such *playwrights* (a person who writes plays) and *poets* of Shakespeare, and *the personal essay* and *memoir writing of Montaigne*, both of the 16th Century. They are typically different from the positivist and empirical methodologies of the natural and social science disciplines, and the creative and imaginative endeavors of the arts (e.g., performing arts, music, and visual arts). Such humanities interpretative methodologies, for example, include hermeneutics, literary criticism, phenomenology, and in the discipline of ethnography.

The goal of the humanities is to understand meaning and purpose, and generate wisdom. They enable people to reflect upon our lives and ask fundamental questions of value, purpose, and meaning in a rigorous and systematic way.

## 5. Similarities and Divergences between social Sciences and Humanities

Despite the fact that social sciences and humanities are close fields and both deal with humans, they differ in some points as it is presented in the table below:

Differences	
Social Sciences	Humanities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It is most concerned with those basic elements of culture that determine the <i>general patterns of human behavior</i>.</li> <li>- Study issues in a <i>systematic</i> and a <i>scientific</i> way.</li> <li>- Social sciences are <i>more objective</i> since they <b>rely on facts, experiments</b> and <i>reality</i>.</li> <li>- Seek to reveal <i>wisdom</i>, understand <i>spiritual aspects of men</i>, and <i>meet challenges</i> in human life.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It is concerned with special aspects of the human culture that express <i>spiritual</i> and <i>aesthetic values</i> and <i>discover the meaning of life</i>.</li> <li>- Focus more on <i>emotions</i> and <i>feelings</i> that the system employed.</li> <li>- Humanities are <i>more subjective</i> since they <i>rely on experience, feelings, assumptions</i> and <i>philosophy</i></li> <li>- Produce and <i>Generate</i> new <b>knowledge, facts</b> .</li> </ul>

## 6. Major Questions Raised in the Human and Social Science

Specialists in social sciences and humanities attempt to answer many questions, solve a large number of problems and address themes related to humans. These issues are presented in the form of debates and questions sociologist seek to answer. In the list below, some of the famous issues discussed in SHS:

- What are the contributing variables that strengthen social solidity of a community?
- How do political and economic variables contribute to social stratification within a community?

- What functions might a rite of passage provide individual identity and social transitions, as well as community solidarity?
- What functions might a rite of passage provide individual identity and social transitions, as well as community solidarity?
- Other topics like Globalization, Higher Education, Teaching and Learning, Changes in human language, and Change in the status of women over time are also debated in the field of SHS.

## Chapter II

# AN INTRODUCTION TO ANTHROPOLOGY

### Content

1. Etymology
2. Definitions of Anthropology.
3. Questions in Anthropology.
4. Significance of Anthropology.
5. What is Culture?
6. The Relationship between Culture and Anthropology.
7. Branches of Anthropology
8. The Question of the Origin of Man.(Theories of Human Evolution.)
  - 8.1. Darwin's theory
  - 8.2. Science Perspective
  - 8.3. Religion Perspective.
  - 8.4. Criticism of Darwin's Theory.

### Anthropology

#### 1- Etymology

Etymologically, Anthropology is originated to the Greek word “ ANTHROPOS-LOGIA”

where: anthropos      →      ‘*human being*’      →      The study of human being  
Logia                      →      ‘*the study*’

#### 2- Definitions

According to Wikipedia: Anthropology is defined as the *scientific study of humans*, human behavior and *societies* in the past and the present. Others define it as the science that deals with *origins, physical and cultural development, biological characteristics and social customs and beliefs of humankind*. Also the study of the similarities and divergences between human beings and other animals. It is as well considered as the study of the general activities of the human being.

**Eric Wolf** defines anthropology as “the one that is less a subject matter than a bond between subject matters. (A mixture between different subjects “history, literature, natural sciences, social sciences...).

“It strives to study men both from without and with. It represents both a manner of looking at man and a vision of man. The most scientific of the humanities, the most humanist of sciences”. (**Fales William Lett**)

**University of Florida:** anthropology is *the study of humankind*. Of all the disciplines that examine aspects of *human existence and accomplishments*. Only anthropology explored the entire panorama of the human experience from human origins to contemporary forms of culture and social life.

