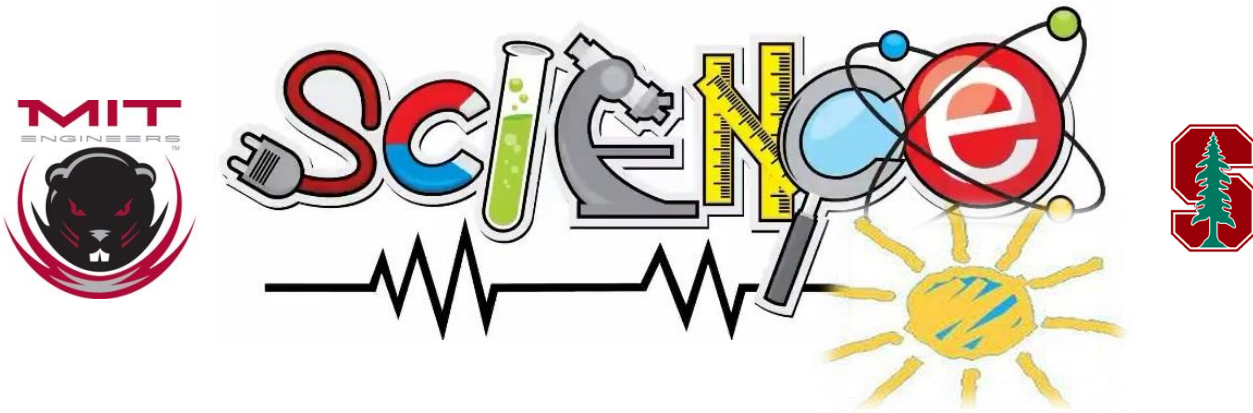




Name _____

5th Grade Science Remote Learning Packet

Week 24



Dear Educator,

My signature is proof that I have reviewed my scholar's work and supported him to the best of my ability to complete all assignments.

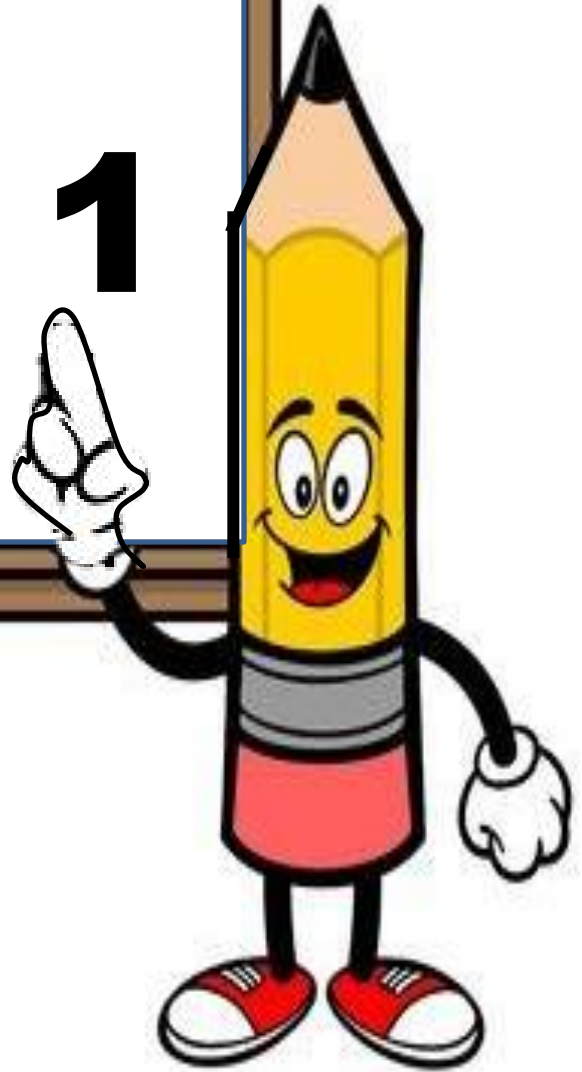
(Parent Signature)

(Date)

Parents please note that all academic packets are also available on our website at www.brighterchoice.org under the heading "Remote Learning." All academic packet assignments are mandatory and must be completed by all scholars.



