

Charles Drew ABC Game - Teachers Notes

Learning Objectives

- This material links reading and oral skills and provides practice in study skills.
- The text is divided into three parts so the pupils have the task of collecting information from each other as well as from the text.
- The information is recorded in note form and provides a basis for extended writing.

Preparation

- Colour print this document – you can choose to only print pages 4,5,6 and you need more copies of the biographies.

Instructions

- Divide pupils into groups of approximately 3 children. These can be mixed ability groups with children able to support other and sharing first language. Each group takes a letter A,B or C
 - Group A pupils should have access to a copy of sheet A.
 - Group B pupils should have access to a copy of sheet B.
 - Group C pupils should have access to a copy of sheet C.
- Each group completes as much of the question grid as they are able from their own information sheet.
- Each group must then ask questions of groups who have a different letter in order to complete the question grid.
- Once all question grids are complete, the notes can be used for writing about his life or as the basis for a discussion of important aspects of his life.

Dr Charles Drew – Question Grid

When was he born?	Where was he born?	How big was his family?	What were his interests when young?	What university did he attend?
What did he study?	What made him aware of racism?	At which general hospital did he work?	Who did he work with?	In what did he become interested?
What was he trying to find?	At which medical school did he work?	What did he become?	Why did many people die after operations and accidents?	What did he find out?
In which world war was he involved?	Who set up places for people to give blood?	What did the army do?	What happened about the army stance?	What did Drew become after the war?
What did he win?	When did he die?	Where did he die?	How did he die?	Why did he die?

Dr Charles Drew – Answer Grid

When was he born?	Where was he born?	How big was his family?	What were his interests when young?	What university did he attend?
1904	Washington	He was 1 of 5 children	Athletics / sports	Brown University
What did he study?	What made him aware of racism?	At which general hospital did he work?	Who did he work with?	In what did he become interested?
Medicine	A hotel he went to would not serve black people	Montreal, Canada	Doctor Beattie	Blood Transfusions
What was he trying to find?	At which medical school did he work?	What did he become?	Why did many people die after operations and accidents?	What did he find out?
A way of keeping blood so it could be used immediately when used	Howard University Medical School	A surgeon	They lost blood and it took too long to find a donor with the right blood group	A way of storing blood plasma
In which world war was he involved?	Who set up places for people to give blood?	What did the army do?	What happened about the army stance?	What did Drew become after the war?
World War 2	The Red Cross	Not let blood from black people be used to help white soldiers	Protests but as a result, blood was taken but was kept separate	A professor
What did he win?	When did he die?	Where did he die?	How did he die?	Why did he die?
Many awards for scientific work	1950	Alabama	He was in a car accident	The nearest hospital would not admit black people

Dr Charles Drew – Sheet A

Charles Richard Drew was a Black American scientist.

He invented blood banks.

Blood banks are a way of storing blood so that it can be used on people who need transfusions.

Notes on Dr Charles Drew

Charles Richard Drew was a very good athlete when he was young. He played basketball and football and he was a good swimmer and good at track events.

After working at Montreal Hospital, he went to work at Howard University Medical School where he did very well and became a surgeon.

Many people died after operations and accidents because patients lost blood and it took a long time to find someone with the right blood group, get the blood and give it to the patient.

During World War Two, many people died because there was no blood to give them. Drew found a way of storing blood plasma. After the war Drew became a professor and won many awards for his scientific work.



Dr Charles Drew – Sheet B

Charles Richard Drew was a Black American scientist.

He invented blood banks.

Blood banks are a way of storing blood so that it can be used on people who need transfusions.

Notes on Dr Charles Drew

Charles Richard Drew was born and lived in a ghetto in Washington. At University he became aware of racism.

As a member of his University team he went to a hotel after a game. The hotel would not serve the black people in the team.

In world War Two the Red Cross set up places for people to give blood but the army would not let the blood from black blood donors be used on white soldiers. A lot of protests were made and eventually the blood was taken but kept separate from the blood taken from white donors.

When Drew was in a car accident in Alabama he was near a hospital which was using his discoveries. Because the hospital would not take black people, Drew died.



Dr Charles Drew – Sheet C

Charles Richard Drew was a Black American scientist.

He invented blood banks.

Blood banks are a way of storing blood so that it can be used on people who need transfusions.

Notes on Dr Charles Drew

Charles Richard Drew was born in 1904. He was one of five children.

He studied medicine at Brown University then went to Montreal General Hospital where he worked with Doctor Beattie. Doctor Beattie was researching into blood transfusions and Drew became very interested in the work. He realised that it was very important to find a way of keeping blood so that it can be used immediately when needed.

He found he could store blood if it were handled carefully and kept in a fridge.

His findings saved many lives in World War Two. He died in 1950 after a car accident.

