

# WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH



Name: \_\_\_\_\_



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**March is "Women's History Month"**

**Women's History Month was originally celebrated as "Women's History Week" beginning in March 1982. The first "Women's History Month" was celebrated in 1987 after a petition to Congress by the National Women's History Project.**

**Since 1995, presidents have issued annual proclamations designating the month of March as "Women's History Month." These proclamations celebrate the contributions women have made to the United States and recognize the specific achievements women have made over the course of American history in a variety of fields.**

**- *womenshistorymonth.gov***





**"Every March, Women's History Month provides an opportunity to honor the generations of trailblazing women and girls who have built our Nation, shaped our progress, and strengthened our character as a people.**

**Throughout our history, despite hardship, exclusion, and discrimination, women have strived and sacrificed for equity and equality in communities across the country. Generations of Native American women were stewards of the land and continue to lead the fight for climate justice. Black women fought to end slavery, advocate for civil rights, and pass the Voting Rights Act. Suffragists helped pass the 19th Amendment to the Constitution so that no American could be denied a vote on the basis of sex.**

**Standing on the shoulders of the heroines who came before them, today's women and girls continue to carry forward the mission of ensuring our daughters have the same opportunities as our sons. Women of the labor movement are achieving monumental reforms to help all workers secure the better pay, benefits, and safety they deserve. LGBTQI+ women and girls are leading the fight for justice, opportunity, and equality — especially for the transgender community. Women and girls continue to lead groundbreaking civil rights movements for social justice and freedom, so that everyone can realize the full promise of America."**

***A Proclamation on Women's History Month, 2022***  
***[www.whitehouse.gov](http://www.whitehouse.gov)***



# Toni Morrison

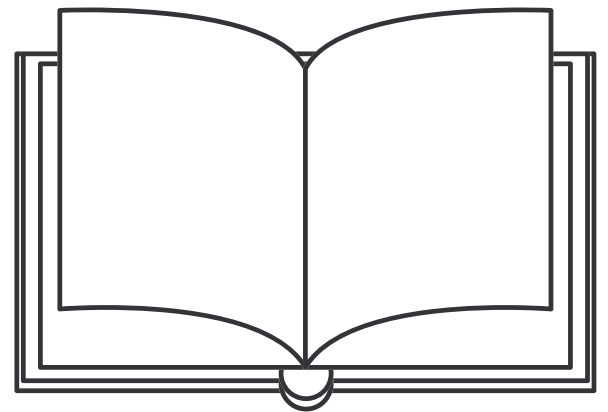


- ◆ **Novelist, Essayist, Children's Book Author, Playwright, Social Justice Advocate, and Professor**
- ◆ **One of the Most Celebrated Writers of the Last Century**
- ◆ **First African-American Woman to win the Nobel Prize in Literature**
- ◆ **Winner of the Pulitzer Prize and Many Other Honors, Including Being Named a Living Legend by the Library of Congress**

**“The function of freedom is to free somebody else.”**



"If there's a book  
you really want to  
read, but it hasn't  
been written yet,  
then you must  
write it."



—Toni Morrison



# Toni Morrison



**Toni Morrison is one of the most celebrated authors in the world. In addition to writing plays, and children's books, her novels have earned her countless prestigious awards including the Pulitzer Prize and the Presidential Medal of Freedom from President Barack Obama. As the first African-American woman to win the Nobel Prize in Literature, Morrison's work has inspired a generation of writers to follow in her footsteps.**

**Toni Morrison was born on February 18, 1931 in Lorain, Ohio. The second of four children, Morrison's birth name was Chloe Anthony Wofford. Although she grew up in a semi-integrated area, racial discrimination was a constant threat. When Morrison was two years old, the owner of her family's apartment building set their home on fire while they were inside because they were unable to afford the rent. Morrison turned her attention to her studies and became an avid reader. She was able to use her intellect on the debate team, her school's yearbook staff, and eventually as a secretary for the head librarian at the Lorain Public Library. When she was twelve years old, she converted to Catholicism and was baptized under the name Anthony after Saint Anthony of Padua. She later went by the nickname "Toni" after this saint.**

**In 1949, Morrison decided to attend a historically black institution for her college education. She moved to Washington, D.C. to attend Howard University. While in college, Morrison experienced racial segregation in a new way. She joined the university's theatrical group called the Howard University Players, and frequently toured the segregated south with the play. In addition, she witnessed how racial hierarchy divided people of color based on their skin tone. However, the community at Howard University also allowed her to make connections with other writers, artists, and activists that influenced her work. After graduating with a bachelor's degree in English, Morrison attended Cornell University to earn the Master of Arts in English. When she graduated in 1955, she began teaching English at Texas Southern University but returned to Howard University as a professor. While back at the university, Morrison taught the young civil rights activist Stokely Carmichael, and met her husband Harold Morrison. The couple had two children, Harold and Slade.**

**After teaching at Howard University for seven years, Morrison moved to Syracuse, New York to become an editor for the textbook division of Random House publishing. Within two years, she transferred to the New York City branch of the company and began to edit fiction and books by African-American authors. Although she worked for a publishing company, Morrison did not publish her first novel called *The Bluest Eye* until she was 39 years old. Three years later, Morrison published her second novel called *Sula*, that was nominated for the National Book Award. By her third novel in 1977, Toni Morrison became a household name. *Song of Solomon* earned critical acclaim as well as the National Book Critics Circle Award. The success of her books encouraged Morrison to become a writer full time. She left publishing and continued to write novels, essays, and plays. In 1987, Morrison released her novel called *Beloved*, based on the true story of an African-American enslaved woman. This book was a Bestseller for 25 weeks and won countless awards including the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction. In 1993, Morrison became the first Black woman to win the Nobel Prize in Literature. Three years later, she was also chosen by the National Endowment for the Humanities to give the Jefferson Lecture, and was honored with the National Book Foundation's Medal of Distinguished Contribution to American Letters.**