Day # 1



Name: _____ Week 24 Day 1 Date: _____

BCCS-B

Stanford MIT

Black History Science Firsts

Day 1—Dr. Daniel Hale Williams:

The Question: Answer the question using complete sentences.

Who is Dr. Daniel Hale Williams? _____

What do you think he did for the scientific community? _____

Facts: Fill in the blanks as you are following along with the PowerPoint presentation.

1. Dr. Dale Hale Williams was born on January 18, 1856, in Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania. Daniel was the oldest of _____ children.
2. When Daniel was 10 his father dies. His family moved to _____, Maryland to live with relatives. He became a shoemaker's apprentice but disliked the work. He returned to his family's _____ business.
3. He worked as an apprentice under Dr. Henry Palmer, a highly accomplished _____. He then completed further training at Chicago Medical Center, graduating with an M.D. degree in 1883.
4. Dr. Dan, as he was known by his patients, set up his own practice in Chicago's South Side and taught _____, the study of the structure or inner workings of something.
5. Williams became the _____ African-American physician to work for the city's street railway station.
6. May 1891, Dr. Dan opened Provident Hospital and Training School for Nurses, the nation's first hospital with a nursing and intern program that had a racially _____ staff in a time when African-Americans were still barred from being admitted to hospitals and black doctors were refused staff _____.
7. Famed abolitionist and writer, Frederick Douglass, publically championed this facility Williams worked at as a _____.
8. In 1893, Williams continued to make history by being the _____ to _____ perform an _____ - _____ on a human, James Cornish, who came in with a severe stab wound to his chest. Cornish lived many years after the operation.

9. In 1894, Williams _____ to Washington, D.C. He was appointed the _____ of the Freedmen’s Hospital, which provided care to formerly enslaved African Americans.
He diligently worked to revitalize, improve surgical procedures, increase specializations, launch ambulance services, and continue to _____ opportunities for black medical _____.
10. In 1895, Williams ____ - _____ the National Medical Association, a professional organization for black medical _____, as an alternative to the American Medical Association, which didn’t allow African-American membership.
11. In 1898, Dr. Williams left Freedmen’s Hospital and returned to _____.
He later _____ to Cook County Hospital and then to the larger St. Luke’s.
Beginning in 1899 he _____ at Meharry Medical College until 1913.
He _____ a charter member of the American College of Surgeons.
12. In 1926, Dr. Williams experienced a _____ stroke and died five years later on August 4, 1931.
Dr. Williams work as a pioneering physician and _____ for an African-American presence in medicine continues to be _____ by institutions _____.

Video: *During the video, write down any more facts about Dr. Daniel Hale Williams that you find informational and interesting.*

Notes- _____

EXIT TICKET: *Answer the questions using complete sentences.*

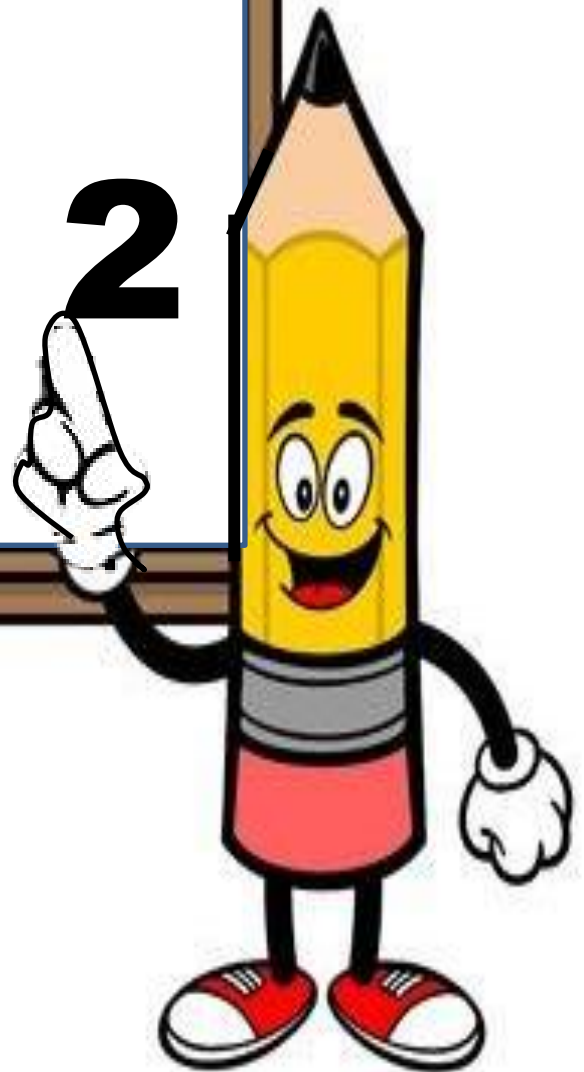
1. Who was Dr. Daniel Hale Williams? _____

