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| **1841** Robert Remak saw the biscuit-shaped blood corpuscles of a chicken. | **1842** John Goodsir described the nucleus of a cell as the reproductive organ of a cell. | **1674** Anton van Leeuwenhoek described small moving ‘animacules’ in algae. |
| **1976** Gordon H. Sato and colleagues showed that different types of cells require different nutrients. | **1858** Professor Rudolf Virchow stated that ‘every cell originates from another existing cell like it’. | **1840** Martin Barry described the fertilised egg cell dividing into 2 cells, then 4, then 8 etc. |
| **1843** Martin Barry described a sperm and an egg cell of a rabbit. | **Early 1600s** Zacharias Jansen made the first compound microscope. | **1939** The first electron microscope was sold. |
| **1951** George Otto Gey grew cervical cells from cervical cancer cells taken from Henrietta Lacks. HeLa cells are still sometimes used today. | **1809** Charles-François Brisseau de Mirbel described vegetables as being made up of cells that shared extremely thin walls. | **1811** Ludolph Christian Treviranus and Johann Jacob Moldenhawer proposed that cells are separate units. |
| **1824** Henri Dutrochet declared, ‘The cell is the fundamental element of organisation’. | **1833** Robert Brown described the nucleus in the cells of an orchid. | **1839** Theodor Schwann described the nucleus in both plant and animal cells. |
| **1665** Robert Hooke examined very thin slices of cork under a compound microscope and saw many tiny compartments that reminded him of the cells monks lived in. He called them ‘cells’. He was actually seeing cell walls. |  |  |