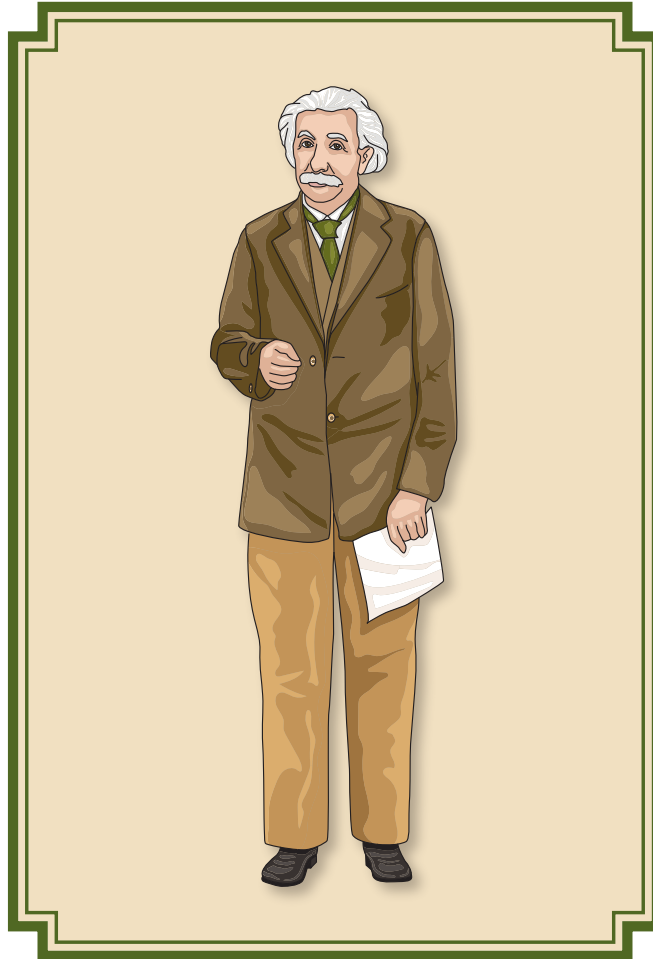


FAMOUS FIGURES OF MODERN TIMES

ARTICULATED PAPER DOLLS TO CUT, COLOR, AND ASSEMBLE

CATHY DIEZ-LUCKIE



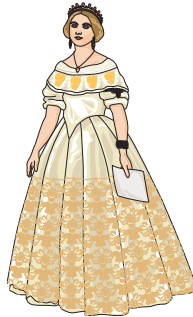
FIGURES IN MOTION

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THE MODERNS

Queen Victoria (1819–1901) was queen of Great Britain and Ireland and empress of India. Her sixty-three-year reign is known as the Victorian Era. Victoria inherited the throne before she was 20 years old, and married her cousin, Prince Albert. They had 9 children together. At first, Albert was not involved in governing the country. As time went on and the queen had children, he became the functioning Sovereign. Among his accomplishments was organizing the Great Exhibition in London. Construction of the Crystal Palace and the display of the country's wealth and technology dominated the Victorian Era. Ten years after the death of Prince Albert, she returned to public life. She and her advisors made many changes in the governing of the country. Great Britain became a world leader in technology, medicine, and education. She changed the monarchy's role from political to ceremonial and was one of the most popular monarchs in British history.



Susan B. Anthony (1820–1906) was a social reformer and leader in the struggle for voting rights for women in the United States. Susan worked against slavery at an early age, in part because her Quaker family was anti-slavery and believed in equality. Anthony and Elizabeth Stanton created The National Women Suffrage Association. Anthony became the speaker and president of this national society that supported a woman's right to vote. She tried to vote in the 1872 presidential election but was arrested, declared guilty of breaking the law, and fined; she refused to pay. Susan was a crusader for the women's suffrage movement and travelled around the country



to help various states in their struggle. She died 14 years before the Nineteenth Amendment to the US Constitution recognized a woman's right to vote. Her tireless efforts in the battle for women's voting rights made her a national heroine.