**Morrison's work continued to influence writers and artists through her focus on African American life and her commentary on race relations. In 1998, Oprah Winfrey co-produced and starred in the film adaptation of Morrison's book, *Beloved*. The film also starred major Hollywood actors including Danny Glover, Thandie Newton, and Kimberly Elise. Following this, Morrison's books were featured four times as selections for Oprah's Book Club. While writing and producing, Morrison was also a professor in the Creative Writing Program at Princeton University. Her work earned her an honorary Doctorate degree from the University of Oxford, and the opportunity to be a guest curator at the Louvre museum in Paris. In 2000, she was named a Living Legend by the Library of Congress. Morrison also wrote children's books with her son until his death at 45 years old. Two years later, Morrison published the last book they were working on together and received the Presidential Medal of Freedom in that same month. In June of 2019, director Timothy Greenfield-Sanders released a documentary of her life called *Toni Morrison: The Pieces I Am*. Morrison passed away two months later from complications of pneumonia.**

Name:

# TONI MORRISON





# Tye Leung Schulze



- ◆ **Social Justice Activist, Victims Advocate, and Suffragist**
- ◆ **Helped Liberate 3000 Women and Girls from Trafficking**
- ◆ **First Chinese American Woman to Vote in a U.S. Election**
- ◆ **First Chinese American Woman to Work for the Federal Government**

**“I spent my life interpreting for people who needed my help... I learned a lot through experience. We are all human.”**

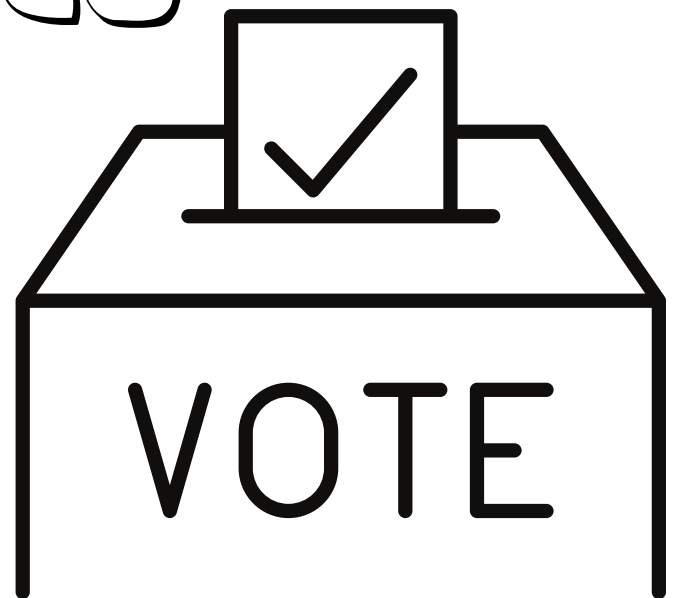
"I think it right

we should all

try to learn,

not to vote

blindly."



-Tye Leung Schulze

# Tye Leung Schulze



**Born in 1887 to first generation Chinese immigrants, Tye Leung Schulze broke social and political molds as she fought norms and refused to be silenced. Her legacy is in her acts of defiance that started at a young age and in her outward belief that not only should the Chinese be respected and acknowledged, but women as well. She was an advocate for displaced and trafficked women and was a leader in the quest for rights of Chinese American women in the United States.**

**Though she was the youngest of eight children in a working-class immigrant family and faced extreme xenophobia of the time, she was able to attend a Christian school where she learned English. This would prove to be a life-changing gift that gave her many opportunities in her career, in her service, and in her advocacy.**

**When she was 9 years old, she was bartered to another family as a domestic servant, and was set to marry a much older man at the age of 12. She refused and escaped to a home run by a Presbyterian missionary. This was the start of three decades of pioneering advocacy and rescue work in San Francisco's Chinatown as she, along with the missionaries and other staff, liberated over 3000 Chinese women and girls from trafficking.**

**Leung's language abilities and her strength of character also led her to become the first Chinese American woman to work for the federal government as an interpreter at Angel Island Immigration Station, which processed tens of thousands of Chinese Immigrants. It was essentially a detention center to stem the flow of immigrants, and undoubtedly her influence there gave at least some hope and comfort to those who were detained for weeks or months at a time. She lost her job at Angel Island when she married Charles Schulze, because interracial marriages were against the law at the time.**

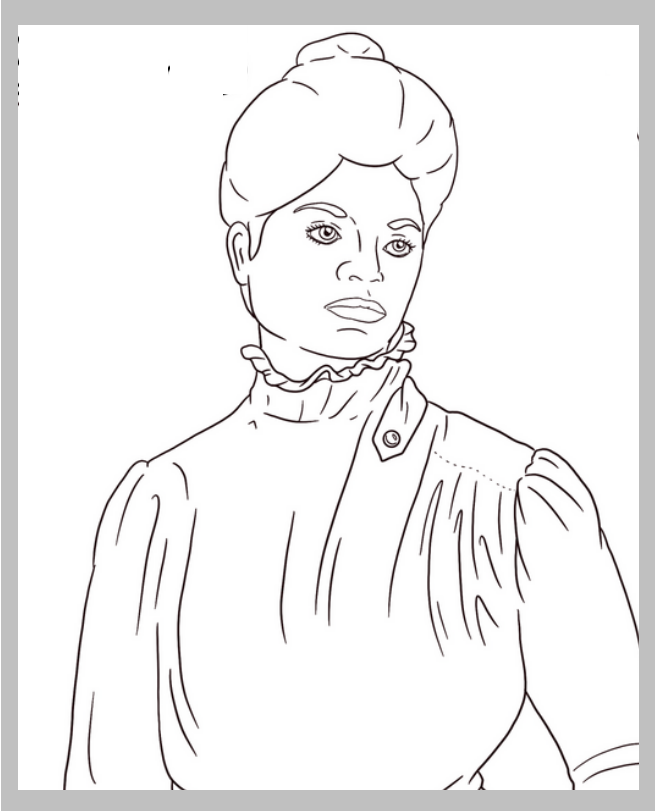
**Leung also became the first Chinese American woman to vote in a United States election just one year after women were given the right to vote. She was a suffragist and activist and would not be deterred.**

Name:



TYE LEUNG  
SCHULZE

# Ida B. Wells



- ◆ **Journalist, Educator, and Civil Rights and Women's Suffrage Activist**
- ◆ **Best Known for her Crusade Against Lynching**
- ◆ **Remembered as one of the Most Transformative and Inspiring Figures in American History**
- ◆ **Co-founder of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)**

**“The way to right wrongs is to turn the light of truth upon them.”**



"There must  
always be a  
remedy for wrong  
and injustice if we  
only know how to  
find it."

