Record Nr. UNINA9910457186503321 Darwinian heresies / / edited by Abigail Lustig, Robert J. Richards, **Titolo** Michael Ruse [[electronic resource]] Pubbl/distr/stampa Cambridge:,: Cambridge University Press,, 2004 **ISBN** 1-107-14467-1 1-280-51599-6 9786610515998 0-511-21517-7 0-511-21696-3 0-511-21159-7 0-511-31563-5 0-511-51217-1 0-511-21336-0 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (viii, 200 pages) : digital, PDF file(s) Disciplina 576.8/09 Soggetti Evolution (Biology) - History Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 05 Oct 2015). Note generali Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di contenuto Introduction: Biologists on Crusade / Abigail Lustig -- Russian theoretical biology between heresy and orthodoxy: Georgii Shaposhinikov and his experiments on plant lice / Elena Aronova and Daniel Alexandrov -- The spectre of Darwinism: the popular image of Darwinism in early twentieth-century Britain / Peter J. Bowler -- Natural theology / Abigail Lustig -- Ironic heresy: how young-earth creationists came to embrace rapid microevolution by means of natural selection / Ronald L. Numbers -- If this be heresy: Haeckel's conversion to Darwinism / Robert J. Richards -- Adaptive landscapes and dynamic equilibrium: the Spencerian contribution to twentieth-century, American, evolutionary biology / Michael Ruse -- 'The ninth moral sin': the Lamarckism of W.M. Wheeler / Charlotte Sleigh -- Contemporary Darwinism and religion / Mikael Stenmark.

In Darwinian Heresies, which was originally published in 2004,

Sommario/riassunto

prominent historians and philosophers of science trace the history of evolutionary thought, and challenge many of the assumptions that have built up over the years. Covering a wide range of issues starting in the eighteenth century, Darwinian Heresies brings us through the time of Charles Darwin and the Origin, and then through the twentieth century to the present. It is suggested that Darwin's true roots lie in Germany, not his native England, that Russian evolutionism is more significant than many are prepared to allow, and that the true influence on twentieth-century evolution biology was not Charles Darwin at all, but his often-despised contemporary, Herbert Spencer. The collection was intended to interest, to excite, to infuriate, and to stimulate further work.