Florence Nightingale (1820–1910), a British nurse, statistician, and social reformer, was the founder of modern nursing. During the Crimean War, she was in charge of the nurses and organized care for the wounded in Constantinople. She became known as the "Lady with the Lamp" because she spent many hours helping sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals at night. Her greatest achievements were her reforms in health care and nursing. She established the first secular nursing school at St. Thomas Hospital in London. This formalized nursing education raised the standard of medical care. The model of this school was

copied and used worldwide. She believed that the home was the best location to care for the sick. Her *Notes On Nursing: What It Is and What It Is Not* has been in print for over one hundred sixty years. We still use her ideas about statistical models and basic concepts about nursing today.



Crazy Horse (Lakota name Ta-sunko-witko, c. 1840-1877), war-leader of the Oglala band of the Lakota people, was a courageous Native American warrior. He tried to preserve his tribe's way of life by fighting against the invasion of the northern Great Plains by gold prospectors, military encampments, and American settlers. Crazy Horse became a war leader who earned the respect of his people and a reputation as a fierce enemy. He initially refused to live on a government reservation, but continued to live a normal life of hunting and fishing on the land. He fought both the white man and the surrounding enemy tribes. One of his surprise attacks, in Wyoming, wiped out a whole unit of US soldiers. Later, he joined Chief Sitting Bull and helped defeat 200 soldiers under Lieutenant Colonel George Custer at the Battle of Little Bighorn. Crazy Horse was pursued by the US Army and eventually surrendered. He died in captivity in Fort Robinson, Nebraska.



THE MODERNS

French Soldier, World War I French soldiers spent over four years of World War I digging and fighting from trenches. These courageous men built trenches with sandbags, planks, sticks woven together, barbed wire, and mud. They could not always keep out the water and often lived in mud. Soldiers could only see a few feet on either side when looking from the trench. It was a very difficult and horrific way of life as they fought the enemy and battled to stay alive. The French Army in World War I joined the Allied Forces of Great Britain, Russia, and other countries to fight against the aggression of Germany and the Central Powers. Countries declared war on each other after the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand. After this, the German Army started toward France while the French Army rushed to protect its borders. Most of the conflict occurred in Belgium, Luxembourg, and northeast France. Over 1,300,000 French soldiers died.



Amelia Earhart (1897- c.1937), an American pilot, was the first woman to make a solo flight across the Atlantic Ocean. She was the first person to fly solo from Hawaii to California, and Los Angeles to Mexico City. At age 24, Earhart bought her first plane. She became a celebrity by flying across the Atlantic in June

