Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

P. \_\_\_ Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Ch 6 S. 1a Genetics: History of DNA

James B. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, Ph.D. (22 yrs.) traveled to London, England to study

 the secret structure of DNA.

 Francis **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, (32 yrs.) wanted to discover the structure of DNA.

Crick was a loud talker.

 Maurice **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** was using X-ray scatter to try and see DNA.

 Rosalind \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ worked with Maurice.

 Franklin used x-ray crystallography to construct the positions of the

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

She discovered that the sugar & phosphate are the backbone of DNA, and lies on

the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the molecule and the helical structure of DNA has

\_\_\_\_ strands. She was published but died before the Nobel Prize was given to Watson and Crick.

 In \_\_\_\_\_\_ Watson and Crick figure out how the parts of DNA fit together.

 Crick, Watson, & Wilkins shared the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** in 1963.

 This discovery was the beginning of many new discoveries.