

Interphase	<u>P</u> rophase	<u>M</u> etaphase	<u>A</u> naphase	<u>T</u> elophase	Cytokinesis

Cell's resting phase Cell spends 90% of it's time here	Chromosomes line up at the equator of the cell	Two new nuclei form	Sister chromatids separate	Cytoplasm separates	Nucleolus and nuclear membrane disappear
Chromosomes change to chromatin	Spindle fibers attach to the chromosomes at the centromeres	Centrioles appear and move to opposite ends of the cell	Gap 1 - Cell grows and duplicates organelles	Spindle fibers pull the sister chromatids apart	Two identical diploid daughter cells are formed
Cell plate forms in plants.	Nuclear membrane and nucleolus reform	Sister chromatids move toward the opposite ends of the cell	The chromosomes met in the middle	Spindle fibers begin to stretch across the cell (like spider webs)	Synthesis - Cell replicates DNA
Happens mostly at the same time as cytokinesis.	Cleavage furrow forms in animal cells	Third phase of mitosis	Gap 2 - Cell grows and prepares for mitosis	Chromatin condenses to form chromosomes; sister chromatids are connected at the centromere	Second phase of mitosis.
					
					