

Women From Your Past

Step into a world where history is reimagined through the lives of 80 remarkable women who shaped the course of history. The Ladies of Your Past celebrates the trailblazing women whose courage, brilliance, and resilience have left an indelible mark on the world. From visionary leaders to groundbreaking artists, these extraordinary figures are celebrated not only for their accomplishments but for the lasting impact they've had across cultures and generations. Join us in honoring the women who have paved the way for progress and continue to inspire future generations.



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Jehan Raouf Sadat

(1933 - 2021)

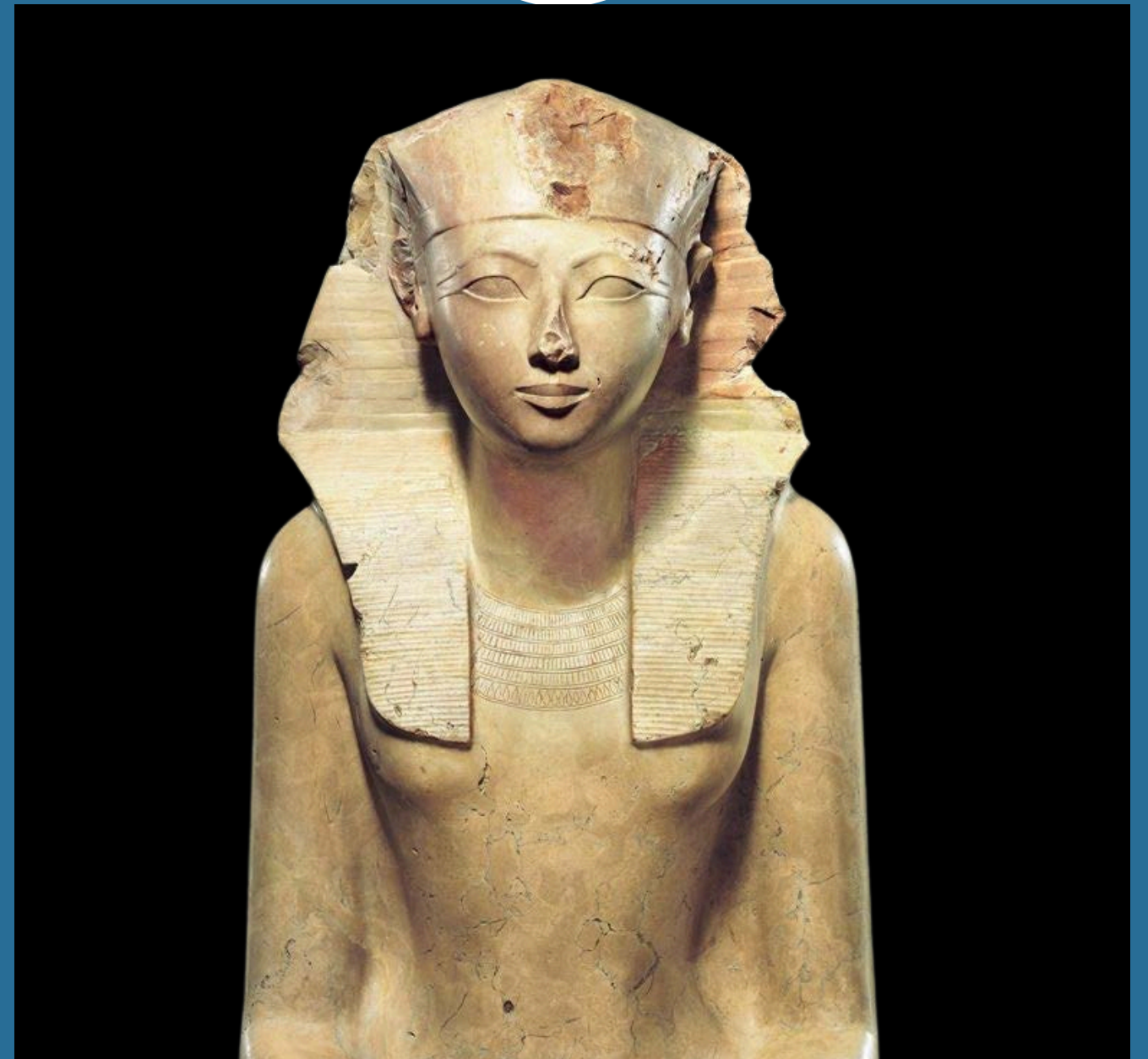
Jehan Raouf Sadat is an Egyptian writer and former First Lady of Egypt, known for her advocacy of women's rights and peace. She was the wife of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and became a prominent political figure, working to support education, women's health and social reforms. Her involvement in peace negotiations, particularly with Israel, left a legacy.



Hatsheput

(c.1458 BCE)

Hatshepsut was one of ancient Egypt's most successful pharaohs, reigning during the 18th Dynasty. She is known for her peaceful and prosperous reign, extensive building projects and successful trade expeditions. Hatshepsut often portrayed herself as a male ruler, and her reign marked a high point in Egypt's history, influencing future leaders.



Nefertiti

(14th BCE)



Nefertiti was an ancient Egyptian queen, the wife of Pharaoh Akhenaten. She is famous for her beauty, epitomized in the iconic bust of Nefertiti. Nefertiti played a prominent role in religious reforms, especially in the worship of the sun god Aten. She is considered one of Egypt's most powerful and influential women in its history.



Miriam Makeba

(1932 - 2008)



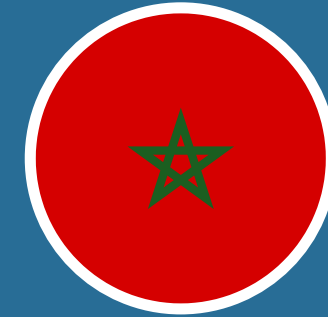
Miriam Makeba was a South African singer and civil rights activist, famously known as "Mama Africa". Her music, which blended traditional African sounds with jazz and pop, became internationally influential. Makeba used her platform to speak out against apartheid, and her activism earned her recognition and numerous awards throughout her career.



Malika Belmehdi al - Fassi

(1919 - 2007)

She was a Moroccan activist, feminist, writer and journalist and was the only woman to sign the Treaty of Independence of January 11, 1944. "I dedicate my life to building modern Morocco through the anti - colonial struggle and the improvement of women's rights and empowerment." She used writing as a tool to publicly claim women's right to education. In 1960 she created the Mowassate Association in the fight against illiteracy.



Candace

(345 - 332 BCE)



Candace was a title used for the queen mothers or ruling queens of the Kingdom of Meroë in ancient Nubia (modern - day Sudan). The most famous Candace was a military leader who defended her kingdom against Alexander the Great. She is celebrated for her strength and leadership in a historically significant African civilization.



Li Qingzhao

(李清照; 1084 - ca. 1155)



Li Bai and Du Fu from the Tang Dynasty are renowned for being as China's greatest poets, but they are just the tip of the iceberg. When asked about the greatest female poet, 99% of people studying Chinese history would mention Li Qing Zhao (1084-1151 CE). Born into a well-off intellectual family, she defied societal norms for women, receiving an excellent education and rejecting the typical expectations of women in feudalistic society, becoming an extraordinary and rebellious figure in Chinese poetry.

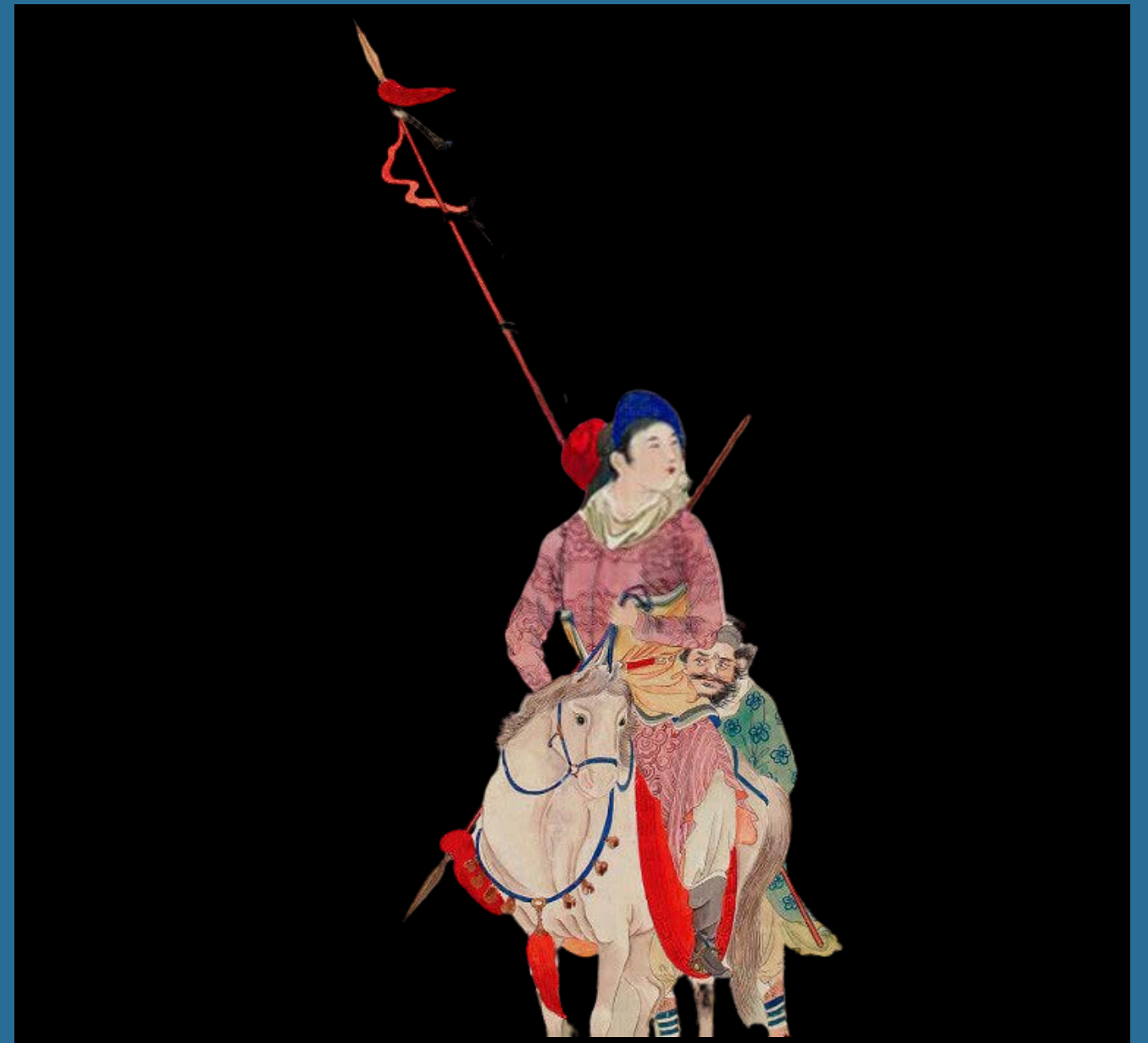


Hua Mulan

(386-534 CE)



Hua Mulan is a legendary Chinese heroine, known for disguising herself as a man to take her father's place in the military. While the exact details of her life remain uncertain, her story, believed to have originated during the Northern Wei Dynasty (386-534 CE), showcases her bravery and loyalty. Mulan's tale has been passed down through folk songs and literature, symbolizing strength, filial piety, and defiance of traditional gender roles. Her story continues to inspire numerous adaptations and retellings worldwide.



Indira Gandhi

(1917 - 1984)



Indira Gandhi was the first and, to date, only female Prime Minister of India. She served from 1966 to 1977 and again from 1980 until her assassination in 1984. A powerful and controversial figure, Gandhi led India through major political and economic changes and was known for her centralization of power. Her legacy remains influential in global politics and India's history.



Pratibha Patil

(1917 - 1984)



Pratibha Patil served as the 12th President of India from 2007 to 2012. She was the first woman to hold the position, breaking barriers in Indian politics. Prior to her presidency, she served as the governor of Rajasthan and was known for her advocacy of women's empowerment and education.



Aung San Suu Kyi (1945)



Aung San Suu Kyi, born in Rangoon, Burma [now Yangon, Myanmar], is a politician and opposition leader of Myanmar. Daughter of Aung San (a martyred national hero of independent Burma) and Khin Kyi (a prominent Burmese diplomat), she was winner of the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1991. She held multiple governmental posts from 2016, including that of state counselor, which essentially made her the de facto leader of the country. She was sidelined in February 2021 when the military seized power.



Fatima Jinnah

(1893 - 1967)



Fatima Jinnah (1893-1967) was a Pakistani dental surgeon, politician, and activist, often called the "Mother of the Nation". She played a pivotal role in Pakistan's independence movement alongside her brother, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan. Fatima was an outspoken advocate for women's rights and social justice. In 1965, she became the first woman to run for president of Pakistan. Though she lost, her legacy as a champion of democracy and women's empowerment continues to inspire generations.



Benazir Bhutto

(1953 - 2007)



Benazir Bhutto was the first woman to lead a democratic government in a majority Muslim nation, serving as Prime Minister of Pakistan from 1988 to 1990 and again from 1993 to 1996.

She was a symbol of empowerment for women in the Muslim world. Bhutto was assassinated in 2007 while campaigning for political reforms, leaving a significant legacy in global politics and as a champion of human rights.



Mariam Abu Dakka

(1952)



Mariam Abu Dakka is a Palestinian activist and educator, renowned for her work in promoting women's rights and education within Palestinian society. She has contributed significantly to local community development, advocating for better opportunities for women and marginalized groups in Palestine.