**University of Hawaii at Hilo:** anthropology emphasizes on comparing human groups to understand the range of *variation in human behavior and biology*, and therefore considers what it is to be human. Therefore, understanding the origin and history of human beings is important to also understand global cultures and communities. Anthropology looks at shared aspects of humanity like language, cultural connections, economics and curiosity to find the common thread.

**Zaenuddin Hudi Prasajo (2013):** Anthropology looks at humans as something complex in terms of physical, emotional, social, and cultural complexity. Anthropology also refers to the science of humans and their culture.

### **3. What questions anthropologists attempt to answer?**

Anthropologists attempt to answer the following questions and others:

1. How can one explain the diversity of human cultures that are currently found on earth and how they have evolved ?
2. Who are we as “human beings”?
3. How did we come to be this way?
4. What will be in the future?
5. How does culture differ from one society to another?
6. What is the nature of human beings?

7. What is the relation between the human being and his culture ?

8. What is the relationship between the different cultures in the world ?

9. What makes people different in body shapes ? sizes ? customs ? clothing ? speech ? religion ? and worldview?

10. What does it mean to be human ?

11. Why are humans the way they are ?

#### **4. Significance of Anthropology**

Anthropology has a significant contribution. It is the study of all kinds of studies relevant to human beings. At the very least, someone who has studied or learned anthropology will further acknowledge and understand that every people, ethnic group, religion, community and nation has certain a distinctive and particular character compared to the rest. Thus, it will promote mutual tolerance and peace (Prasojo, 2013)

Since anthropology is one of the social sciences, it is undoubtedly a necessity because it considers humans as social creatures who cannot possibly loose interacting with each other. Studying anthropology will provide tolerance and a peaceful life between members of the society. Being unable to understand each other has resulted in prejudice, quarrel, brawl, and even war.

#### **5. What is culture?**

culture (with little c) is an invisible type of culture that is introduced as an integrated part of the human being behavior that includes *thoughts, communication, age, practices, beliefs, religion, values, cultural norms (what is proper and improper in social interactions), verbal language and non-verbal language symbols, Norms...*

*Culture*: (with a big C). It is a big umbrella that comprises literature, geography, arts, food, architecture..., and sometimes it is replaced by *civilization*.

Human kind could not have developed or contributed to exist without society and culture because he is distinguished from other animals by unique character that is *culture*. This last differentiates him from others and labels him a cultural animal. Man has cultivated culture and by culture he has



achieved the present status.

From an anthropological point of view, culture is defined as the integrated system of learned behavior patterns that are characteristics of the members of a society and that are not the result of biological inheritance. Culture is an acquired or learned behavior, shared and transmitted from one generation to the next one (**Dash, 2004**).

## **6- The Relationship between Anthropology and Culture**

In Anthropological studies, it is said that culture *is the jam of the sandwich*, culture is the jam of anthropology. It is the one that makes humans different from apes, animals, plants, ...” . Since Anthropology has to do with humans and their cultures. Therefore, culture has a central importance in understanding humans themselves and the differences that appear between groups of human beings in the world.

“Everything that the man does that the monkeys do not.” **Lord Roglan**. This is to denote that culture makes us unique and different from other creatures.

