

The Hierarchy of Classification-Groups

All living things are ***identified*** and ***categorized*** on the basis of ***characteristics***

All living things are ***identified*** and ***categorised*** on the basis of their ***body design*** in ***form*** and ***function***.

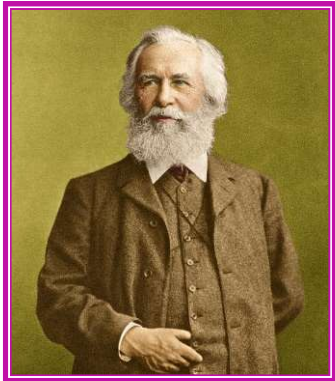
Some characteristics are likely to make more wide-ranging changes in body design than others.

There is a role of time in this as well.

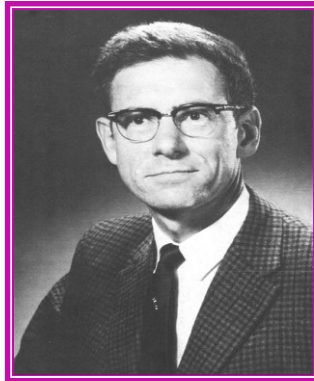
So, once a certain body design comes into existence, it will shape the effects of all other subsequent design changes, simply because it already exists.

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Biologists, such as



Ernst Haeckel
(1894),



Robert Whittaker
(1959)

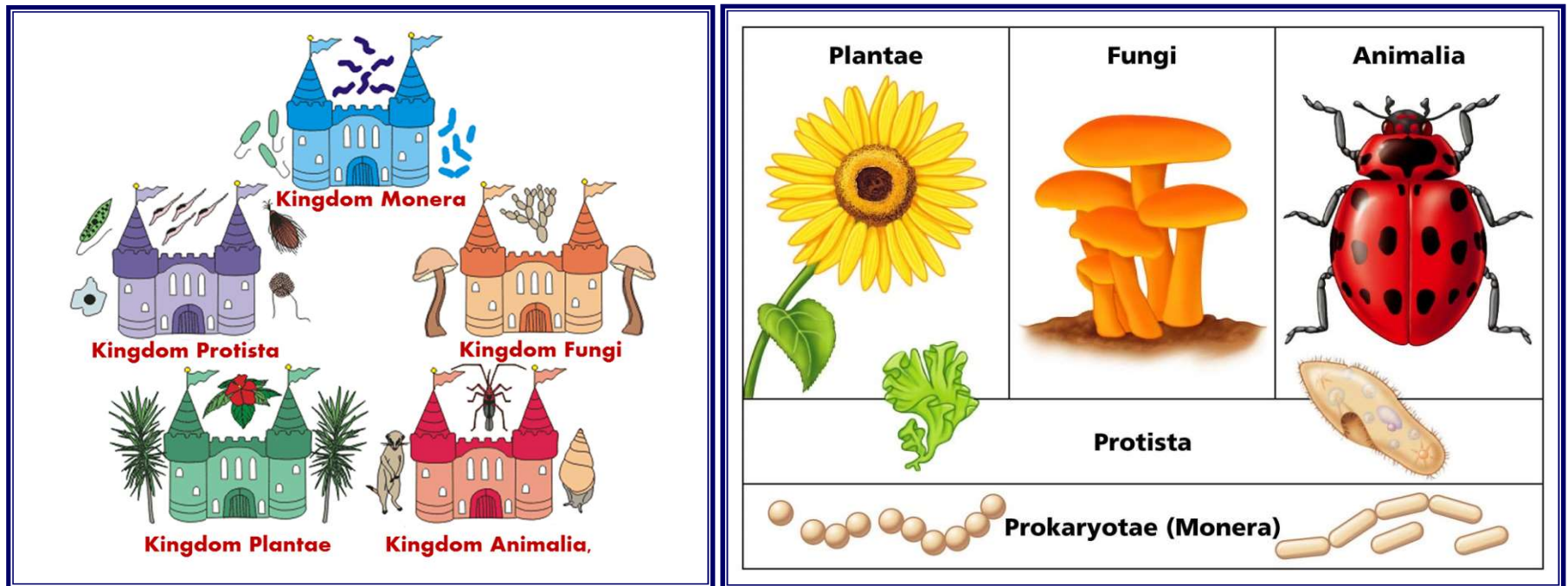


Carl Woese
(1977)

have tried to classify all living organisms into broad categories, called kingdoms.