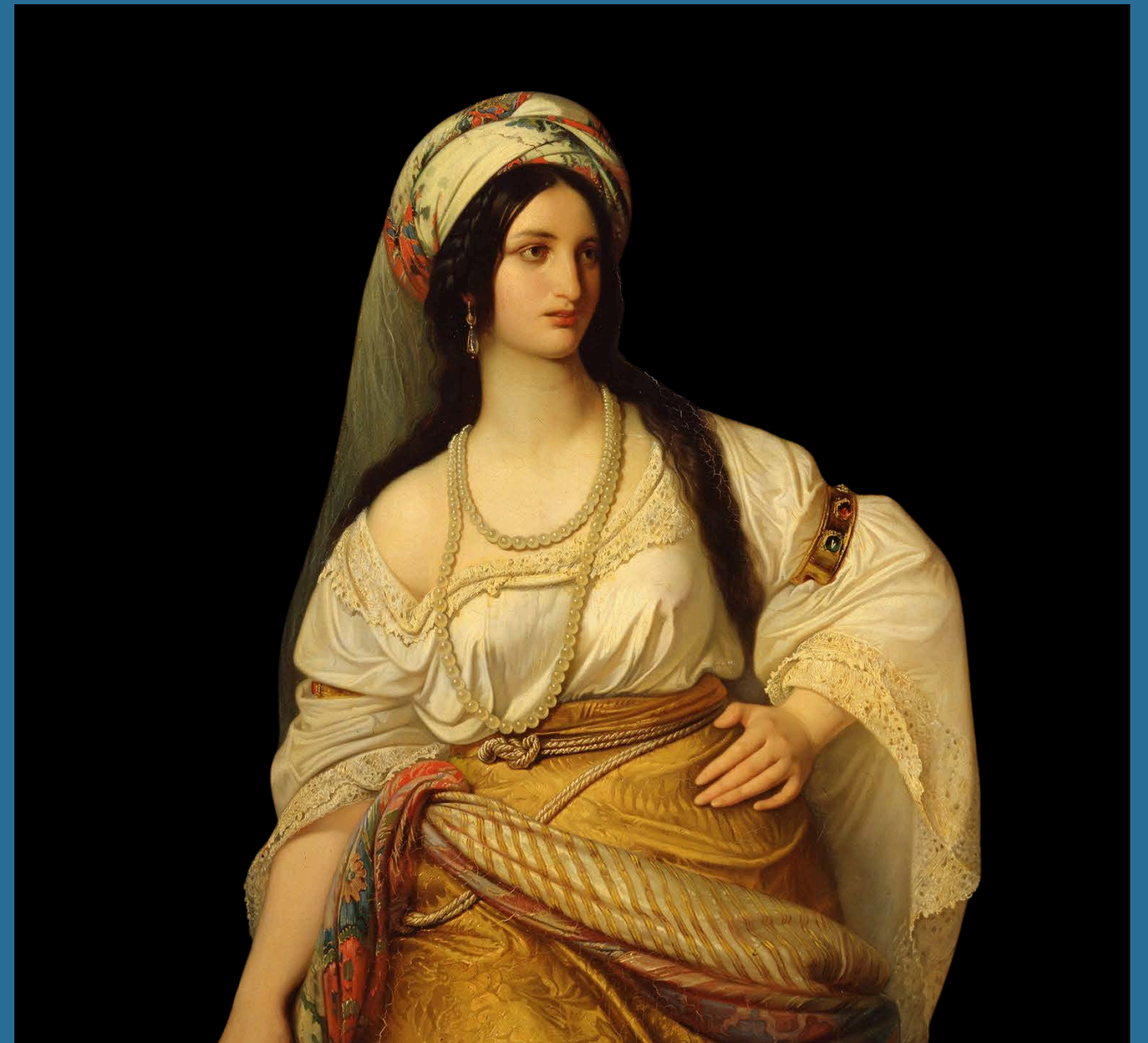


Esther

(473 BCE)



Esther was a Jewish queen of the Persian Empire and the heroine of the Biblical Book of Esther. She is known for her bravery in saving the Jewish people from a plot to annihilate them. Her story is commemorated during the Jewish festival of Purim, celebrating courage, wisdom, and faith.



Shushanik Kurghinian

(1876 - 1926)

Shushanik Kurghinian was an Armenian writer and political activist. She is known for her literary works that contributed to the Armenian independence movement and for advocating for women's rights. Her works addressed social issues and the challenges faced by women in the early 20th century.



Fairuz

(1935)



Fairuz, Nouhad Wadie Haddad, is a Lebanese actress and singer, considered one of the Arab world's greatest entertainers. With a career spanning several decades, she became known for her beautiful voice and acting talent, starring in numerous plays, films, and concerts. Ferouz remains a beloved figure in Middle Eastern culture.

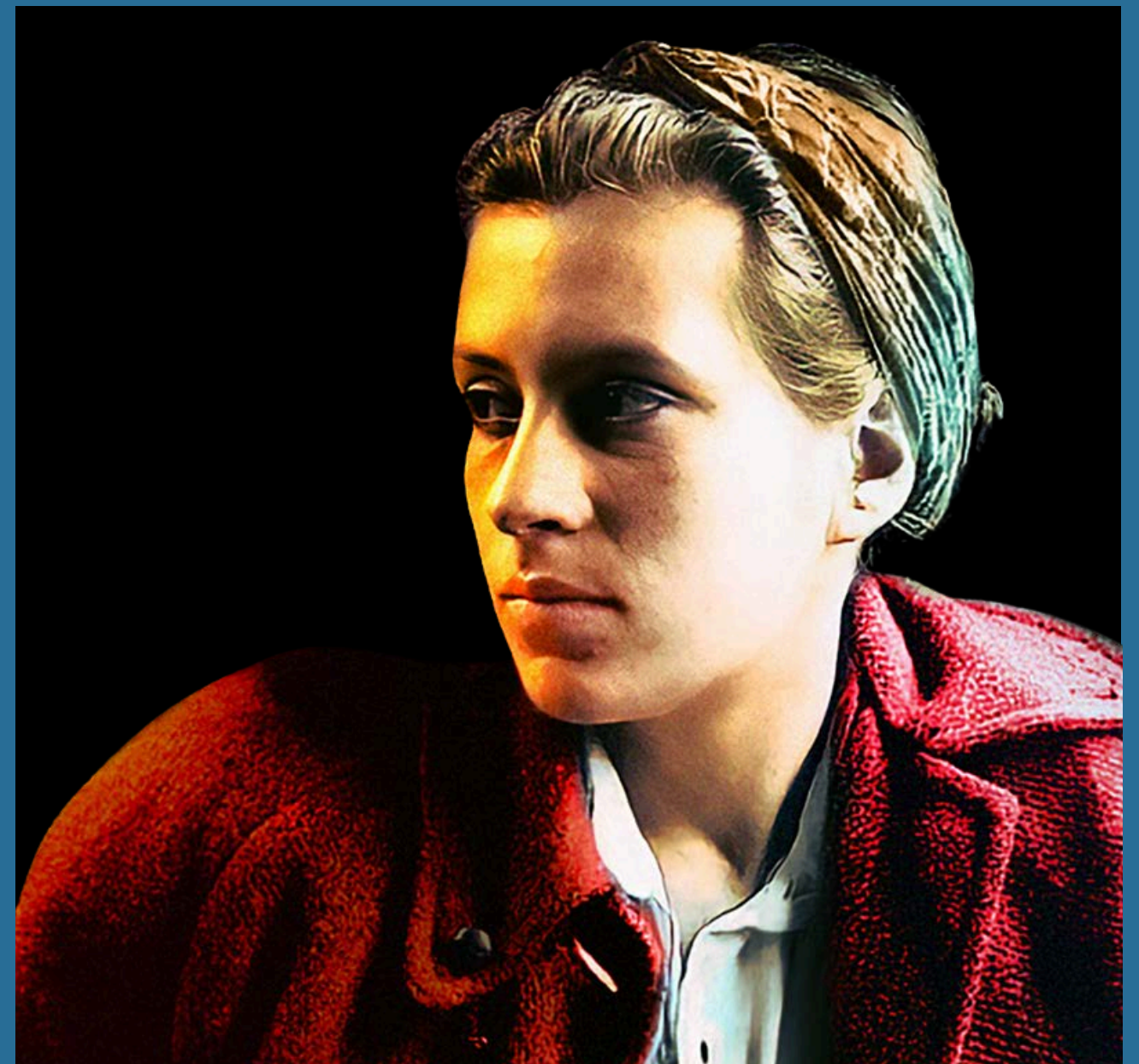


Halet Çambel

(1916 - 2014)

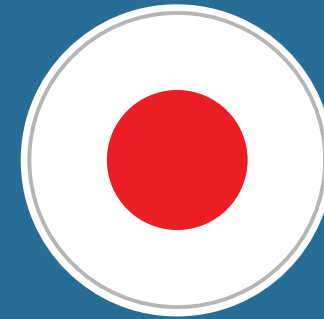


She was the first Turkish woman to compete in the Olympic Games. A Turkish archaeologist and fencer, she is considered to have played a key role in understanding Hittite hieroglyphs and in preserving Turkey's cultural heritage through her excavations. She participated in the Olympic Games in Berlin in 1936, becoming the first Turkish and Muslim woman to compete in those games. She received the Prince Claus Award for Culture and Development in recognition of her work.



Chiaki Mukai

(1952)



She is a Japanese doctor and astronaut with the National Space Development Agency JAXA. She was the first Japanese woman to go into space and the first Japanese citizen to have two spaceflights. During 1985 she was selected by JAXA and, in total, she has spent 23 days in space. On these two trips she conducted around 80 scientific experiments related to medical research in a microgravity environment.



Na Hye - sok (1952)



She was an artist, poet, writer, painter and liberal feminist activist from South Korea. She was the first professional painter and the first feminist writer in Korea. Her most important written work, "Kyunghee" published in 1918, deals with a woman's self-discovery and subsequent search for meaning in life as a "new woman". It is the first feminist short story in Korean literature.



Kanitha Wichiencharoen

(1922 - 2002)



A Thai lawyer and Buddhist nun, she dedicated her life to the defense of women's and children's rights. In 1990 she created the Institute of Gender Research and Development. In 1998 she was co - founder of the Association for the Promotion of the Status of Women which was key in the recognition of the basic rights of Thai women. She also stood out for the defense of the right to education for women and girls.

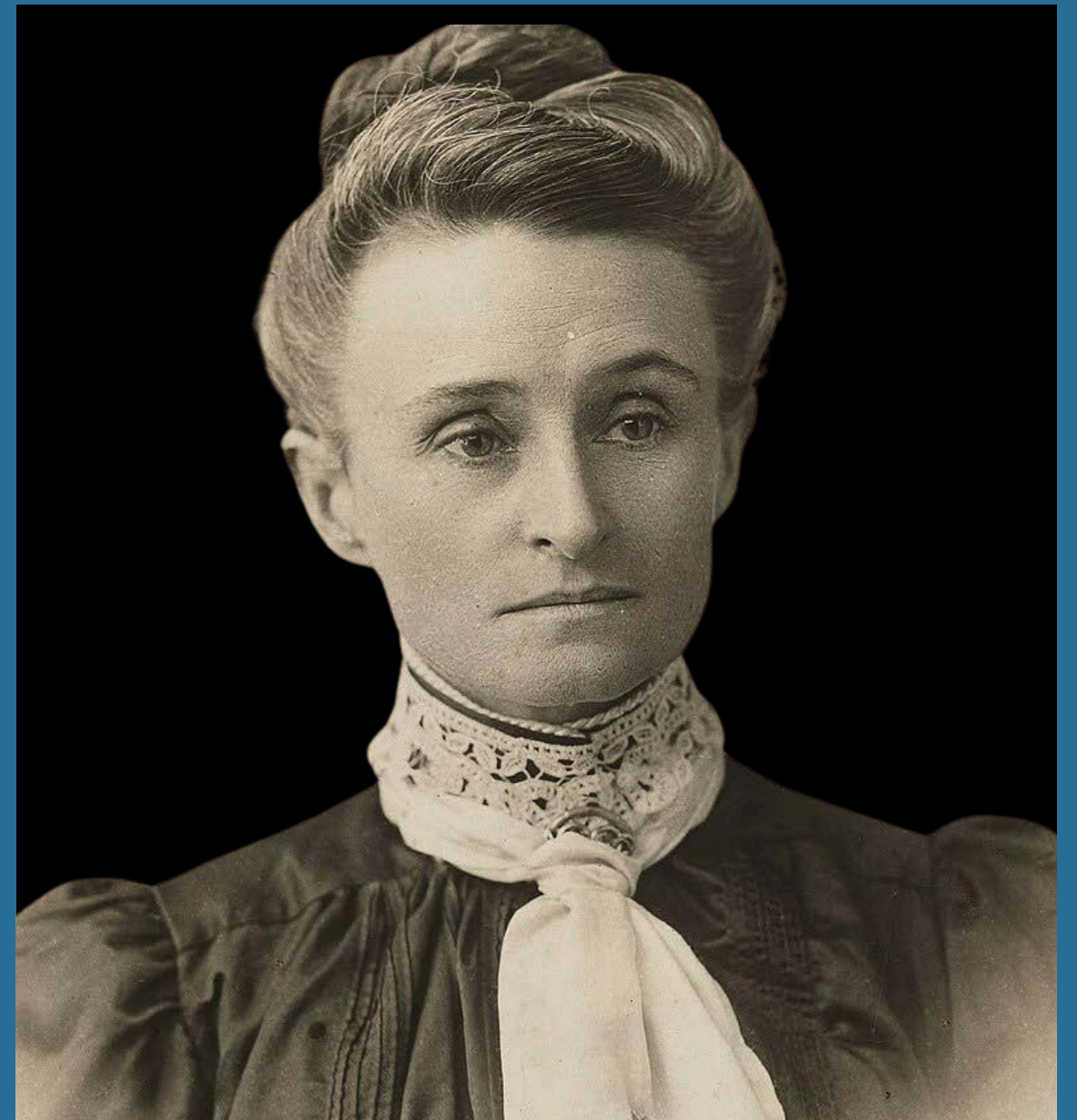


Edith Cowan

(1861 - 1932)

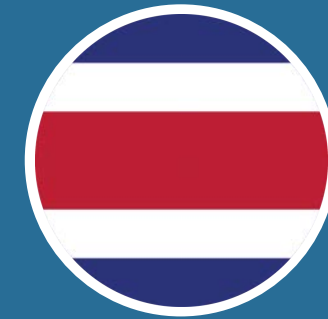


Edith Cowan was an Australian social reformer and the first woman elected to the Australian Parliament. Known for her advocacy for women's rights and social welfare, she pushed for reforms in areas like child protection and women's health. Cowan's groundbreaking role in politics paved the way for future female leaders in Australia, and she remains a symbol of progress in gender equality.