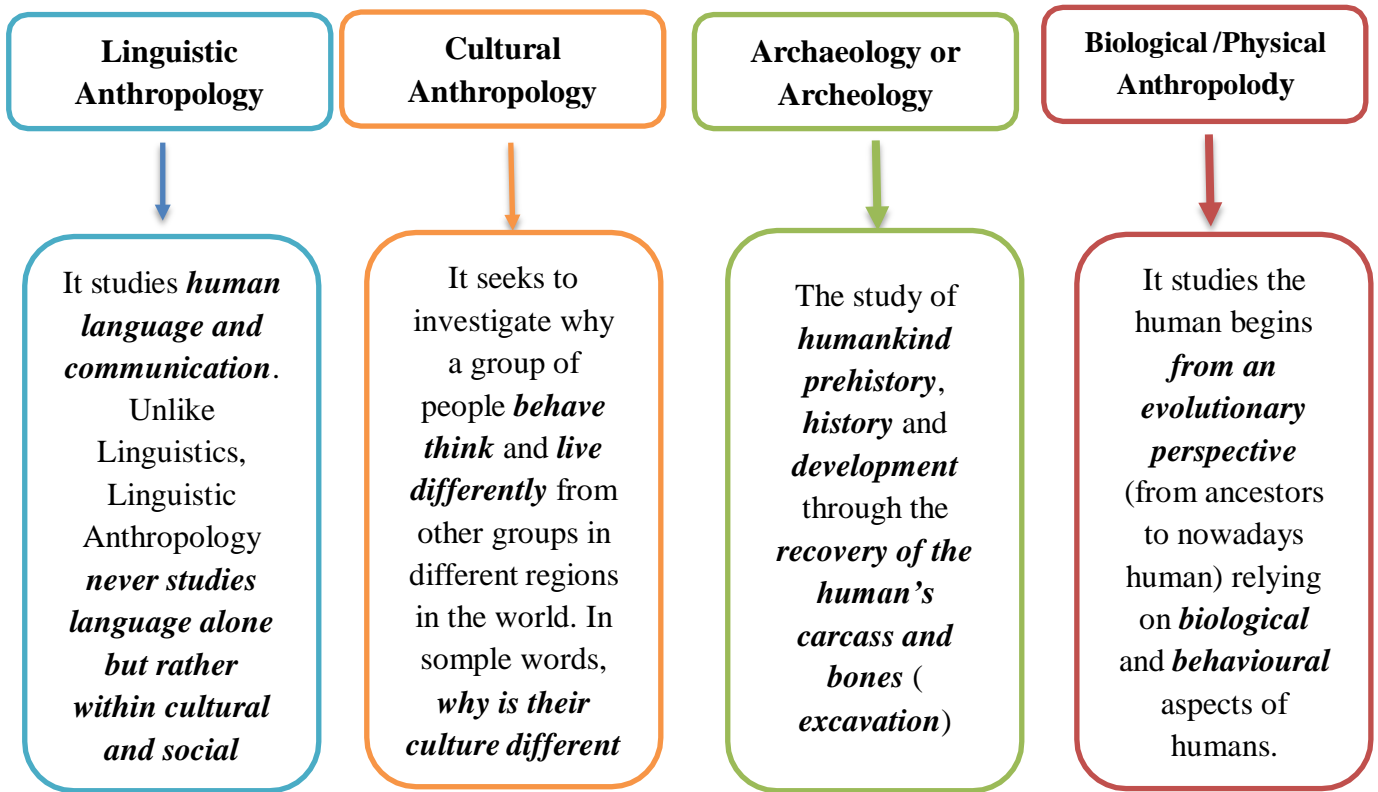
**5.1- Cultural Anthropology:** It is concerned with the scientific study of all aspects of the world’s culture. It studies human behavior that is learned, shared and typical of a particular human group, known as culture, but most anthropologists in the United States prefer to call this branch: Cultural Anthropology.

Cultural anthropologists attempt to understand culture as the major way in which human beings adapt to their environment. They study its origins, its development and its diversity as it changes through time and among people. They also examine its transmission through learning in different cultures.

From an anthropological point of view, culture is defined as the integrated system of learned behavior patterns that are characteristics of the members.

## **6- Branches of Anthropology**

Anthropology is a large field. It consists of four main branches, They are clearly illustrated in the tables below:



## 7. The Question of the Origin of Man (*Human Evolution Theories*)

Although no one theory has been universally accepted as the most correct, the principal theories concerning the origin of man come from diverse backgrounds and cultures. Besides to the theory of evolution, there is a multitude of other scientific and religious perspectives.

### 7.1. Scientific Perspective

- What is the origin of man?

All human beings belong to the same species. Which has spread from its birth place in Africa to almost all parts of the world. Its origins in Africa is proved by the fossils which have been found there.

- Where did the first person come from?

According to science, we all belong to the same species. Our species has the name of *Homosapiens* which means the “*wise person*” Anthropologists have found bones from people belonging to our species. Which are at least 200.000 years old.

*Neanderthals* : are the people that scientists think they lived before the homo sapiens.