—Ida B. Wells



# Ida B. Wells



**Ida B. Wells-Barnett was a prominent journalist, activist, and researcher, in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. In her lifetime, she battled sexism, racism, and violence. As a skilled writer, Wells-Barnett also used her skills as a journalist to shed light on the conditions of African Americans throughout the South.**

**Ida Bell Wells was born in Holly Springs, Mississippi on July 16th, 1862. She was born into slavery during the Civil War. Once the war ended Wells-Barnett's parents became politically active in Reconstruction Era politics. Her parents instilled into her the importance of education. Wells-Barnett enrolled at Rust College but was expelled when she started a dispute with the university president. In 1878, Wells-Barnett went to visit her grandmother. While she was there Wells-Barnett was informed that a yellow fever epidemic had hit her hometown. The disease took both of Wells-Barnett's parents and her infant brother. Left to raise her brothers and sister, she took a job as a teacher so that she could keep the family together. Eventually, Wells-Barnett moved her siblings to Memphis, Tennessee. There she continued to work as an educator.**

**In 1884, Wells-Barnett filed a lawsuit against a train car company in Memphis for unfair treatment. She had been thrown off a first-class train, despite having a ticket. Although she won the case on the local level, the ruling was eventually overturned in federal court. After the lynching of one of her friends, Wells-Barnett turned her attention to white mob violence. She became skeptical about the reasons black men were lynched and set out to investigate several cases. She published her findings in a pamphlet and wrote several columns in local newspapers. Her expose about an 1892 lynching enraged locals, who burned her press and drove her from Memphis. After a few months, the threats became so bad she was forced to move to Chicago, Illinois. In 1893, Wells-Barnett, joined other African American leaders in calling for the boycott of the World's Columbian Exposition. The boycotters accused the exposition committee of locking out African Americans and negatively portraying the black community. In 1895, Wells-Barnett married famed African American lawyer Ferdinand Barnett. Together, the couple had four children. Throughout her career Wells-Barnett, balanced motherhood with her activism.**

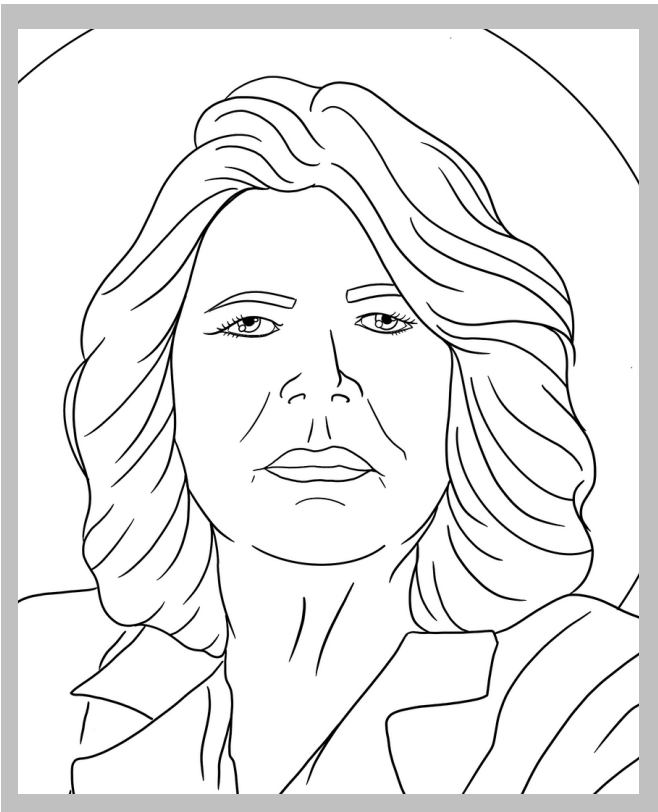
**Wells-Barnett traveled internationally, shedding light on lynching to foreign audiences. Abroad, she openly confronted white women in the suffrage movement who ignored lynching. Because of her stance, she was often ridiculed and ostracized by women's suffrage organizations in the United States. Nevertheless, Wells-Barnett remained active the women's rights movement. She was a founder of the National Association of Colored Women's Club which was created to address issues dealing with civil rights and women's suffrage. Although she was in Niagara Falls for the founding of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), her name is not mentioned as an official founder. Late in her career Wells-Barnett focused on urban reform in the growing city of Chicago. She died on March 25th, 1931.**

# IDA B. WELLS

Name:



# Wilma Mankiller



- ◆ **First Woman Elected as the Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation and First Woman to be Elected Chief of a Major Native Tribe**
- ◆ **Signed an Agreement With the U.S. Government Granting the Cherokee Nation Self-Governance**
- ◆ **Activist, Social Worker, and Community Developer**
- ◆ **Inducted in to the National Women's Hall of Fame, and Received the Presidential Medal of Freedom**

**"Women in leadership roles can help restore balance and wholeness to our communities."**

"Prior to my  
election, young  
Cherokee girls would  
never have thought  
that they might  
grow up and become  
chief."

