

1. Where and when was Carl Linnaeus born?
2. What did Linnaeus study at Uppsala University?
3. What did Linnaeus start to create during his time studying at Uppsala?
4. What is the name of the classification system Linnaeus invented?
5. What book did Linnaeus write which introduced his system?
6. Which two categories form the basis of Linnaeus's system of classification?
7. Why is Linnaeus's system of classification important for scientists?
8. Why do you think Linnaeus went on expeditions during his time at university?
9. Why do you think Linnaeus referred to some of his students as 'apostles'?
10. Read the section entitled 'The Specimen Collections'. How can you tell that Linnaeus made a significant impact on the world of science?

(Answers on page 2)

1. Where and when was Carl Linnaeus born?  
**23<sup>rd</sup> May 1707, Råshult Sweden**
2. What did Linnaeus study at Uppsala University?  
**Medicine and botany**
3. What did Linnaeus start to create during his time studying at Uppsala?  
**His own classification system for plants**
4. What is the name of the classification system Linnaeus invented?  
**Taxonomy/Binomial Classification**
5. What book did Linnaeus write which introduced his system?  
***Systema Naturae***
6. Which two categories form the basis of Linnaeus's system of classification?  
**Genus and Species**
7. Why is Linnaeus's system of classification important for scientists?  
**Helps to keep track of all discovered organisms**  
**Helps them to know when a new species has been discovered**
8. Why do you think Linnaeus went on expeditions during his time at university?  
**To find new plants, animals and mineral deposits.**  
**To conduct research.**
9. Why do you think Linnaeus referred to some of his students as 'apostles'?  
**Comparison with Jesus and his followers/disciples**  
**Because they were very devoted**
10. Read the section entitled 'The Specimen Collections'. How can you tell that Linnaeus made a significant impact on the world of science?  
**His collection was considered the finest in Sweden.**  
**His collection was bought by another botanist.**  
**A society was founded in his name and contains many 'type specimens'.**