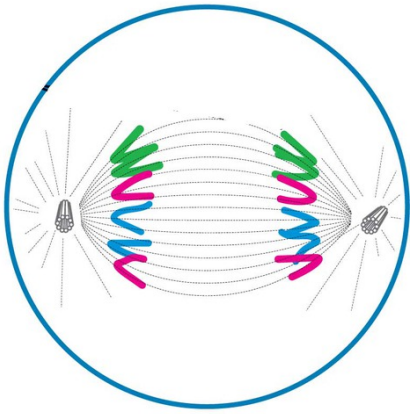
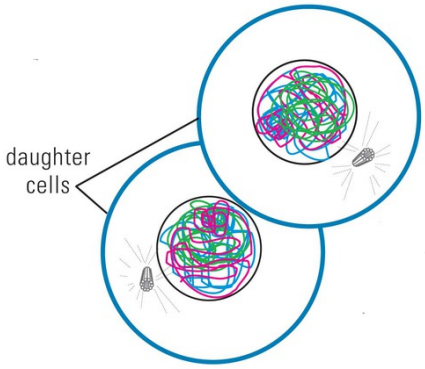
1. **Anaphase**



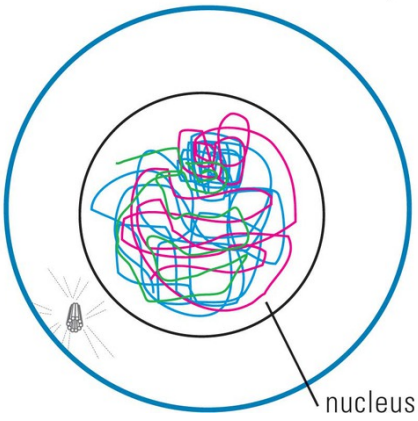
Stage 3-Each pair of sister chromatids separates into two daughter chromosomes, which begin to migrate to opposite ends of the cell.

2. **Cytokinesis**



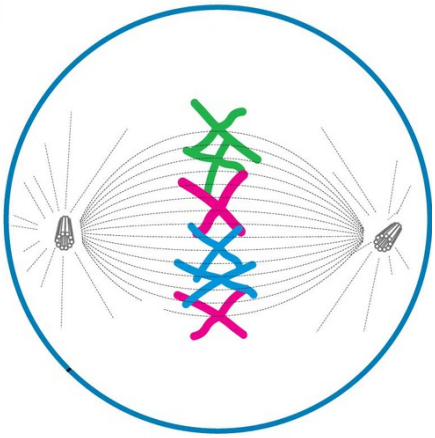
The cytoplasm divides forming two almost identical daughter cells. These cells are diploid (chromosomes are paired)

3. **Interphase**



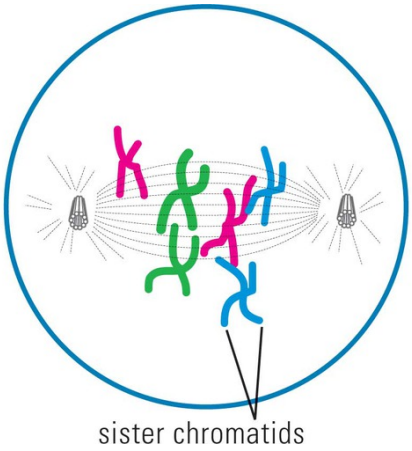
The genetic material is duplicated.The chromosome pairs separate and then duplicate themselves. Each old chromosome is attached to its new duplicate. These sets are called sister chromatids. In a human 46 chromosomes become 92.

4. **Metaphase**



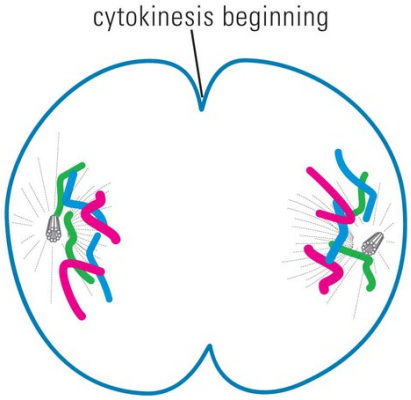
Second Stage-Chromosomes (sister chromatids) line up at center of the Spindle.

5. **Prophase**



First Stage-The Nuclear membrane disappears and the chromosomes coil. You can see the sister chromatids . This is the beginning of Mitosis. The spindle begins to form.

6. **Telephase**



Final stage -The daughter chromosomes reach the ends of the spindle and begin to uncoil.Sister chromatids separate and move to the sides of the cell and begin to uncoil. This is the end of Mitosis. New nuclear membranes form around each set of chromosomes.