

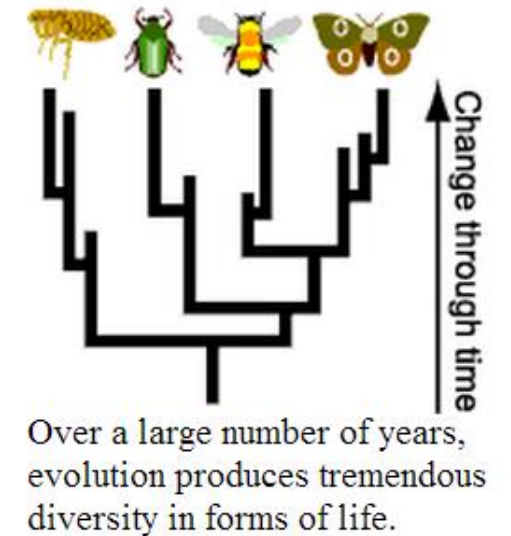
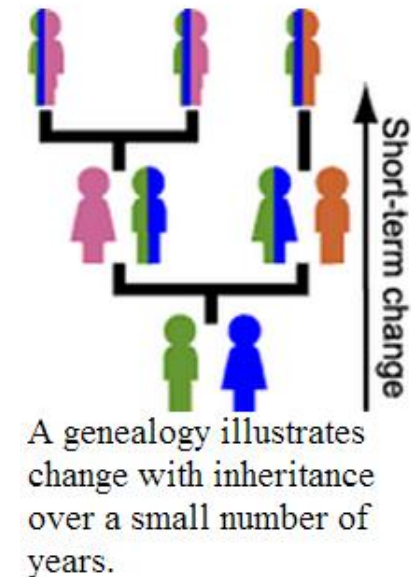
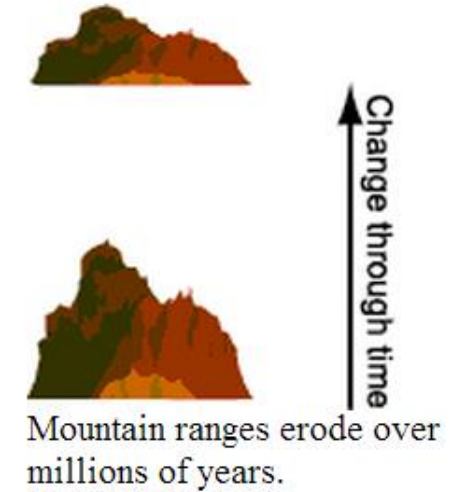
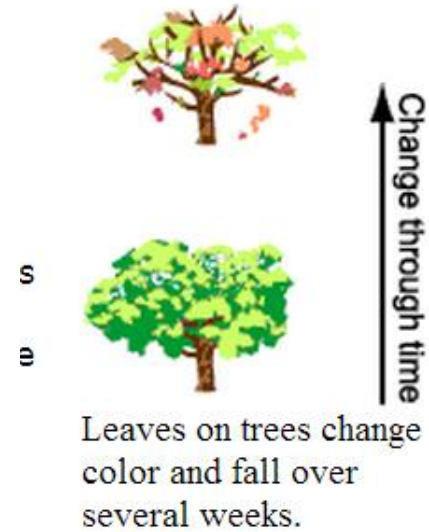
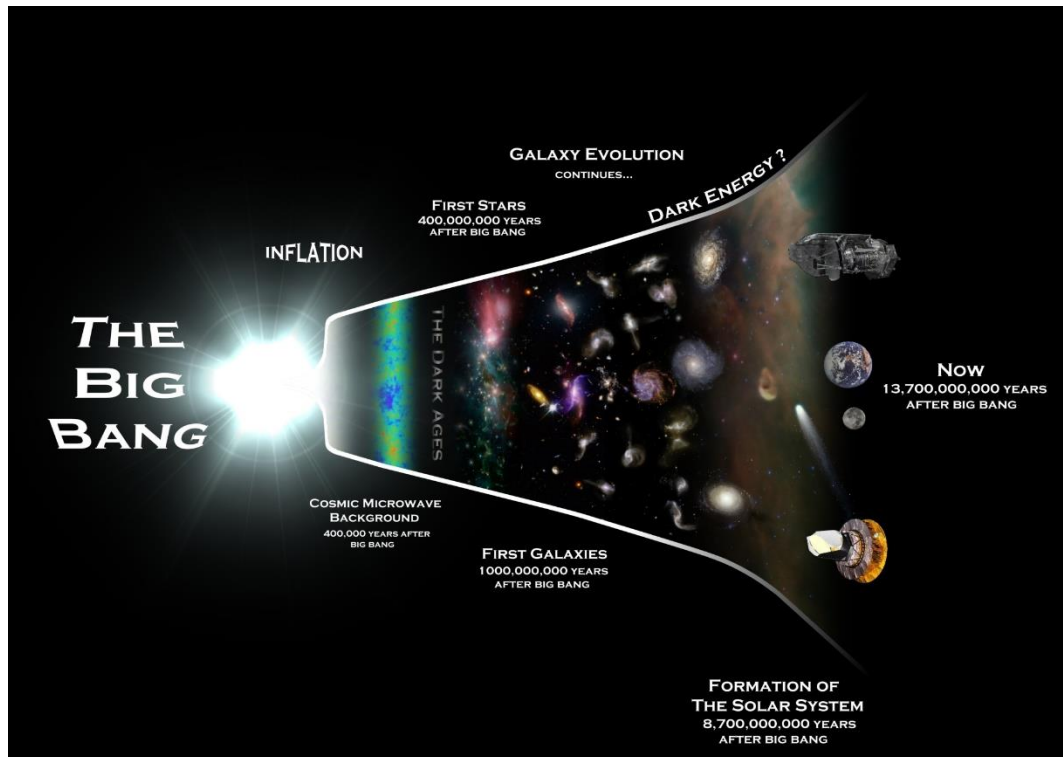


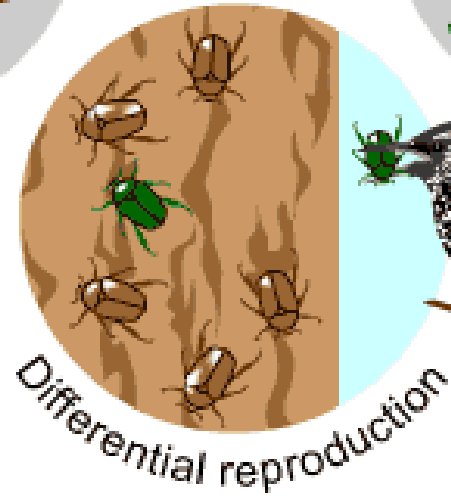
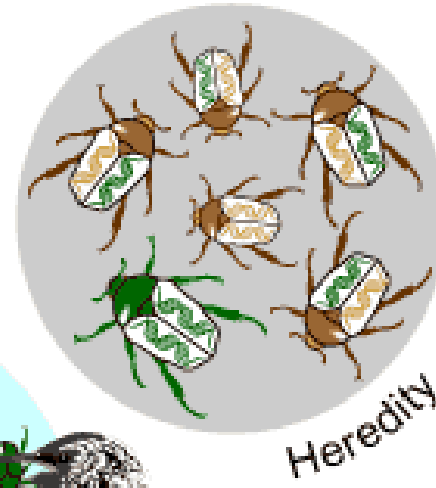
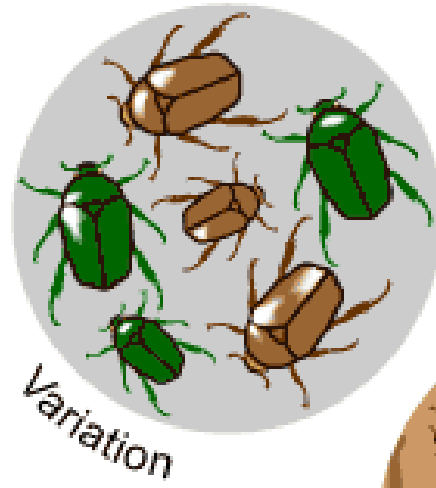
O PENSAMENTO EVOLUTIVO ATÉ DARWIN E WALLACE

O QUE É EVOLUÇÃO?

Evolução = Mudança ao longo do tempo

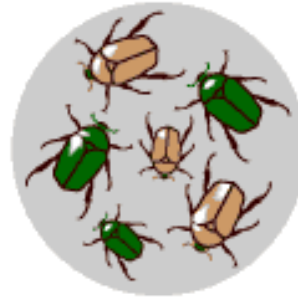
Evolução biológica =
descendência com modificação





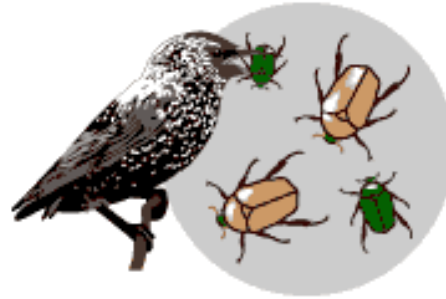
1. **There is variation in traits.**

For example, some beetles are green and some are brown.



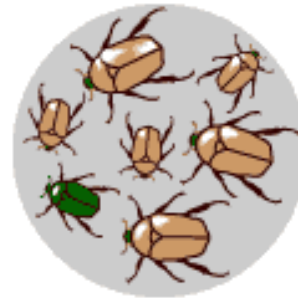
2. **There is differential reproduction.**

Since the environment can't support unlimited population growth, not all individuals get to reproduce to their full potential. In this example, green beetles tend to get eaten by birds and survive to reproduce less often than brown beetles do.



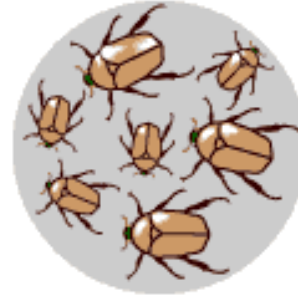
3. **There is heredity.**

The surviving brown beetles have brown baby beetles because this trait has a genetic basis.



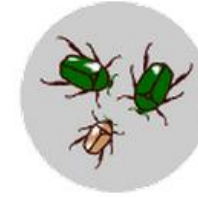
4. **End result:**

The more advantageous trait, brown coloration, which allows the beetle to have more offspring, becomes more common in the population. If this process continues, eventually, all individuals in the population will be brown.



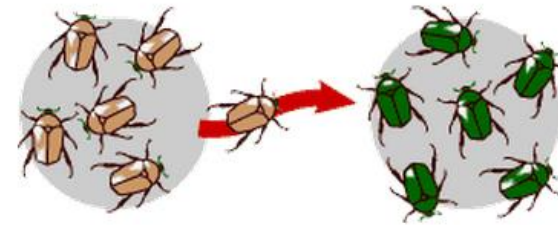
Mutation

A **mutation** could cause parents with genes for bright green coloration to have offspring with a gene for brown coloration. That would make the genes for brown beetles more frequent in the population.



Migration

Some individuals from a population of brown beetles might have joined a population of green beetles. That would make the genes for brown beetles more frequent in the green beetle population.



Genetic Drift

Imagine that in one generation, two brown beetles happened to have four offspring survive to reproduce. Several green beetles were killed when someone stepped on them and had no offspring. The next generation would have a few more brown beetles than the previous generation—but just by chance. These chance changes from generation to generation are known as genetic drift.



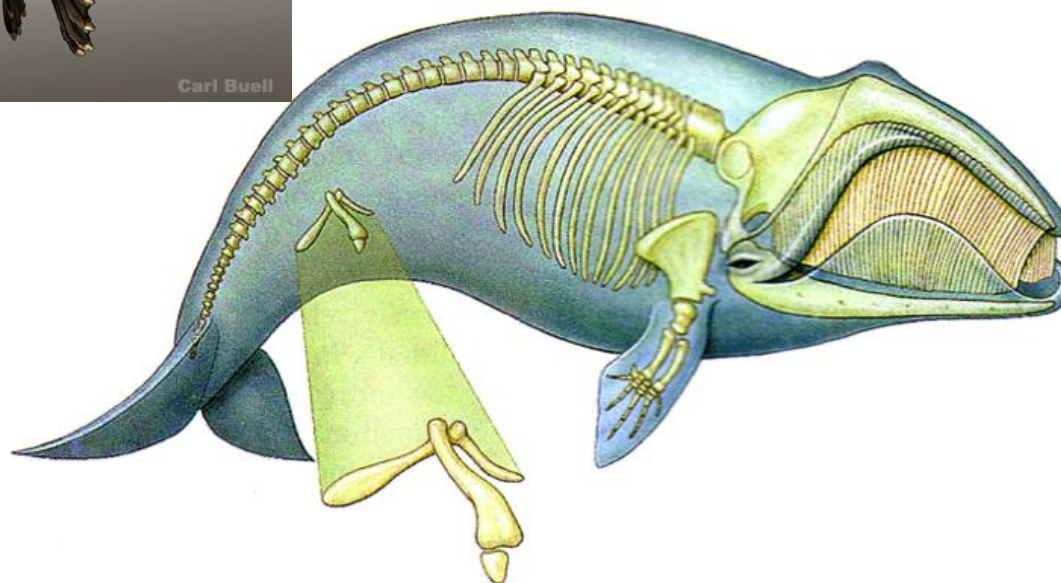
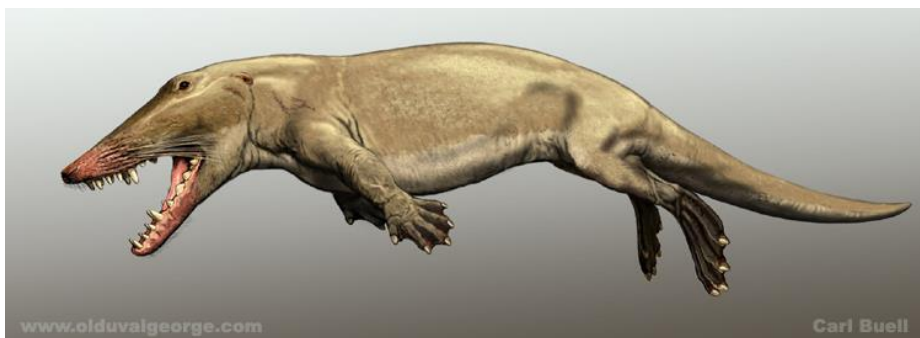
Natural Selection

Imagine that green beetles are easier for birds to spot (and hence, eat). Brown beetles are a little more likely to survive to produce offspring. They pass their genes for brown coloration on to their offspring. So in the next generation, brown beetles are more common than in the previous generation.



NEM TUDO É ADAPTATIVO

Resultado da história evolutiva

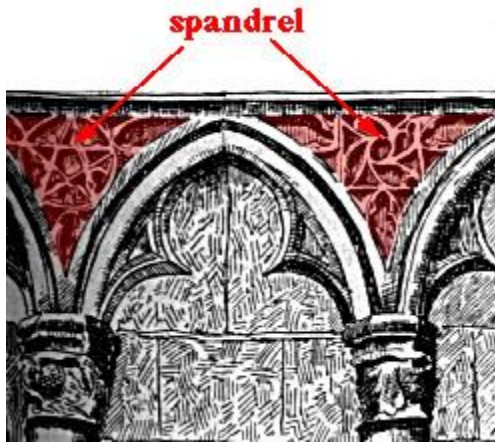


NEM TUDO É ADAPTATIVO

Sub-produto

Ex: cor vermelha do sangue

Ex: Tímpanos de São Marcos (Veneza)



NEM TUDO É ADAPTATIVO

Adaptações do passado:



Cabaça



Gonfotério

NEM TUDO É ADAPTATIVO

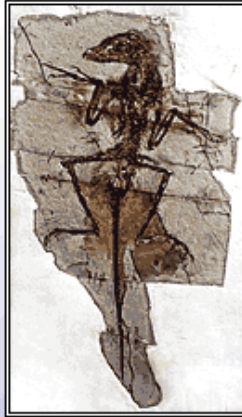
Deriva



EXAPTAÇÃO

First Feathers

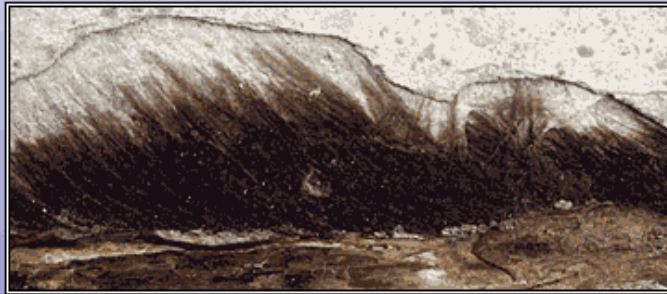
The fossil record indicates that birds are in fact a living clade of dinosaurs, and that dinosaurs evolved feathers before they could fly.