2. What did he contribute to the science community? _____

3. What was your favorite fact about Dr. Daniel Hale Williams? _____



Day # 2



Name: _____ Week 24 Day 2 Date: _____

BCCS-B

Stanford MIT

Day 2—Katherine Johnson:

The Question: *Answer the question using complete sentences.*

Who is Katherine Johnson? _____

What do you think she did for the scientific community? _____

Facts: *Fill in the blanks as you are following along with the PowerPoint presentation.*

1. She was a _____ at 18 with degrees in both Mathematics and French. Born in White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia on August 26, 1918, she enrolled _____ into the 2nd grade when she was school age and ready for _____ by the age of 10.
2. In 1939, Johnson enrolled as a _____ student at West Virginia University after being selected as one of the first three black students—and the _____—to attend the states newly integrated graduate school program. After the first session, she opted to _____ from school to raise a family with her husband.
3. In the mid-1950s, Johnson _____ to NASA but was _____. A _____, she applied again and _____ it _____ to become a _____ crunching numbers.
4. _____ would not go into space without Johnson checking the computer's computations by _____ the entire math by hand. He said, "If she says they're good, then I'm ready to go."
5. Johnson played a _____ role in the successful _____ on the _____ through accurate calculations.
6. Johnson _____ - _____ one of the first textbooks on space while working in NASA's Flight Dynamics Branch at the Langley Research Center. "She literally wrote the textbook on rocket science," said NASA deputy administrator Dava Newman.
7. Johnson _____ to early _____ for a mission to _____. She _____ in 1986, decades before NASA would release a detailed plan for reaching the red planet to the public.
8. President Barack Obama _____ her the Presidential Medal of Freedom for her _____ work in the fields of _____ (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics). The medal is the _____ a civilian can receive.

9. Johnson received an _____ from West Virginia University, more than 75 years after she dropped out of graduate school. She earned the honor by “attending national and international preeminence in the field of astrophysics and providing _____ leadership and service in her field.”

Video: *During the video, write down any more facts about Katherine Johnson that you find informational and interesting.*