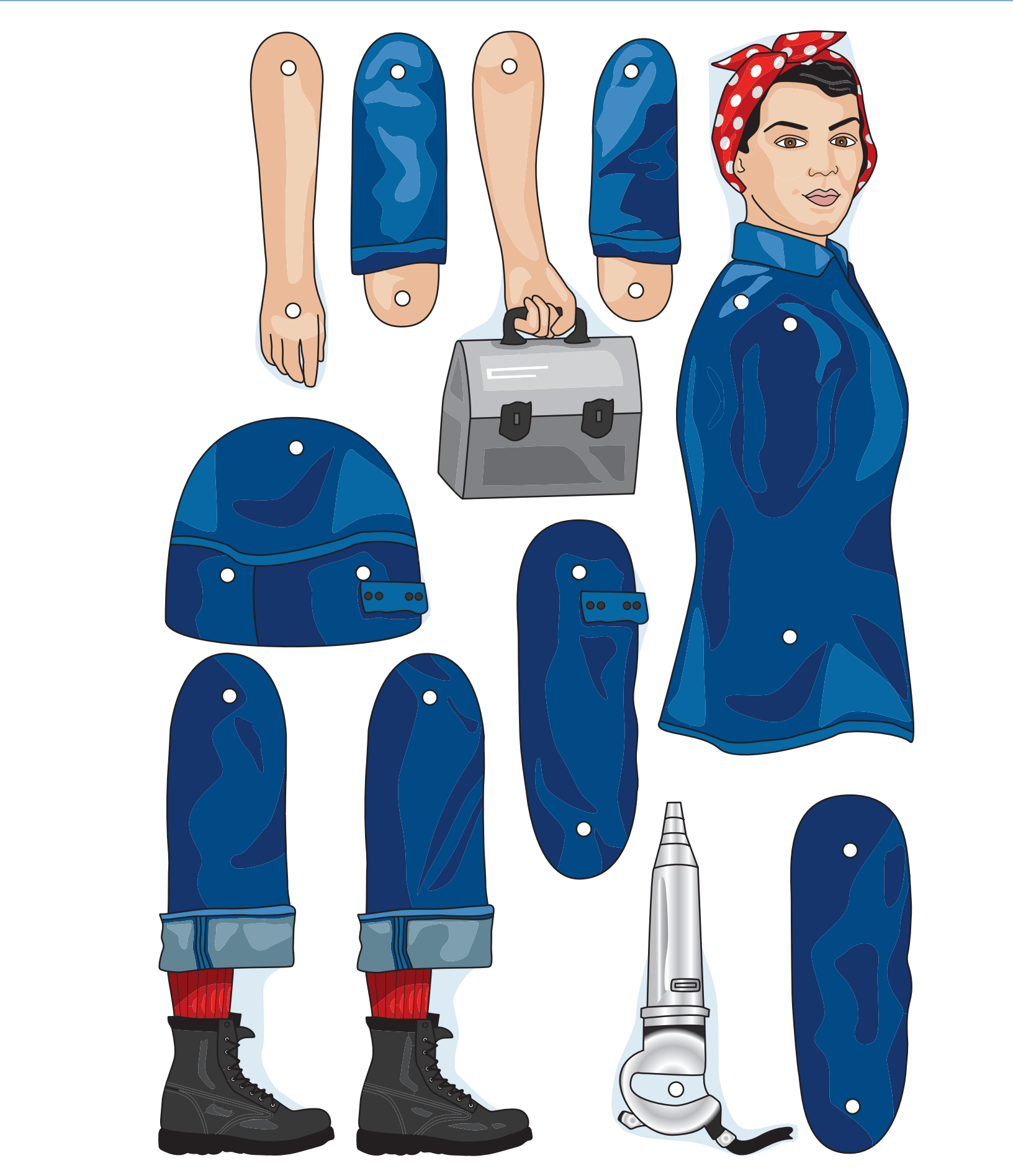


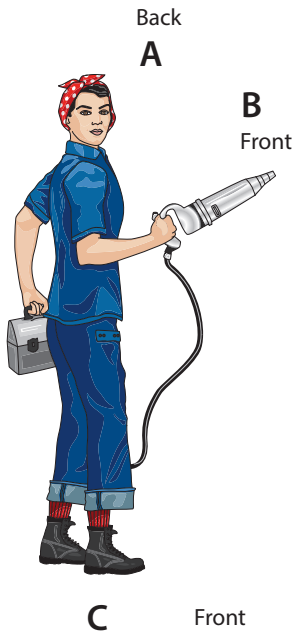
1928 as a passenger. In May 1932, she crossed the Atlantic alone from Newfoundland to Northern Ireland. She helped start an organization for women pilots and served as its first president. But we mostly know Earhart for the mystery of her plane's disappearance during a flight around the world. On June 1, 1937, Earhart and her navigator, Fred Noonan, started their 29,000-mile flight around the world from Miami. They completed 22,000 miles of the flight but were lost approximately 100 miles from their destination of Howland Island.

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (1869-1948) was an Indian lawyer, politician, social reformer, and writer. He led his country against the British rule of India. He organized peaceful protests to achieve social and political changes, and came to be known as the father of India. As a young man, Gandhi travelled to England and attended law school and then worked in South Africa for 21 years. There, he saw firsthand the injustice that his fellow South Asians lived under. He wasn't able to change the situation, but his experiences changed him and prepared him for further work in India. Gandhi led a nonviolent movement against the British government to persuade them to give up control of India. He fasted for weeks to inspire nonviolence. The government imprisoned him multiple times. After winning independence for India, Gandhi worked for harmony among his countrymen.



