

ZOO'LO'GIST TAX'ON'O'MY

ZOOLOGIST, *noun* [from zoology.] One who is well versed in the *natural history of animals (sic)*, or who describes animals.

ZOOLOGY, *noun* [Gr., an animal; discourse.] A *treatise on animals (man)*, or the science of animals; that branch of natural history which *respects the forms, classification, history and habits of animals (man acting as a Idol State Hu'Man Person)*, particularly of brutes or irrational animals.

ZOONOMY, *noun* [Gr., an animal; law.] The laws of animal life, or the science which treats of the phenomena of animal life, their causes and relations.

TAX'ON'O'MY, *noun* [Gr. order, and law.] Classification; a term used by a French author to denote the *classification of plant(s)-to set or to fix*. The science, laws, or principles of *classifying living organisms (man)* in specially *NAMED CATEGORIES* based on *SHARED CHARACTERISTICS* and *NATURAL (noun idiot) RELATIONSHIPS*.

BIOLOGY—The *SCIENCE/KNOWING* of living organisms and *LIFE processes* including the *STUDY* of growth, structure, and reproduction.: The *life processes or CHARACTERISTIC PHENOMENA* of a *group* or category of *living organisms*. AS FOLLOW:

1. **Kingdom** be the highest classification into which organisms are grouped, based on *FUND'A'MENT'ALS* Similarities and *COMMON ANCESTRY*. (The spiritual reign or authority of/from God. A realm associated with or regarded as being under the control of a particular person (**POPE**) or thing (**INSTITUTION**) ORIGIN Old English *cyningdōm* 'kingship' (see **king**, **-dom**) .)
2. **Phylum**— A taxonomic category below kingdom and above a class. (A group of *languages related to each other less closely than those forming a family*, esp. one in which the relationships are disputed or unclear. ORIGIN late 19th cent.: modern Latin, from Greek *phulon* 'race.')
3. **Class**—A taxonomic category below phylum and above a order.((T)he *system of ordering a society in which people are divided into sets* based on *PERCEIVED SOC'I'AL* or economic *STAT'US: people who are socially disenfranchised by class* | [as modifier] : *the class system*. ORIGIN mid 16th cent. (sense 3 of the noun): from Latin *classis* 'a *division* of the Roman people, a grade, or a class of pupils.')
4. **Order**— A taxonomic category below class and above a family. (A *particular* social, political, or economic system set or category of things having some property or attribute in common and differentiated from others by kind, type, or

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quality stated form of liturgical service, or of administration of a rite or ceremony, prescribed by ecclesiastical authority. ORIGIN Middle English: from Old French *ordre*, from Latin *ordo*, *ordin-* 'row, series, rank.')

5. **Family**— A taxonomic category below order and above a genus. (A group consisting of parents and children living together in a household.. A person or people related to one and so to be treated with a special loyalty or intimacy. A group of people united in criminal activity. ORIGIN late Middle English (sense 2 of the noun): from Latin familia 'household servants, household, family,' from famulus 'servant.')

6. **Genus**— A taxonomic category below family and above a species. (A class of things that have common characteristics and that can be divided into subordinate kinds. ORIGIN mid 16th cent.: from Latin, 'birth, race, stock.')

7. **Species**— A FUND'A'MENT'AL taxonomic category, RAN'KING below a genus and CONSISTING OF organisms CAPABLE of Interbreeding. b. An organism in SUCH a category.: A KIND, SORT. (A group subordinate to a genus and containing individuals agreeing in some common attributes and called by a common name (HU'MAN). ORIGIN late Middle English: from Latin, literally 'appearance, form, beauty,' from *specere* 'to look.')

HOMOSAPIENS—The **MODERN SPECIES OF HUMANS**. (A.K.A. slaves)

HOMOGENEOUS—OF the same or SIMILAR nature or KIND.: OF Uniform MAKE-UP or structure.

HUMAN— A member of the genus HOMO and Especially of the SPECIES.: Homosapiens.: A PERSON: (adj)— OF or Typical OF Humans.: Having human qualities or **FORM**.: COMPOSED OF/FROM PEOPLE.

[NOTE: Humans are a MASS OF PEOPLE as Illiterate PERSONS whom are mobile, changing readily in mood, expression, or appearance, affording for a change from ONE SOC'I'AL STAT'US to another in RESPONSE TO AIR CURRENTS. A.K.A. Bondservants, Slave, connected by an AGENT called Attorney General who causes OBJECTS to COHERE— To hold or Stick together.]

MIDDLE, *adjective* mid'l. [Latin medius.]

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1. ***Equally distant*** from the extremes; as the *middle* point of a line or circle; the *middle* station of life. The *middle* path or course is most safe.

2. ***Intermediate***; intervening.

Will, seeking good, finds many *middle* ends.

MIDDLE ages, the ages or period of time about equally distant from the decline of the Roman empire and the revival of letters in Europe, or *from the eighth to the fifteenth century of the christian era*.

MID'DLE, *noun* The point or part equally distant from the extremities.

See, there come people down by the *middle* of the land. **Judges 9:37**.

1. The time that passes, or ***events that happen between the beginning and the end***.

CLASS, *noun*

1. An ***order or rank of persons***; a ***number of persons in society***, ***SUPPOSED*** to have some ***resemblance or equality, in rank***, education, property, talents, and the like; as ***IN THE PHRASE***, all ***classes of men*** ***IN SOC'I'E'TY***.

The readers of poetry may be ***distinguished into three classes***, according to their capacity of judging.

3. ***SCIENTIFIC DI'VIS'ION OR AR' RANGE'MENT***; a ***SET OF BEINGS OR THINGS***, having ***something in common, or ranged under a common denomination***. Hence in ***ZOOLOGY***, animals are divided into classes; as quadrupeds, fowls, fishes, etc. So in botany, plants are arranged in classes.

CLASSES ARE NATURAL OR ARTIFICIAL (PERSONS); natural, when founded on natural relations, or ***RESEMBLANCES (OF STATE)***; artificial, when formed arbitrarily, for ***want of a complete knowledge of natural relations***.

CLASS, *verb transitive*

1. To arrange in a *class* or classes; ***to arrange in sets, or ranks, according to some method founded on natural distinctions***; to place together, or in one division, men or ***THINGS*** which have or are supposed to ***have something in common***.

2. To ***place in ranks*** or ***divisions students that are pursuing the same studies***; to form into a *class* or classes.

MIDDLE CLASS IS A EQUAL INTERMEDIATE INTERVENING RANK OF PERSONS AS A NUMBER IN A SOC'I'E'TY WHOM HAVE SOME RESEMBLANCE OR EQUALITY IN RANK AS PERSONS BY ZOOLOGY/ BIOLOGY TAXONOMY SCIENTIFIC DIVISION OR ARRANGEMENT IN CLASSES AS NATURAL OR ARTIFICIAL PERSONS CALLED HU'MAN'S WHOM ARE RE'SOURCES FOR MORTMAIN ENTITIES AS CITIZENS