—Wilma Mankiller

# Wilma Mankiller



**Wilma Mankiller became the first woman elected as the principal chief of the Cherokee nation. She was born in Tahlequah, Oklahoma, the sixth of 11 children. Her name Mankiller derives from the high military rank achieved by a Cherokee ancestor. When she was ten, her family was relocated to California. A move described as "my own little Trail of Tears."**

**In California, Mankiller graduated from high school, married and had two children. She studied sociology and went to work as a social worker. In 1969 she became active in the Native American Rights movement when the American Indian Movement (AIM) and other activists occupied Alcatraz. In 1974 after divorcing her husband, Mankiller and her two daughters returned to her home in Tahlequah. She started working for the Cherokee nation while attending college. During this time, she was severely injured in a car crash that took the life of her best friend. Then, in 1980, just a year after the accident, she was diagnosed with myasthenia gravis, a chronic neuromuscular disease that causes varying degrees of weakness in the voluntary muscles of the body. Despite all these challenges Mankiller managed to complete a master's degree in Community Planning at the University of Arkansas.**

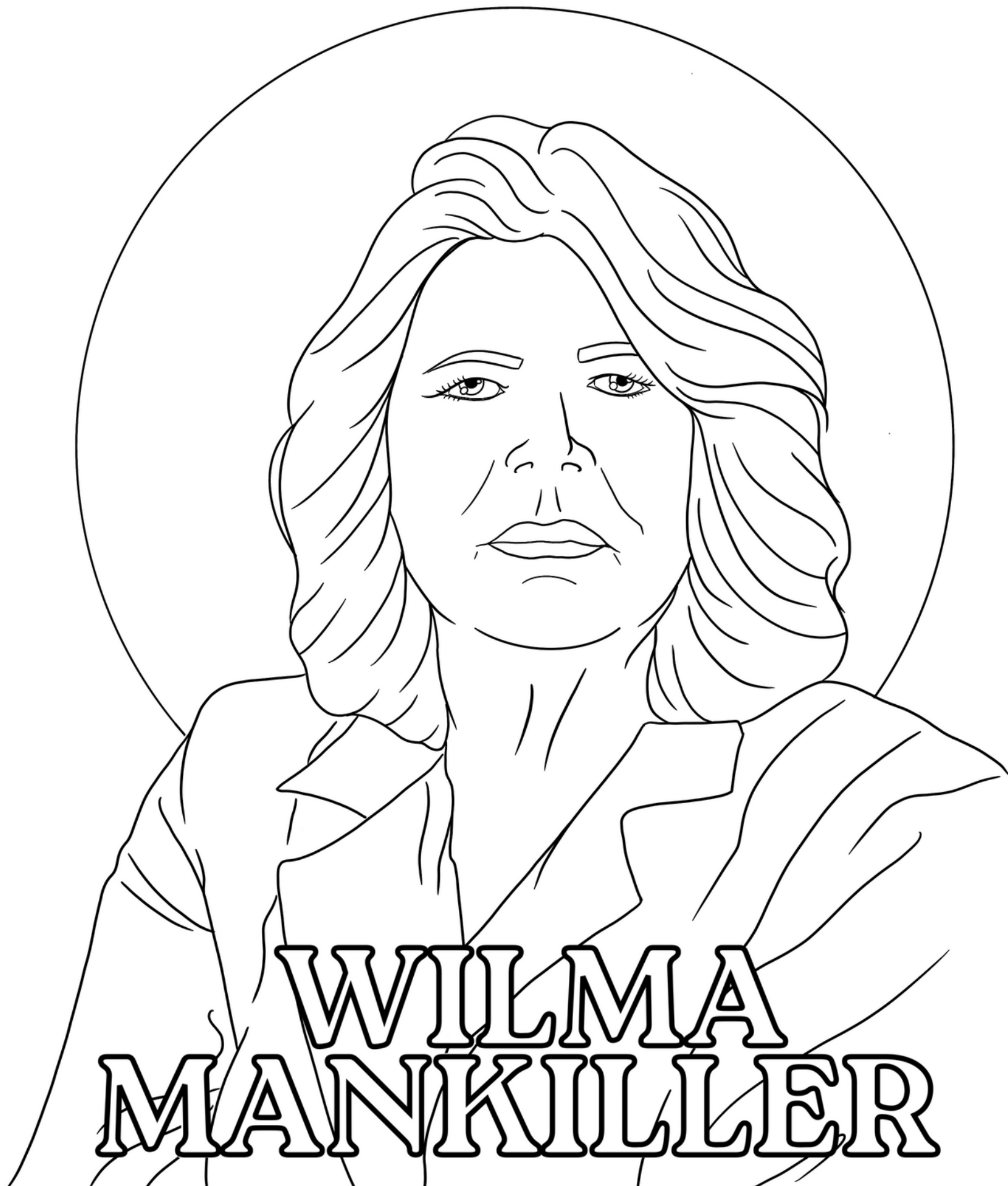
**In 1983 she won election as deputy principal Cherokee chief and when the principal chief Ross Swimmer became head of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1985, Mankiller succeeded him as principal chief. She won in her own right two years later and by 1992 she received 82% of the vote. Her administration focused on the high unemployment rate and low levels of education on the reservation, and improving community health care and developing the economy of northeastern Oklahoma. She spent much of her time writing grants for health and education programs, including the Cherokee Home Health Agency and Head Start. She created the Cherokee Nation Community Development Department and Institute for Cherokee Literacy. In 1995 Mankiller was diagnosed with lymphoma and chose not to run for reelection.**

**She was inducted into the National Women's Hall of Fame in 1993 and awarded the Presidential Metal of Freedom in 1998.**

*- nativepartnership.org*



Name:



**WILMA  
MANKILLER**



# Maya Angelou

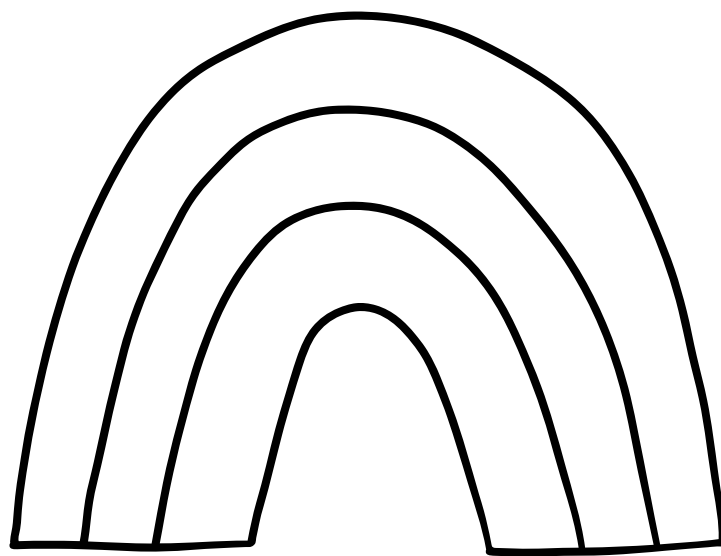


- ◆ **Most Renowned Black Female Writer and Activist of the 20th Century**
- ◆ **Writer, Poet, Performer, Songwriter, Director, Social Activist, and Educator**
- ◆ **Recipient of Presidential Medal of Freedom, Nearly 50 Honorary Degrees, and Numerous Other Literary Awards**

**“I've learned that people will forget what you said, people will forget what you did, but people will never forget how you made them feel.”**



"Prepare yourself  
so you can be a  
rainbow in  
somebody else's  
cloud."



—Maya Angelou

# Maya Angelou



**Born in 1928, Maya Angelou spent her early years in Missouri and Arkansas and as a result of childhood trauma stopped speaking at the age of seven and didn't speak again until she was twelve and a half. During this time she developed a love for language and the written word and finally started speaking again after learning the importance of the spoken word.**

**Maya Angelou grew to become one of the most lauded artists and influential voices of the last century. Even early in her life, she began breaking ground for Black women by attending college on scholarship, becoming the first female street car driver in San Francisco, and working in a mechanics shop, all the while pursuing her study of music, dance, and drama. Prior to the publication of her most highly acclaimed memoir, “I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings”, she already held national prominence as a singer, dancer, songwriter, and civil rights activist – working alongside Dr. Martin Luther King and Malcolm X.**

**Aside from her phenomenal contributions in these areas, including being Hollywood’s first Black female director, she is most well-known and remembered for her work as a writer, poet, essayist, playwright, and editor. Her writings have stirred hearts and inspired across race, culture, and political divides. Though it often depicts suffering and anguish, her writing also speaks of the strength and beauty of Black culture, of women, and of the indomitable human spirit. Some of her poetry is linked to African American oral traditions and her performances often left listeners spellbound.**

**She published seven autobiographical books, nine children’s books, nearly two dozen other books, hundreds of poems, and many stage, film, and tv scripts. She also composed and recorded dozens of songs, and contributed to hundreds of other books, articles, short stories, national periodicals, and anthologies.**

**In her lifetime, Angelou received nearly 50 honorary degrees, was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom, and was the recipient of numerous other literary awards. She served on the presidential committees of both Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter and shared a poem at the inaugural address of Bill Clinton.**

**Maya Angelou passed away on May 28, 2014.**

*- mint.gov and womenshistory.org*

Name: \_\_\_\_\_



# MAYA ANGELOU



# Adelina "Nina" Otero-Warren



- ◆ **Suffrage Leader, Activist, Educator, Public Health Advocate, and Politician**
- ◆ **One of the First Women to serve as a Government Official in New Mexico**
- ◆ **First Latina to Run for U.S. Congress, and First New Mexico Woman to Run for National Office**

Otero-Warren is perhaps best known for leading efforts in New Mexico to ratify the 19th Amendment and secure voting rights for women.

- [santafenewmexican.com](http://santafenewmexican.com)

"Nina Otero-Warren  
was a pioneer in  
education, and one  
who led with her  
voice as well as  
actions."

—Hilario "Larry" Chavez



# Adelina Otero-Warren



The daughter of Manuel B. Otero and Eloisa Luna, members of two of New Mexico's most influential Hispano families, María Adelina Isabel Emilia Otero was born in Los Lunas in 1881. Otero-Warren never knew her father, as he died when she was only twenty months old. Her mother remarried and the family moved to Santa Fe in 1897 after her father's cousin became governor of New Mexico Territory. Her family hosted numerous social functions for affluent Santa Feans, where Otero-Warren mingled with upper class and politically active New Mexicans. In 1907, Otero-Warren met Rawson D. Warren, the commanding officer of the Fifth U.S. Cavalry. The two married a year later and established a home in Fort Wingate, near Gallup, and later moved to Utah. The couple divorced, but Otero-Warren kept the Warren name.

Otero-Warren became active in the suffrage movement. She appealed particularly to Spanish-speaking women because of her ability to convey her message in Spanish. She soon caught the attention of national suffragist leader, Alice Paul, who co-founded the Congressional Union (CU). The organization looked to Otero-Warren to head the New Mexico chapter of the CU in 1917. By 1920, Otero-Warren's efforts paid off, and women in New Mexico finally won the right to vote.

In 1918, Otero-Warren became Superintendent of Public Schools in Santa Fe County and held this position until 1929. In 1921, Otero-Warren ran for the U.S. House of Representatives, but lost to her Democratic opponent. Otero-Warren sought to improve conditions in schools in rural Hispano communities and among Native American populations. In 1923, she was appointed Inspector of Indian Schools in Santa Fe County. In this position, she stirred up some controversy for criticizing the federal Indian school system after observing Indian children residing and being schooled in deplorable conditions. She stayed in this position for only a few years, but remained a supporter of Native American rights. Otero-Warren also served as Chairman of the State Board of Health of New Mexico, member of the executive board of the American Red Cross, and Director of the literacy program of adult education for the State under the Works Projects Administration.