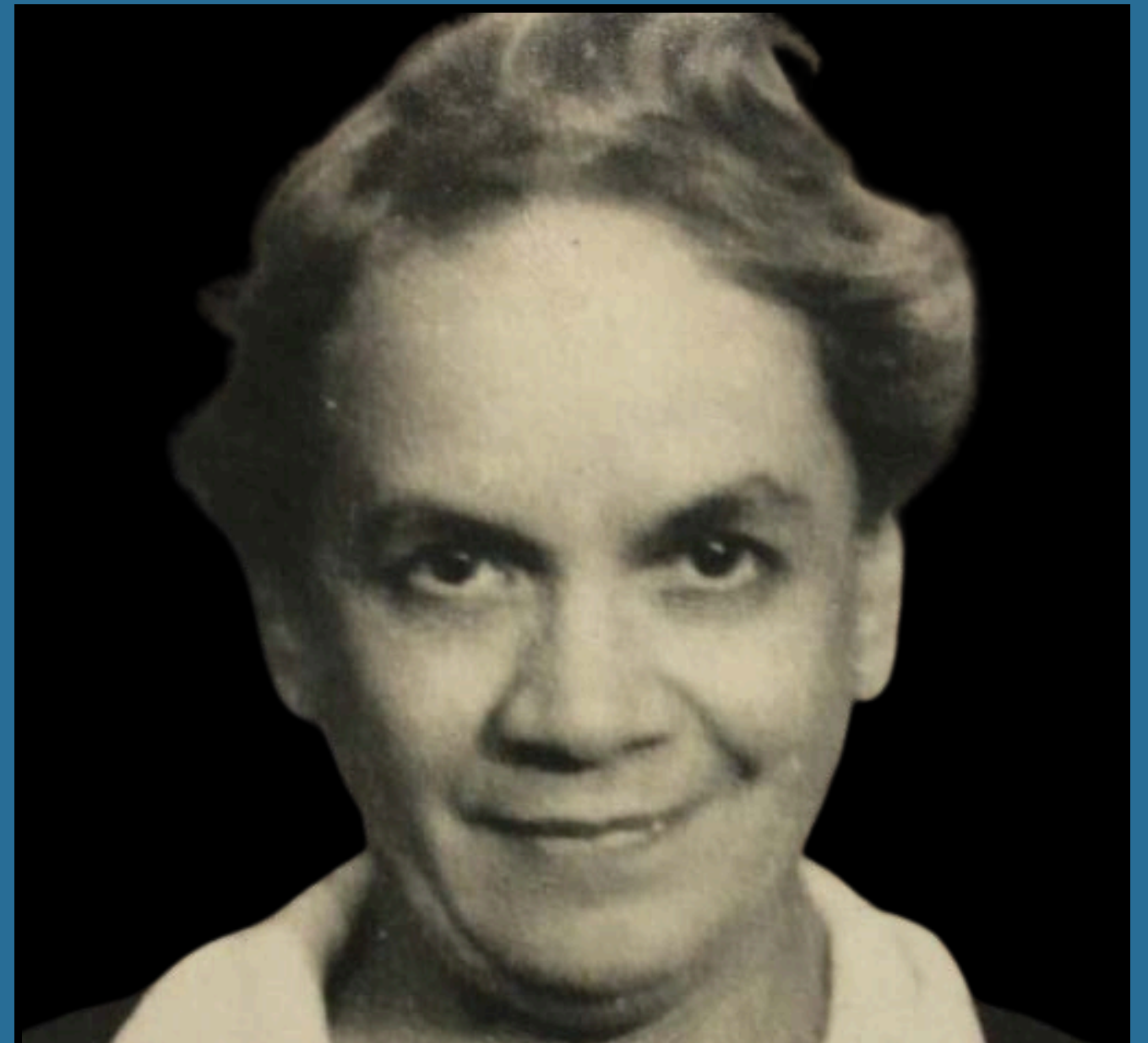


Maria Isabel Carvajal

(1888 - 1949)



Maria Isabel Carvajal was a writer and feminist, dedicated to improving women's rights. She wrote novels, essays, and articles that addressed gender equality and social justice. Carvajal's work helped to lay the foundation for the feminist movement in Latin America.



Prudencia Ayala

(1885 - 1936)



Prudencia Ayala was a pioneering Salvadoran feminist and political activist, known for being the first woman to run for the presidency of El Salvador in 1930. Her campaign focused on social justice and women's rights, challenging the gender norms of her time. She is remembered as a symbol of resilience and activism in Central America.



Rigoberta Menchu

(1959)



Rigoberta Menchú is a Guatemalan indigenous woman and human rights activist. She was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1992 for her efforts to promote indigenous rights and social justice. Menchú has dedicated her life to advocating for marginalized communities in Latin America and worldwide.



Salomé Ureña Díaz

(1850 - 1898)



She was a prominent Dominican writer and educator as well as a great fighter for equal rights between women and men. Her struggle made her a heroine in the country, and she is remembered for her hard work in favor of female education. In November 1881 she founded the first center exclusively for the training of teachers, and for the first time women had a space to be educated.



Berta Caceres

(1971 - 2016)



A 2015 Goldman Prize winner, she co - founded the National Council of Popular and Indigenous Organizations of Honduras to address the growing threats that illegal logging poses to Lenca communities. She mobilized the Lenca indigenous people of Honduras and waged a grassroots campaign that successfully pressured the world's largest dam builder to withdraw from the Agua Zarca dam.



Hedy Lamarr

(1914 - 2000)

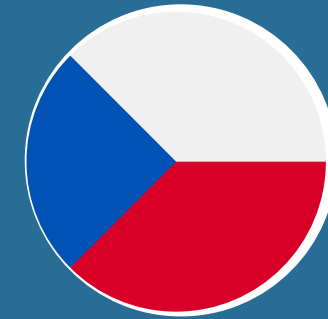


Hedy Lamarr was an Austrian - American actress and inventor, celebrated for her beauty and groundbreaking contributions to technology. Born in 1914, she gained fame in Hollywood during the 1930s and 40s, starring in films like Algiers and Samson and Delilah. Beyond acting, Lamarr co - invented a frequency - hopping technology that became the basis for modern wireless communication systems, such as Bluetooth and Wi - Fi. Despite her scientific achievements, she is best remembered as a glamorous screen icon of her time.



Madeleine Albright

(1937 - 2022)



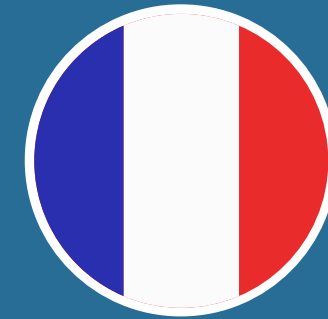
**Madeleine Albright was a
Czech - born American
public official who served
as U.S.**

**Ambassador to the United
Nations (1993-1997) and
was the first woman to
hold the cabinet post of
U.S. secretary of state
(1997-2001).**



Gabrielle Coco Chanel

(1883 - 1971)



Coco Chanel was a French fashion designer who revolutionized women's fashion by introducing elegant yet simple designs. She is credited with popularizing the "little black dress" and for creating timeless fashion pieces like the Chanel suit and the quilted handbag. Chanel's designs remain a cornerstone of luxury fashion.



Pope Joan

(835 - 357 CE)



Pope Joan is a legendary figure in history, believed to have reigned as the only female pope in the 9th century.

According to myth, she disguised herself as a man and rose through the ranks of the church to become pope.

Though her existence is debated, her story has become a symbol of defiance and the challenge of gender roles in medieval society.



Pina Bausch

(1940 - 2009)



Pina Bausch was a German choreographer and dancer, a pioneer of modern dance theater. She revolutionized dance by blending elements of dance, theater, and performance art. Her works, such as Café Müller and The Rite of Spring, remain iconic in the dance world, emphasizing raw emotion and physicality.



Angela Merkel

(1940 - 2009)

Angela Merkel is a German politician who served as the Chancellor of Germany from 2005 to 2021. She was the first woman to hold this office and was widely regarded as one of the world's most powerful women. Merkel's leadership was marked by her pragmatic approach to economic and political challenges, as well as her advocacy for the European Union.



Empress Theodora

(497 - 548 CE)



Empress Theodora was the wife of Byzantine Emperor Justinian I and one of the most powerful women in Byzantine history. A former actress, she became a key political advisor and helped shape reforms, including those concerning women's rights and social justice. Theodora's influence solidified her legacy as a powerful imperial figure.



Sappho of Lesbos

(630 - 570 BCE)



Sappho was an ancient Greek poet from the island of Lesbos famous for her lyric poetry, much of which focused on love and passion. Her work has influenced literature for centuries, and she is often considered one of the greatest poets of antiquity. Sappho's intimate and emotional poetry contributed to the modern concept of romantic love.

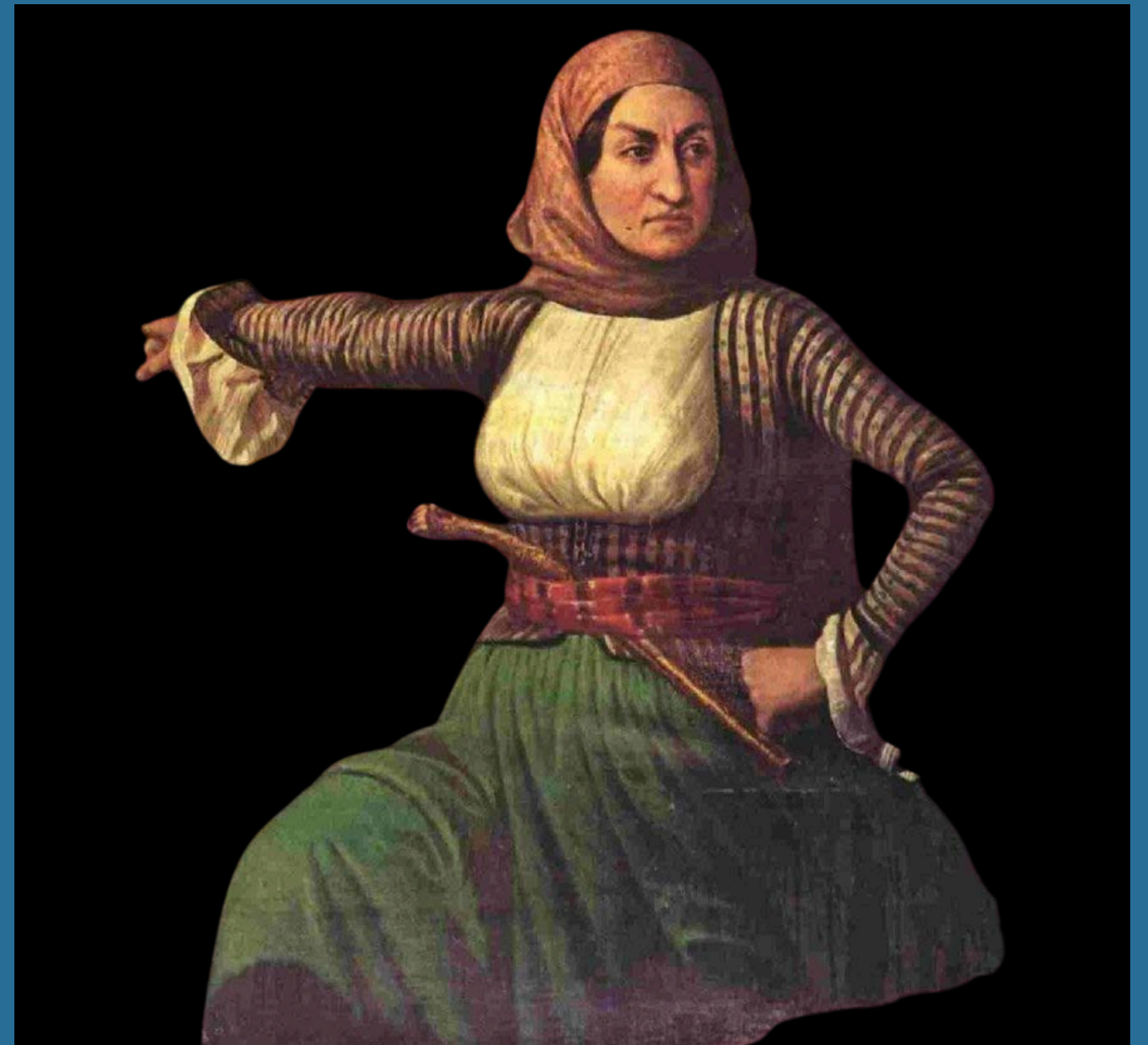


Laskarina Bouboulina

(1771 - 1825 CE)



Laskarina Bouboulina was a Greek naval commander and heroine of the Greek War of Independence. A wealthy widow, she used her fortune to equip a fleet and lead naval operations against the Ottoman Empire. Bouboulina is remembered for her courage, leadership, and dedication to Greece's independence.



