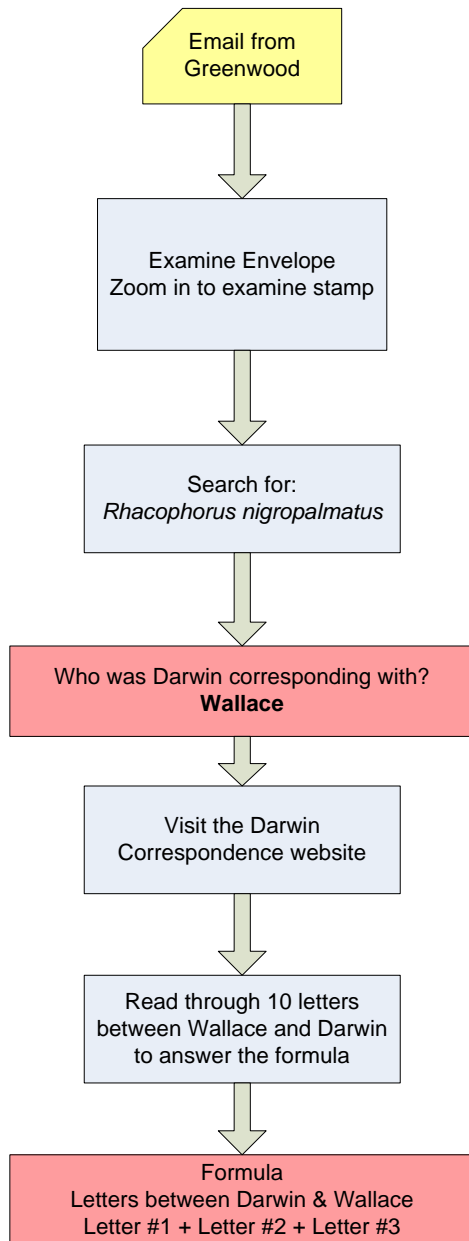


HISTORY OF BIOLOGY

■ Teacher's Walkthrough

MISSION 7: CONVERSATIONS WITH DARWIN

A) WORKFLOW



Answer Key:

Letter #2529: in which Darwin sends Wallace a copy of his book

Letter #2480: in which Darwin says he will forward a copy of Wallace's letter to the Linnaean Society

Letter #2086: in which Darwin tells Wallace he has been studying 'how species and varieties differ from each other'

Letter #2405: that describes Darwin's bee collection hobby

HISTORY OF BIOLOGY

■ Teacher's Walkthrough

B) EMAILS, CLUES, OBJECTS

	Contents	Explanation
EMAIL	<p>M07: INTRO EMAIL From: Dr. Jordan Greenwood Subject: Conversations with Darwin</p> <p>Dear user, Observations on the Galapagos Island and numerous other locations lead Darwin to propose his theory. While he often worked alone collecting data, he wrote and received letters from scientists all over the world. These discussions he had also helped question and shape his views on natural selection and the world around him.</p> <p>Have you heard anything from Shyre? I guess we are really on our own. I don't think I can be much help to you this week, as I don't know have any idea where to go next....I feel we have exhausted all the clues he left.... What about the envelope? Is there anything on there that might help us decide what to do next?</p> <p>Good luck, Dr. Greenwood</p>	<p>HINT: What about that stamp? It's a pretty weird looking frog...</p>
OBJECT	<p>Envelope – users explore the envelope examining the stamp that has the name <i>Rhacophorus nigropalmatus</i> on it. Searching for '<i>Rhacophorus nigropalmatus</i>' will lead users to its common name: 'Wallace's flying frog'</p>	<p>Wallace</p>
EMAIL	<p>M07: DARWIN-WALLACE LETTERS EMAIL From: Dr. Jordan Greenwood Subject: Alfred Wallace</p> <p>Dear user, Of course! Alfred Wallace was a naturalist, who like Darwin, travelled the world discovering many different types of species. The image on the stamp is of Wallace's flying frog. This frog lives primarily in the trees and its webbed feet allow it to glide through the air between trees.</p> <p>The Darwin Correspondence Project contains a collection of letters between Darwin and Wallace, why don't you head over there and see what you can learn. You will have to search the letters by entering 'wallace' into the 'Correspondent' field. You only need to search the letters between 1857-1860. http://www.darwinproject.ac.uk/advanced-search</p> <p>Dr. Greenwood</p>	<p>The Darwin Correspondence Project is an actual website documenting historical letters between many scientists.</p> <p>Students will have to read through 10 letters and identify the 4 digit letter number associated with the question in the formula</p>

HISTORY OF BIOLOGY

■ Teacher's Walkthrough

ANSWER KEY	Letter #2529: in which Darwin sends Wallace a copy of his book	The formula is randomized for each user, but all based on these 4 questions
LETTERS	Letter #2480: in which Darwin says he will forward a copy of Wallace's letter to the Linnaean Society	
	Letter #2086: in which Darwin tells Wallace he has been studying 'how species and varieties differ from each other'	
	Letter #2405: that describes Darwin's bee collection hobby	
EMAIL	<p>M07: VICTORY EMAIL From: Dr. Jordan Greenwood Subject: The Naturalists</p> <p>Dear users,</p> <p>While Darwin and Wallace independently came to the conclusion that there was a naturally, observable way for life to change (Darwin called this 'natural' selection), there were many early evolutionary theories by scientists such as Lamarck that helped pave the way. Darwin worked on his theory for 20 years and it wasn't until he started writing letters to Wallace that he realized someone else shared similar ideas.</p> <p>The work done by Darwin and Wallace took a few decades for scientists to accept, but their joint effort was recognized by the Linnean Society in 1908, 50 years after the reading of the joint paper by Charles Darwin and Alfred Russel Wallace "On the Tendency of Species to form Varieties; and the Perpetuation of Varieties and Species by Natural Means of Selection." The Linnean Society continues to give out this joint medal yearly to recognize major advances in evolutionary biology.</p> <p>Dr. Greenwood</p>	