This is a small dinosaur from the dromaeosaur family.

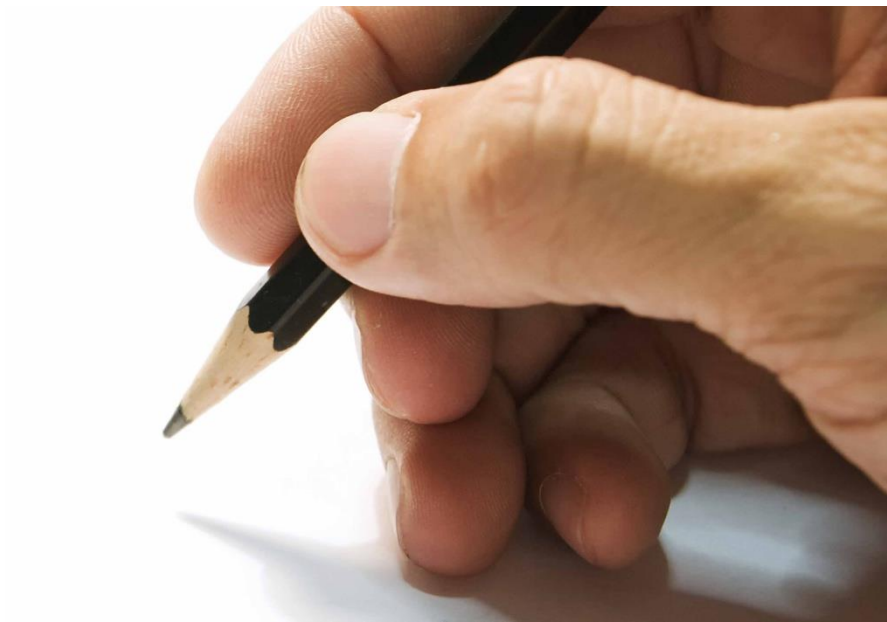


Feather imprints were preserved along this dinosaur's bones. Here we can see feathers on the forearm.



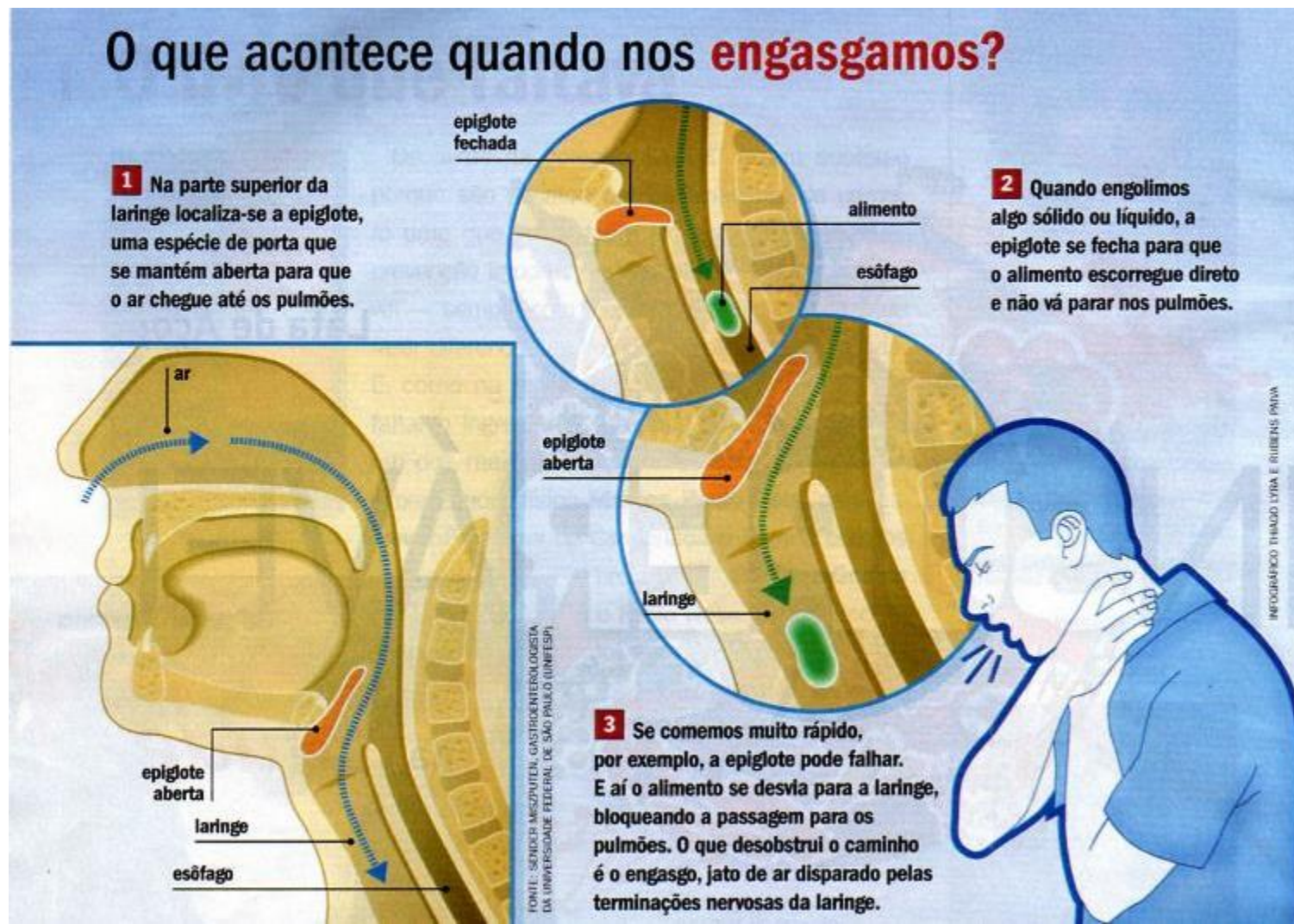
Here's a close-up of the fossil's head feathers.

This dinosaur could not fly, and it's possible that the initial evolution of feathers had nothing to do with flight.



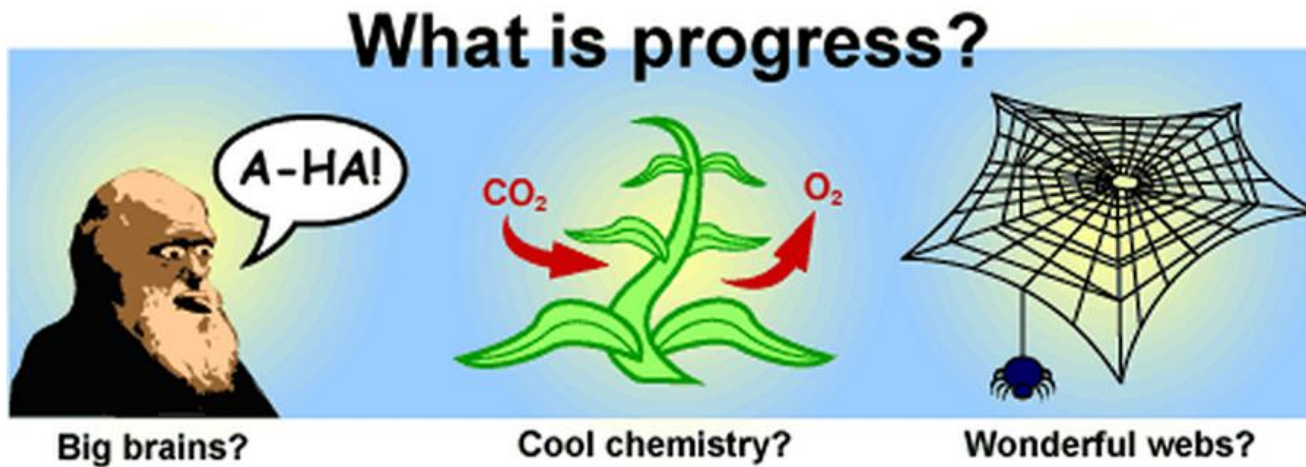
O QUE NÃO É EVOLUÇÃO

Não é perfeição

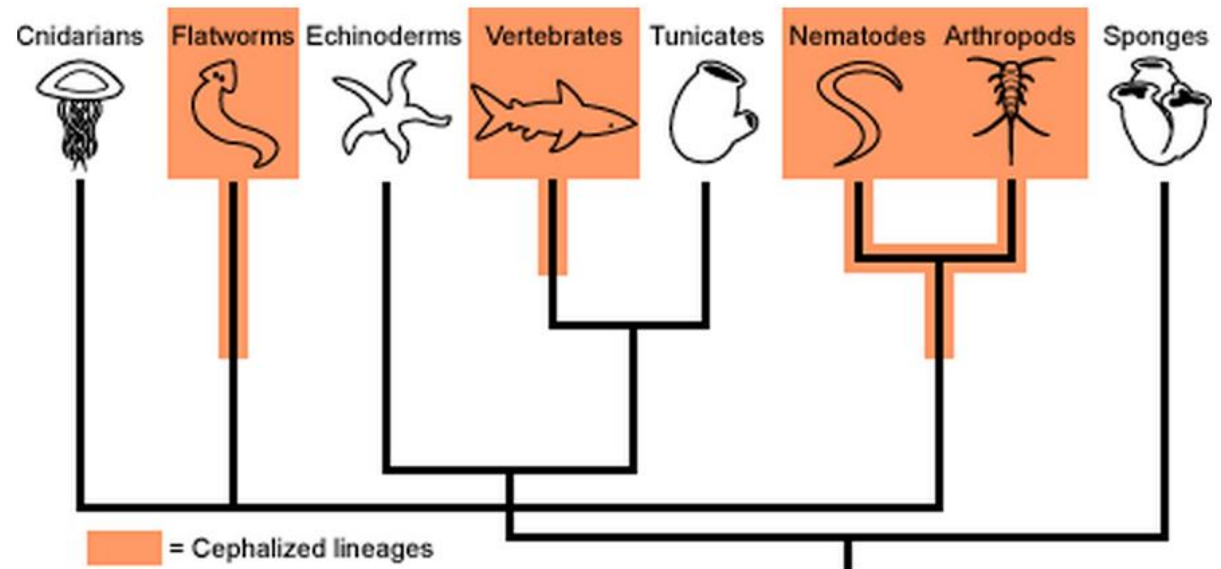
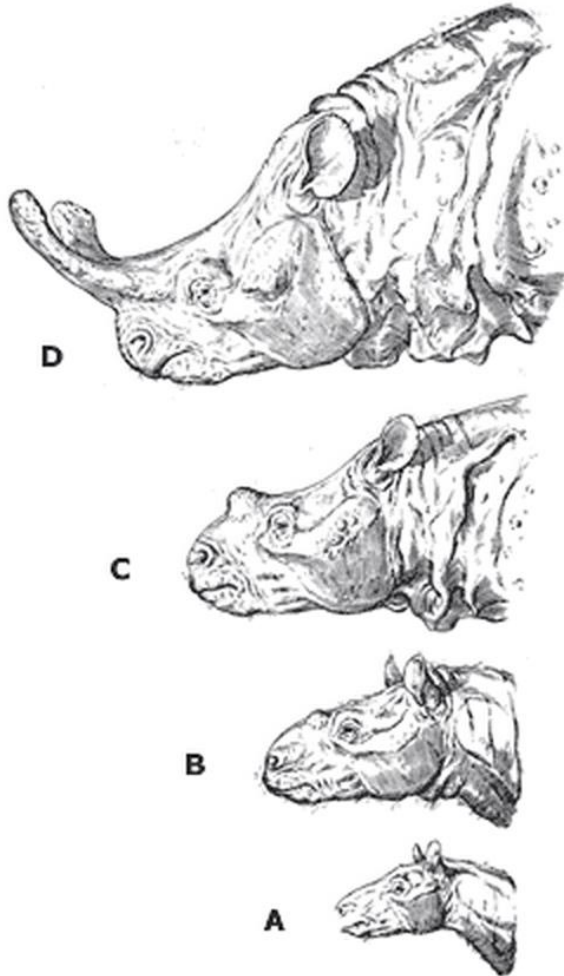


O QUE NÃO É EVOLUÇÃO

Não é progresso ou superioridade



TENDÊNCIAS EVOLUTIVAS (≠ “PROGRESSO”)



A RAINHA VERMELHA: *"IT TAKES ALL THE RUNNING YOU CAN DO, TO KEEP IN THE SAME PLACE."*

○ que muda: ambiente, predadores, etc



O QUE É UMA **TEORIA** (CIENTÍFICA)?



NA CIÊNCIA, UMA TEORIA É UMA MOLDBURA DE TRABALHO (FRAMEWORK) QUE EXPLICA FENÔMENOS DE FORMA CONCISA, COERENTE, SISTEMÁTICA E PREDITIVA.



PORTANTO, QUANDO ALGUÉM DIZ:



Evidência
empírica

FONTE: BERKELEY UNIVERSITY



FACEBOOK.COM/PICTOLINE

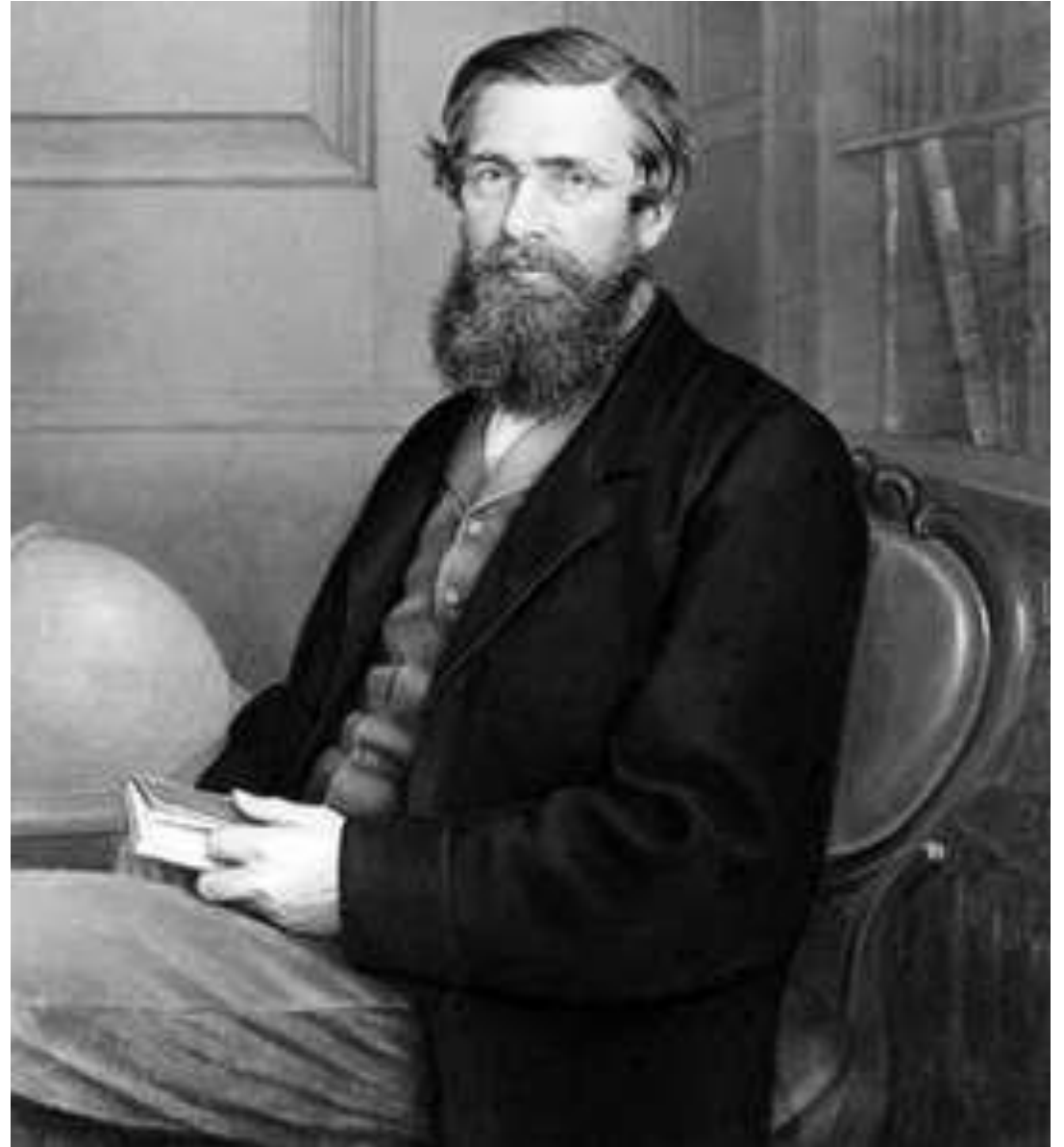
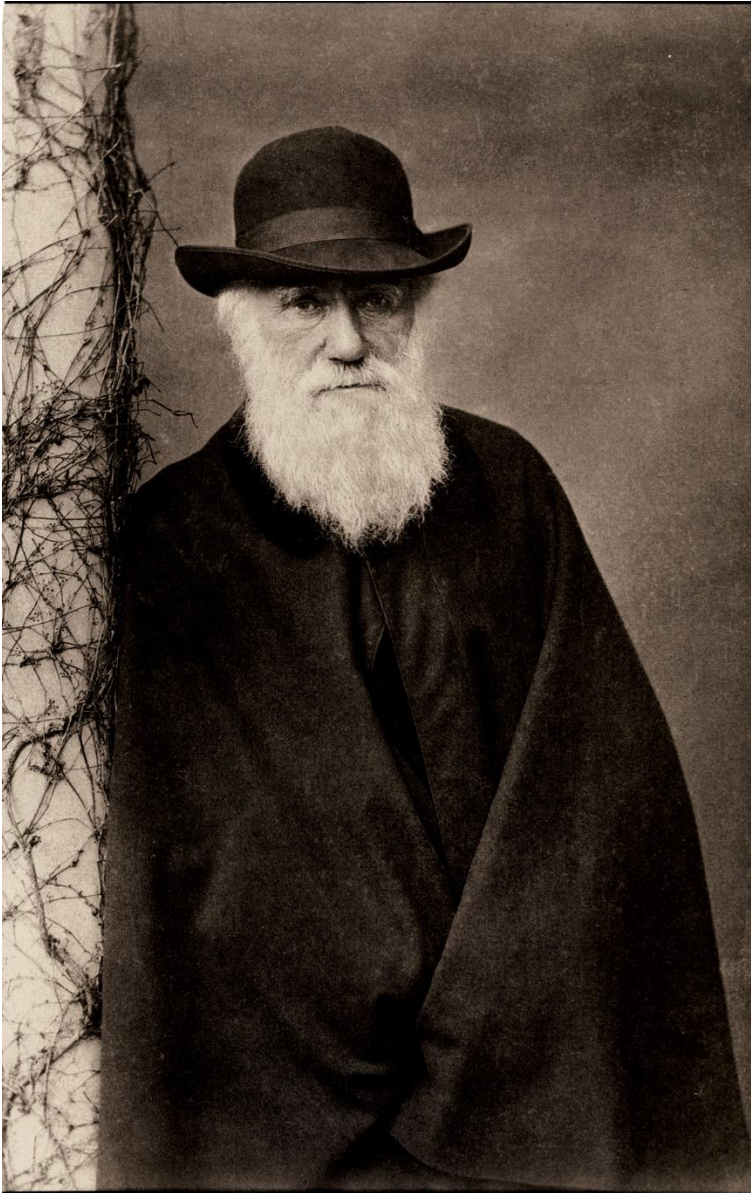
ANO-ZERO.COM

EVOLUÇÃO COMO TEORIA E FATO (1981)

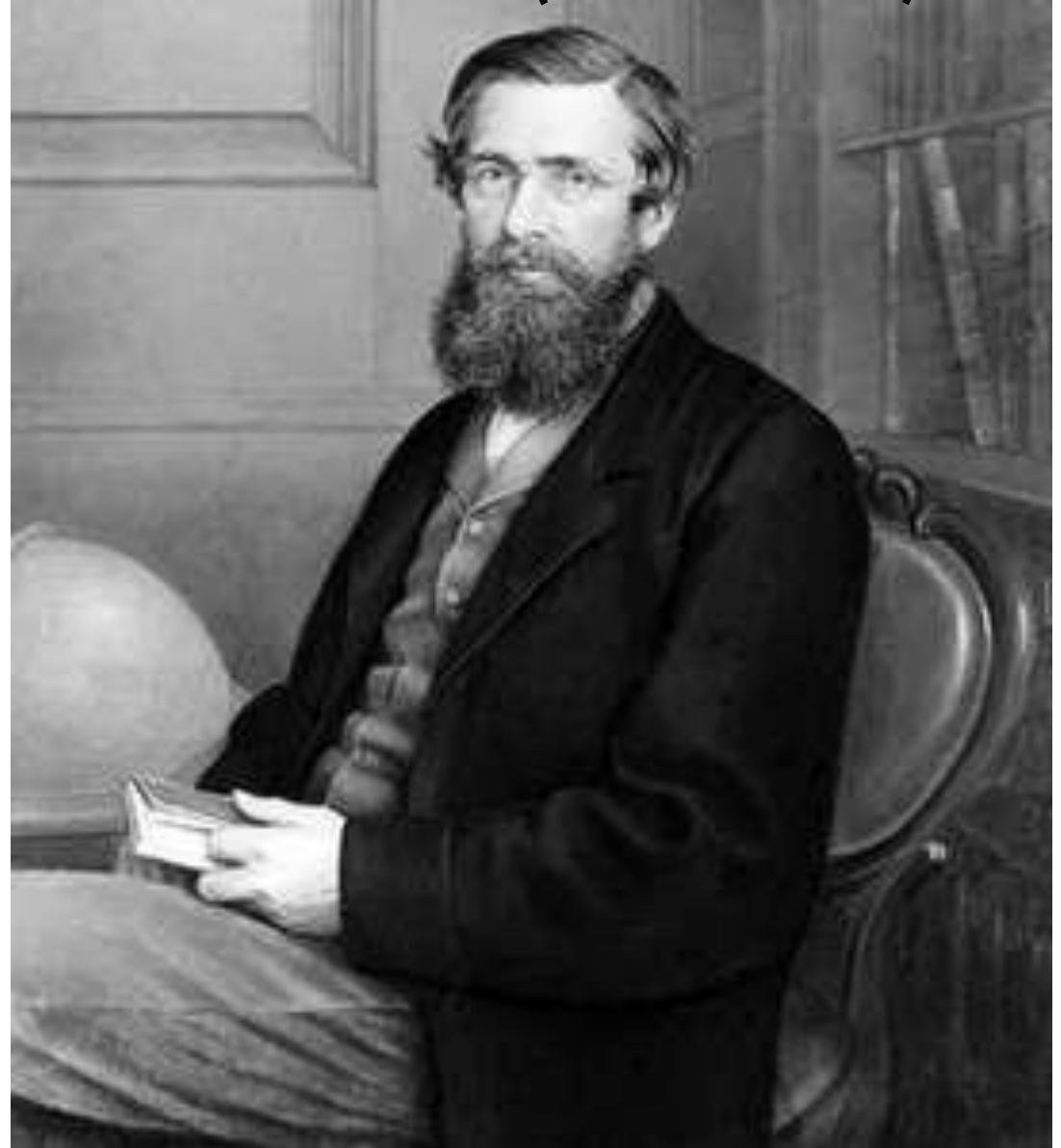
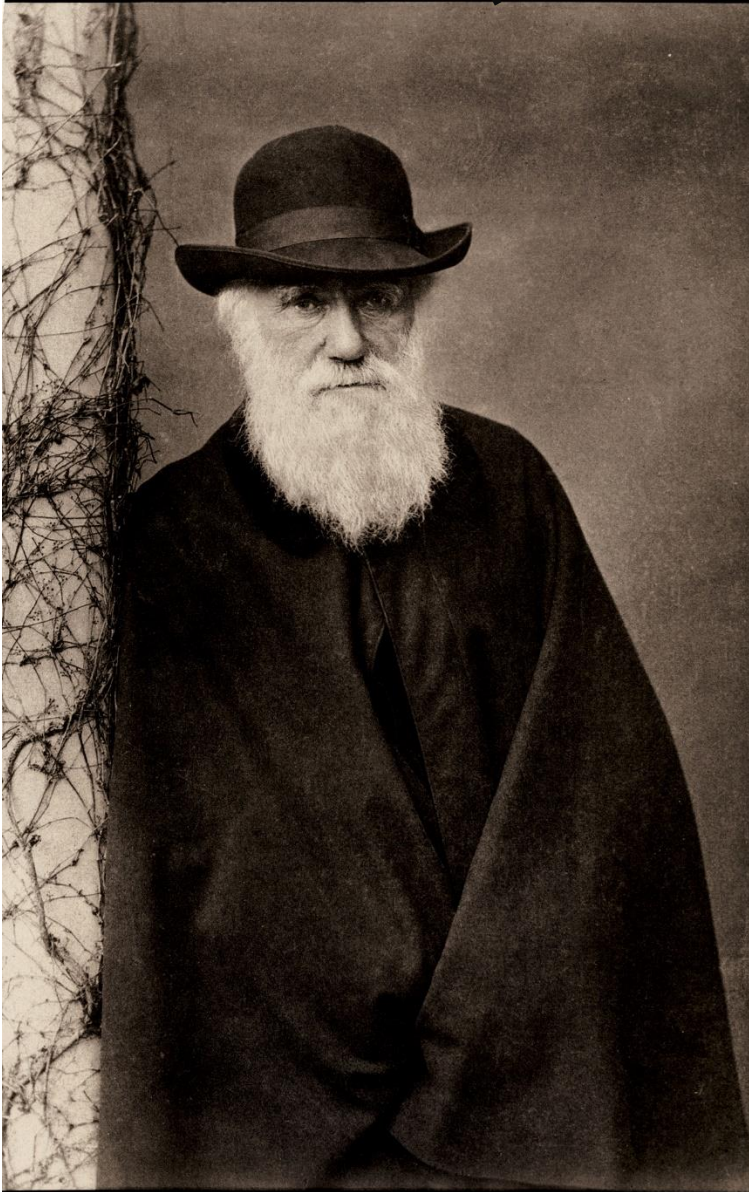
Stephen Jay Gould (1941-2002) – Harvard, AMNH-NY

"Evolution is a theory. It is also a fact. And facts and theories are different things, not rungs in a hierarchy of increasing certainty. Facts are the world's data. Theories are structures of ideas that explain and interpret facts. Facts do not go away when scientists debate rival theories to explain them. Einstein's theory of gravitation replaced Newton's, but apples did not suspend themselves in mid-air, pending the outcome. And humans evolved from ape-like ancestors whether they did so by Darwin's proposed mechanism or by some other yet to be discovered."





CHARLES DARWIN (1809-1882) ALFRED WALLACE (1823-1913)



AS RAÍZES DO PENSAMENTO EVOLUTIVO ANTES DE DARWIN E WALLACE

- Conceito de mudança ao longo do tempo (Grécia, China e Islã) versus Essencialismo (Aristóteles + Idade Média)
- Geração espontânea
- Conceitos de diversidade, função, acaso, sobrevivência, extinção
- Herança dos caracteres adquiridos
- Teleologia (propósito, objetivo, finalidade)

CHINA: TAOÍSMO (ZHUANG ZHOU, 369 — 286 AC)

Anti-fixismo

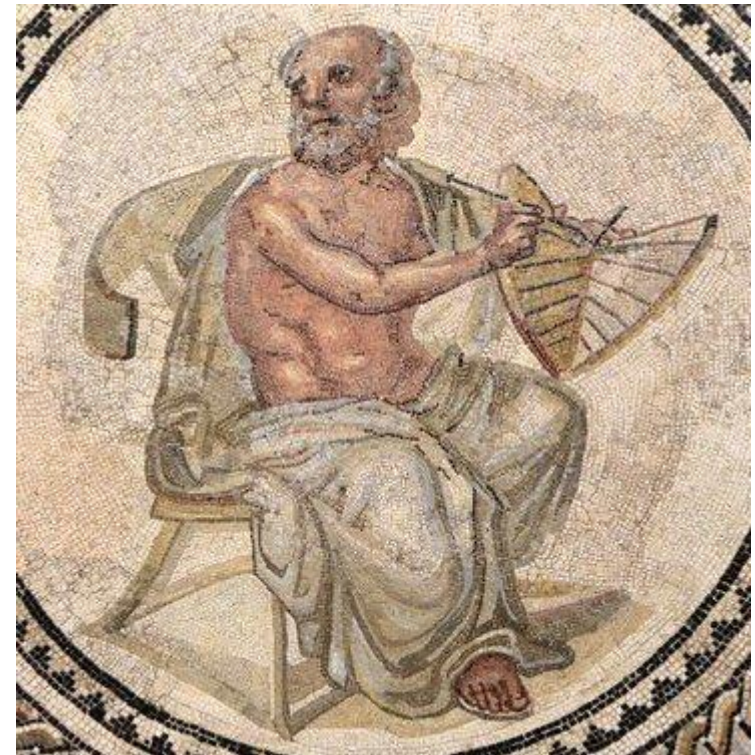
Humanos e natureza em estado de constante transformação (Tao)



ANAXIMANDER DE MILETUS (C. 610 – 546 AC)

Primeiros animais teriam vivido na água (fase úmida da Terra)

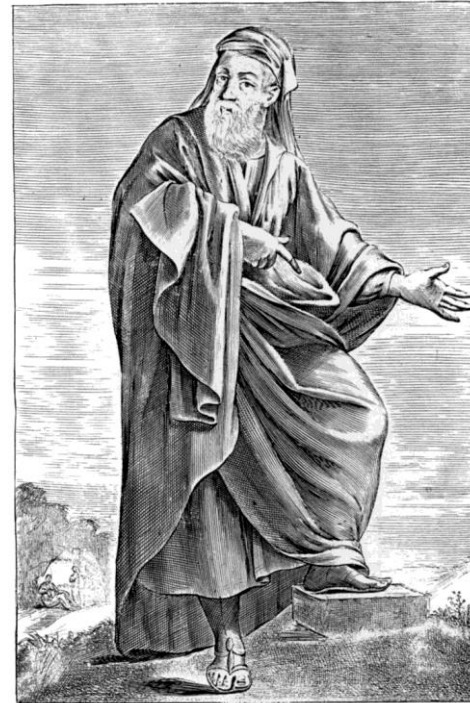
Humanos se originam de peixes



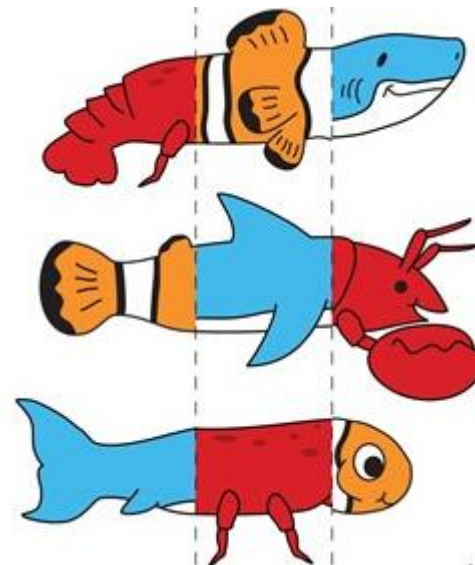
EMPEDOCLES (494-434 AC)

Partes dos seres vivos se juntariam ao acaso para formar organismos → diversidade

“E assim com todos os outros órgãos que parecem incorporar um propósito. Nos casos em que uma coincidência trouxe tal combinação como poderia ter sido planejada de propósito, as criaturas, conclui-se, tendo sido adequadamente formadas pela operação do acaso, sobreviveram; caso contrário, pereceram e ainda perecem.” (comentário de Aristóteles contra Empedocles)



Empedocle's.