(A picture represents how did neanderthals look like)

## 7.2. Religion Perspective:

According to many religious resources: *Adam* is the first person. In a religious perspective: it is said that **GOD** created us the way we are now; others reject this theory, and prove with verses from QURAN

إِذْ قَالَ رَبُّكَ لِلْمَلَائِكَةِ إِنِّي جَاعِلٌ فِي الْأَرْضِ خَلِيفَةً ۗ قَالُوا أَتَجْعَلُ فِيهَا مَنْ يُفْسِدُ فِيهَا وَيَسْفِكُ الدِّمَاءَ وَنَحْنُ نُسَبِّحُ بِحَمْدِكَ وَنُقَدِّسُ لَكَ ۗ قَالَ

إِنِّي أَعْلَمُ مَا لَا تَعْلَمُونَ ﴿٣٠﴾ سورة البقرة. الآية (30)

And (remember) when your Lord said to the angels: "Verily, I am going to place (mankind) generations after generations on earth." They said: "Will You place therein those who will make mischief therein and shed blood, - while we glorify You with praises and thanks (Exalted be You above all that they associate with You as partners) and sanctify You." He (Allah) said: "I know that which you do not know." El Baqara, 30.

وَرَبُّكَ الْغَنِيُّ ذُو الرَّحْمَةِ ۗ إِنْ يَشَاءْ يُدْهِبْكُمْ وَيَسْتَخْلِفْ مَنْ يَشَاءُ مَا يَشَاءُ كَمَا أَنْشَأَكُمْ مِنْ ذُرِّيَةِ قَوْمٍ آخَرِينَ (133)

“Thy Lord is self-sufficient, full of Mercy: if it were His will, He could destroy you, and in your place appoint whom He will as your successors, even as He raised you up from the posterity of other people.” El Anaam, 133

## 7.3. The Evolution Theory

The theory of evolution by *natural selection*; first formulated in *Darwin*'s Book “*On the origin of the species*” 1859, speaking about the process by which organisms change over time. As a result of changes in heritable physical or behavioral traits “Changes that allow an organism to adapt to its environment will help to survive and have more offspring”.

“All life on Earth is connected and related to each other, and this diversity of life is a product of “modifications of populations by *natural selection*, where some traits were favored in an environment over others” **Brian Richmond**.

### 7.3.1. Darwin's theory of Evolution:

The theory is sometimes called “*survival of the fittest*”. Fittest refers not to an organism's strength or athletic ability, but rather the ability to survive and reproduce.

**Evoluton:** change, development is genetic traits of living things.

According to *Darwin* theory that is stated in his books “*On the Origin of Species*” (1866) and “*The Descent of Man*” (1871).: we had to be animals to be a human now. We live as all the different animals in our evolutionary line. We lived through millions of years, and millions of lives, and deaths to get where we are now. In his natural selection thesis, Darwin observed competition and struggle for survival among species. He reasoned that *weaker and diseased forms of life die off and become extinct*, causing all living organisms to evolve into stronger and more virulent forms. In *The Decent of Man*, in particular, Darwin maintained that *man must have evolved from a single-celled organism through a very long process of evolution*. The theory of evolution, however, *does not account for the origin of the first single-celled organism*. It does not give account of how life emanated from a non-living organism. There is no explanation for the passage from the plant world to the animal world and to the human world. It does not account for what the human being will evolve into or why monkeys and other apes have ceased evolving into human beings.

**Fossil Evidence:** the genetic code proves that all animals, including us, evolved from Bacteria over the last 700 million years on earth: “We were a microbe, an insect, a fish, a dinosaur, an ape ...

**Fossil:** any preserved evidence of an organism, plants, animals. Even Bacteria can form fossils.



(A fossil)

## Why are there so few fossils ?

There were so few fossils relative to the number of species that have existed

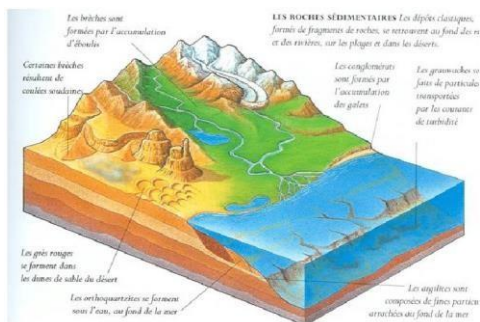
It is most likely because organisms decompose before they have a chance to become fossilized. Only those organisms that are quickly buried in sediment (water in) after their death become preserved.