Zsuzsanna Kossuth

(1817 - 1954)



She was the first military nurse in the world to organize the first hospitals during the War of Independence of 1848 - 49. She initiated the establishment of 72 new field hospitals and not only managed but also cared for nurses. She was the first to draw the world's attention to the duty of care for wounded soldiers and was highly respected in the United States of America.



Sophia Loren

(1934)



Sophia Loren is an iconic Italian actress, renowned for her beauty and talent in cinema. She won two Academy Awards and became one of the most celebrated actresses of the 1950s and 60s. Known for her roles in both Italian and international films, Loren remains a symbol of elegance and cinematic legacy.

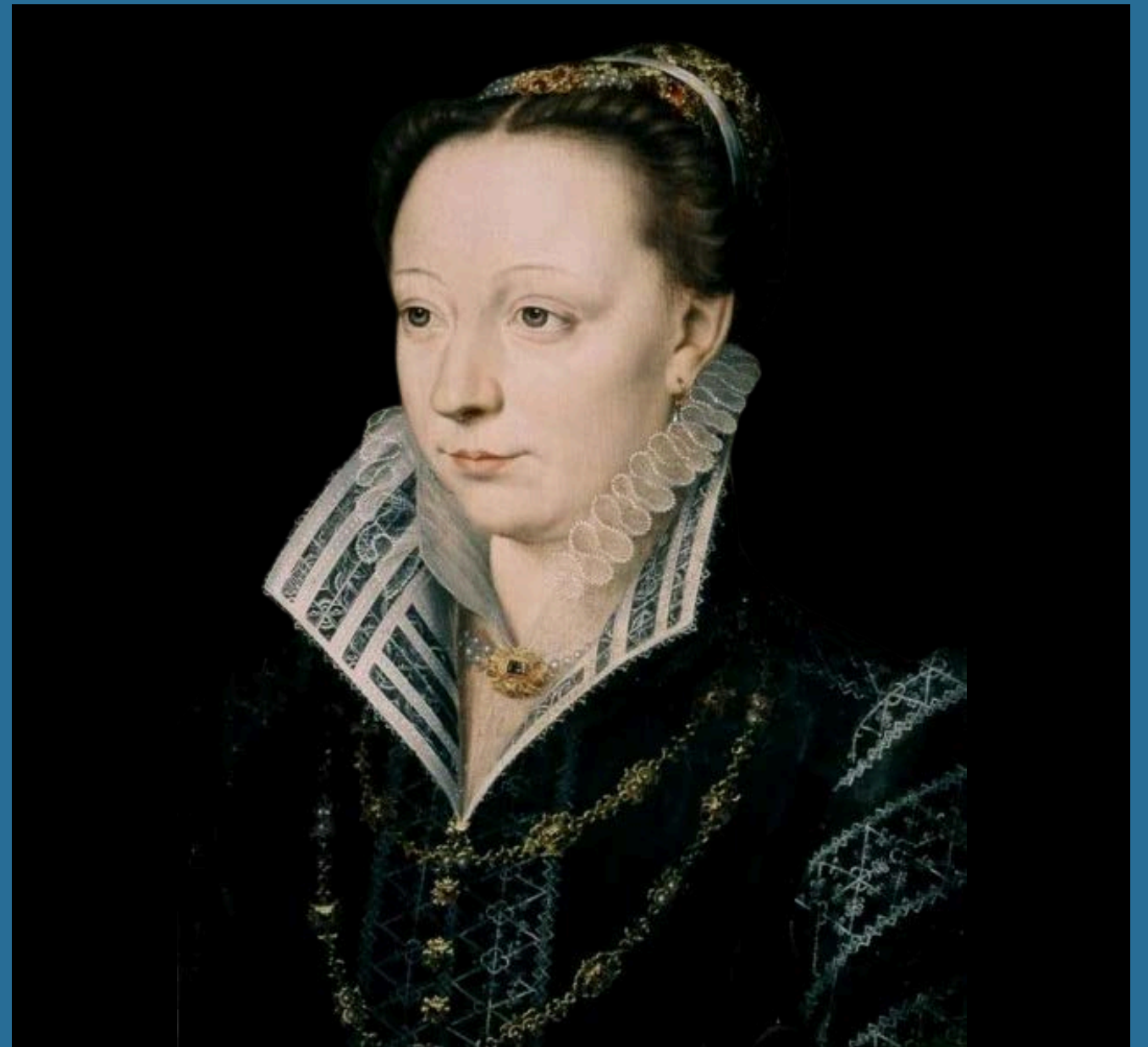


Catherine de Medici

(1519 - 1589 CE)



Catherine de Medici was an Italian noblewoman who became the Queen of France through her marriage to King Henry II. She was an influential regent during the reigns of her sons and played a significant role in French politics. Catherine is known for her political savvy, patronage of the arts, and controversial role in the St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre.



Mother Teresa

(1910 - 1997)



Mother Teresa was a Catholic nun and missionary known for her selfless work with the poor and sick in Calcutta (now Kolkata), India. Founder of the Missionaries of Charity, she dedicated her life to caring for the homeless, dying and sick. In 1979, she was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, and she was canonized as a saint in 2016.

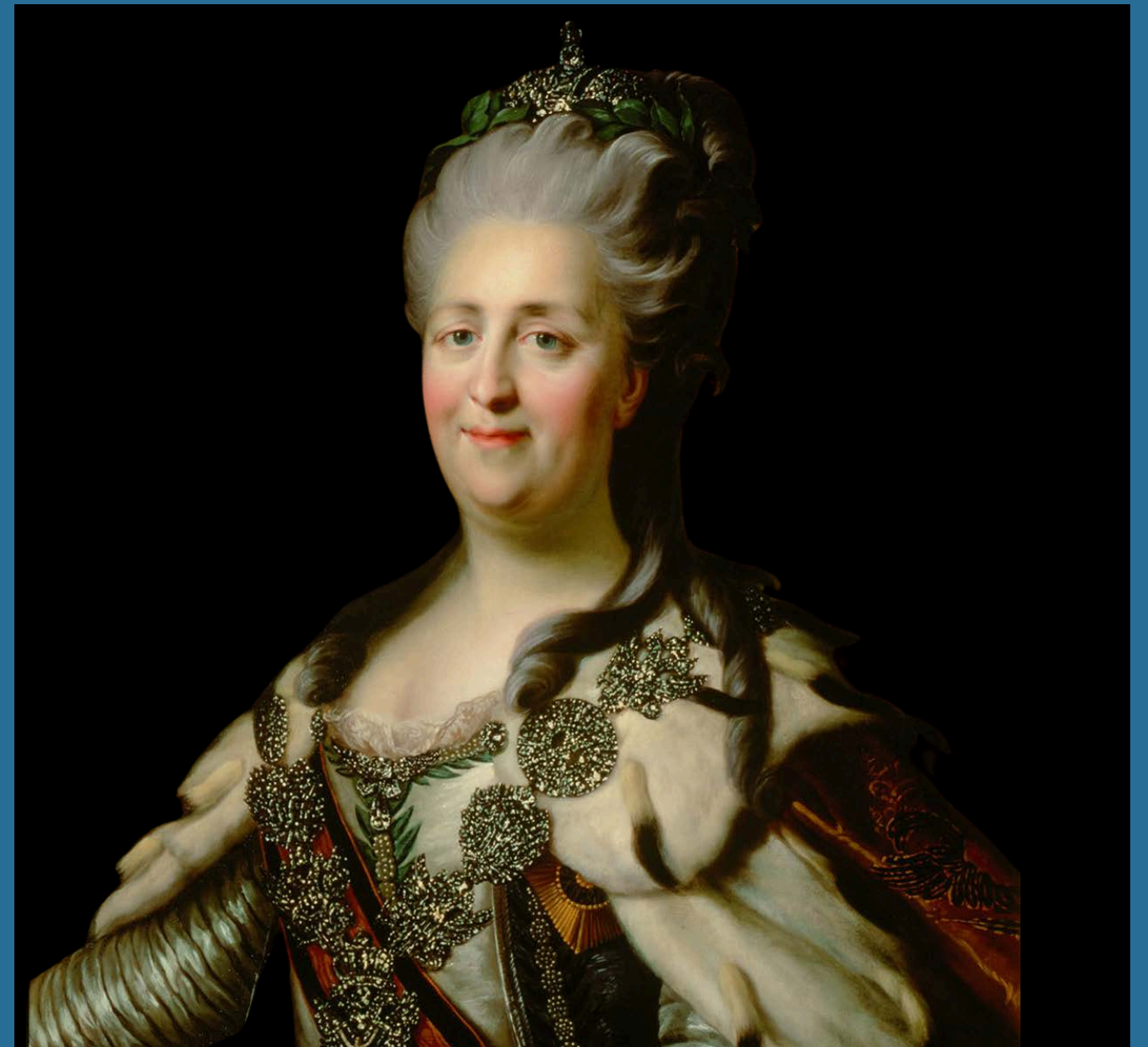


Catherine The Great

(1729 - 1796)

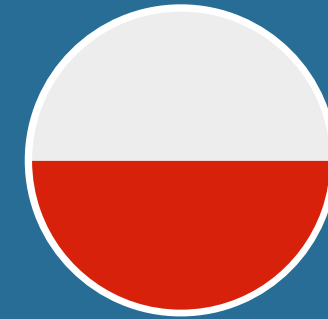


Catherine the Great was Empress of Russia (1762-1796) who led her country into full participation in the political and cultural life of Europe carrying on the work begun by Peter the Great. With her ministers she reorganized the administration and law of the Russian Empire and extended Russian territory, adding Crimea and much of Poland.



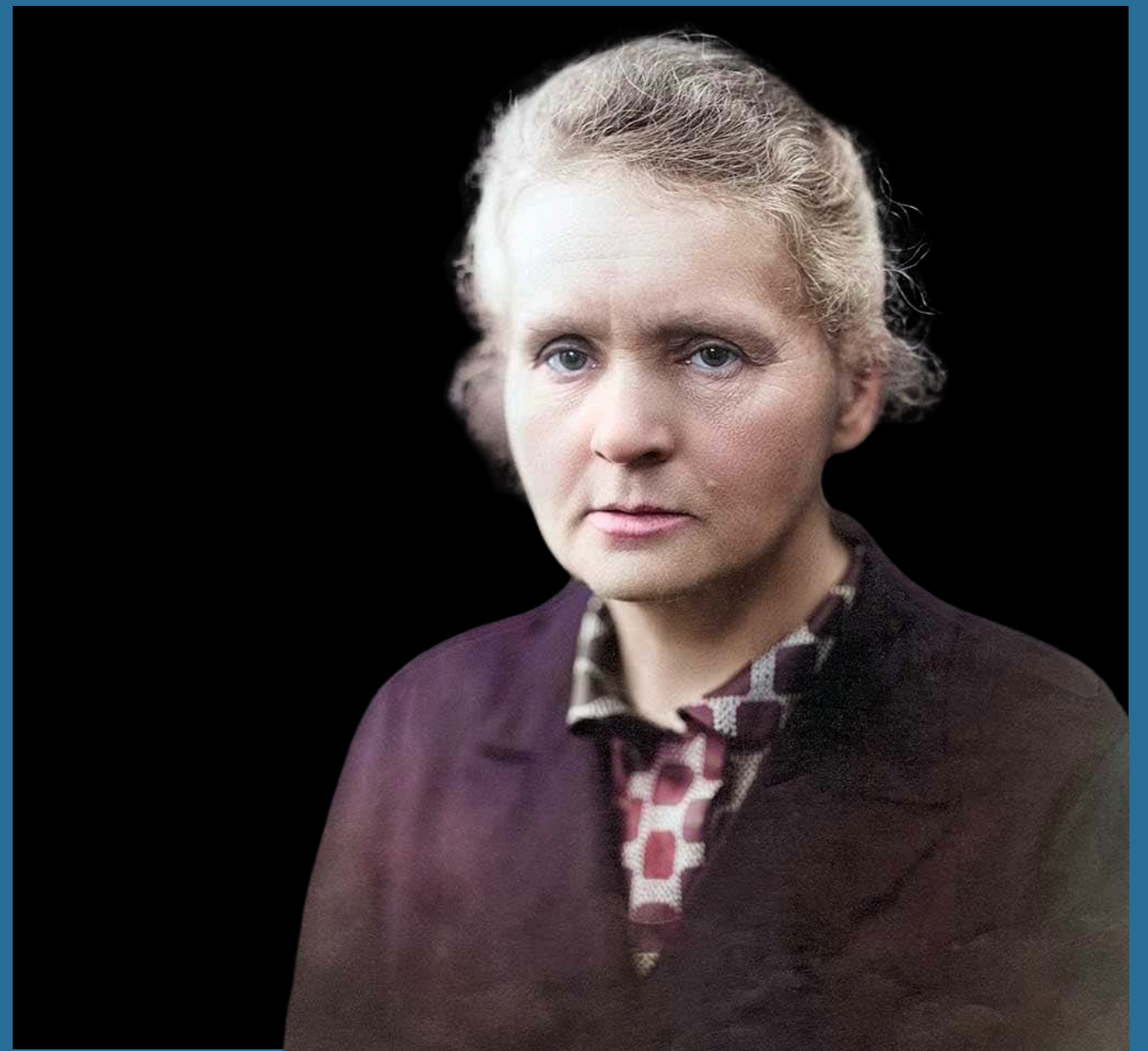
Madame Curie

(1867 - 1934)



Madame Curie was born in Poland and naturalized-French. A physicist and chemist who conducted pioneering research on radioactivity, best known for her groundbreaking research on radioactivity. She was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize and the only person to win Nobel Prizes in two different sciences (Physics and Chemistry).