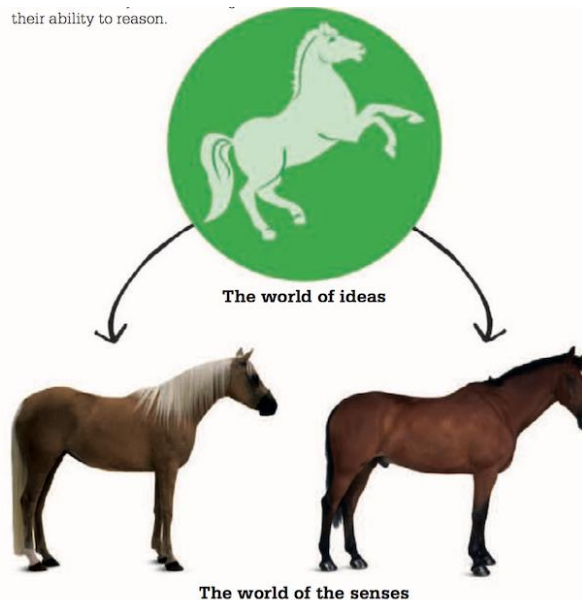
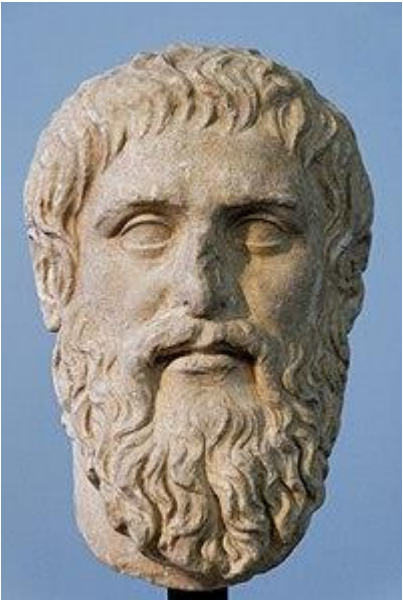


PLATÃO (424-347 A.C.) X ARISTÓTELES (384-322 A.C.)

Essencialista → Coisas do mundo real = registros imperfeitos do mundo ideal

Forma ideal / tipo

“O grande anti-herói da evolução”
(Ernst Mayr, 1904-2005)



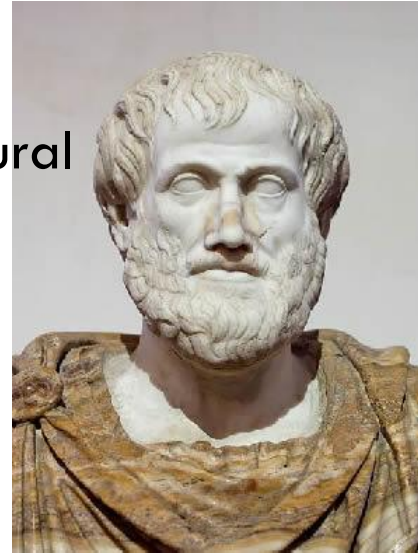
Discípulo de Platão

Um dos fundadores da História natural

Princípio do indutivismo (empirismo)

Geração espontânea

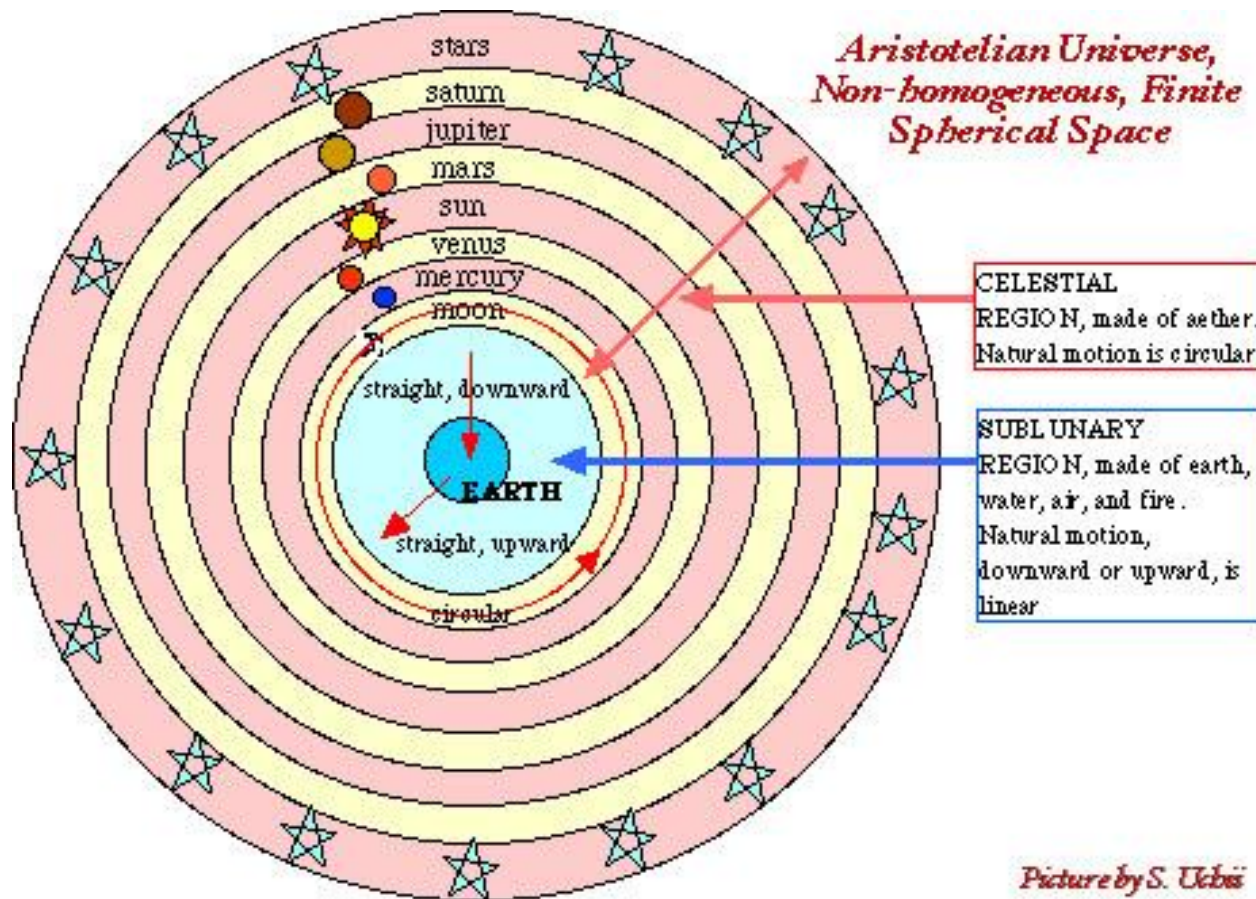
Herança dos caracteres adquiridos





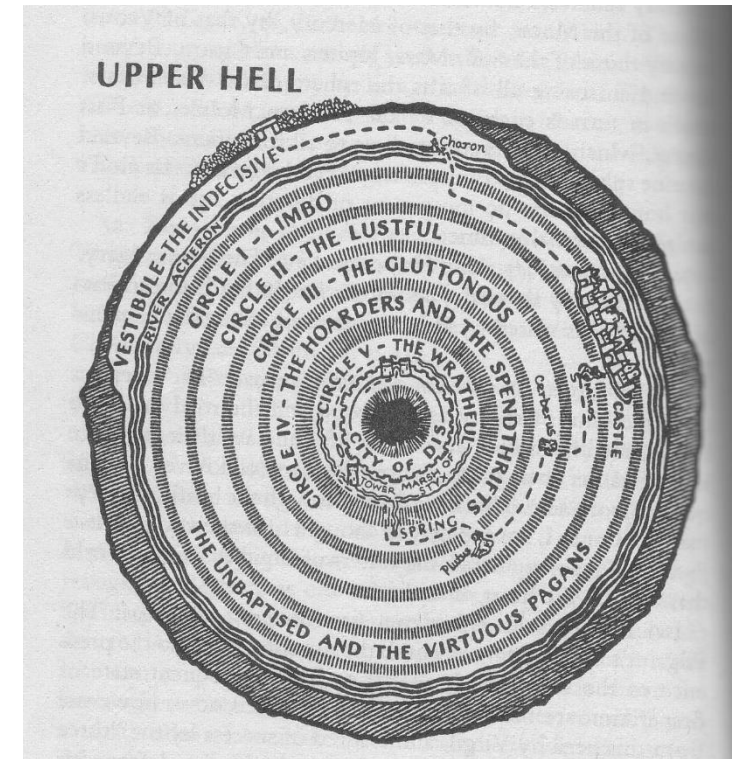
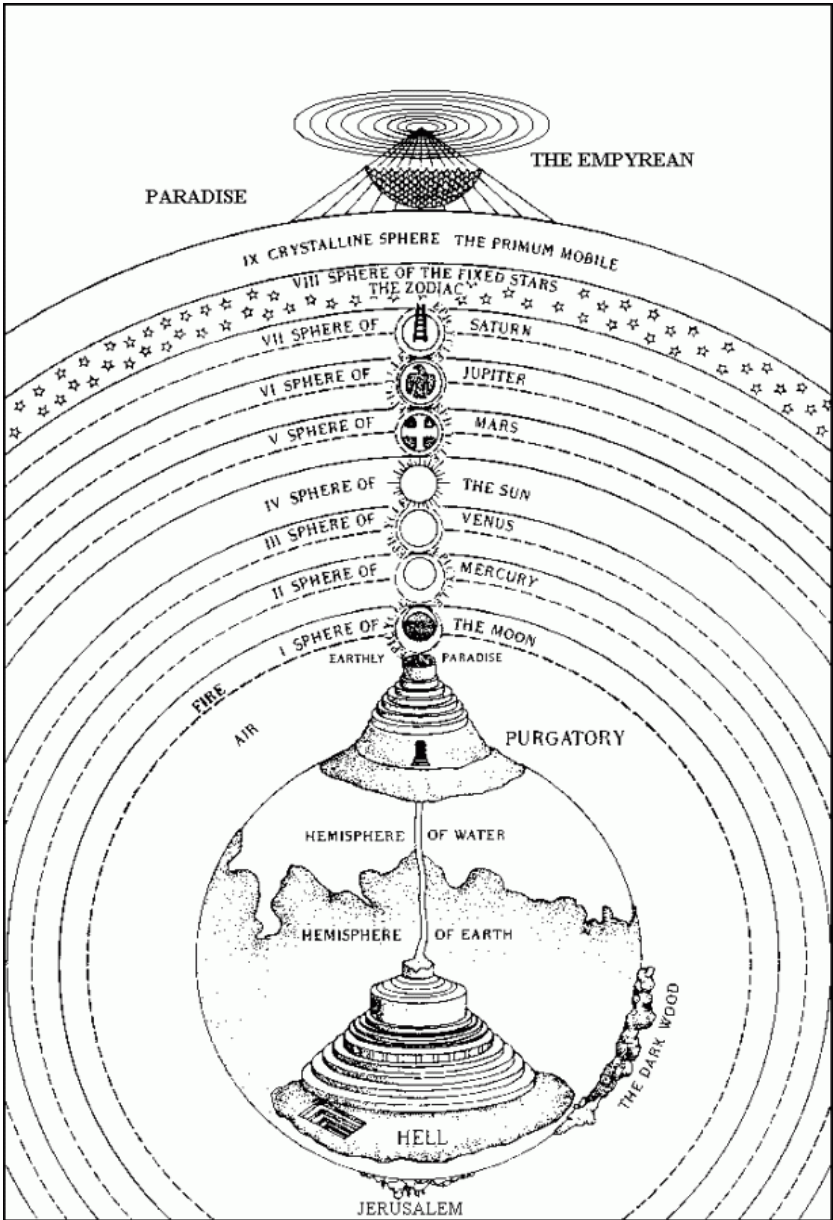
A Escola de Atenas (Rafael, 1509–1511)

O UNIVERSO DE ARISTÓTELES (384-322 AC)



Movimento natural: terra, ar, fogo e água

DANTE ALIGHIERI (1265-1321)



EMPEDOCLES (494-434 AC) X ARISTÓTELES (384-322 A.C.) X DARWIN

“Empédocles disse que a maior parte dos membros de animais foi gerada por acaso... O que impede então que as partes na Natureza também tenham surgido [da necessidade]? Por exemplo, que os dentes devam surgir a partir de necessidade, dentes da frente afiados e adaptados para dividir a comida, os molares largos e adaptados para quebrar os alimentos em pedaços.” (comentário de Aristóteles contra Empedocles)

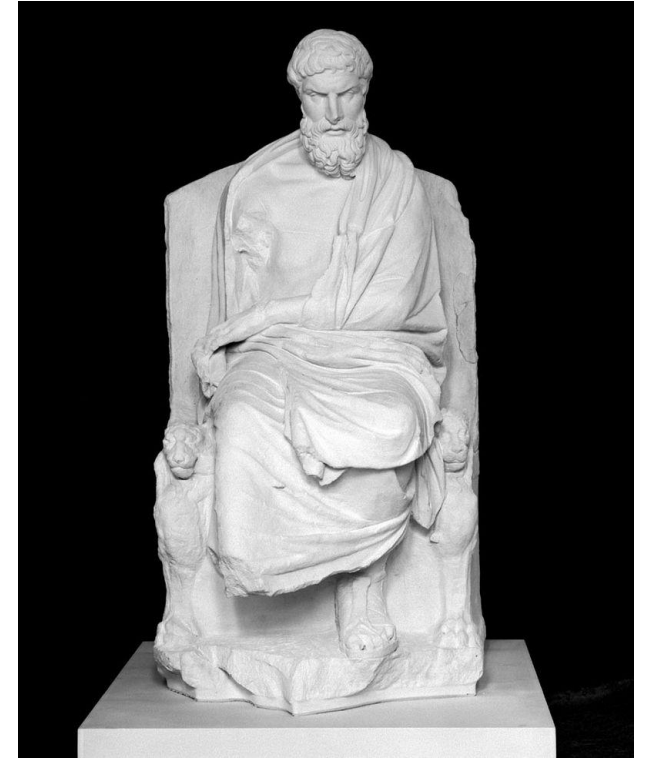
“Vemos aqui o princípio da seleção natural sombreado, mas quão pouco Aristóteles compreendeu plenamente o princípio, é mostrado por suas observações sobre a formação dos dentes” (Darwin, 1859 sobre Aristóteles).

EPICURUS (341 – 270 AC)

Empiricista (contra Platonismo)

Seres vivos gerados espontaneamente mas apenas formas funcionais sobrevivem

Ideias explicadas por Lucretius



MUNDO ROMANO: TITUS LUCRETIUS (CA. 99—55 AC)

Poeta

Sobre a Natureza das Coisas



“Não é por certo em virtude de um plano determinado que os átomos se juntaram por uma certa ordem, ou combinaram entre si com exatidão os movimentos que teriam. Mas, depois de terem sido mudados de mil modos diferentes através de toda a imensidão e terem sofrido pelos tempos eternos toda a espécie de choques, depois de terem experimentado todos os movimentos e combinações possíveis, chegaram finalmente a disposições tais que foi possível constituir-se tudo que existe.

Continuamente se renova o Universo e vivem os mortais de trocas mútuas. Algumas espécies aumentam, outras diminuem e, em breve espaço, se substituem as gerações de seres vivos e, como os corredores, passam o facho da vida uns aos outros.”

