30.01.1665 — Robert Hooke observes and names "cells" while examining a thin slice of cork under a microscope.

17.08.1674 — Antonie van Leeuwenhoek discovers living cells when he observes microorganisms under a microscope.

10.11.1838 — Matthias Schleiden concludes that plants are made up of cells after studying plant tissues.

27.12.1839 — Theodor Schwann determines that animal tissues are also composed of cells.

10.05.1855 — Rudolf Virchow proposes the concept of "cell division" and states that all cells arise from pre-existing cells.

15.10.1858 — Rudolf Virchow publishes "Omnis cellula e cellula" (Every cell originates from another existing cell).

8.03.1865 — Gregor Mendel publishes his work on heredity, supporting the idea of cells containing genetic material.

3.03.1880 — Walther Flemming describes the process of cell division, including mitosis.

1.07.1892 — Camillo Golgi discovers the Golgi apparatus, an organelle involved in protein transport and modification.

1.07.1931 — Ernst Ruska builds the first electron microscope, allowing detailed observation of cellular structures.

25.04.1953 — James Watson and Francis Crick propose the structure of DNA, providing a molecular basis for understanding genetic information.

11.08.1961 — François Jacob and Jacques Monod propose the operon model, explaining gene regulation in cells.