Curie's work led to the development of X-ray technology and revolutionized medicine and science.



Anna Pavlova

(1881 - 1931)



Anna Pavlova was a Russian prima ballerina, renowned for her graceful and expressive performances. She is most famous for her interpretation of The Dying Swan, a role she originated.

Pavlova's international tours helped popularize ballet worldwide, and she is remembered as one of the most influential dancers in the history of ballet.



Valentina Tereshkova

(1881 - 1931)



Valentina Tereshkova was the first woman to fly in space, launching in 1963 aboard Vostok 6. A Soviet cosmonaut, Tereshkova's mission made her a symbol of Soviet achievement in space exploration. After her flight, she continued her career in politics and science and remains an iconic figure in the history of space exploration.



Queen Isabella I

(1451 - 1504)



Queen Isabella I of Castile, together with her husband Ferdinand II of Aragon, united Spain and led the Spanish Inquisition. Her reign saw the completion of the Reconquista and the sponsorship of Christopher Columbus's 1492 voyage, which led to the discovery of the Americas. Isabella's leadership was pivotal in shaping modern Spain.



Catherine of Aragon

(1485 - 1536 CE)



Catherine of Aragon was the first wife of King Henry VIII and the daughter of the King Ferdinand II of Aragon and Queen Isabella I of Castile. Her marriage to Henry led to England's break with the Roman Catholic Church. Catherine's strong-willed personality and devotion to her faith made her a historical figure of importance in English history.

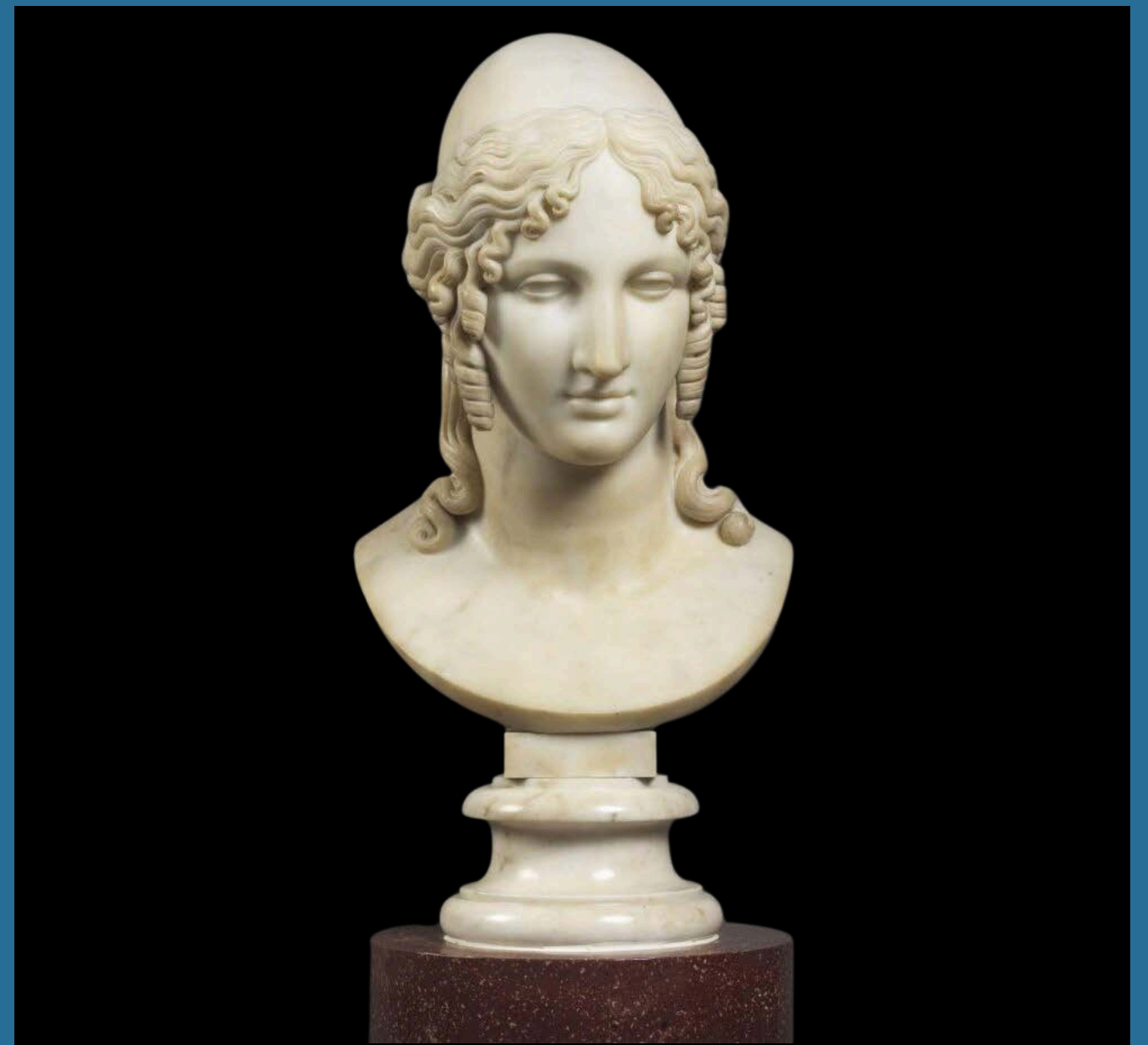


Helen of Troy

(500 BCE)



Helen of Troy, a central figure in Greek mythology, was famed for her beauty, which led to the Trojan War. Her abduction by Paris, prince of Troy, sparked a conflict between the Greeks and Trojans. Helen's story has been immortalized in epic poems such as Homer's Iliad and remains a symbol of love, beauty, and conflict.



Queen Christina

(1626 - 1689 CE)



Queen Christina of Sweden was known for her intellect, independent spirit and nonconformity to the expectations of royalty. She abdicated the Swedish throne in 1654 to live a life of intellectual pursuits, fostering art and culture in Rome. Christina is remembered as one of history's most unconventional monarchs.



Jane Goodall is a British primatologist best known for her 60 years of research on chimpanzees in Tanzania. Her work revolutionized the understanding of primate behavior, revealing their complex social structures and emotional depth. Goodall is a leading environmentalist and advocate for wildlife conservation, with a focus on sustainable development and protecting natural habitats.

Jane Goodall

(1934)



Margaret Thatcher

(1925 - 2013)



Margaret Thatcher, the first female Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, served from 1979 to 1990. Known as the "Iron Lady", she implemented strong conservative policies, focusing on reducing government control in the economy and promoting individualism. Thatcher's leadership transformed the UK's economic landscape and had a lasting impact on global politics.



Queen Elizabeth I, known as the Virgin Queen, was one of the most influential monarchs in English history. Her reign, the Elizabethan Era, was marked by the English Renaissance, the defeat of the Spanish Armada, and the establishment of Protestantism in England. Elizabeth's leadership solidified England's power and influence in Europe.

Queen Elizabeth

(1533 - 1603)



Mary Queen of Scots

(1542 - 1587)



Mary, Queen of Scots, was the queen of Scotland and a key figure in the political turmoil of 16th - century Britain. Her life was marked by tragedy, including her forced abdication, imprisonment by her cousin Queen Elizabeth I and eventual execution. Mary's story has been a subject of fascination for historians and filmmakers.

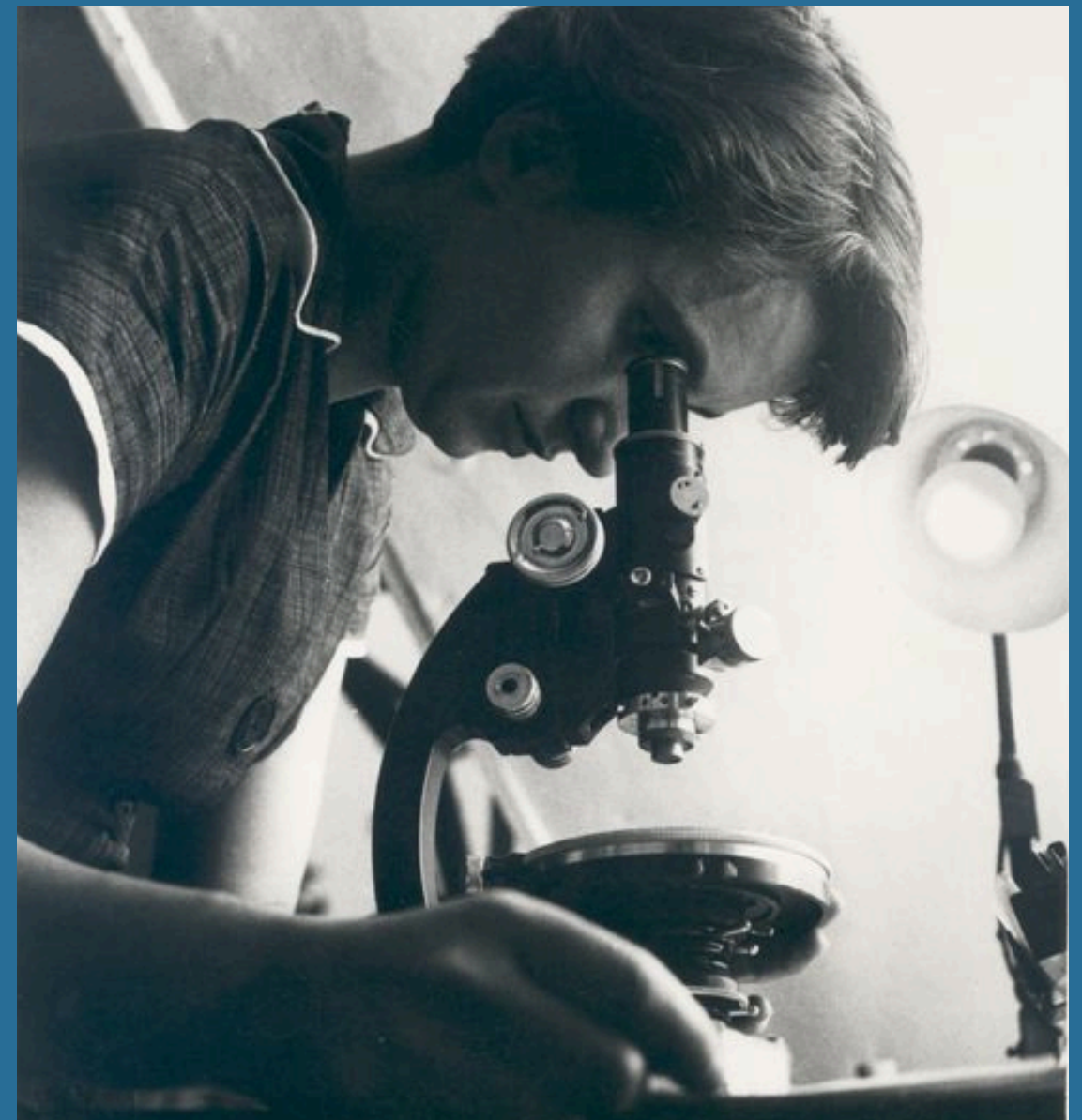


Rosalind Elsie Franklin

(1920 - 1958)



Rosalind Franklin was a British biophysicist and X - ray crystallographer whose work was pivotal in the discovery of the DNA double helix structure. Her X - ray images provided crucial evidence that aided Watson and Crick's model of DNA. Despite her significant contributions, Franklin's role was largely overlooked during her lifetime.



Princess Diana Spencer of Wales

(1961 - 1997)

Princess Diana, the "People's Princess", was the first wife of Prince Charles and the mother of Princes William and Harry. Known for her charity work, particularly in AIDS and landmine advocacy, she captivated the world with her compassion, style, and advocacy. Her untimely death in 1997 left a lasting impact on both the British monarchy and the public.



