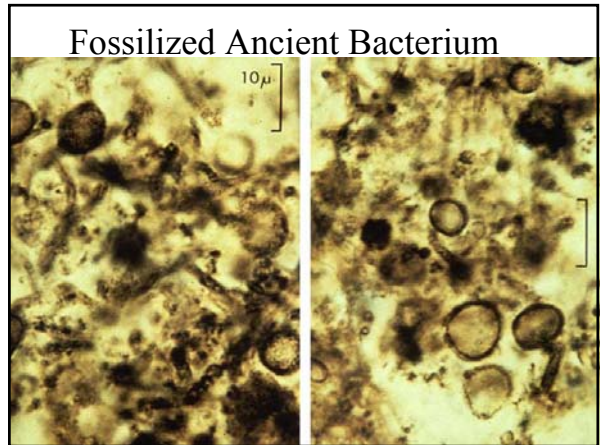
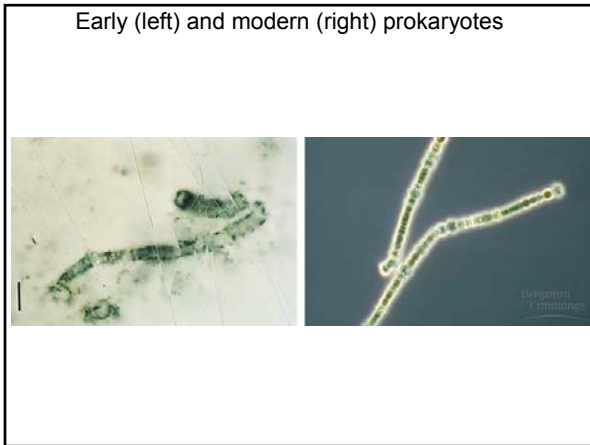


History of Life

- Originated 3.5-4.0 billion years ago
- Fossil evidence: *stromatolites*
 - Fossilized mats
 - ie. Similar to layered microbial mats certain groups of prokaryotes still form today in salt marshes and lagoons
 - Lasagna mats in video



Major Episodes in the History of Life

- Prokaryotes-
 - 3.6 billion years ago
- Prokaryotes diverged into Bacteria and Archaea
 - 2-3 billion years ago
- Photosynthetic bacteria began producing O₂
 - 2.5 billion years ago
- Eukaryotes emerged
 - 2 billion years ago

Some major episodes in the history of life

Timing is based on fossil evidence.

Other dates are based on chemical evidence or molecular clocks.

Timeline of Key Events:

- 4800: Origin of Earth
- ~4500: Earth cool enough for crust to solidify
- ~3800: Origin of life
- ~3500: Oldest chemical evidence of life
- ~2800: Oldest prokaryotic fossils
- ~2500: Oxygen produced by cyanobacteria begins to appear in atmosphere
- ~2000: Oldest chemical evidence of eukaryotes
- ~1500: Origin of multicellular eukaryotes
- ~1000: Oldest animal fossils
- ~900: Plants and symbiotic fungi colonize land
- ~650: Extinction of dinosaurs
- 0: First humans

Phylogenetic Tree:

- Prokaryotes: Bacteria, Archaea
- 'Protists'
- Eukaryotes: Plants, Fungi, Animals

Figure 26.1
Pg. 511

Prebiotic Chemical Evolution

- Abiotic synthesis and accumulation of monomers
- Formation of polymers
- Formations of *protobionts*
- Origin of heredity during or before protobiont appearance

- In 1969, R.H Whittaker argued for a five-kingdom system: Monera, Protista, Plantae, Fungi, and Animalia.

