Cell theory embodies the perspectives of cells which have been documented in the most basic building blocks of all living organisms. In the 1600's the magnificent use of microscopes became possible through the contributions by Dutch businessman Leeuwenhoek. Robert Hooke was the first to describe cells. Even the most complex cells, eukaryotic living cells in every organism have persisted at cells a microscopic. A hypothesis was formed that every living organism consisted cells. Through the study of many organisms, serving as the model subject in the long-running development of cell theory, this hypothesis was proven correct. The conclusion was that, indeed, every living organism is made of one cells which have unique functions in keeping the organism alive. If it weren't for the development of the microscope, the discovery of cells and the formation of cell theory would have been impossible. Microscopes were the technology that made it possible to observe cells. The more time went by, the stronger the microscopes became. They were used more to learn astonishing discoveries in regards the actual functions of the cells, including specific parts of the cell itself. Through the continuation of microscopic advancements, scientists were able to then develop cell theory to the extent that it is known today.