- *[nmhistoricwomen.org](http://nmhistoricwomen.org)*

Name:



# Sojourner Truth



- ◆ **Abolitionist, Civil and Women's Rights Activist, Author, Speaker, and Preacher**
- ◆ **Escaped Enslavement With Infant Daughter**
- ◆ **First Black Woman to Sue a White Man in U.S. Court and Win, Securing Her Son's Freedom and Return to Her**

**"If we laugh and sing a little as we fight the good fight of freedom, it makes it all go easier. I will not allow my life's light to be determined by the darkness around me."**

"Truth is

powerful

and it

prevails."

—Sojourner Truth

# Sojourner Truth



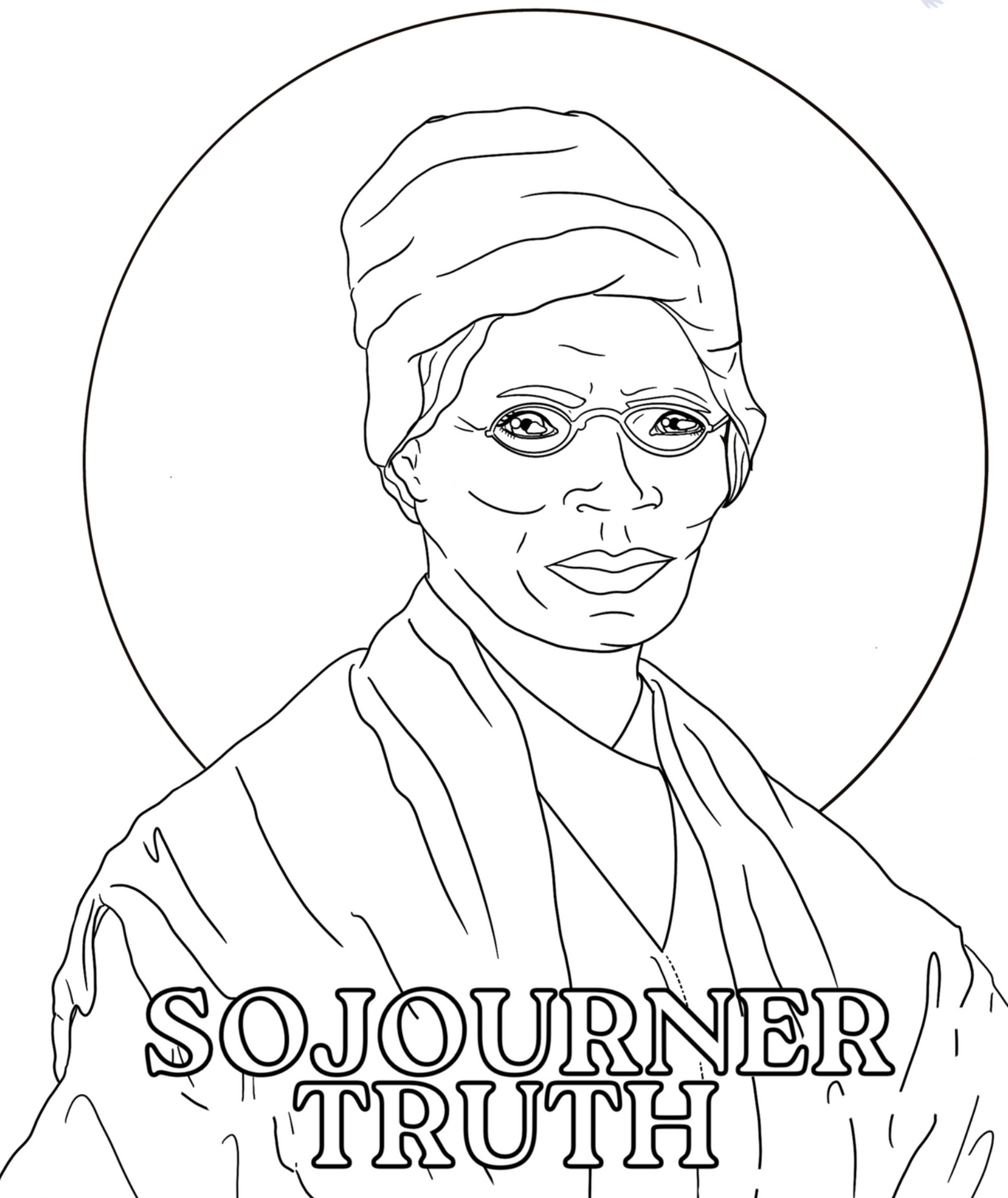
**Sojourner Truth was born Isabella Bomfree, a slave in Dutch-speaking Ulster County, New York in 1797. She was bought and sold four times in her youth and subjected to harsh physical labor and violent punishments. In her teens, she was united with another slave with whom she had five children, beginning in 1815. In 1827 Truth ran away with her infant Sophia to a nearby abolitionist family, the Van Wageners. The family bought her freedom for twenty dollars and helped Truth successfully sue for the return of her five-year-old-son Peter, who was illegally sold into enslavement in Alabama.**

**Truth moved to New York City in 1828, where she worked for a local minister. By the early 1830s, she participated in the religious revivals that were sweeping the state and became a charismatic speaker. In 1843, she declared that the Spirit called on her to preach the truth, renaming herself Sojourner Truth. As an itinerant preacher, Truth met abolitionists William Lloyd Garrison and Frederick Douglass. Garrison's anti-slavery organization encouraged Truth to give speeches about the evils of slavery. She never learned to read or write. In 1850, she dictated what would become her autobiography—The Narrative of Sojourner Truth—to Olive Gilbert, who assisted in its publication. Truth survived on sales of the book, which also brought her national recognition. She met women's rights activists, including Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, as well as temperance advocates—both causes she quickly championed.**