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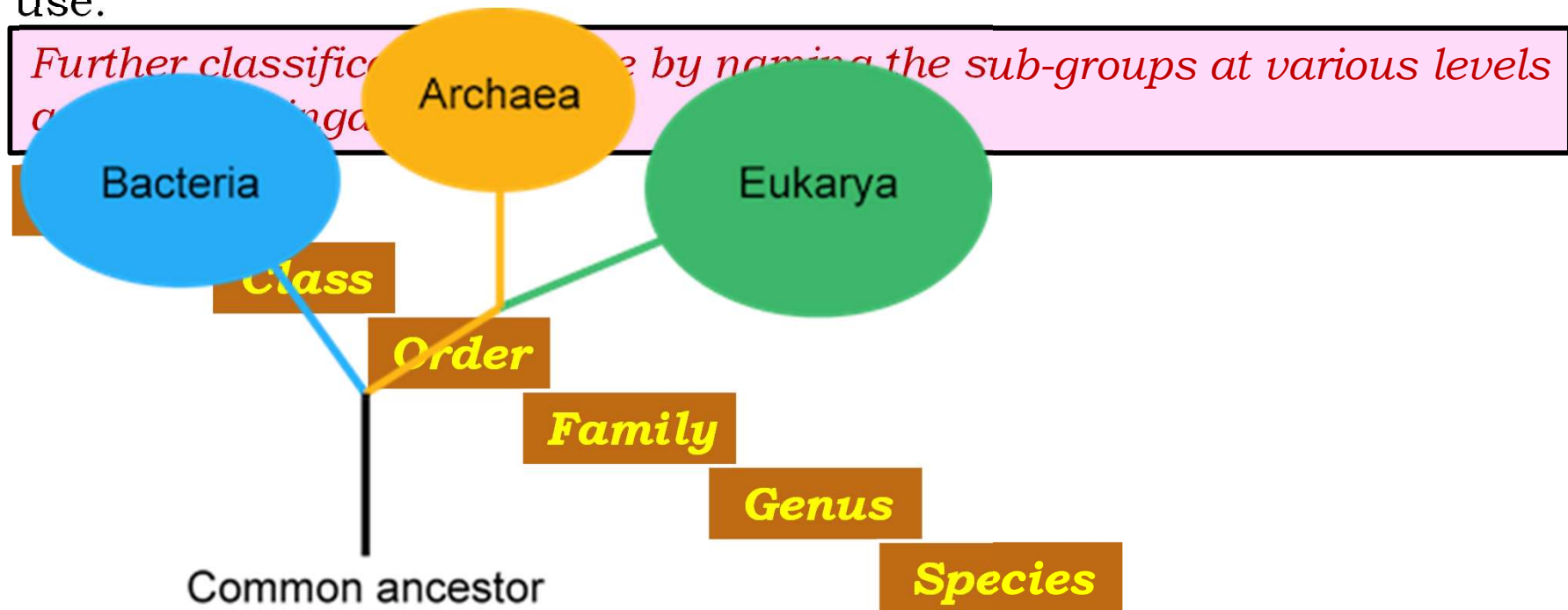
The classification Whittaker proposed has five kingdoms



These groups are formed on the basis of their cell structure, mode and source of nutrition and body organisation.

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The modification Woese introduced by dividing the *Monera* into *Archaeobacteria* (or *Archaea*) and *Eubacteria* (or *Bacteria*) is also in use.



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Thus, by separating organisms on the basis of a hierarchy of characteristics into smaller and smaller groups, we arrive at the basic unit of classification, which is a species.

Broadly, a species include all organisms that are similar enough to breed and perpetuate.

Produce yo

**Keep the
species
alive**