MUNDO ISLÂMICO (SÉCULOS XVIII – XIII)

Ideias dos gregos são esquecidas após a queda do império Romano

Transmutação de “mineral para planta, de planta para animal de animal para humano”

“Todo animal fraco devora os mais fracos que ele mesmo. Animais fortes não podem escapar de serem devorados por outros animais mais fortes que eles. E, a esse respeito, os homens não diferem dos animais, alguns em relação aos outros, embora não cheguem aos mesmos extremos.” (al-Jāhīz, 776 – c. 868, Livro dos Animais, século IX)



MUNDO ISLÂMICO (SÉCULOS XVIII – XIII)

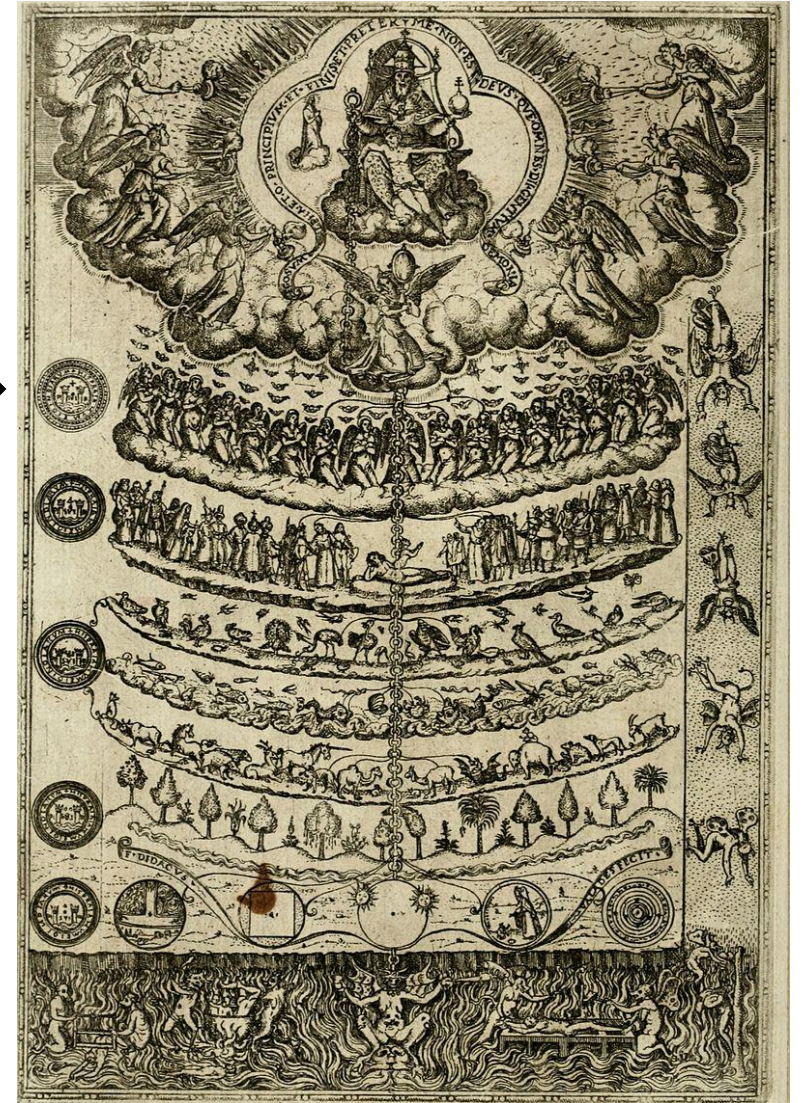
Humanos se desenvolveram a partir do “*mundo dos macacos*”, em um processo através do qual “*as espécies se tornam mais numerosas*”

“Toda a existência em (todos) seus mundos simples e compostos é organizada em uma ordem natural de ascensão e descida, de modo que tudo constitui um continuum ininterrupto. As essências no final de cada estágio particular dos mundos são por natureza preparado para ser transformado na essência adjacente a eles, seja acima ou abaixo deles, é o caso dos elementos materiais simples, é o caso das palmas e vinhas, que constituem o último estágio das plantas, em suas em relação aos moluscos e moluscos (que constituem) o estágio (mais baixo) dos animais, é também o caso dos macacos, criaturas que combinam em si inteligência e percepção, em sua relação com o homem, o ser que tem a capacidade de pensar. A preparação (para a transformação) existe em ambos os lados, em cada estágio dos mundos” (Ibn Khaldūn, livro Muqaddimah, 1377)

IDADE MÉDIA NA EUROPA

Retomada das ideias dos gregos → tradução para Latim

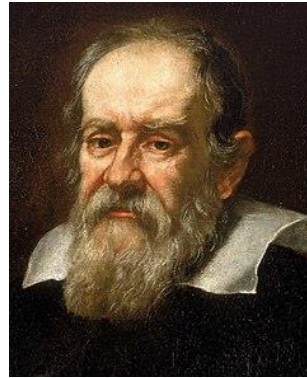
Pedro Abelardo (1079 – 1142) e Tomás de Aquino (1225 – 1274) →
classificação de Aristóteles com idéias de Platão → *scala naturae*
(fixismo)



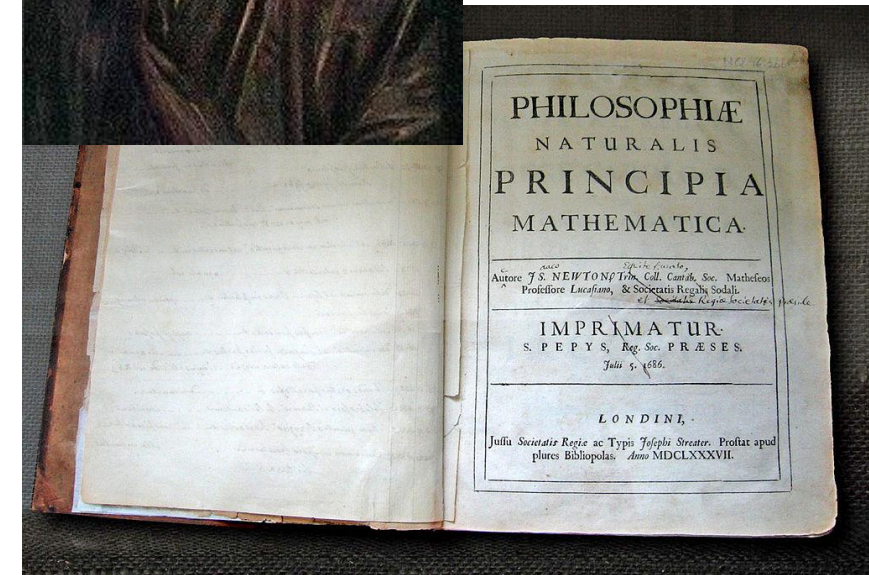
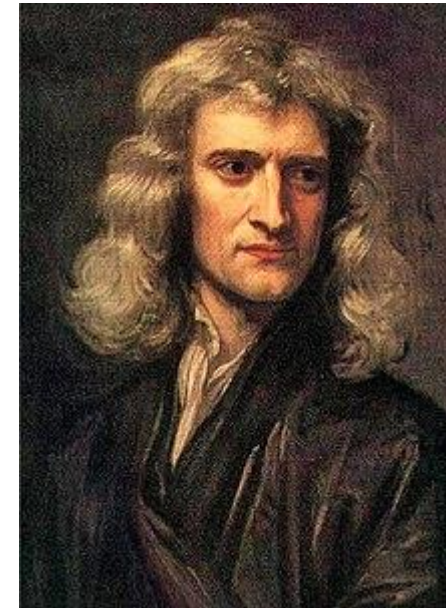
COPÉRNICO (1473-1543)



GALILEU (1564-1642)



NEWTON (1643-1727)



JAN SWAMMERDAM (1637-1680)



Historia insectorum generalis

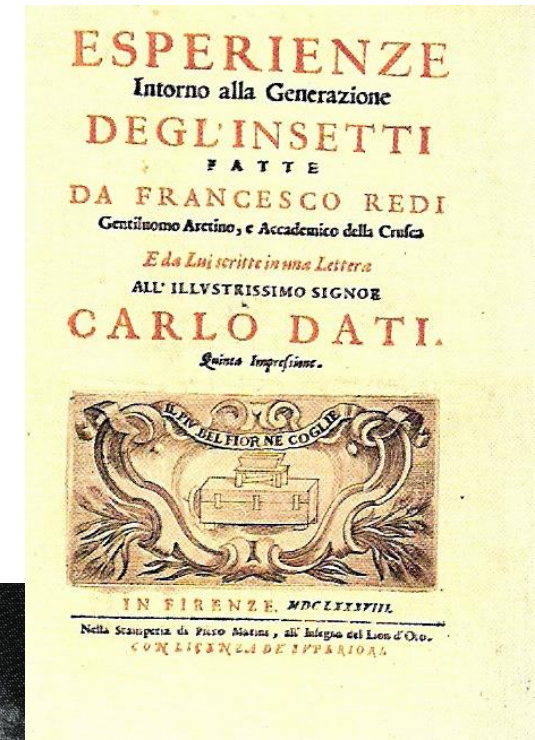
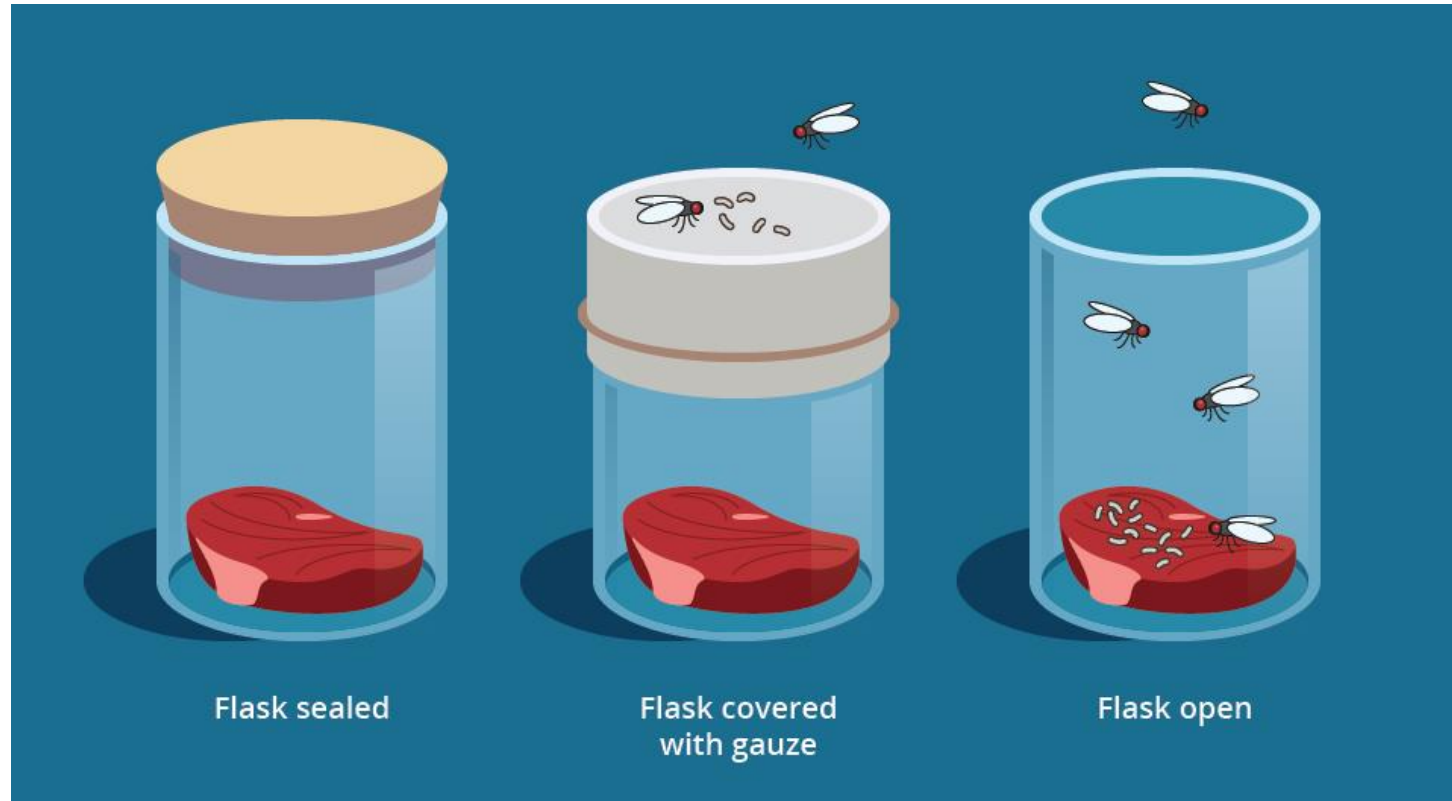
Desenvolvimento de insetos

Contra geração espontânea (deus criaria algumas formas, mas não todas) x todas as criaturas obedecem as mesmas leis

Bases da teoria preformacionista

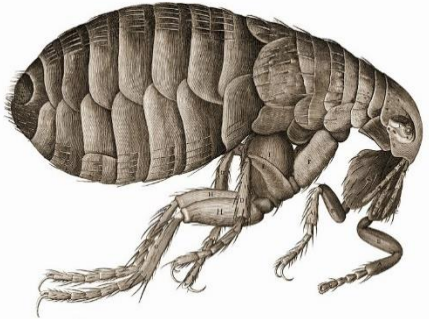


FRANCESCO REDI (1626-1697)



Robert Hooke (1635-1703)

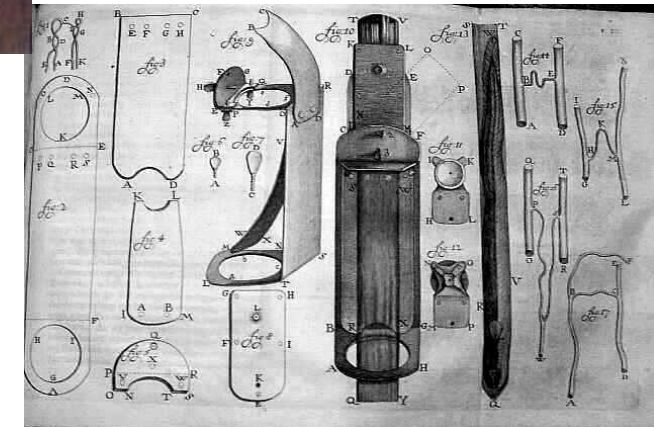
Inventor do microscópio composto



Anton van Leeuwenhoek (1632-1723)

Pai da microbiologia

Bactérias, protozoários, etc.



JAMES USHER (1581-1656)

Irlanda

23 outubro de 4004 AC

- 4,5 Bilhões

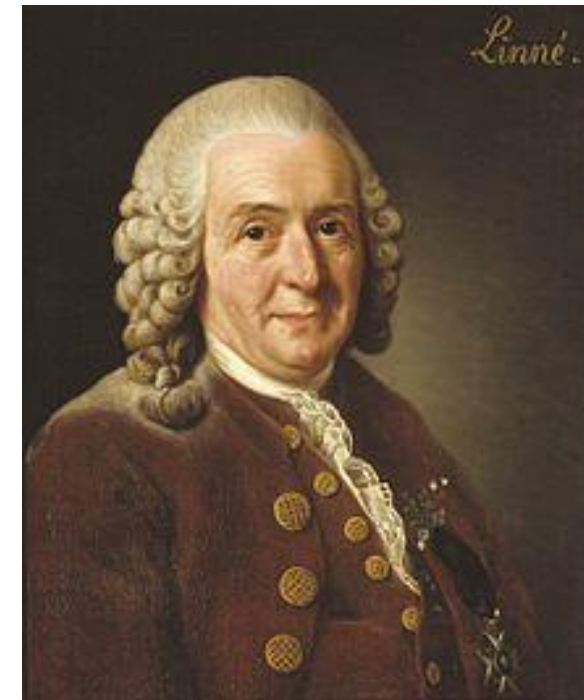
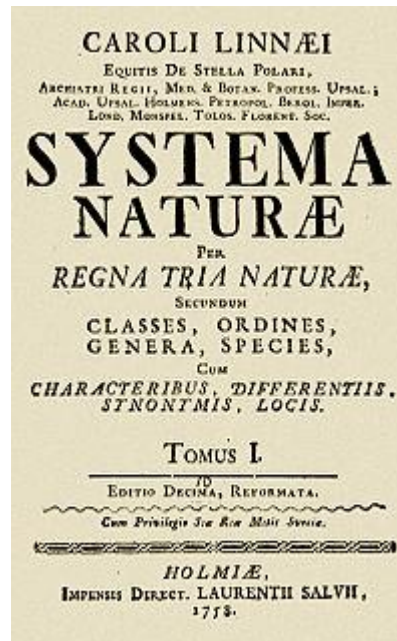


CARL LINNAEUS (1707-1778)

Suécia

Classificação das espécies

Espécies fixas



COMTE DE BUFFON (1707-1788)

França

Espécies mudam, mas não surgem novas

“luta pela existência”

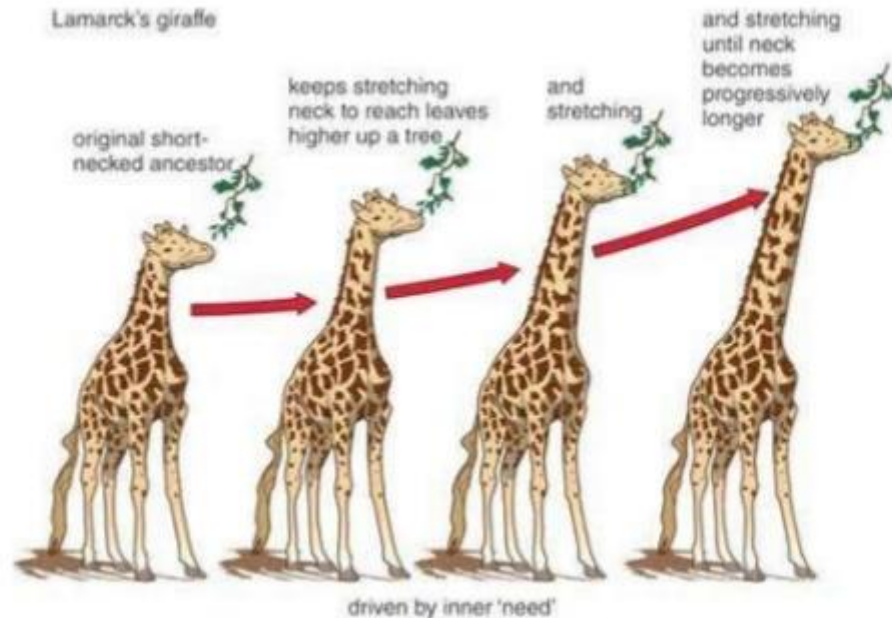
Darwin: “the first author who in modern times has treated it [evolution] in a scientific spirit was Buffon. But as his opinions fluctuated greatly at different periods, and as he does not enter on the causes or means of the transformation of species, I need not here enter on details.”



