Carl Linnaeus was a Swedish botanist, physician, and zoologist. He is known as the father of modern taxonomy, and is also called the ‘father of classification’ because, in the 1700s, he developed a way to name and classify living things. The system of classification that he developed is still used today.

Carl Linnaeus was born on May 23, 1707, in Råshult, Sweden, the eldest of Nils and Christina Linnaeus's five children. His father, Nils Ingemarsson Linnaeus, was a country parson in the south Swedish province of Småland. Nils trained as a nomenclature used to classify plant life. Anderson, 1997.

Linnaeus's classification system is based on the idea that plants and animals can be grouped into categories of increasing size. The largest category is the kingdom, followed by the phylum, class, order, family, genus, and species. Each species is given a unique two-part name, the scientific name, which is made up of the name of the genus and the specific epithet. This system of classification helped to standardize the naming of living things and made it easier to identify and study them.

Linnaeus's work was influenced by the exchange of ideas among scientists of the time. He corresponded with many of the leading naturalists of his day, including Tournefort and Smaller. Linnaeus's classification of the animal and mineral kingdoms does not display the modern taxonomy, and is also called the ‘father of classification’ because, in the 1700s, he developed a way to name and classify living things. Taxonomists use a hierarchical system of classification to organize living things into groups, based on their shared characteristics. The system of classification that he developed is still used today.

Linnaeus's classification system is based on the idea that plants and animals can be grouped into categories of increasing size. The largest category is the kingdom, followed by the phylum, class, order, family, genus, and species. Each species is given a unique two-part name, the scientific name, which is made up of the name of the genus and the specific epithet. This system of classification helped to standardize the naming of living things and made it easier to identify and study them.

Linnaeus's work was influenced by the exchange of ideas among scientists of the time. He corresponded with many of the leading naturalists of his day, including Tournefort and Smaller. Linnaeus's classification of the animal and mineral kingdoms does not display the modern taxonomy, and is also called the ‘father of classification’ because, in the 1700s, he developed a way to name and classify living things. Taxonomists use a hierarchical system of classification to organize living things into groups, based on their shared characteristics. The system of classification that he developed is still used today.

Linnaeus's classification system is based on the idea that plants and animals can be grouped into categories of increasing size. The largest category is the kingdom, followed by the phylum, class, order, family, genus, and species. Each species is given a unique two-part name, the scientific name, which is made up of the name of the genus and the specific epithet. This system of classification helped to standardize the naming of living things and made it easier to identify and study them.

Linnaeus's work was influenced by the exchange of ideas among scientists of the time. He corresponded with many of the leading naturalists of his day, including Tournefort and Smaller. Linnaeus's classification of the animal and mineral kingdoms does not display the modern taxonomy, and is also called the ‘father of classification’ because, in the 1700s, he developed a way to name and classify living things. Taxonomists use a hierarchical system of classification to organize living things into groups, based on their shared characteristics. The system of classification that he developed is still used today.

Linnaeus's classification system is based on the idea that plants and animals can be grouped into categories of increasing size. The largest category is the kingdom, followed by the phylum, class, order, family, genus, and species. Each species is given a unique two-part name, the scientific name, which is made up of the name of the genus and the specific epithet. This system of classification helped to standardize the naming of living things and made it easier to identify and study them.

Linnaeus's work was influenced by the exchange of ideas among scientists of the time. He corresponded with many of the leading naturalists of his day, including Tournefort and Smaller. Linnaeus's classification of the animal and mineral kingdoms does not display the modern taxonomy, and is also called the ‘father of classification’ because, in the 1700s, he developed a way to name and classify living things. Taxonomists use a hierarchical system of classification to organize living things into groups, based on their shared characteristics. The system of classification that he developed is still used today.