

# [Review of 'the moths of war'](https://assignbuster.com/review-of-the-moths-of-war/)

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REVIEW OF “ THE MOTHS OF WAR” Peppered moth has been for a long time used an example of evolution in action, however, it has been annexed by creationists on the grounds that scientist manipulated data to prove the hypothesis. Scientists have carried out large experiments to fight back and reinstate the peppered moth as a proof of evolution. The controversy surrounding the peppered moth studies are that it was discredited thus tattering the reputation of the original scientist. The anti-revolution organizations claimed that the peppered moth study was flawed as well as the entire theory of evolution. However, recent experiments have found out that the original experiments were never truly inaccurate and the scientist was not a fraud. In addition, there is no evidence that Kettlewell forged or manipulated his data to prove the hypothesis.
Scientists normally fight back in order to review older science for continued credibility. They carry out exhaustive experiments aimed at repairing the tattered reputation of the older science and reverse the advances of the opponents. They carry out a series of classic experiments to help cement the status of the disputed fact. Such large experiments are conducted to iron out the problems with the older science and prove that it was indeed correct. Therefore, the scientists never throw away the older science and start a fresh. The scientists did not concede that something was wrong. They went ahead and carried out a series of experiments to prove that the works of the original scientist was not wrong but had some problems.
The original experiments were never truly inaccurate and the scientist was not a fraud as claimed by journalist Hooper. Majerus discovered that the Hopper’s book was littered with factual errors. There is no evidence that Kettlewell forged or manipulated his data to prove the hypothesis.
Reference
De Roode, J. (2007). Reclaiming the peppered moth. New Scientist, 196(2633), 46–49. doi: 10. 1016/S0262-4079(07)63099-1