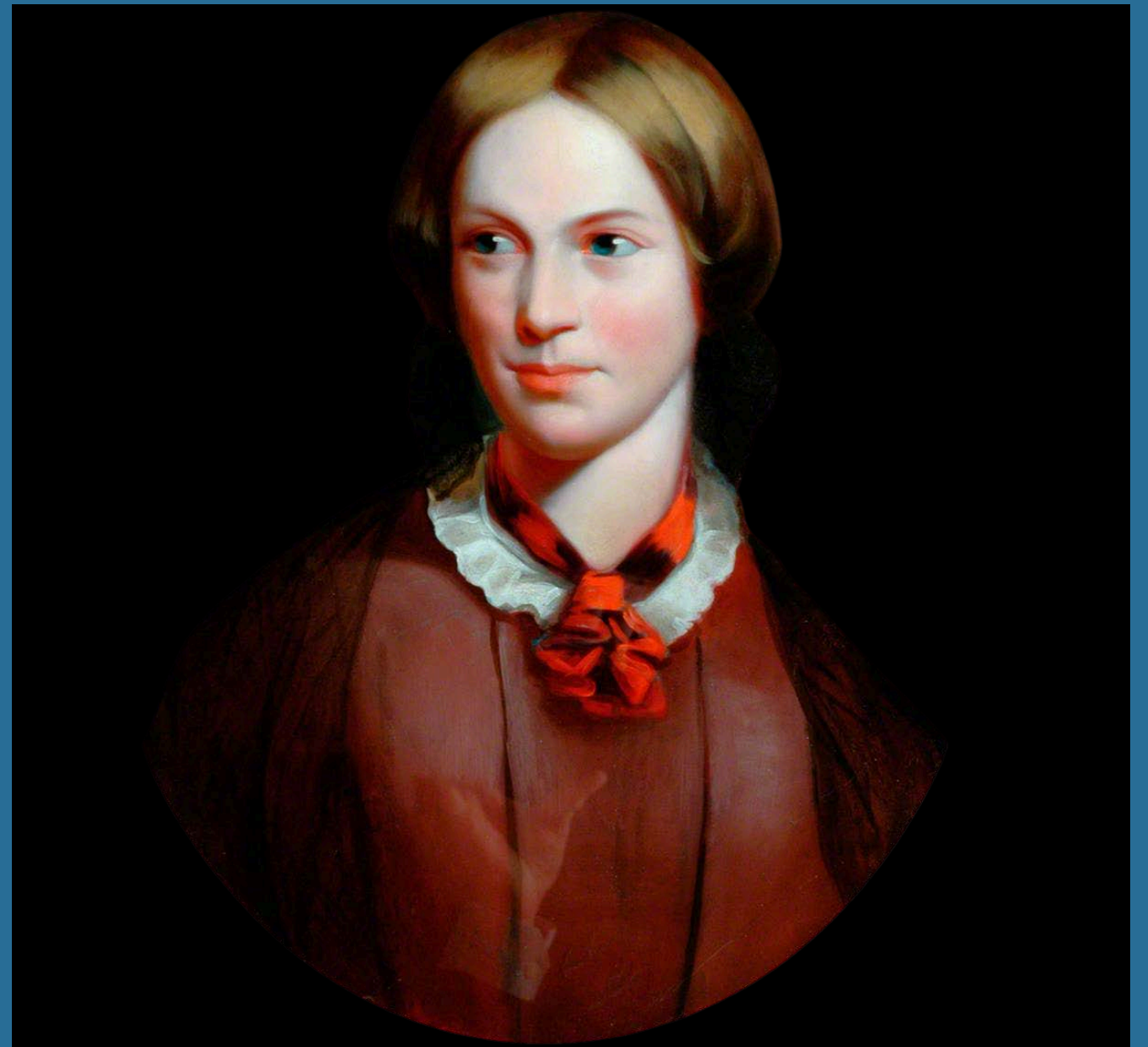
Charlotte Brontë

(1816 - 1854)



Charlotte Brontë was an English novelist and poet, best known for her novel Jane Eyre.

Her works are celebrated for their intense emotional depth and strong, complex female protagonists. Despite personal tragedies, Brontë's contributions to English literature have had a lasting impact, and she remains one of the most renowned of the Brontë sisters.

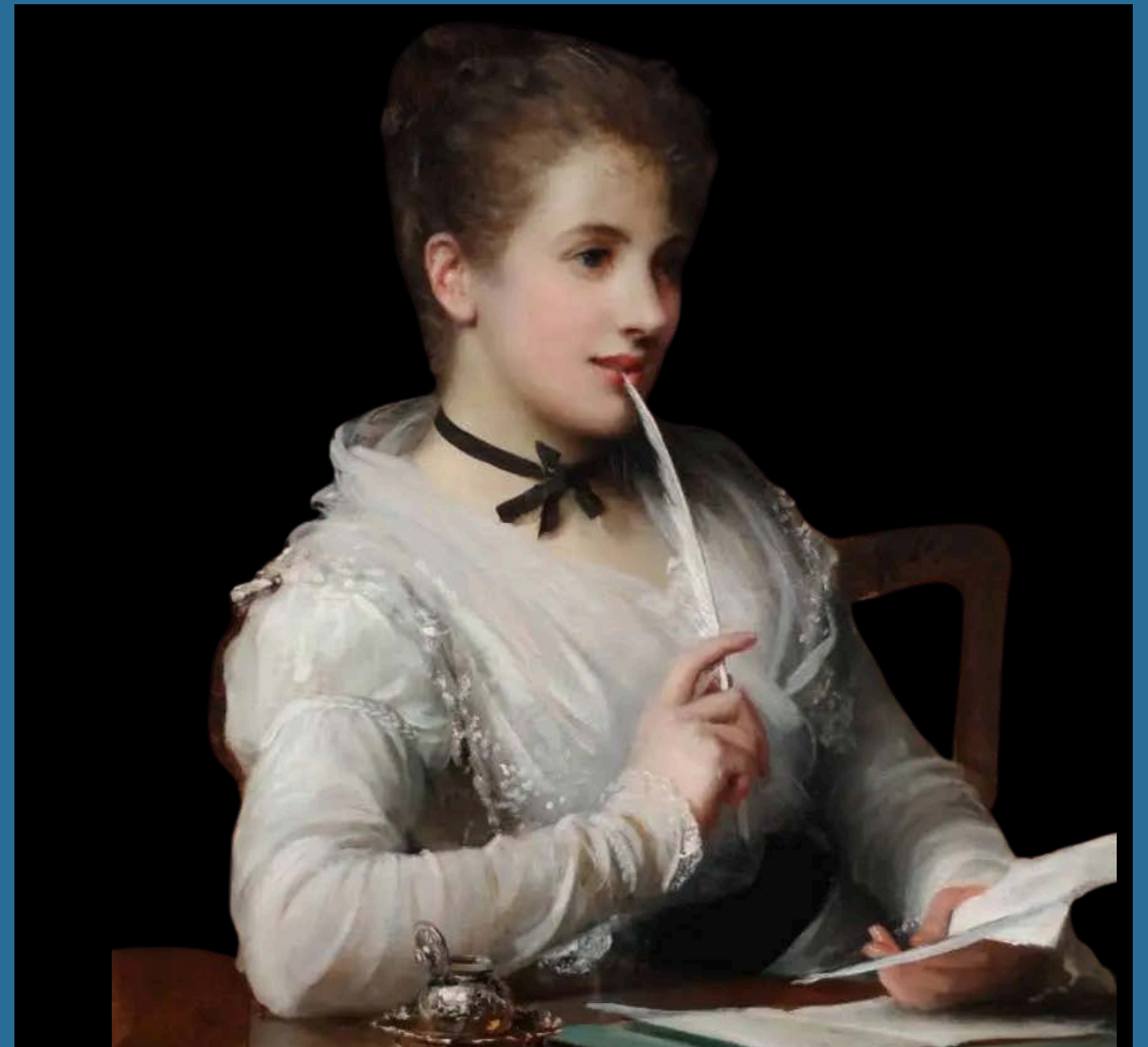


Emily Bronte

(1818 - 1848)



Emily Brontë was an English novelist and poet, best known for her novel *Wuthering Heights*, a passionate and dark tale of love and revenge. Her only novel is regarded as one of the greatest works of English literature. Emily's work is marked by its intensity, mystery and exploration of the human psyche.



Beryl Markham

(1902 - 1986)



Beryl Markham was an English pilot, horse trainer, writer, and adventurer. She is best known for her memoir *West with the Night* (1942). Markham was the first person to fly solo across the Atlantic from east to west. Raised in Kenya, she became Africa's first female licensed racehorse trainer and later a commercial pilot. In 1936, she made a historic solo flight across the North Atlantic. Her memoir gained renewed popularity in the late 20th century.

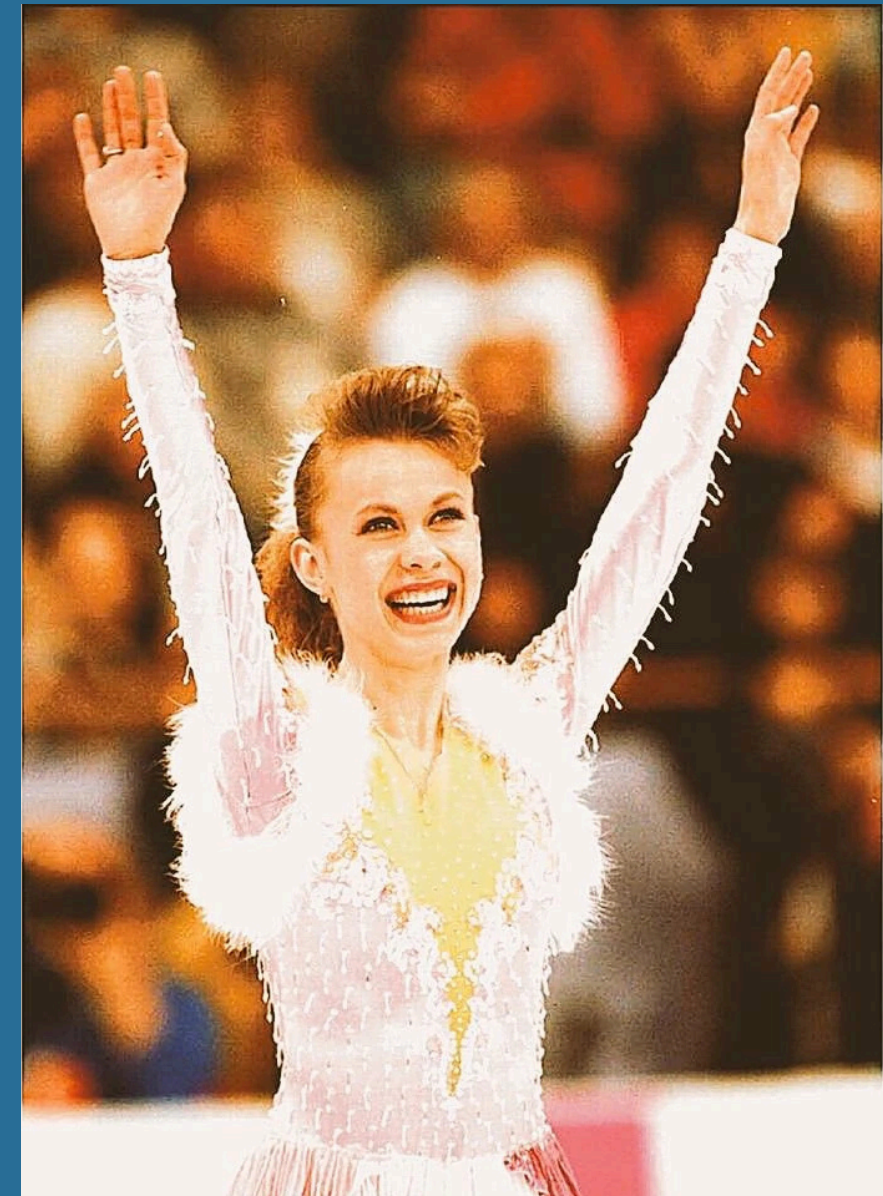


Oksana Baiul

(1977)



Oksana Serhiyivna Baiul - Farina[a]
(née Baiul; born November 16, 1977) is a Ukrainian retired competitive figure skater. She is the 1993 world champion and the 1994 Olympic champion in ladies' singles. Baiul is the first Olympic Champion from Ukraine to compete under the Ukrainian flag. Baiul is the second skater representing Ukraine to win gold at the Winter Olympics after Viktor Petrenko in 1992. She is also the first Olympic champion of independent Ukraine in any sport.



Golda Mabovich

(1898 - 1978)



Golda Meir, born Golda Mabovich, was Israel's first female Prime Minister, serving from 1969 to 1974. Known for her leadership during the Yom Kippur War, Meir was a strong and determined figure who became a symbol of resilience and political strength. She was instrumental in the early development of the State of Israel and was recognized internationally for her diplomatic efforts.



