

Date:

Recovering the Romanovs

ACTIVITY 1

The Romanov Family: Screen #4

Inheritance of a Sex-linked Disorder

Directions:

- 1. Click on the LINKS tab and go to the link for Sex-linked Disorder.
 - 2. Go to the "animation" and read through each screen of the animation. You move from one screen to the next by clicking the right and left arrows at the bottom right.
 - 3. Stop when Charles Davenport introduces himself and answer the following questions.

Questions

Key: H=normal allele h=hemophilia allele, X=X chromosome Y=Y chromosome

1. Use a Punnett square to show the cross between Tsar Nicholas and Alexandra.

- a. What is the percent chance that one of their children would have the disorder?
- b. What is the percent chance that only a son would have the disorder?
- c. What is the percent chance that a daughter would be a carrier of the disorder?
- d. How is it possible for a family with the same genotypes as the Tsar and Tsarina to have no children with hemophilia?
- 2. Use two different Punnett squares to show how a female can become a carrier from either her father or her mother.



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ACTIVITY 2

The mystery of Anna Anderson: Screen #3

•	Proof?			
Handw	riting Analysis			
1 .	Follow the directions of	on the computer screen.	Carefully examine both handwrit	ting samples.
		person wrote them both	•	,
	So you mill mo sume	person wrone mem ben	··	
The Ec	ar Test			
2 .	Do the ears match?			
	•	they be the same person ing evidence from the e		
Face (Comparison			
	•			
≝ 3.			ent people with a photograph of	the true
	Anastasia by rolling ov		N 6 1 6	
	Complete the following	chart by circling Yes or	' No for each face.	
	Faces	Does this fac	e resemble Anastasia?	
	#1	Yes	No	
	#2	Yes	No	
	#2 #3	Yes Yes	No No	
	#3	Yes	No	
	#3 #4 #5 Write the name or nam	Yes Yes Yes Yes nes of those who most c	No No	ames that you
	#3 #4 #5 Write the name or nam	Yes Yes Yes Yes nes of those who most c	No No No losely resemble Anastasia.	ames that you



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ACTIVITY 3

Science solves a mystery: Screen #3

The Bones

1.

When the Soviet Empire collapsed in 1989, many long held secrets were finally revealed. Among them, was the secret burial location of Czar Nicholas and his family. In 1992, a group of scientists uncovered their remains and made some startling discoveries. Could these bones once and for all solve the great mystery of Anastasia?

Killed along with the royal family were two male servants, the family doctor and a nurse. Altogether, eleven people were murdered that night in Siberia: 6 females and 5 males. The following chart lists who they were and the ages of the children.

Females
Tsarina Alexandra, adult
Princess Olga, 22 years old
Princess Tatiana, 21 years old
Princess Maria. 19 years old
Princess Anastasia, 17 years old
Nurse, adult

How many skeletons were found in the grave? _

Males
Tsar Nicholas, adult
Prince Alexei, almost 14 years old
Family doctor, adult
Servant, adult
Servant, adult

How many skeletons would you expect to find in the grave?	
Go to "Count the skeletons."	
Click on any bone in the grave to remove a skeleton.	
Continue until no bones remain in the grave.	



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ACTIVITY 4

Science solves a mystery: Screen #5

Skeletal Analysis

■ 1. Click on the Analyze the Skeletons box and then on skeleton #1.

Analyze the bones by rolling over the boxes. Use the key to the right of the screen to determine if the wisdom teeth are present, if rings on the vertebrae are present and if the pelvis is that of a male or of a female. Then circle the correct choices in the chart below.

2. Do the same for the other eight skeletons. Use this information and the list from the previous activity of who was murdered to determine whose skeleton is present and whose is missing.

Skeletons	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7	#8	#9
Wisdom teeth present?	Yes								
Yes = 22 years and older	No								
Rings on vertebrae?	Yes								
Yes = 18 years and older.	No								
Pelvis: male or female?	Male								
	Female								
Give a possible identity for each skeleton									

Who is missing?



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ACTIVITY 5 Screens #8-#11

The DNA

_	historical evidence tells us that the bones found in the Siberian grave are the remains of the droyal family, how can the identity of these bones be proven?
distant, t	there are no direct descendents of the Romanov family and the only surviving relatives are the best way to determine the identity of the skeletons is to use DNA from the mitochondria. I screen #8 for background information)
mitochon	dria are organelles that contain a small circular chromosome. Only the mother passes on her drial DNA to the children in a family (both her sons and daughters). Mitochondrial DNA relatively unchanged for many generations.
Do you ho	ave mitochondrial DNA? If so, who gave it to you?
□ 1. G	to to screen #11 to Test Yourself on Mitochondrial DNA
F 	rom whom did the Romanov children receive their mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA)?
	Where did that the person who passed their mtDNA on to the Romanov children get their atDNA?
	oes Tsar Nicholas II have the same mtDNA as his children? Support your answer with an explanation of what you know about mtDNA.
2. H	low can the identity of the skeletal remains be proven?
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ACTIVITY 6 Screens #12-#14

The Tsarina's Pedigree - Analyzing the DNA

1 .	Go to screen #12 to Tsarina's pedigree								
	What do the small red objects represent?								
	After examining the Tsarina's pedigree, record the name of the most recent living Romanov maternal relative.								
	How can this maternal relative aid scientists in confirming that the skeletal remains belong to the Romanov family?								
The T	sarina's relatives								
In this	s next activity, you will confirm the identity of the skeletons found in the grave starting with the females.								
	How many of the females should be related to each other?								
	Should those that are related to one another have the same mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA)? Explain your answer								
2 .	Go to Screen #13 and click on the <i>Bioservers Sequence Server</i> link.								
	Which sequence does not match the others?								
	From this result, which of the female skeletons must be related to one another?								
3 .	Go to Screen #14.								
	Based on the <i>Sequence Server</i> results that compared the mtDNA of the skeletons to the mtDNA of Prince Philip, answer the questions:								
	What can we conclude about the skeletons?								
	What can we conclude about skeleton #9?								



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ACTIVITY 7

Science solves a mystery: Screens #15-16

	The	Tsar's	Pedigree	-	Analy	zing	the	DNA
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1 .	Go to screen #15 and click on the Tsar's Pedigree.
	Is there a maternal relative alive who could be used for a mitochondrial DNA comparison?
	If so, who?

The Tsar

Is there a skeleton that matches the Tsar's family? If so, which number skeleton is it?	_
If so, which number skeleton is it?	
What conclusion can be made about the male skeletons?	



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ACTIVITY 8

Science solves a mystery: Screens #18-#22

What about Anna Anderson?

	mitochondrial DNA technology be used to reveal Anna Anderson's true identity? n how this could be done.	
really	e mitochondrial DNA sequence would you expect to match Anna Anderson's sequence i Anastasia?	f she is
		-1.4
4 1.	Go to the Sequence Server and compare Anna Anderson's mtDNA with that of Princ Carl Maucher.	e Philip and:
	What do the findings suggest?	_
		_
		_

Your conclusion:

Was Anna Anderson really Anastasia?