Notes- _____

EXIT TICKET: *Answer the questions using complete sentences.*

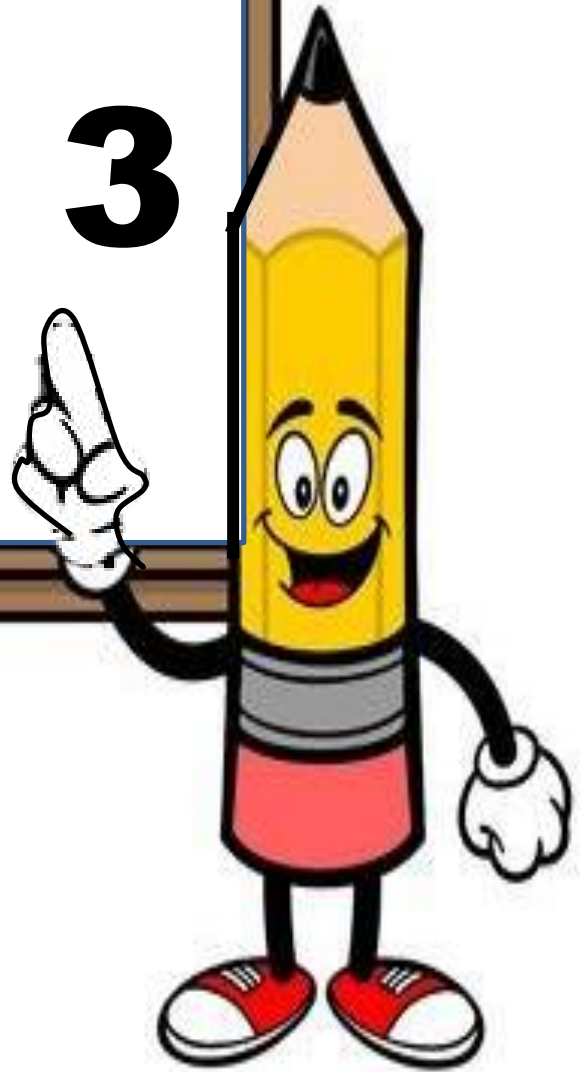
1. Who was Kathrine Johnson? _____

2. What did she contribute to the science community? _____

3. What was your favorite fact about Katherine Johnson? _____



Day # 3



Name: _____ Week 24 Day 3 Date: _____

BCCS-B

Stanford MIT

Day 3—Mae Carol Jemison:

The Question: Answer the question using complete sentences.

Who is Mae Carol Jemison? _____

What do you think he did for the scientific community? _____

Facts: Fill in the blanks as you are following along with the PowerPoint presentation.

1. Mae Jemison was born on October 17, 1956 in Decatur, Alabama.
She is the _____ of three in her family.
2. Mae _____ to _____ when she was 3.
She _____ an interest in anthropology, archaeology, and astronomy at a very _____ age.
3. June 1972, Mae _____ from high school at age 16.
She went to _____ University, receiving her bachelor of science's degree in chemical engineering while fulfilling the requirements needed for a Bachelor of Arts degree in African and Afro-American Studies.
4. In 1981, Jemison _____ her _____ to be a Doctor of Medicine in _____ Medical College, now Weill Medical College of Cornell.
5. Mae had an _____ in _____.
She took modern dance classes while attending Cornell.
She _____ a dance _____ where she choreographed as well as produced shows about modern jazz and African dance.
6. After completing her medical training, Jemison _____ the Peace Corps as a Medical Officer for three years in Sierra Leone and Liberia.
7. Jemison _____ for the _____ program after the space flight of Sally Ride in 1983, the first American woman in space.
Mae's _____ to become an astronaut came from the actress who played Uhura in the famous series, _____.
Jemison was _____ on her _____ try. However, she _____ a call in 1987 asking if she was still interested, and she _____ it.
8. She worked as a science mission _____ for NASA.
9. September 12th to the 20th, Jemison, with 6 other astronauts aboard the Endeavour, conducted _____ on weightlessness and motion sickness on the crew and herself.
She was the _____ African-American woman in space.

10. Jemison _____ from NASA in 1993 to establish her own _____ called the Jemison group which researches, develops, and markets science and technological improvements used in daily life.

11. Jemison _____ in one of the episodes of Star Trek, the _____ ever real _____ to make an appearance on the show.

Video: *During the video, write down any more facts about Mae Carol Jemison that you find informational and interesting.*