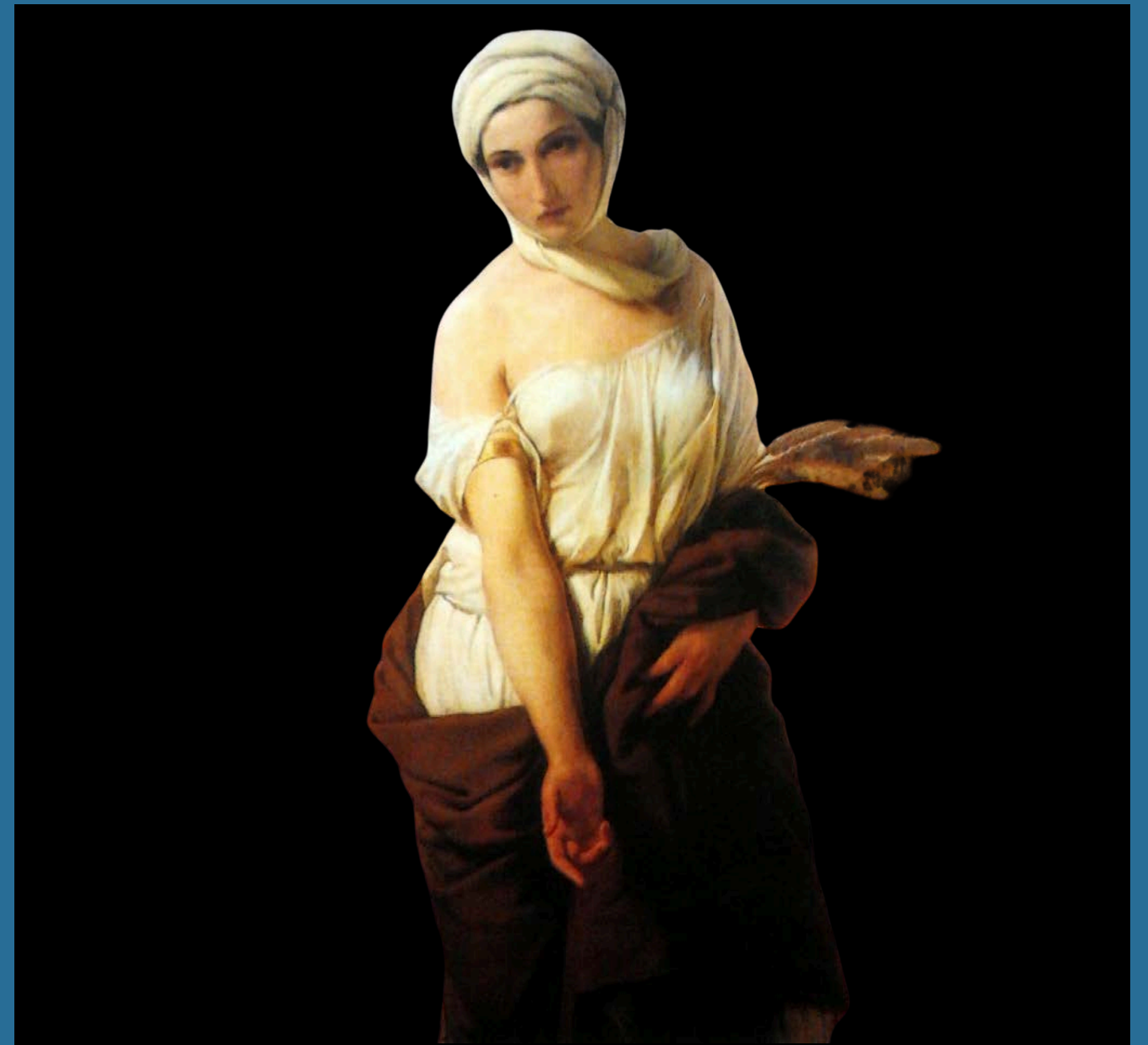
Ruth the Moabite

(12th century BCE)



Ruth, a Moabite woman, is a central figure in the Biblical Book of Ruth. She is known for her loyalty and kindness, particularly toward her mother - in - law Naomi, and her marriage to Boaz, which established her as the great - grandmother of King David.

Ruth is revered in Jewish, Christian, and Islamic traditions for her virtue and faith.



Marie Lacoste Gérin - Lajoie

(1867-1945)



Marie Lacoste was a feminist, social reformer, educator and author who faced gender - based inequities from a young age. She educated herself using her father's library, as Quebec's universities were closed to women. In 1908, she co - founded a girls' school for higher education and was a key figure in the Fédération Nationale Saint - Jean - Baptiste, which advocated for women's rights, including education and voting. Her work helped shape the rise of Quebec's feminist movement during the Quiet Revolution.



Sor Juana Ines De La Cruz

(1648 - 1695)



At 21, Juana Inés de Asbaje y Ramírez de Santillana joined the Jerónimas religious order. A passionate seeker of knowledge, she claimed to desire learning more than food. Her writings challenged the patriarchal society, especially its restrictions on women. Learning to read at age 3, she became one of Mexico's first highly educated women. Sor Juana defended women's roles in New Spain through her poems and texts, leaving a lasting legacy in literature and women's rights.



Sally Ride

(1951 - 2012)



Sally Ride made history on June 18, 1983, when she became the first American woman in space on Challenger's STS - 7 mission. After two spaceflights, she had an award-winning academic career at the University of California, San Diego. She served on both investigation boards for NASA's space shuttle accidents and the 2009 Review of U.S. Human Spaceflight Plans Committee, influencing decisions on NASA's human spaceflight programs. Her legacy in space exploration continued until her death.



Michelle Obama

(1964)



Michelle LaVaughn Robinson Obama, lawyer, writer and wife of the 44th president, Barack Obama, was the first African American First Lady of the United States. A champion for healthy families, education, and service members, she's a role model. Growing up on Chicago's South Side, she valued intelligence. She earned degrees from Princeton and Harvard Law, worked at Sidley Austin LLP, and left to pursue public service. As First Lady, she delivered impactful speeches on family and community service.

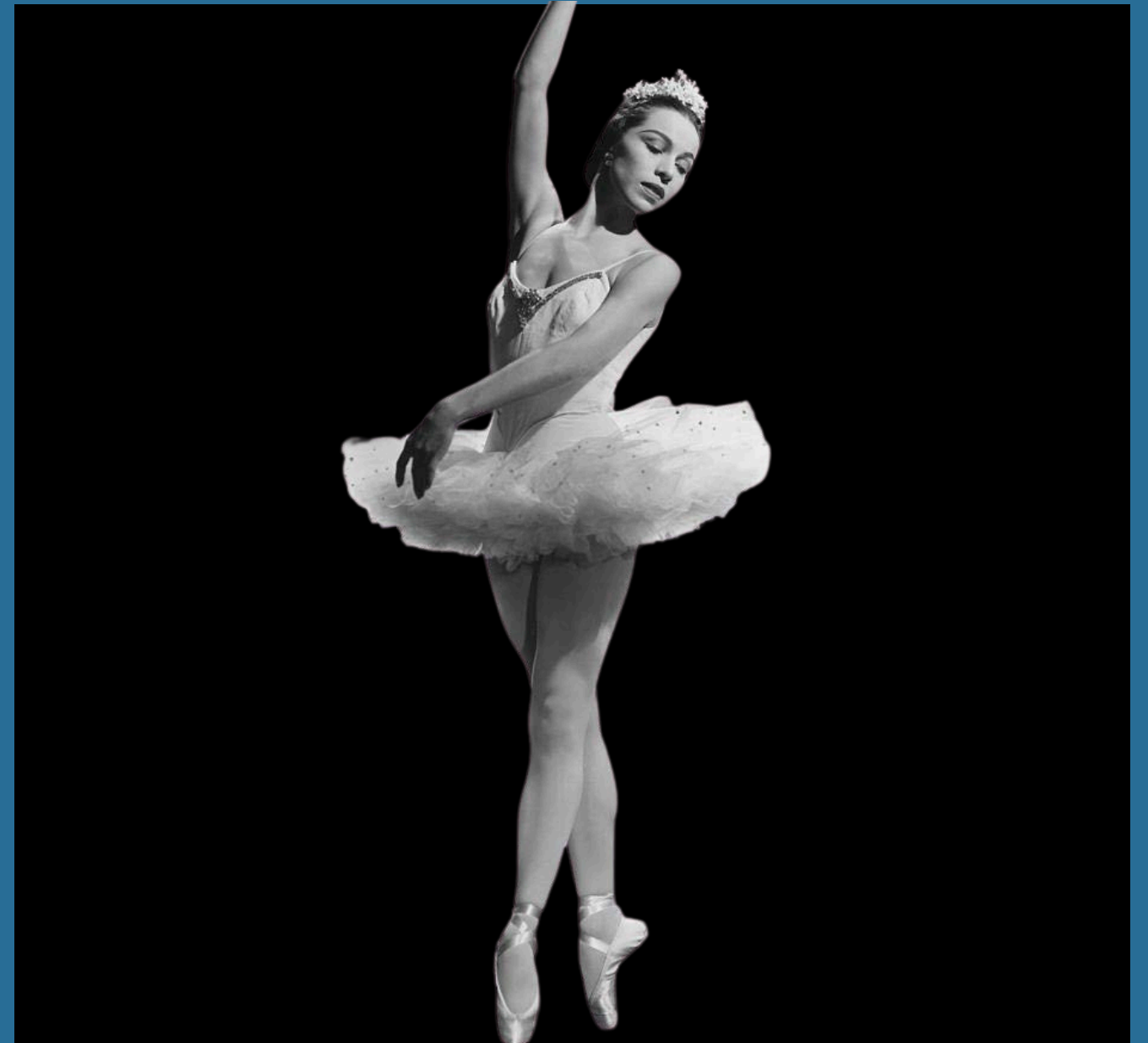


Maria Tallchief

(1925 - 2013)



Born in Fairfax, Oklahoma, Maria Tallchief was the first Native American to become America's prima ballerina. At 17, she moved to New York and joined the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo. She later performed with George Balanchine's New York City Ballet, where she became a leading dancer. Tallchief's signature roles included the Firebird and the Sugar Plum Fairy. She was the first American to dance with the Paris Opera Ballet and performed at Moscow's Bolshoi Theater. After retiring, she co - founded the Chicago City Ballet.



Susan B. Anthony

(1820 - 1906)



Born in Massachusetts, Susan B. Anthony was raised as a Quaker, and her belief in equality guided her life's work. She fought for the abolition of slavery and became an agent for the American Anti - Slavery Society in 1856. In 1851, she met Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and together they advocated for women's rights. Anthony traveled nationwide, lobbying Congress for women's suffrage until her death in 1906, fourteen years before women gained the right to vote with the 19th Amendment.



Amelia Earhart

(1897 - 1937)



Amelia Earhart, born July 24, 1897, in Kansas, became a record - breaking aviator whose fame advanced public acceptance of aviation. After working as a military hospital volunteer during World War I, she took flying lessons and set a women's altitude record in 1922. In 1928, she became the first woman to cross the Atlantic by plane. Earhart made history in 1932 by flying solo across the Atlantic. She disappeared in 1937 while attempting to fly around the world, never to be found.



Mae West

(1893 - 1980)



Mae West (born 1893, Brooklyn, New York) was an American actress, playwright, and sex symbol known for her sensuality and witty, blasé demeanor. She debuted on Broadway in 1911 and later gained fame for writing and starring in provocative plays like *Sex* (1926), which led to her arrest. West moved to Hollywood in 1932, starring in films like *She Done Him Wrong* and *I'm No Angel*. Her popularity peaked in the 1930s, and she later appeared in *Myra Breckinridge* (1970) and *Sextette* (1978).



Pocahontas

(1595 - 1617)



Pocahontas (US: /ˌpɒʊkəˈhɒntəs/, UK: /ˌpɒk - /; born Amonute, also known as Matoaka and Rebecca Rolfe; was a Native American woman belonging to the Powhatan people, notable for her association with the colonial settlement at Jamestown, Virginia. She was the daughter of Powhatan, the paramount chief of a network of tributary tribes in the Tsenacommacah, encompassing the Tidewater region of what is today the U.S. State of Virginia.



Harriet Tubman

(1819 - 1913)



Harriet Tubman was an American abolitionist and political activist. Born into slavery, she escaped and became a key figure in the Underground Railroad, helping hundreds of enslaved people gain freedom. Tubman also served as a spy and nurse during the Civil War, furthering her role in the fight for freedom. Later, she campaigned for women's suffrage. Known for her bravery, leadership, and dedication to justice, Tubman remains an enduring symbol of courage and resilience in American history.



Ella Fitzgerald

(1917 - 1996)



Ella Fitzgerald was an American jazz singer, known as the "First Lady of Song". Renowned for her impeccable vocal range, phrasing, and scat singing, she became one of the most influential jazz vocalists of all time. Over her career, Fitzgerald won 14 Grammy Awards and recorded hundreds of songs, including collaborations with legends like Louis Armstrong and Duke Ellington. Her timeless contributions to jazz, pop, and blues continue to inspire musicians and audiences worldwide.



Anna Eleanor Roosevelt

(1884 - 1962)



Anna Eleanor Roosevelt was best known for being the first lady of the United States from 1933 until 1945. She supported her husband, President Franklin D. Roosevelt by promoting the New Deal and was a civil rights activist. After her husband died in 1945, Eleanor continued as an activist and politician, her goal being to help working woman. She was a delegate to the UN General Assembly appointed by President Harry S. Truman and confirmed by the U.S. Senate.



Eva Peron

(1919 - 1952)



Eva Perón, also known as Evita, was the First Lady of Argentina and a powerful political figure. She became an iconic advocate for the working class and women's rights. Through her foundation, she provided social welfare programs, including healthcare and labor rights, and was pivotal in securing women's suffrage in Argentina.



Juana Azurduy de Padilla

(1780 - 1862)

Juana Azurduy de Padilla was a Bolivian independence leader and military commander. She fought against Spanish colonial forces during the wars of independence in Latin America. Known for her courage and leadership, Azurduy became a symbol of resistance and empowerment for women in the fight for freedom.