JEAN BAPTISTE LAMARCK (1744-1829)

França

Espécies mudam em direção à
perfeição (adaptação?)



JAMES HUTTON (1726-1797)

Escócia

Estudo das rochas e montanhas → formação e erosão muito lenta

Antiguidade da Terra



John Frere (1740 - 1807)

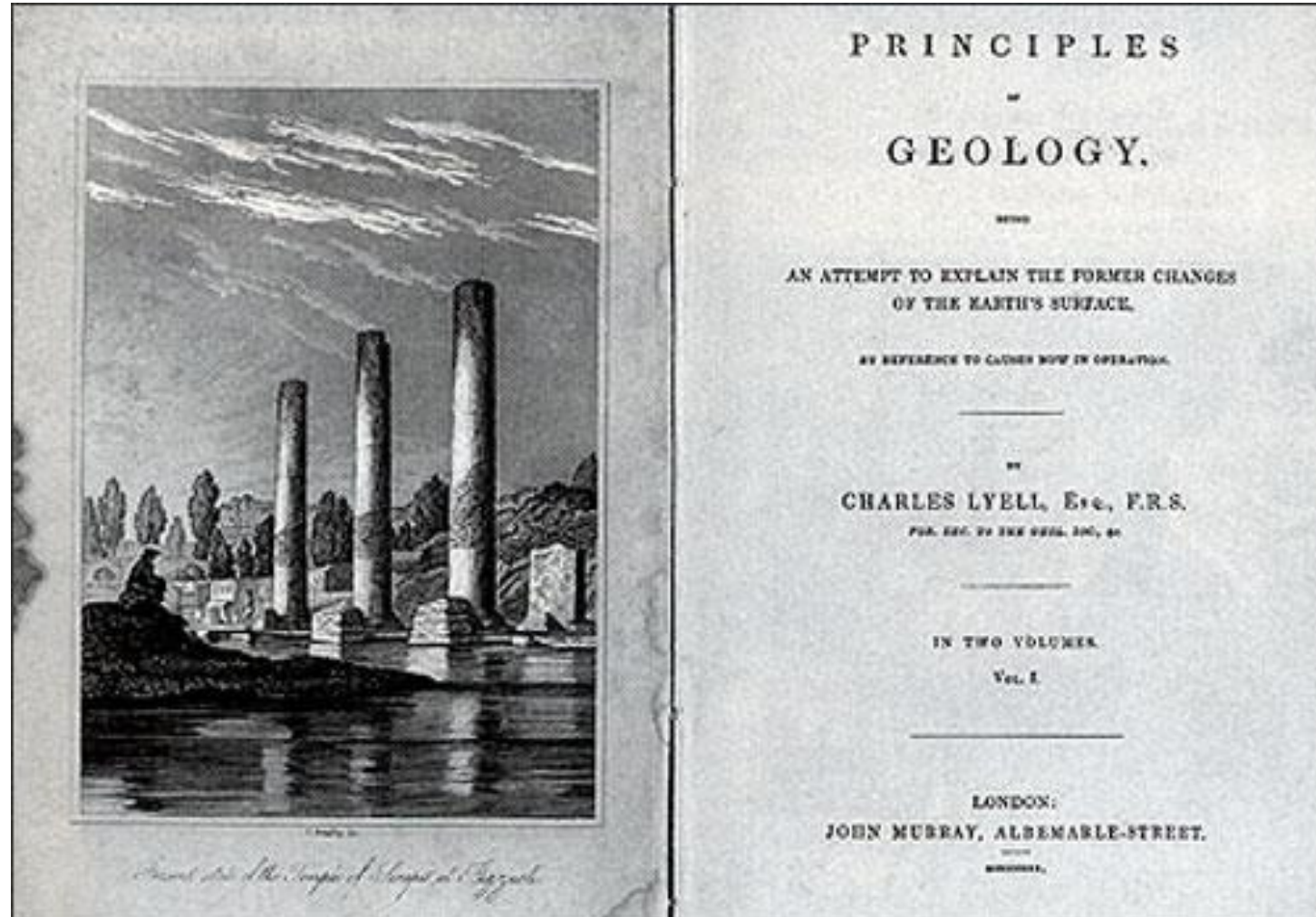
Inglaterra

Ferramenta de pedra + fauna extinta

CHARLES LYELL (1797-1875)

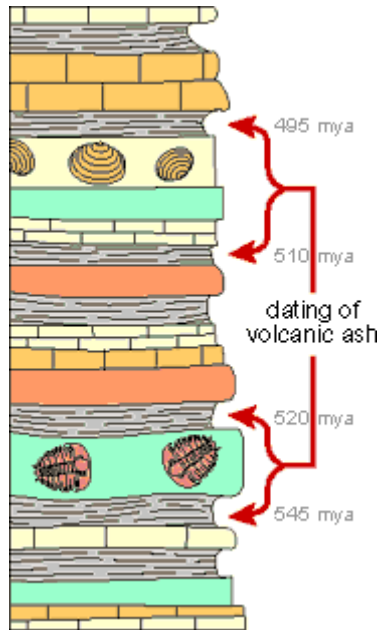


Gradualismo e uniformitarismo



SÉCULO XIX: UM SÉCULO SEM

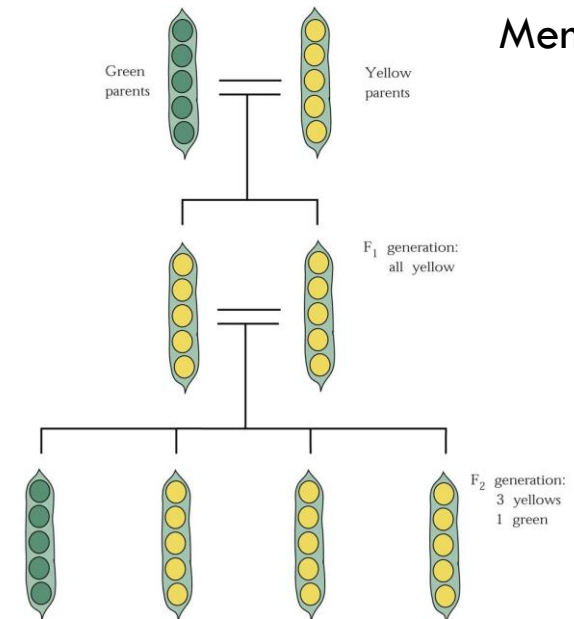
Datação de rochas ou restos orgânicos



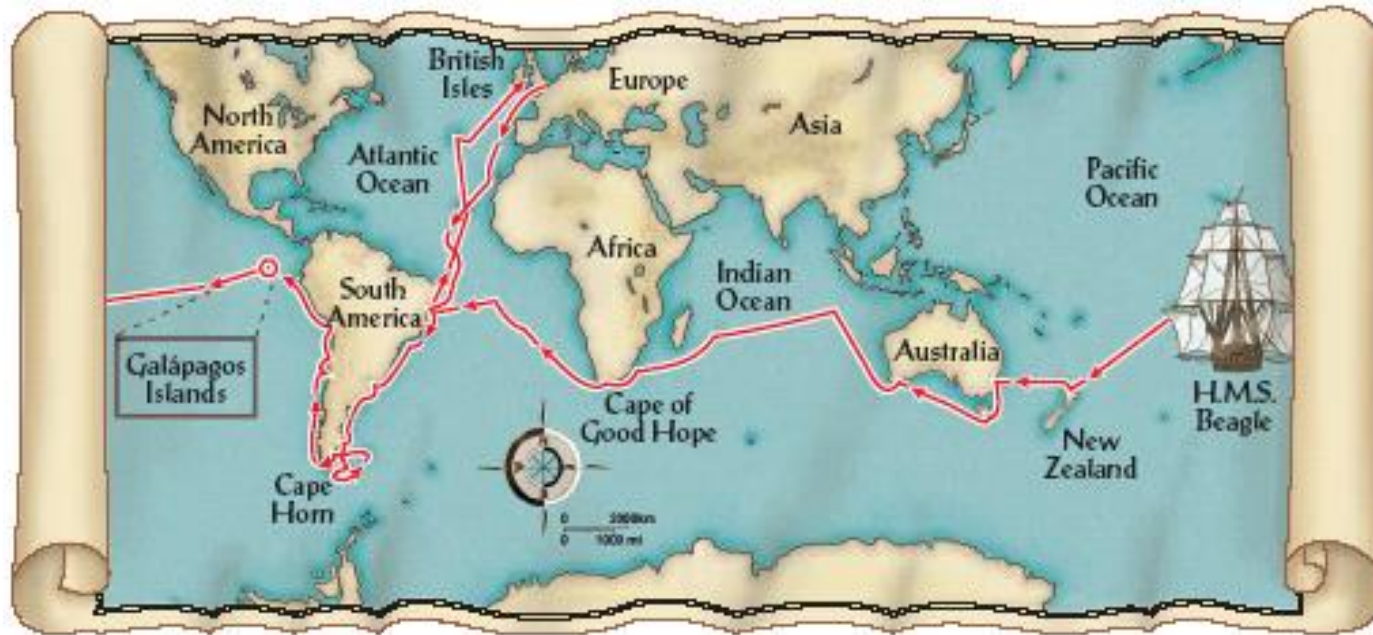
Genética



Mendel (1866)



A VIAGEM DO BEAGLE (1831-1836)



Fitzroy

OBSERVAÇÕES A BORDO DO BEAGLE

Espécies variam globalmente

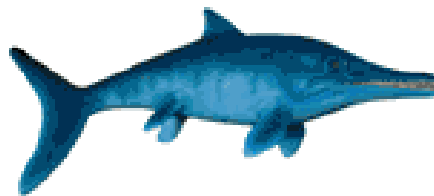
Animais semelhantes habitam ambientes semelhantes

shark



fish

ichthyosaur



reptile

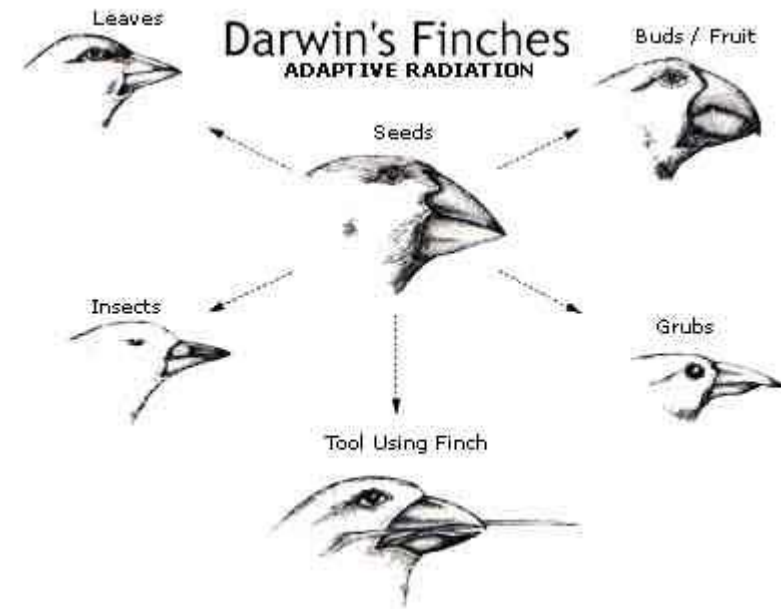
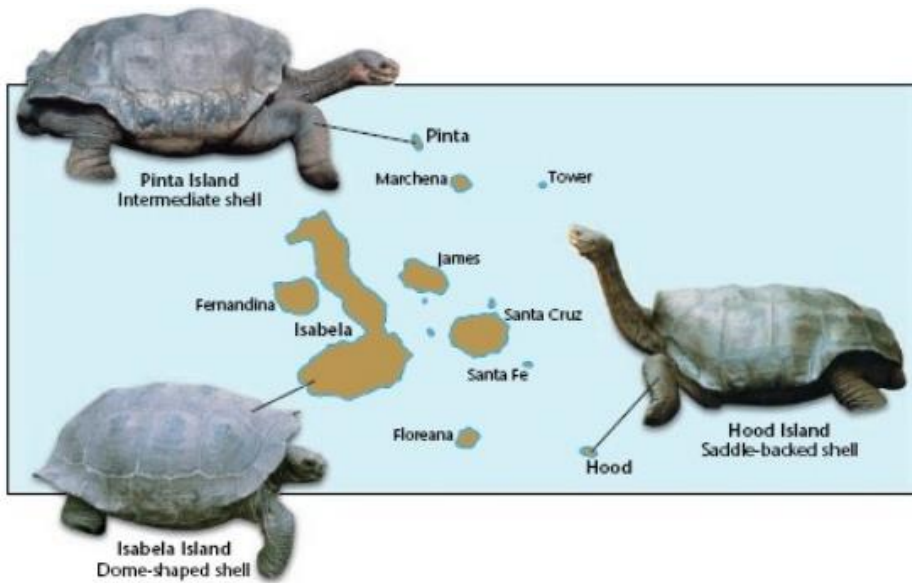
dolphin



mammal

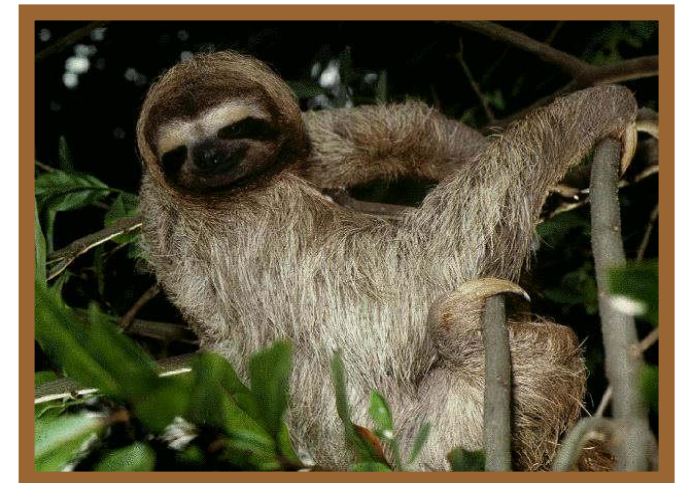
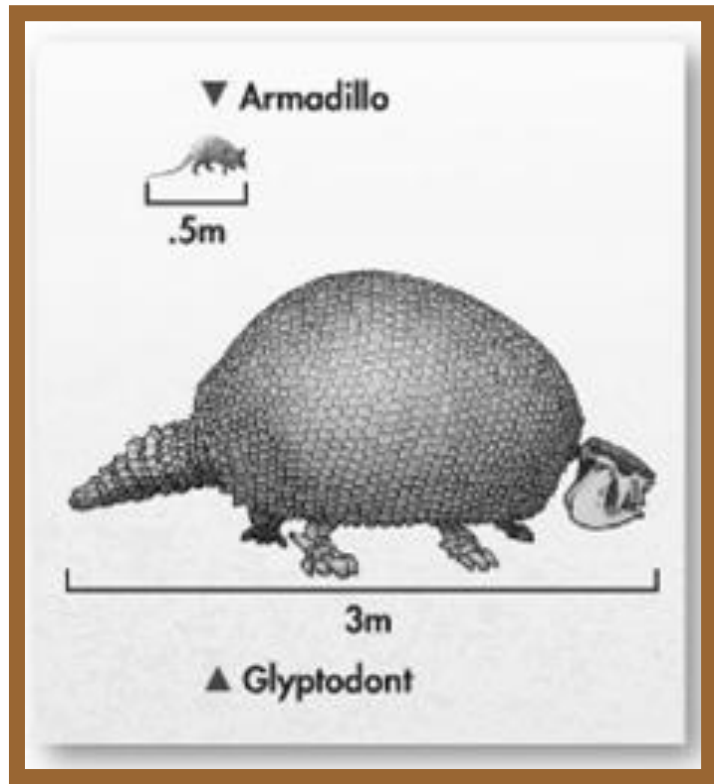
OBSERVAÇÕES A BORDO DO BEAGLE

