

1. DEVELOPMENT OF THE CELL THEORY ARTICLE



-Before 330+ years ago, there was no awareness of cells. Cells were too small to be seen. But with the invention of the microscope, a completely new world was discovered. The Cell Theory is a scientific principle which describes the properties of cells. The invention of the microscope in the late 1500s revealed to early scientists a whole new world of tiny cells. Most cells are so small that they cannot be seen without a microscope. The discoveries of scientists from the 1600s through the 1800s led to the cell theory, which is a unifying concept of biology.

Cell Theory States that:

1. All living things are made up of cells.
2. Cells are the basic units of structure and function in living things.
3. Living cells come only from other living cells.

During 1595 Zacharias Janssen a Dutch lens grinder, produced first compound microscope by combining two convex lenses.

1665-Robert Hooke : An English scientist examined under a compound microscope very thin slices of cork and saw a multitude of tiny pores that he remarked looked like the walled compartments a monk would live in. Because of this association, Hooke called them cells.

1676- Anton van Leeuwenhoek a Dutch lens maker was the first person to observe tiny objects he called "animalcules" in pond water. Leeuwenhoek is the first man to observe a live living things under a microscope

1833-Robert Brown, an English botanist, discovered the nucleus in plant cells.

In 1838 the German Botanist Matthias Schleiden discovered that all plants were composed of cells. Then only a year later in 1839 a German zoologist, Theodor Schwann, discovered that all animals were composed of cells. Later in 1855 a German physician named Rudolph Virchow was doing experiments with diseases when he found that all cells come from other existing cells.