Notes- _____

EXIT TICKET: *Answer the questions using complete sentences.*

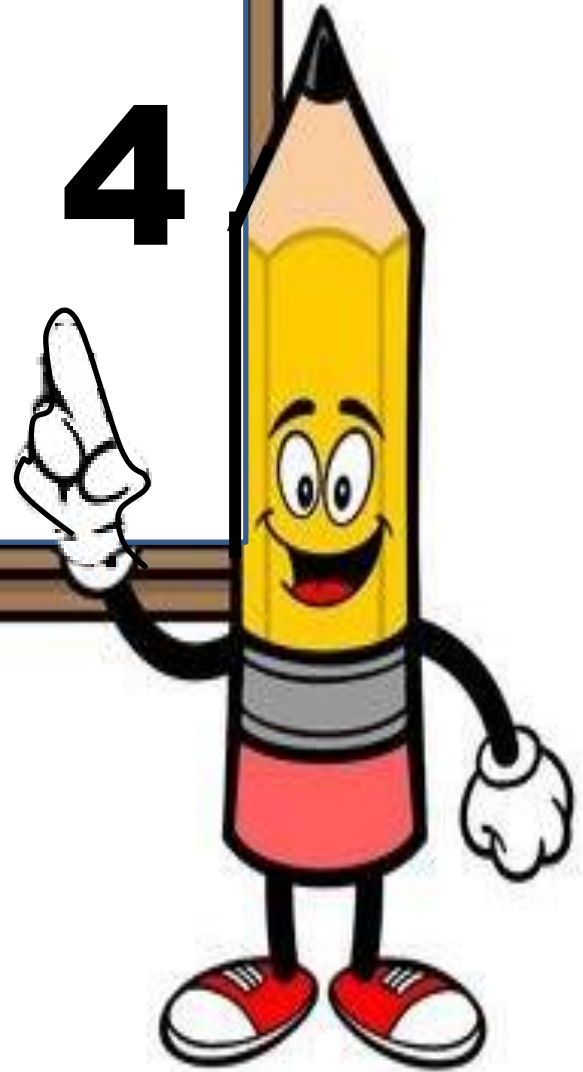
1. Who was Mae Carol Jemison? _____

2. What did she contribute to the science community? _____

3. What was your favorite fact about Mae Carol Jemison? _____



Day # 4



Name: _____ Week 24 Day 4 Date: _____

BCCS-B

Stanford MIT

Day 4—Emmett Chappelle:

The Question: *Answer the question using complete sentences.*

Who is Emmett Chappelle? _____

What do you think he did for the scientific community? _____

Facts: *Fill in the blanks as you are following along with the PowerPoint presentation.*

1. Emmett Chappelle, _____, was born in _____, Arizona on October 25, 1925.
2. Not a stranger to segregation, Chappelle attended primary school in an _____ 1- room schoolhouse, then high school at an all black Phoenix public school, where he was _____ of his class when he graduated in _____.
3. He was then _____ to serve in the segregated 92nd _____ and was wounded twice during the Italian Campaign
4. He attended the University of _____ in 1950 and in _____ he received a _____ degree.
5. Remarkably, without graduate training, he then worked as an instructor of _____ for three years at _____ in Nashville, Tennessee.
6. Chappelle earned a _____ in science with a focus on biochemistry in 1954, but never completed a Ph.D. instead, he worked for various companies as a _____.
7. He was a gifted _____ scientist and researcher who is the recipient of _____.
8. In 1963, Chappelle was hired by Hazleton Laboratories in Virginia, which held contracts with _____. There, he studied how we could detect life on other planets like Mars by studying _____ soils for microbial life.
9. By 1966, Chappelle was _____ at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) where he was an _____ (someone who engaged in the search for extraterrestrial life and the effects of extraterrestrial surroundings on living organisms) and _____ (the chemistry of astronomical objects and interstellar space).
10. To be _____ (life that creates its own light) fireflies make two chemicals _____, named after the root word Lucifer- which means “bringer of light”.

11. In 2007, he was _____ into the National Inventor's _____ for his work on _____ in organisms.
12. Emmett Chappelle _____ in 2001. He died from _____ at his home in Baltimore o October 14, 2019.

Video: *During the video, write down any more facts about Emmett Chappelle that you find informational and interesting.*

Notes- _____

EXIT TICKET: *Answer the questions using complete sentences.*

1. Who was Emmett Chappelle?

2. What did he contribute to the science community?

3. What was your favorite fact about Emmett Chappelle?