ROSIE THE RIVETER





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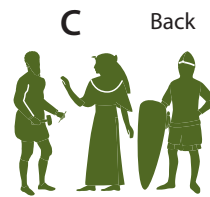
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D
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Rosie the Riveter

F
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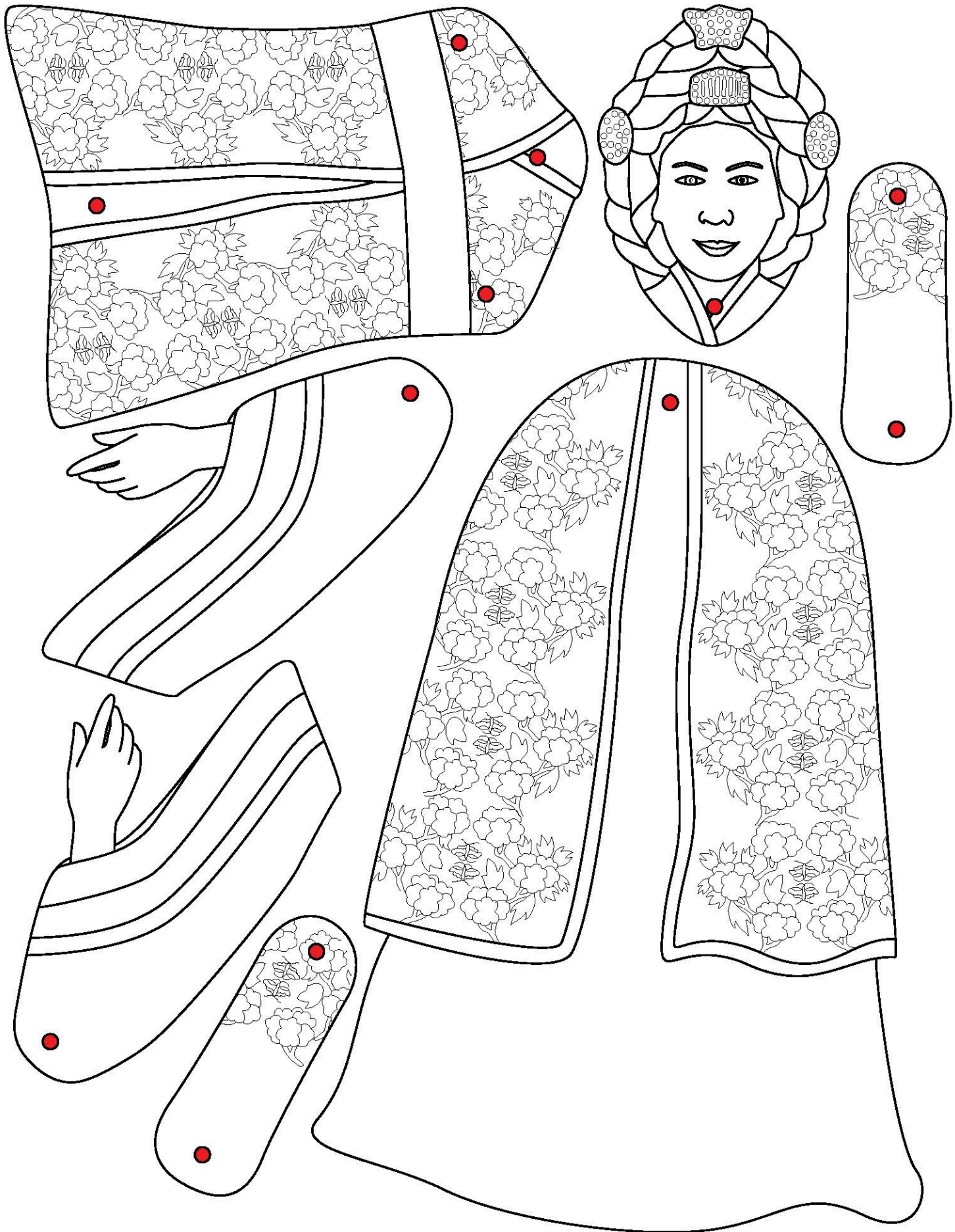
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QUEEN MIN



