One hundred and fifty years ago, more precisely on the 24th of November of 1859, Darwin introduced a new paradigm in natural history with the publication of *On the origin of species by means of natural selection, or the preservation of favoured races in the struggle for life*. As epistemology has already acknowledged, the Darwinian theory of descent with modification or natural selection took around twenty years to be formulated, roughly between 1837 and 1859.

The theory of natural selection is a fundamental concept in biology and has had a profound impact on our understanding of the evolution of life on Earth. Since its publication, the theory of natural selection has been refined and expanded upon, and it continues to be a central tenet of modern biology. The theory of natural selection is often contrasted with the idea of creationism, which posits that species are the result of a divine act of creation.

Darwin's theory of natural selection has been widely adopted by biologists, and it is now considered a cornerstone of modern biology. The theory of natural selection has been used to explain a wide range of phenomena, from the diversity of life on Earth to the evolution of human behavior.

Despite its widespread acceptance, the theory of natural selection has been the subject of intense debate and controversy. Critics of the theory have argued that it is not a scientific theory because it is not testable and cannot be falsified. However, the theory of natural selection has been supported by a vast body of empirical evidence, and it is now considered a well-established scientific theory.