**In 1851, Truth began a lecture tour that included a women's rights conference in Akron, Ohio, where she delivered her famous "Ain't I a Woman?" speech. In it, she challenged prevailing notions of racial and gender inferiority and inequality. Truth believed suffrage for formerly enslaved men should occur simultaneously with women's suffrage. During the 1850's, Truth settled in Battle Creek, Michigan, where three of her daughters lived. She continued speaking nationally and helped those enslaved escape to freedom, during the Civil War she supported the Union army by raising money for Black soldiers and encouraged young men to join the Union cause. After the end of the war she was involved with the Freedmen's Bureau and lobbied against segregation.**

**- *womenshistory.gov and biography.com***

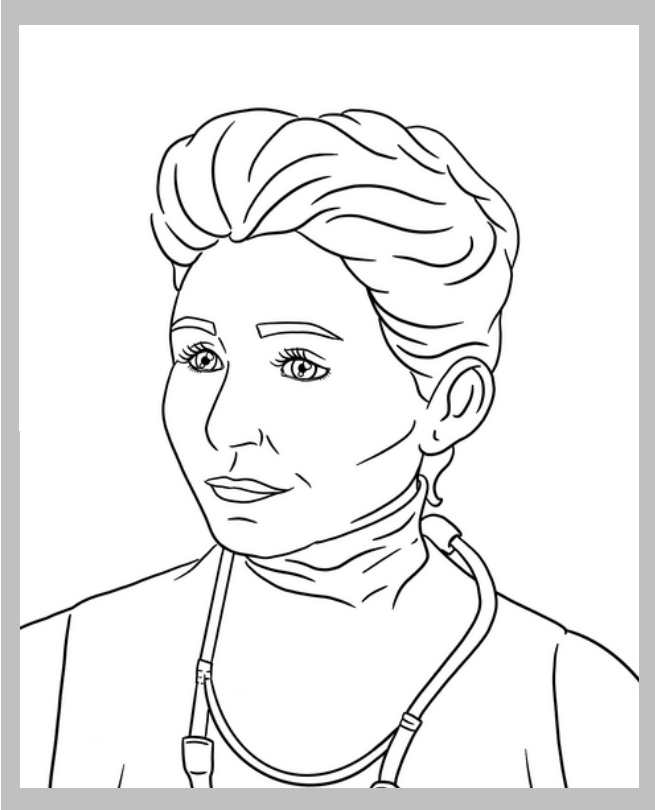
Name:



SOJOURNER  
TRUTH



# Susan La Flesche Picotte



- ◆ **Physician, Lecturer, Social Reformer, and Advocate**
- ◆ **First Native American to Earn a Medical Degree and First Native American Doctor**
- ◆ **Campaigned for Public Health and the Legal Allotment of Land to the Omaha Tribe**
- ◆ **Built the First Hospital on a Reservation Not Funded by Government Money**

**“I am a dreamer, who dreams, sees visions, and listens always to the still, small voice. I am a trail-blazer”**



"My office hours  
are any and all  
hours of the day  
or night."

—Susan La Flesche  
Picotte

# Susan La Flesche Picotte



Susan La Flesche Picotte was born on the Omaha reservation in northeastern Nebraska on June 17, 1865. Picotte's father, Joseph La Flesche, also known as Iron Eye, was the last recognized chief of the Omaha. He had a big impact on Susan's life and encouraged his people, especially his children, to seek education. Susan and the other La Flesche children were all leaders who continued their father's legacy of helping the Omaha make the painful transition to white society while still holding onto their own culture.

While teaching at the Quaker Mission School on the Omaha Reservation, Susan La Flesche nursed the ill ethnologist and advocate of the Omaha, Alice Fletcher. Fletcher urged La Flesche to go back to school to get a medical degree. In 1886, La Flesche attended the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. In 1889, she graduated with a medical degree, one year early and the first in her class of 36 women.

After earning her medical degree, she returned to the Omaha Reservation as the reservation's only doctor. It was said she worked 20-hour days as she traveled by foot, horseback, and buggy across the 1,350 square-mile reservation caring for more than 1000 people. Not deterred by the weather, Susan spent her days traveling long distances doing house calls, only to return home to find people waiting in a line to be seen. When she finally retired to bed to sleep for a few hours she would leave a lantern lit in her front window signaling she was always available. As a doctor, it was easy for Dr. La Flesche to see how changes caused by having to live in a white world were hurting her people.

In 1884, she married Henry Picotte and they had two sons. The family settled in Bancroft, Nebraska and she set up her own private practice. She gave everything she had to her tribe and after needing to take a break to care for her dying mother and then her dying husband, she returned to work and in 1913 built the first hospital on the Omaha reservation, without any government assistance. She died at the age of 50, after suffering for years with chronic pain and respiratory issues caused by her long work hours and dedication to her people.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_



SUSAN  
LA FLESCHIE  
PICOTTE

# Anna May Wong



- ◆ **International Film Star, Fashion Icon, Trailblazer**
- ◆ **First Chinese-American Hollywood Movie Star and Chinese-American Actress to Gain International Recognition**
- ◆ **First Asian American Lead Actor in a U.S. TV Show**
- ◆ **In More than 60 Movies, Including Silent Films and one of the First Movies Made in Technicolor**

**“The harder the work, the greater the satisfaction in accomplishing it.”**



"I come from  
Old Hong Kong.  
But now I'm a  
Hollywood  
Star."