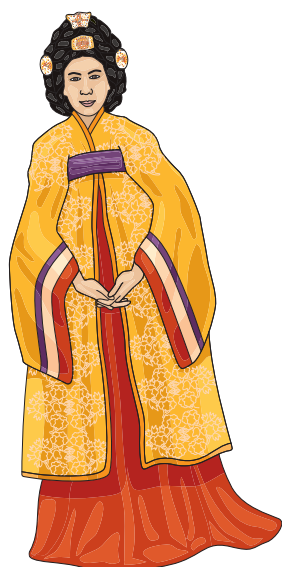


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Queen Min
Korean Queen

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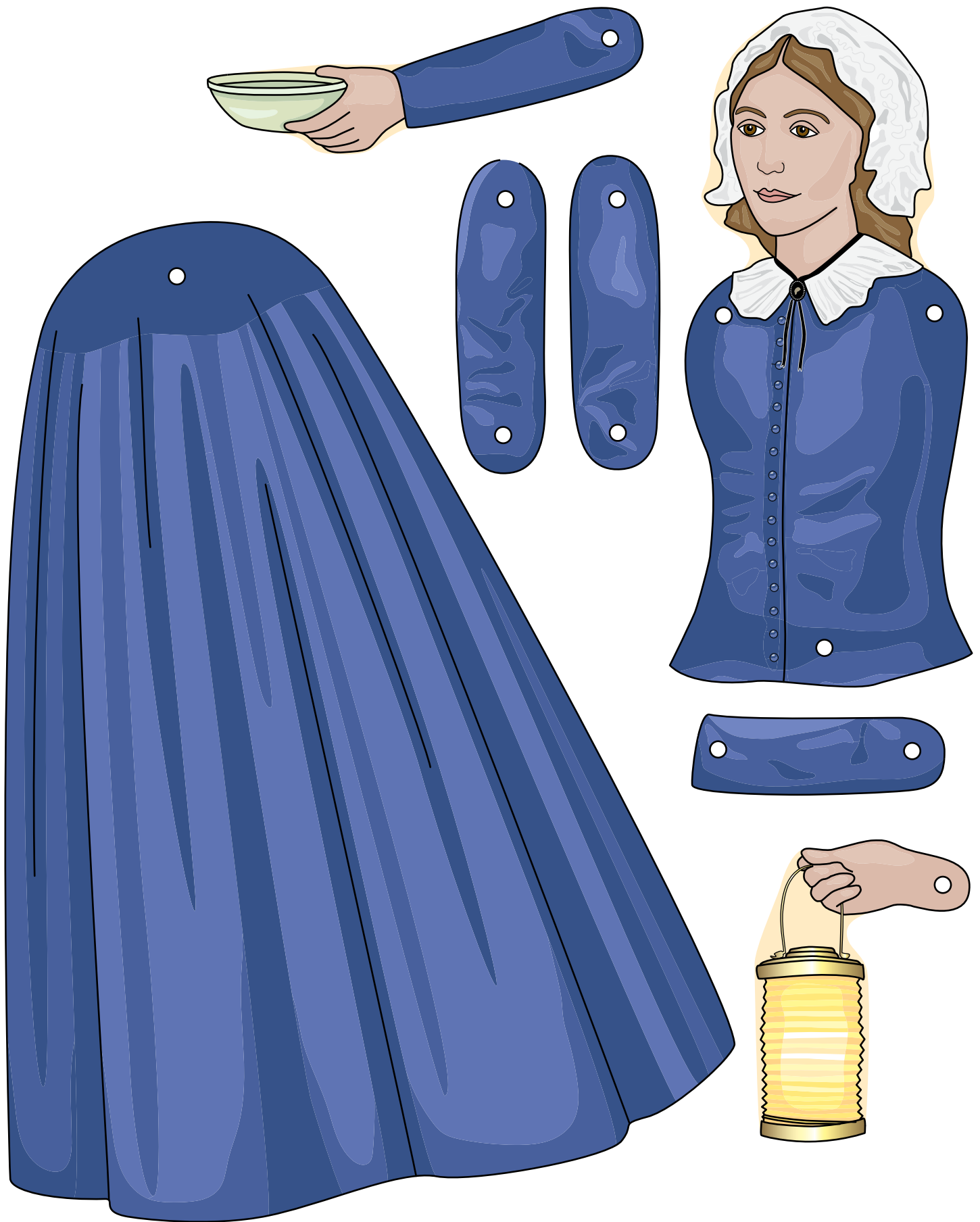
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FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE



