

CELL THEORY

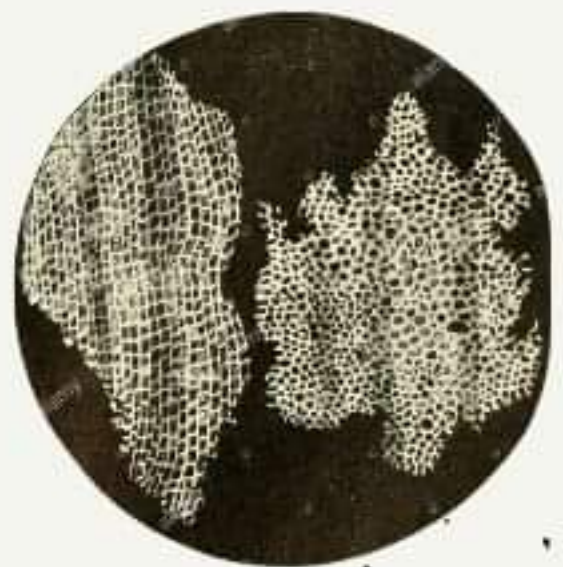
SCIENTISTS ONCE THOUGHT THAT LIFE SPONTANEOUSLY OCCUR FROM NONLIVING THINGS. UNTIL THE INVENTION OF MICROSCOPE AND EXPERIMENTATIONS WERE PERFORMED, IT IS NOW KNOWN THAT LIFE COMES FROM PREEXISTING LIFE.

1665

ROBERT HOOKE



a British scientist who studied living things under a microscope and was able to make an important discovery in 1665 regarding these tiny units of life he called as "cells" when he saw a thin slice of cork under his microscope that looked like honeycomb.



1673

ANTON VAN LEEUWENHOEK



a Dutch scientist who was a master microscope, enabling it to magnify an object by around two hundred to three hundred times to its original size. These microscopes made Van Leeuwenhoek see bacteria and protozoa that he called "animalcules".



1838

MATTHIAS SCHLEIDEN



a German botanist and also a co-founder of cell theory. He concluded that all plants and animals are made up of cells. In 1838, he proposed that the nucleus plays a role in generating cells, thus he introduced the name "cytoblast".

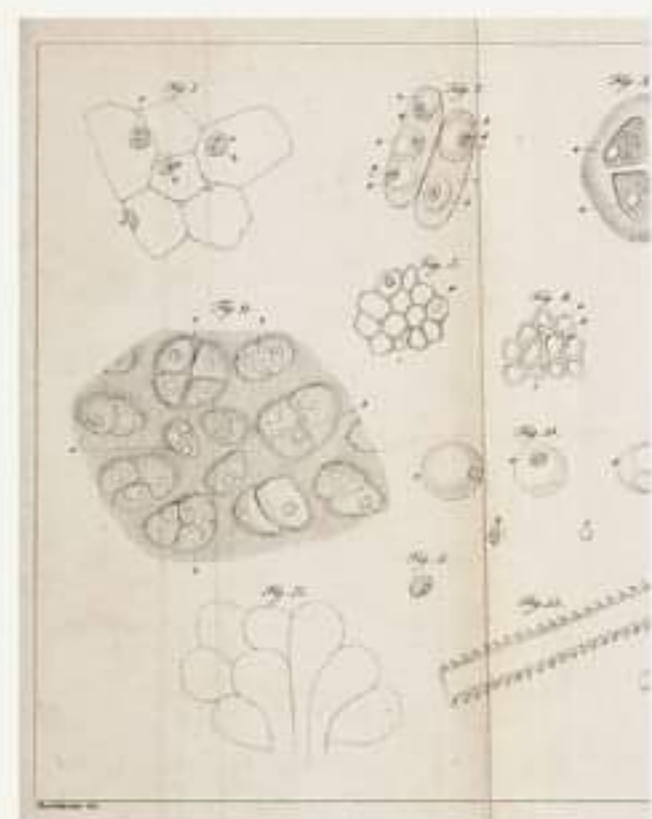


1839

THEODOR SCHWAN



was a German biologist and physiologist known for defining that cell is the basic unit of animal structure. He also contributed to the field of embryology through his introduction of the Zeiss microscope lens.



1858

RUDOLF VIRCHOW



He was the founder of 'Modern Pathology' and proposed that *omnis cellula e cellula*, which translates to each cell comes from another but came out with this theory, it was believed that new cells were created from a fluid called "blastema". Virchow was known as the first person to recognize leukemia and explain the mechanism of pulmonary thromboembolism.