Espécies relacionadas (ligeiramente diferentes entre si) habitam áreas próximas (com ambientes distintos)



OBSERVAÇÕES A BORDO DO BEAGLE

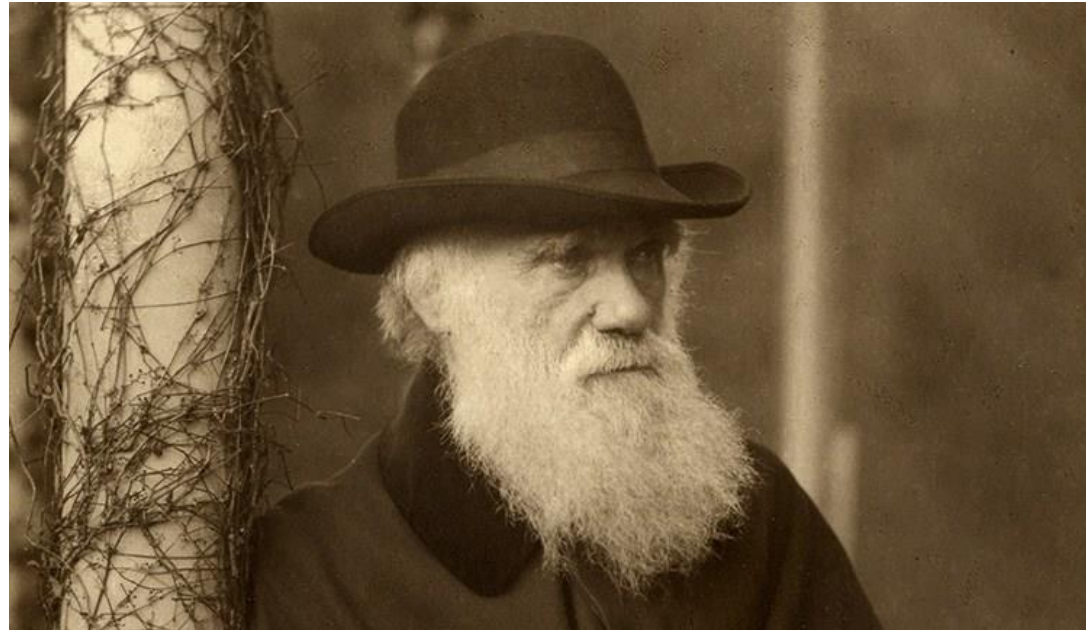
Fósseis de espécies extintas são semelhantes a espécies viventes



JUNTANDO AS EVIDÊNCIAS

Espécies não são fixas

Espécies devem mudar através de algum processo natural



IDÉIAS EXISTENTES IMPORTANTES

Planeta antigo, ainda em mudança (gradual) → Hutton e Lyell

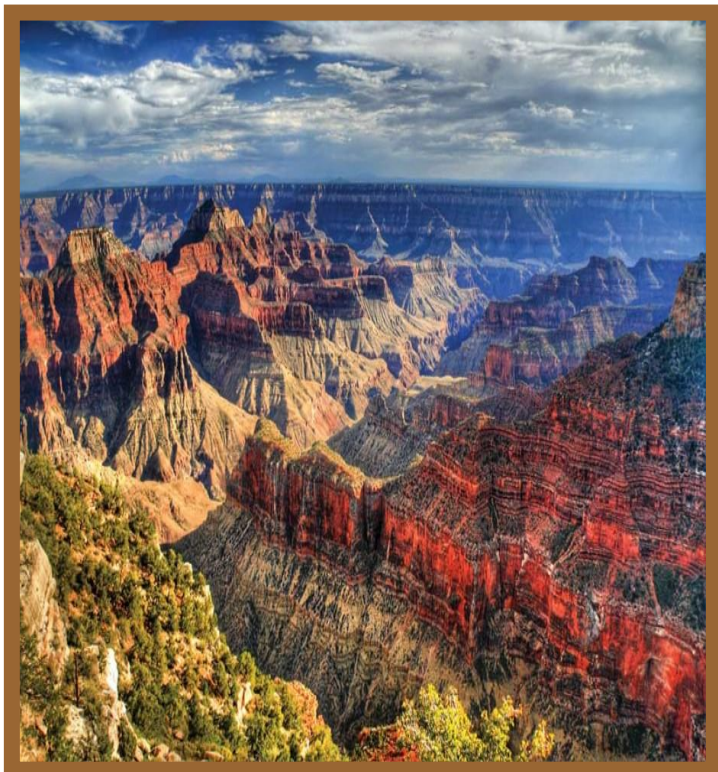
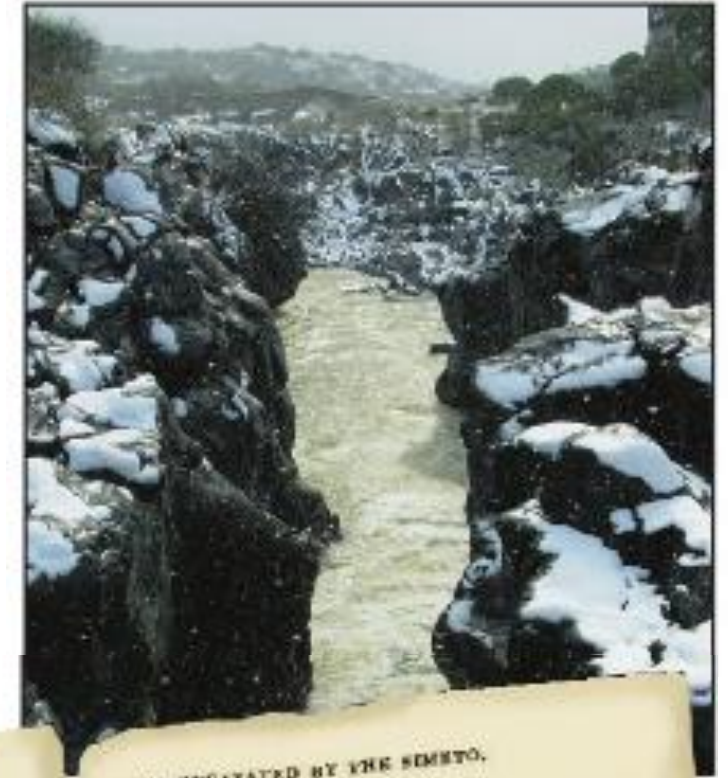


FIGURE 16-5 A woodcut from Lyell's *Principles of Geology* shows geological features near Italy's Mount Etna. Among them is a deep channel, labeled "B," carved into a bed of lava. The channel, shown in the photo, was formed gradually by the movement of water in the Simeto River.

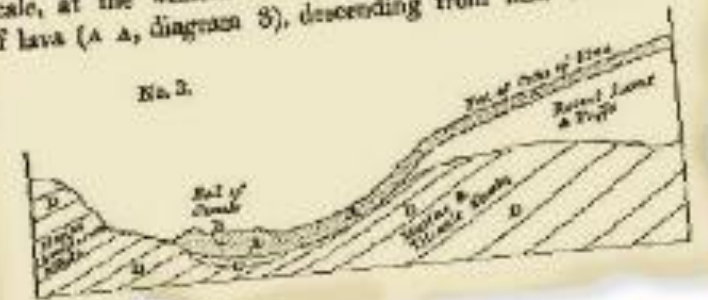


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LAVA EXCAVATED BY THE SIMETO.

Recent Erosion of the Simeto.—The power of running water to hollow out compact rock is exhibited, on a larger scale, at the western base of Etna, where a great current of lava (A A, diagram 3), descending from near the summit

Fig. 3.



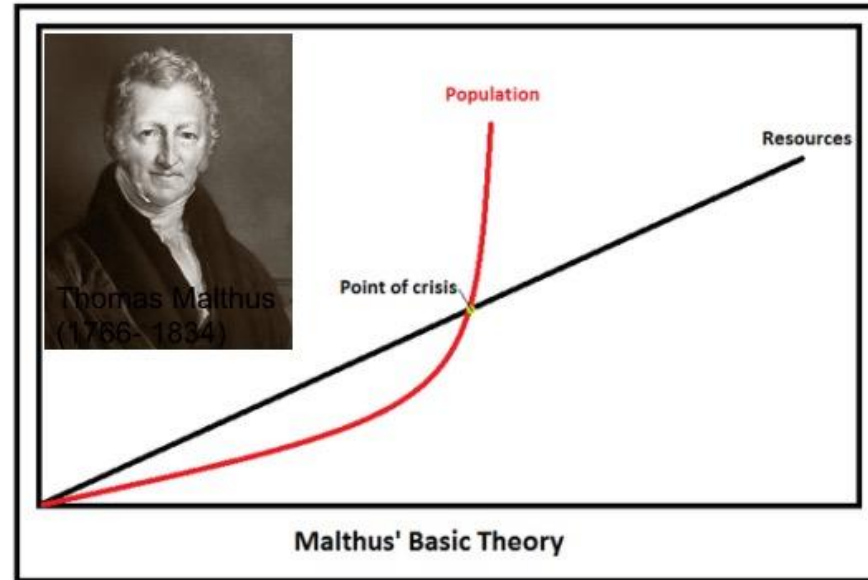
IDÉIAS EXISTENTES IMPORTANTES

Terremotos e vulcanismo como agentes de mudança

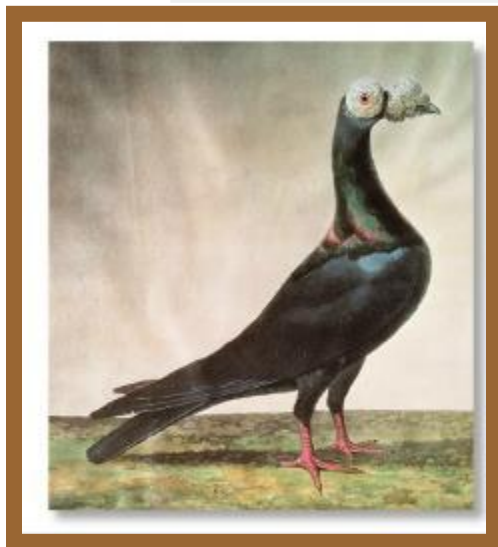
Conchas fósseis no topo de montanhas

Se o planeta podia mudar ao longo do tempo, será que a vida também poderia?





SELEÇÃO ARTIFICIAL

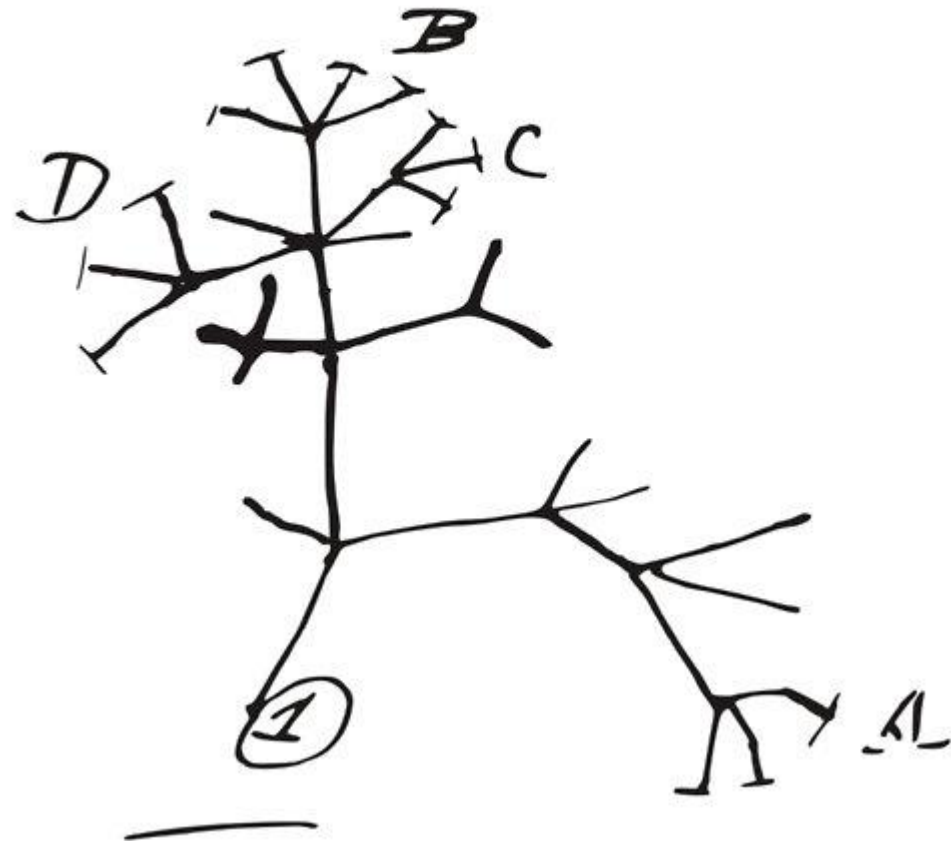


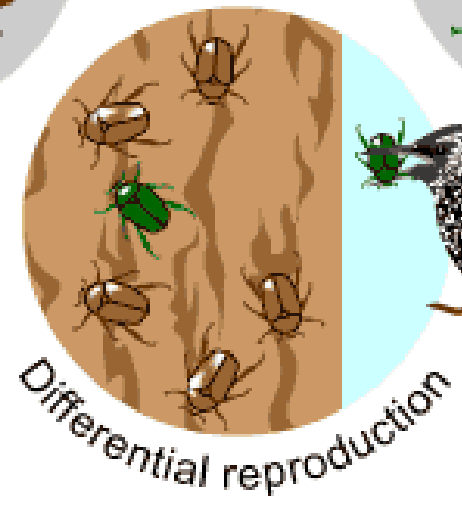
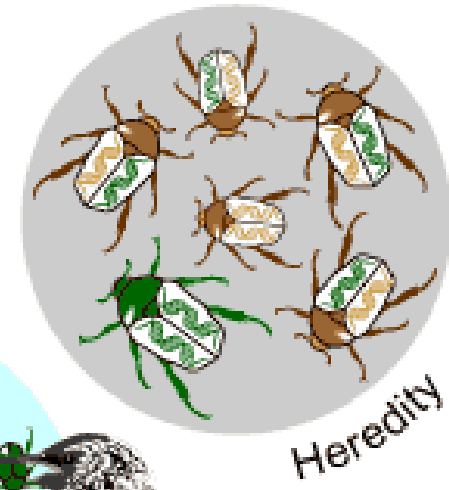
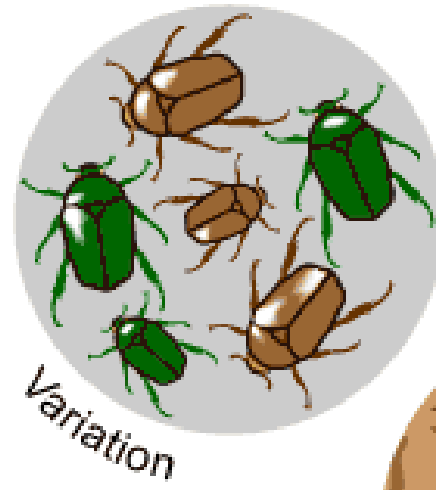
CHARLES DARWIN (1809-1882)

Indivíduos mais adaptados:

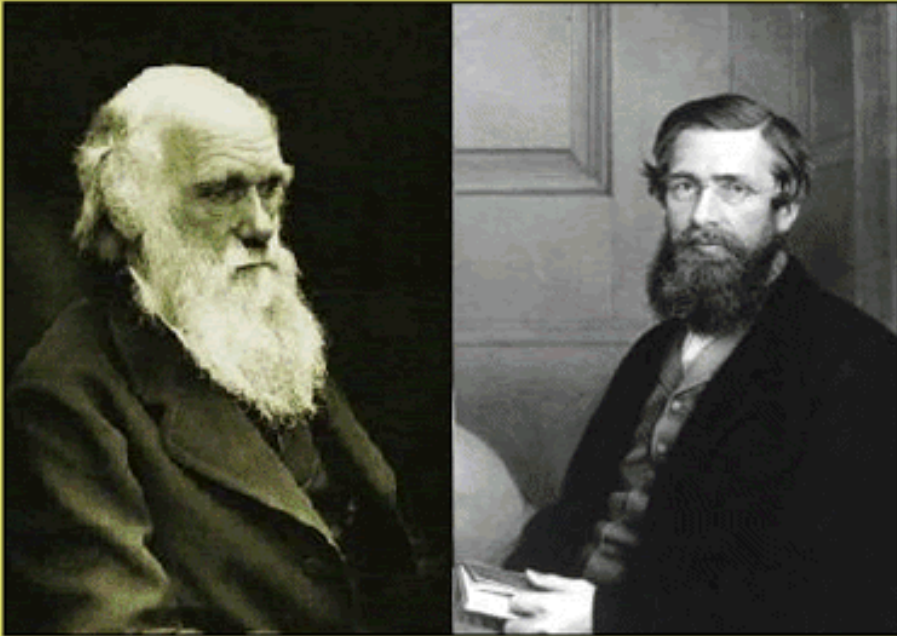
- Sobrevivem
- Geram prole numerosa
- Prole herda adaptação

I think





DARWIN & WALLACE



Charles Darwin & Alfred Russel Wallace

[From the JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY for
August 1858.]