### Types: of fossils:

**Trace fossil:** footprints, burrows (terriers), feces.

**Molds & casts:** Molds are impressions of entire organism,

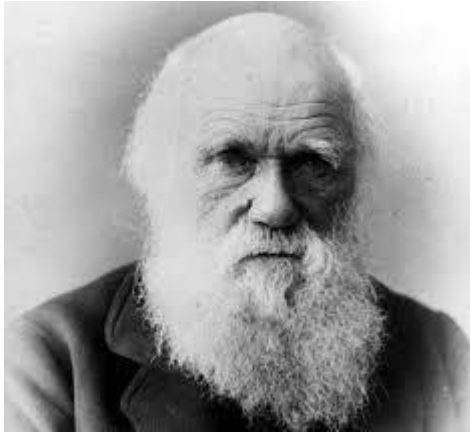
Cats are molds that have been filled with sediment over time.



(A sediment)

## 7.3.2. Who is Charles Darwin ?

Charles Robert Darwin. At the age of 51, he published his book: "On the origin of species". He was born on February 12th, 1809 in England. He is British. He studied at the University of Edinburgh and Cambridge .... He wrote his famous book stated above in 1859. He influenced Charles Lyell. And he influenced by Thomas Henry Huxley; George John Romanes. Notable rewards: Copley, Royal and Wollaston medal. He died on April 19<sup>th</sup>, 1882 (73 years old).



(Charles Robert Darwin)

### **Darwin's theory of Evolution the Premise:**

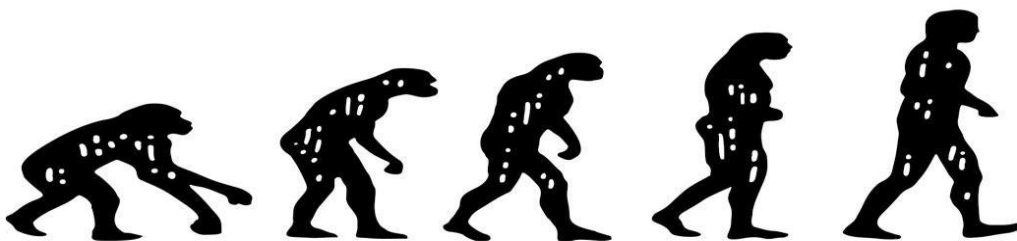
Darwin's theory of Evolution is the widely held notion that "*All life is related*" and has *descended from a common ancestor*: the monkeys, the birds, the plants; the bananas, the flowers and fish ...all related.

Darwin's general theory presumes the development of life from non-life and stresses a purely naturalistic view.

#### **"Descent with modification"**

That is, complex creatures evolve from more simplistic ancestors naturally over time. To sum up, as random genetic mutations occur within an organism's genetic code, the beneficial mutations are preserved because they aid survival. A process known as: **natural selection**. These beneficial mutations are passed on the next generation.

Over time, *beneficial mutations* accumulate and the result is a completely different organism.(not just a variation of the original but an entirely different creature. Thus animal to Man).



( A picture represents Darwin's Theory)

Natural selection *acts to preserve and accumulate minor advantageous mutations*.The inferior (disadvantaged) members of the same species would gradually die out leaving only superior.

**Natural selection:** is the preservation of a functional advantage that enables a species to compete better in the wild. It is also defined as is the process that results in adaptation of an

organism to its environment by means of selectivity reproducing changes in its genotype.

**7.4. Criticism of Darwin's Theory:** Darwin himself said that there were gaps in his theory.

- a. If we suppose that Darwin's theory is acceptable, where are the different stages of development presented ?
- b. The failure of fossil record to provide support for darwinian evolution (Lack of fossils)
- c. The failure of molecular biology to provide evidence for a grand "tree of life.
- d. Natural selection is an extremely inefficient method of spreading traits in populations unless a trait has an extremely high selection coefficient.
- e. Humans show many behavioral and cognitive traits and abilities that offer no apparent survival advantage (e.g. music, art, religion, ability to ponder the nature of the universe). (*Luskin,2012*)

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