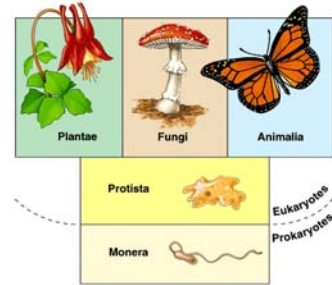
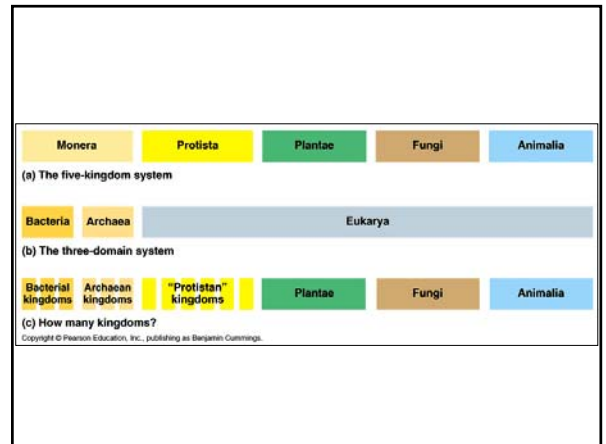
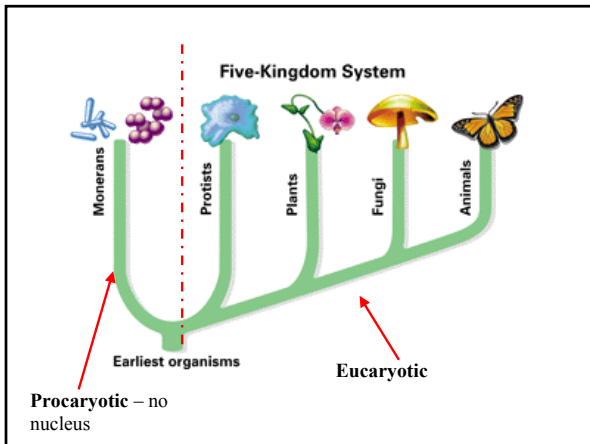


Fig. 26.15

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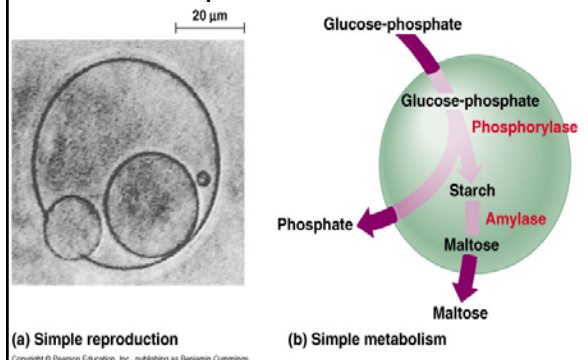


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Protobionts

- Aggregates of abiotically produced molecules
- Maintain internal environment, different from surroundings
- Exhibit some life properties
 - irritability and metabolism
- Self-assemble
- Microspheres and liposomes

Laboratory versions of protobionts



(a) Simple reproduction

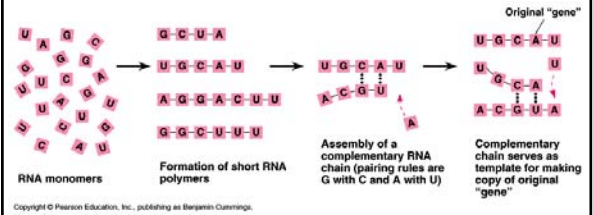
(b) Simple metabolism

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RNA was probably the First Genetic Material

- If DNA, a primer would be necessary
- RNA can self-replicate
- RNA is *autocatalytic*
- Achieves unique tertiary structure (different *phenotypes*)-diversity!

Abiotic Replication of RNA



Hereditary Material Enabled Darwinian Evolution

If Protobionts:

1. Incorporated genetic information
2. Selectively accumulated monomers
3. Used enzymes programmed by genes to make polymers
4. Grew and split

Then:

- Variations would lead to natural selection
- Refinements would have accumulated
- Lead to the appearance of DNA