Maria De Penha

(1945)

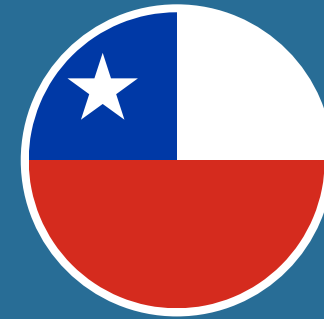


Maria de Penha is a Brazilian biochemist and human rights activist who became a symbol for the fight against domestic violence. After surviving severe abuse from her husband, she worked tirelessly to raise awareness and helped inspire the Maria da Penha Law, which protects women from domestic violence in Brazil.



Isabel Allende

(1942)



Isabel Allende is a Chilean - American writer, known for her vivid storytelling and blending of magical realism with historical narratives. Her debut novel, The House of the Spirits, became an international bestseller and earned her recognition as one of Latin America's most important authors. Allende is also an advocate for women's rights and social justice.

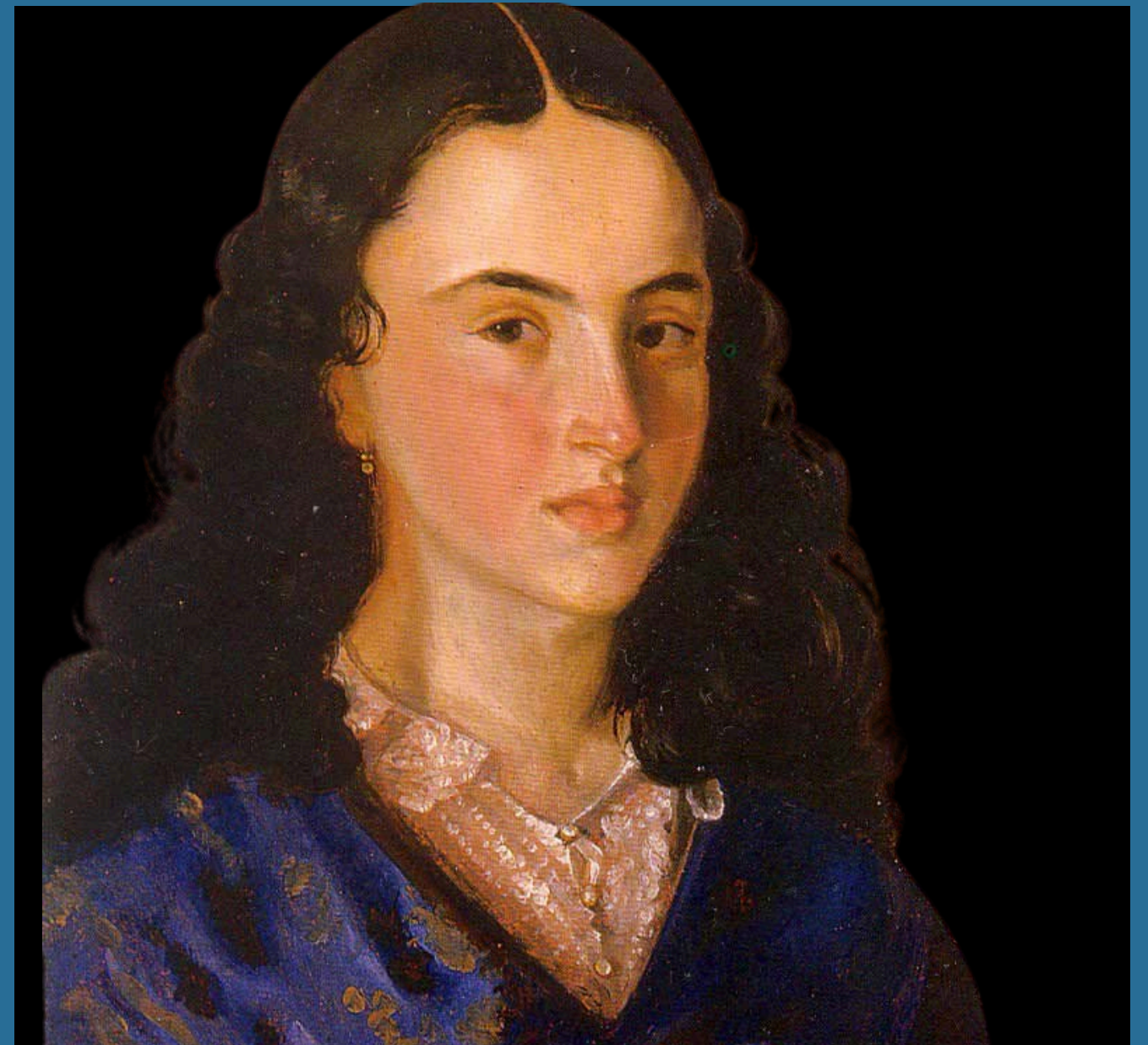


Policarpa Salavarrieta

(1795 - 1817)



Policarpa Salavarrieta was a Colombian revolutionary heroine who played a key role in the independence movement against Spanish colonial rule. As a spy for the revolutionary forces, she was arrested and executed. Her bravery and commitment to the cause made her a national icon in Colombia.

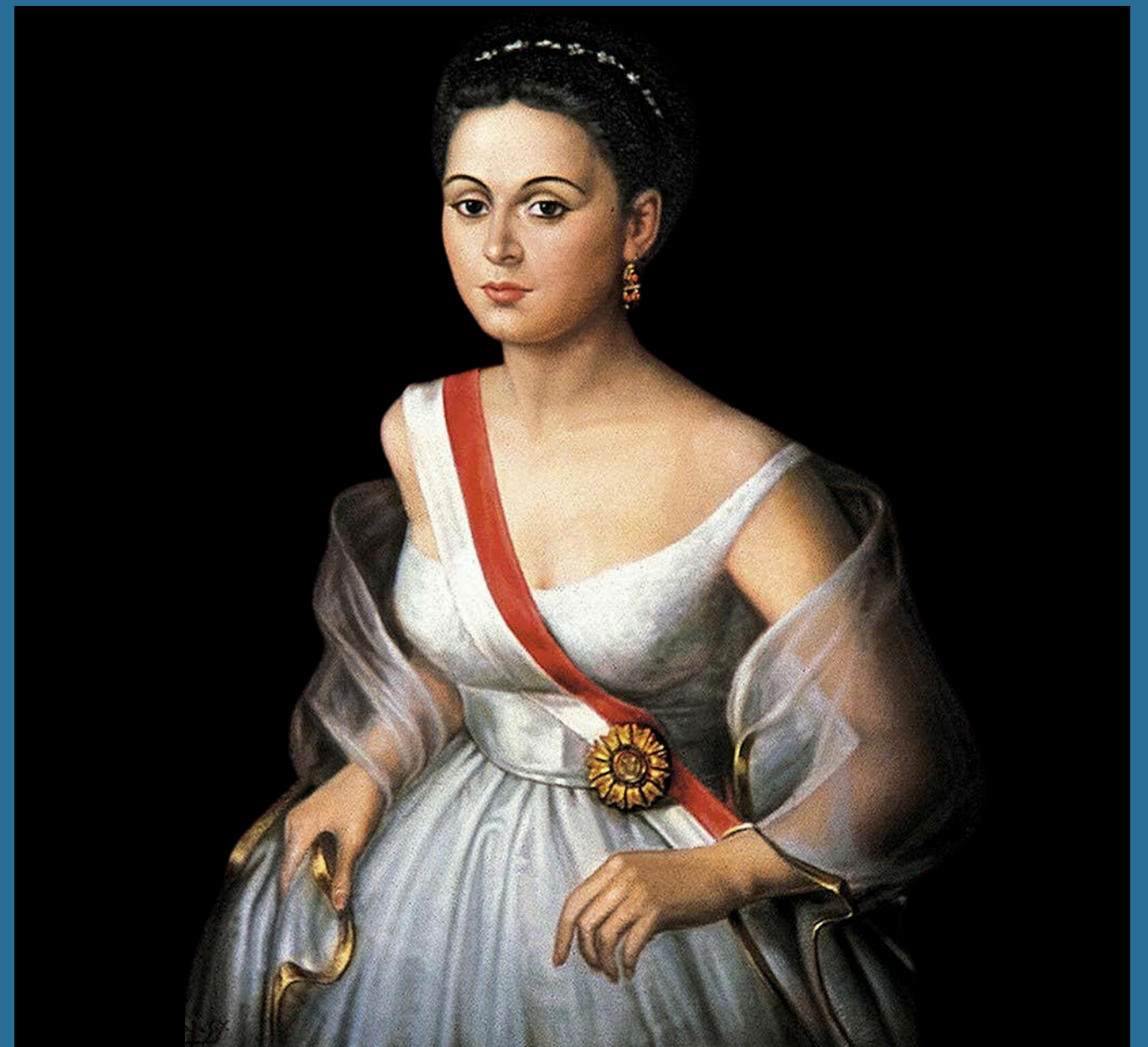


Manuela Saenz

(1797 - 1856)



Manuela Sáenz was an Ecuadorian revolutionary and lover of Simón Bolívar. She fought alongside him in the South American wars of independence, earning recognition for her courage and leadership. Sáenz's commitment to freedom and gender equality made her an important figure in Latin American history.

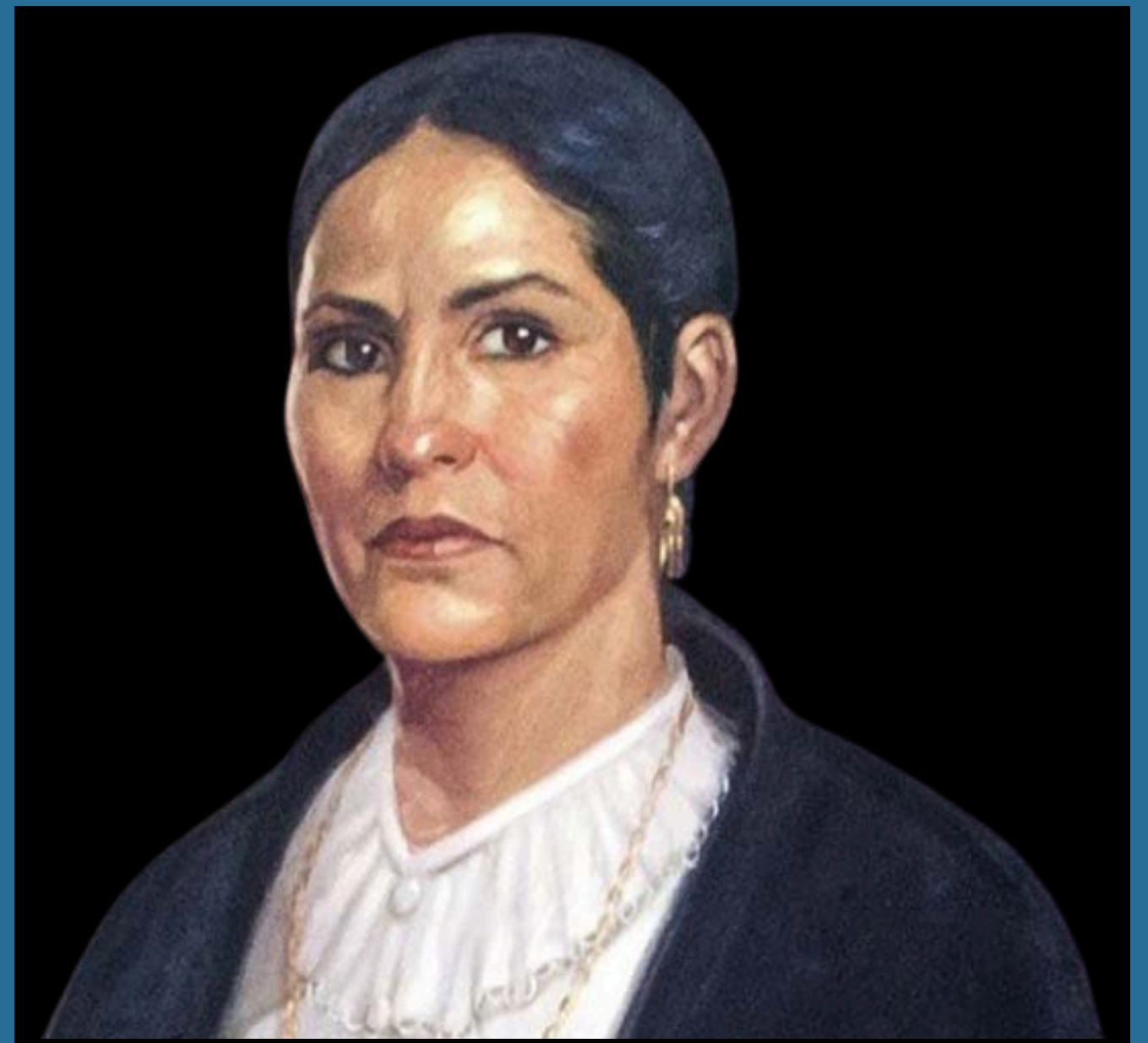


Micaela Bastidas

(1744 - 1781)



Micaela Bastidas was a Peruvian revolutionary leader and the wife of Tupac Amaru II. She was deeply involved in the resistance against Spanish colonial rule and helped lead a rebellion in the Andes. After her husband's capture, she was executed by the Spanish, but her legacy as a freedom fighter lives on.



Teresa de Carreño

(1853 - 1917)



She was a Venezuelan composer and pianist who, at the age of 9, was a musical prodigy. Starting from that age she gave her first concert at Irving May Hall in New York and then played before the President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, at the White House. Teresa performed in the best theaters in different parts of the world, such as: Paris, Berlin, Milan, Europe, America, Africa and Australia.