On the Tendency of Species to form Varieties; and on the Perpetuation of Varieties and Species by Natural Means of Selection. By CHARLES DARWIN, Esq., F.R.S., F.L.S., & F.G.S., and ALFRED WALLACE, Esq. Communicated by Sir CHARLES LYELL, F.R.S., F.L.S., and J. D. HOOKER, Esq., M.D., V.P.R.S., F.L.S., &c.

[Read July 1st, 1858.]

London, June 30th, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR,—The accompanying papers, which we have the honour of communicating to the Linnean Society, and which all relate to the same subject, viz. the Laws which affect the Production of Varieties, Races, and Species, contain the results of the investigations of two indefatigable naturalists, Mr. Charles Darwin and Mr. Alfred Wallace.



ON THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES

BY MEANS OF NATURAL SELECTION,

OR THE
PRESERVATION OF FAVOURED RACES IN THE STRUGGLE
FOR LIFE.

By CHARLES DARWIN, M.A.,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL, GEOLOGICAL, LINNEAN, ETC., SOCIETIES;
AUTHOR OF 'JOURNAL OF RESEARCHES DURING H. M. S. BEAGLE'S VOYAGE
ROUND THE WORLD.'

LONDON:

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

1859.

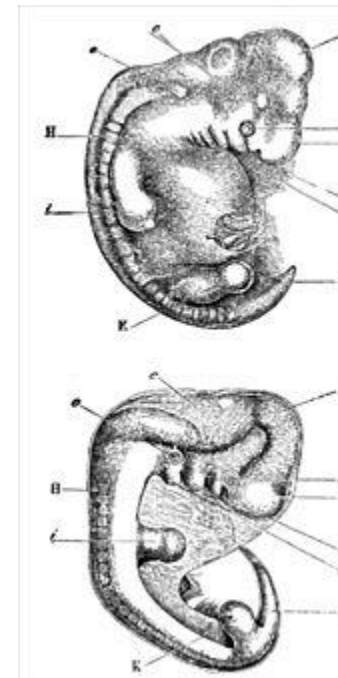
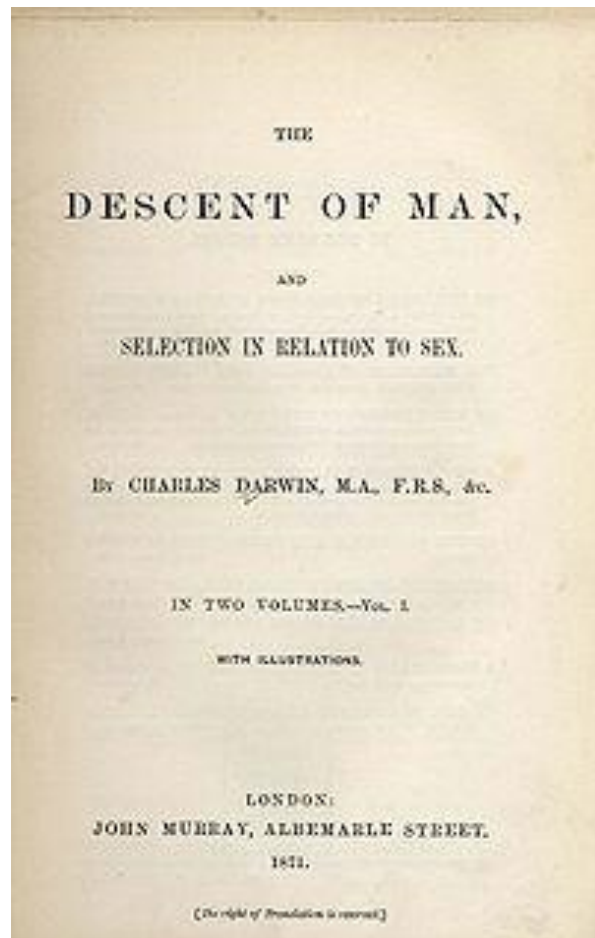
The right of Translation is reserved.

A REVOLUÇÃO DE DARWIN E WALLACE

On the origin of the species

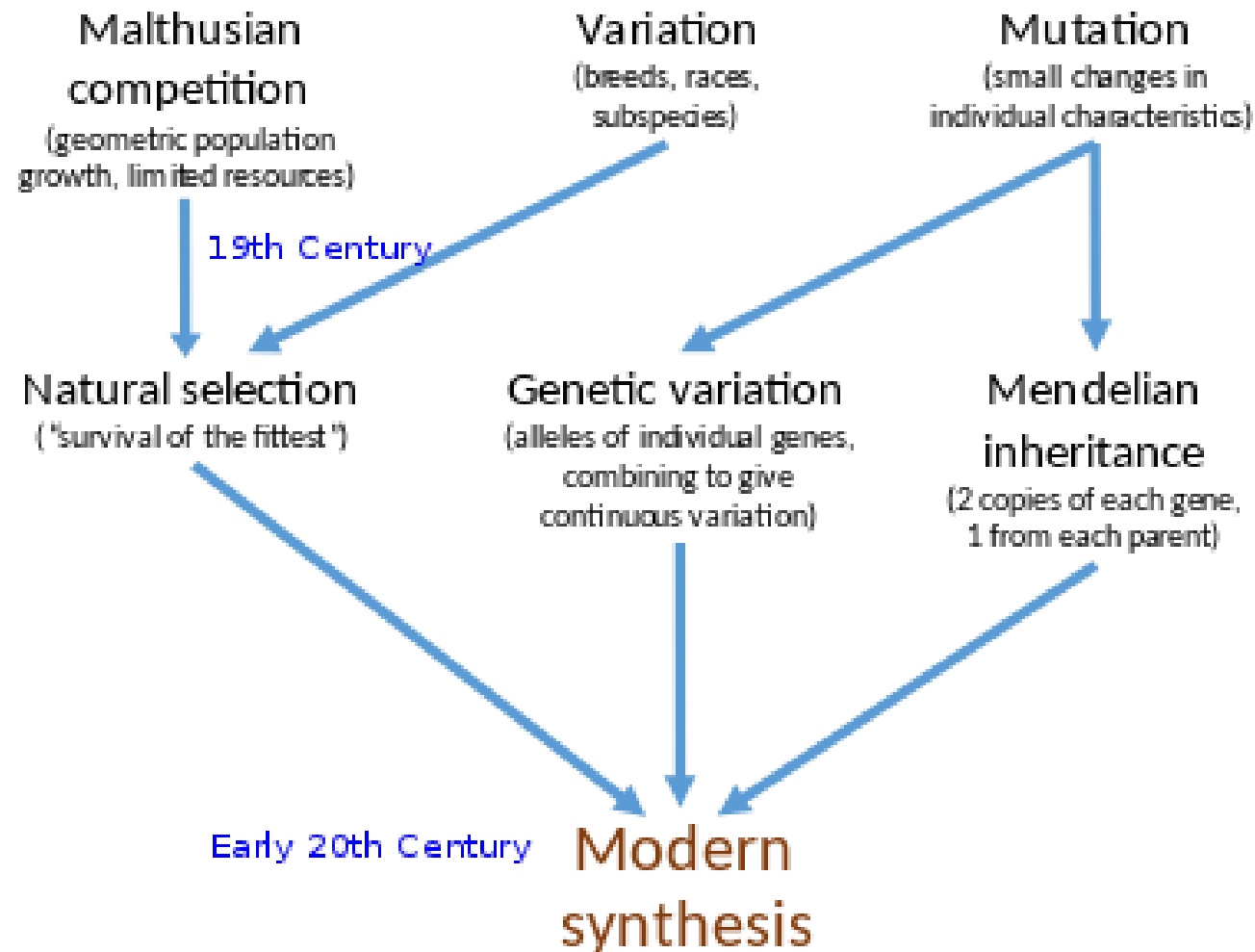
- Darwin = Newton (propõe mecanismo)
- Substituição do dualismo → monismo materialista
- Explicação não-teleológica
- Variação e abordagem populacional x tipologia / essencialismo
- Variação ao acaso x determinismo
- Biologia como ciência histórica

THE DESCENT OF MAN (1871)



- Humanos como parte do mundo biológico
- Consciência (cultura, arte, ciência, filosofia, moral) → elementos que aparecem dependendo da organização da matéria
- Monogenia humana

SÍNTESE MODERNA DA EVOLUÇÃO



The Modern Synthesis of Evolutionary Biology (1936-1947)

The Merger of Darwinism and Mendelism

Fisher

-Polygenic traits



Mayr

-Closely related species:
geographically separated



Wright

-Evolution of small populations
-Genetic drift and inbreeding



Simpson

-FR consistent with
gradual divergence
and branching



Haldane

-Mathematics: selection on polygenic
traits can produce very rapid change

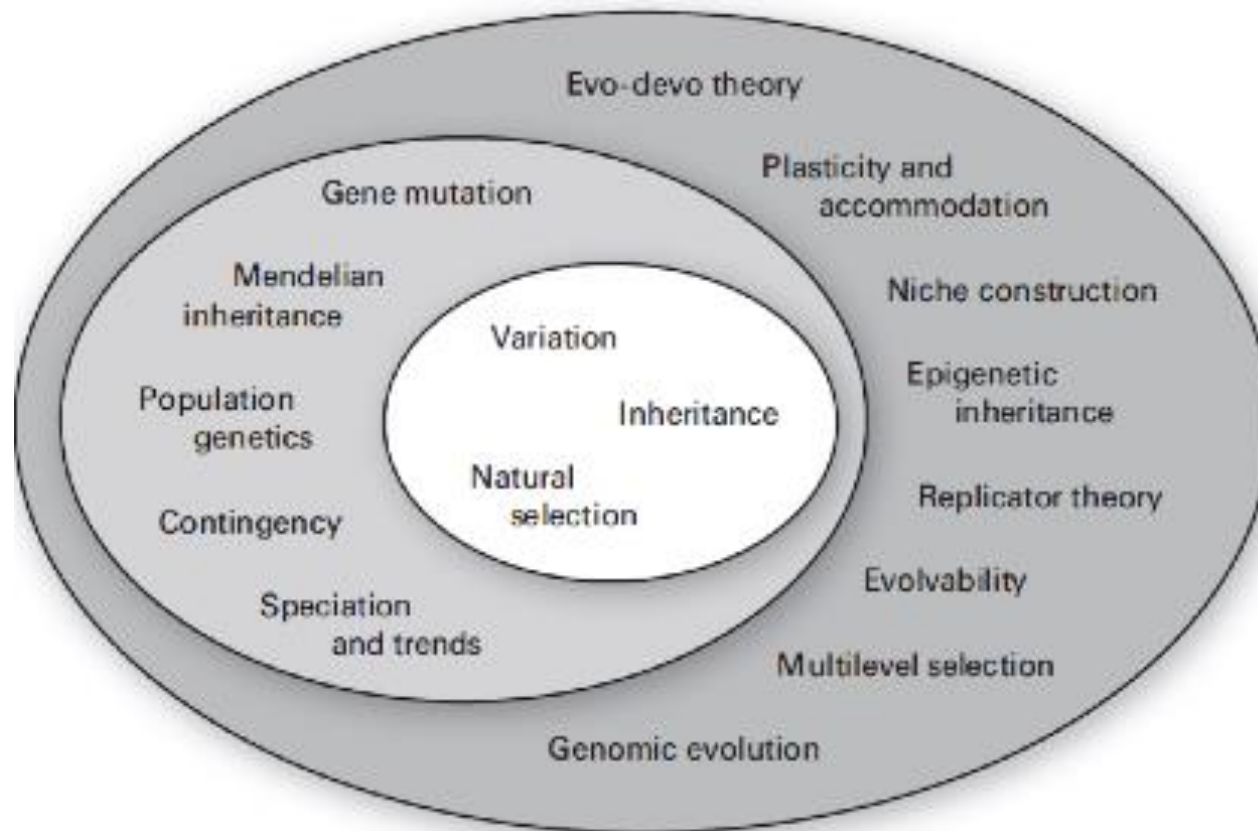


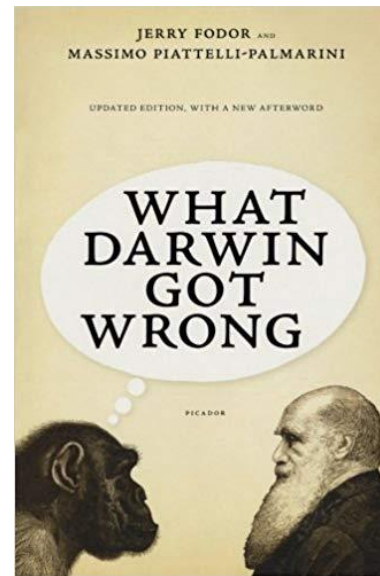
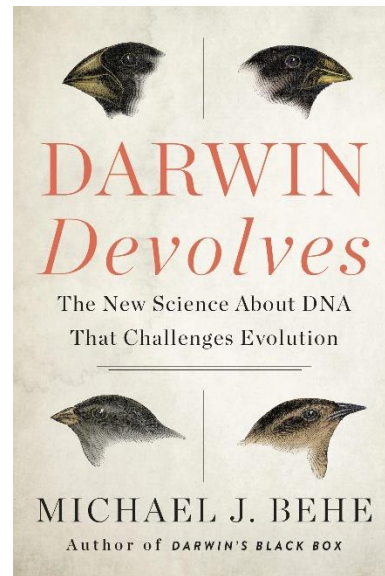
Dobzhansky

-Animal populations: lots of genetic variation
-Recessive alleles: reservoir of 'hidden' genetic diversity



SÍNTESE AMPLIADA DA EVOLUÇÃO





Evolution

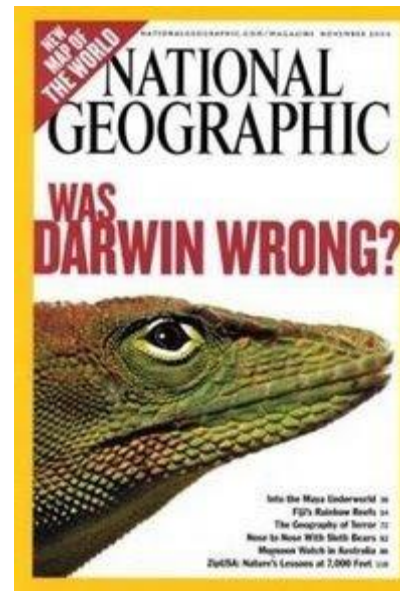
Why everything you've been told about evolution is wrong

What if Darwin's theory of natural selection is inaccurate? What if the way you live now affects the life expectancy of your descendants? Evolutionary thinking is having a revolution...



Oliver Burkeman

@oliverburkeman



New rule for Science Journalism:

If your article can be summarized as "No." don't write it.