—Anna May Wong



# Anna May Wong



**Anna May Wong was born January 3, 1905, in Los Angeles. Her birth name was Wong Liu Tsong, and her family gave her the English name Anna May. She was cast in her first role as an extra in the film “The Red Lantern” (1919) at 14 and continued to land small roles as extras until her first leading role in “The Toll of the Sea” (1922).**

**Anna May Wong was the first Chinese-American film star in Hollywood and the first Chinese-American Actress to gain international recognition.**

**Her career spanned motion pictures, television, and theater. She appeared in more than 60 movies, including silent films and one of the first movies made in Technicolor. Wong also became the first Asian American lead actor in a U.S. television show for her role in “The Gallery of Madame Liu-Tsong” (1951).**

**After facing constant discrimination in Hollywood (and tired of being both typecast and passed over for lead Asian character roles in favor of non-Asian actresses), Wong traveled to Europe and worked in English, German, and French films. She also appeared in productions on the London and New York stages.**

**Wong was awarded a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame in 1960. She died on February 3, 1961. She is remembered as an international film star, fashion icon, television trailblazer, and a champion for greater representation of Asian Americans in film. She continues to inspire actors and filmmakers today.**

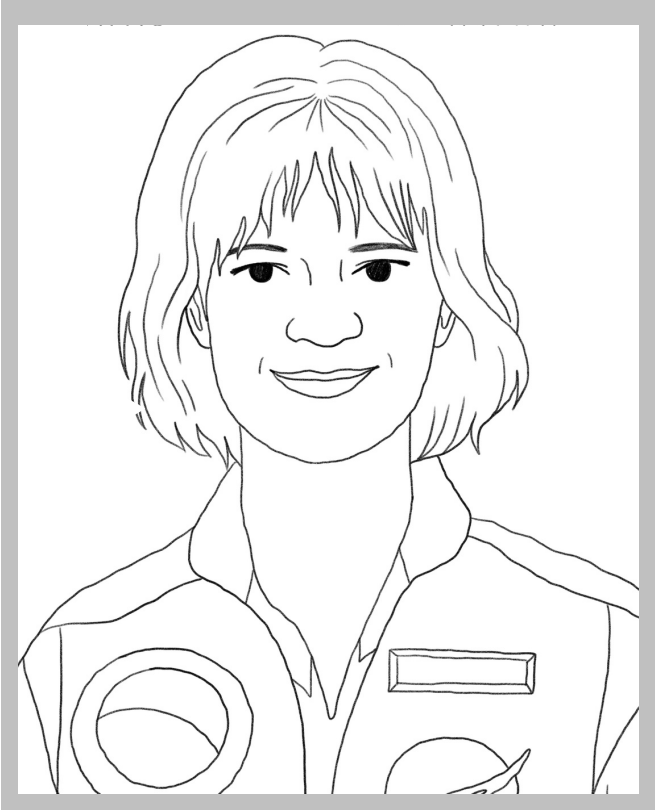
*- [mint.gov](http://mint.gov) and [womenshistory.org](http://womenshistory.org)*

Name:

ANNA MAY WONG



# Dr. Sally Ride



- ◆ **NASA Astronaut, Physicist, Inventor, and Educator**
- ◆ **First American Woman Astronaut in Space and Youngest American in Space**
- ◆ **Inducted into the Astronaut Hall of Fame, the National Women's Hall of Fame, the Aviation Hall of Fame, the Presidential Medal of Freedom**

**“If we want scientists and engineers in the future, we should be cultivating the girls as much as the boys.”**



"If we want  
scientists and  
engineers in the  
future, we should be  
cultivating the girls  
as much as the  
boys."

—Dr. Sally Ride

# Dr. Sally Ride



**Dr. Sally Ride was a physicist, astronaut, educator, and the first American woman to soar into space.**

**When she blasted off aboard Space Shuttle Challenger on June 18, 1983, Ride became the first American woman – and, at 32, the youngest American – in space. During the six days of mission STS-7, she deployed and retrieved a satellite with the shuttle’s robotic arm. Her second shuttle flight, STS-41G, made history as the first space mission with two women crew members.**

**After her historic spaceflight, Ride saw that her example was a powerful tool for inspiring young people, especially girls, to pursue careers in science. She teamed up with Tam O’Shaughnessy to write six science books for young people. “The Third Planet: Exploring the Earth from Space,” won the American Institute of Physics’ Children’s Science Writing Award in 1995.**

**To narrow the gender gap in science and engineering careers, Ride and O’Shaughnessy started an education company to inspire young people, especially girls, in science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM). In 2001, they joined like-minded friends with expertise in physics, administration, and technology to found Sally Ride Science. One of Ride’s goals in starting the Sally Ride Science organization was to make sure girls and boys of all backgrounds had access to role models who looked like them.**

**Sally received many honors during her life, including induction into the Astronaut Hall of Fame, the National Women’s Hall of Fame and the Aviation Hall of Fame. She also received the Jefferson Award for Public Service, the Lindbergh Eagle and the NCAA’s Theodore Roosevelt Award. She was twice awarded the NASA Space Flight Medal, and in 2012 she was honored with the National Space Grant Distinguished Service Award.**

**Following her death, Sally and another pioneering astronaut, Neil Armstrong, received the Space Foundation’s 2013 General James E. Hill Lifetime Space Achievement Award. Also in 2013, the Stanford School of Engineering named Sally a Stanford Engineering Hero. In 2014, Women in Aviation International (WAI) inducted her into its International Pioneer Hall of Fame.**

**A year after Sally’s death, President Barack Obama awarded her the nation’s highest civilian honor, the Presidential Medal of Freedom, which was accepted by Tam. Obama said during the award ceremony, “As the first American woman in space, Sally did not just break the stratospheric glass ceiling, she blasted through it. And when she came back to Earth, she devoted her life to helping girls excel in fields like math, science and engineering.”**

**- *mint.gov and sallyridescience.ucsd.edu***



Name:

DR. SALLY RIDE





# **Women's History Month Quiz**

**1. Who said, "People will forget what you did, but people will never forget how you made them feel."**

**2. Who was the first woman elected as Chief of a Native American Tribe?**

**3. Who was the first Native American woman to become a doctor?**

**4. Who escaped enslavement with her infant daughter and became an abolitionist and activist for civil and women's rights?**

**5. Who is best known for securing voting rights for women?**

**Who is known as one of the more inspiring figures in American History?**

**6. Who was the first American woman in space?**

**7. Who was one of the first Americans in a movie made in color?**

**8. Who is one of the most celebrated writers of the last century?**

