Evidence of Evolution

Fossil Record	reveals the existence of speiceis that have become extinct or have evolved into other species
Comparative Anatomy	organisms that have similar anatomical structures are related to each other and share a common ancestor
Homologous Structures	same origin, different functions (type of comparative anatomy)
Analogous Structures	different origins, same functions (type of comparative anatomy)
Vestigial Structures	the anatomy of the spceis has evolved and it had a function in the ancestor, but not in the modern species (type of comparative anatomy)
Comparative Bioche-mistry	closley replated organisms goes through the same stages in their embryonic development suggesting common ancestry
Biogeo-graphy	species that are found close together are more similar than species found far apart from each other
continental drift	pangea, a super continent 250 million years ago. It slowly seperated over the course of 150 million years into 7 parts

Lamarck vs. Darwin

Lamarck	theories relied on ideas of inheritience of acquired characteriestics and use of disuse. He belived that individual organisms change in response to their enviorment
Darwin	theories relied on the ideas of natural selection
Natural Selection	how organisms evolve and how new species develop

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