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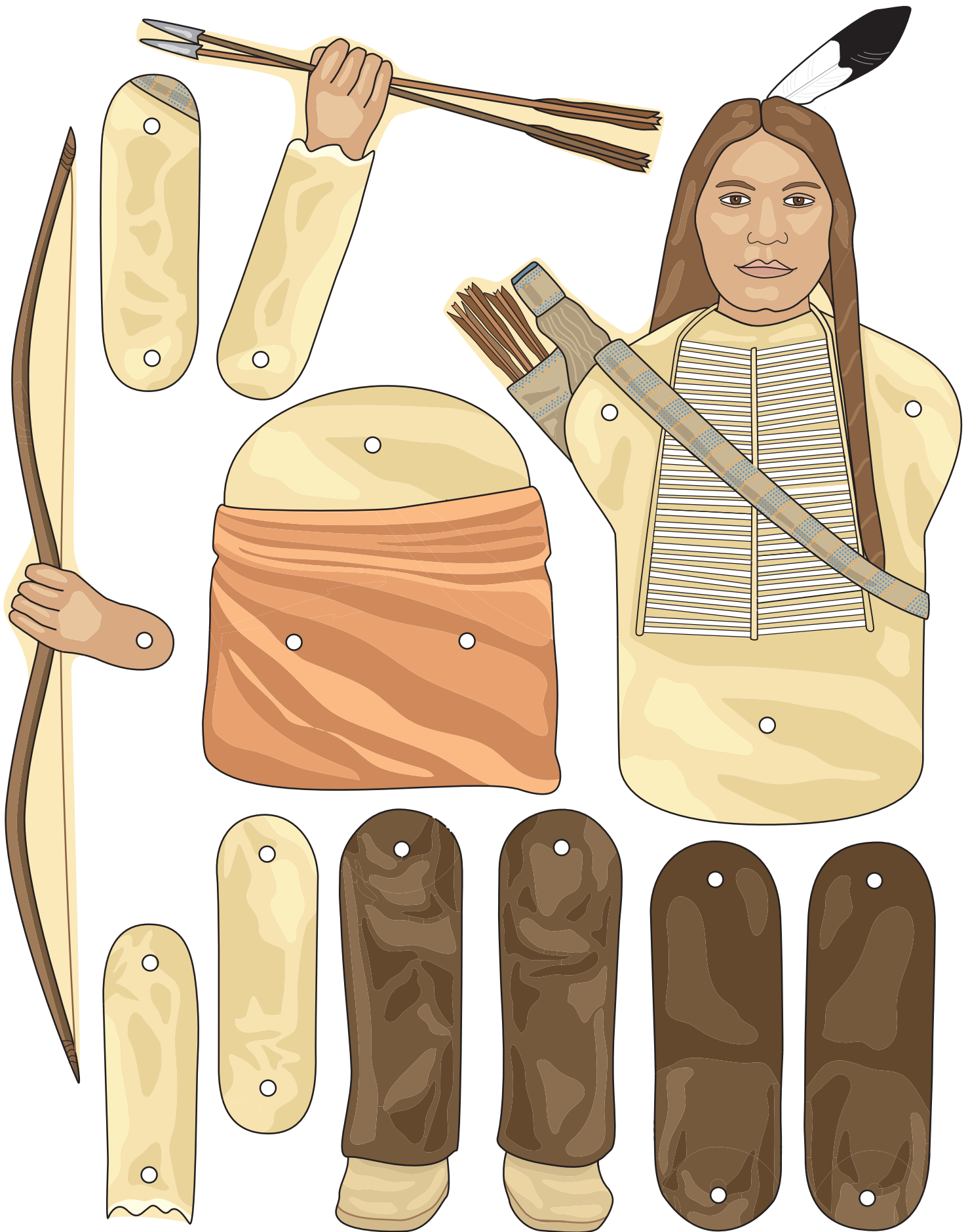


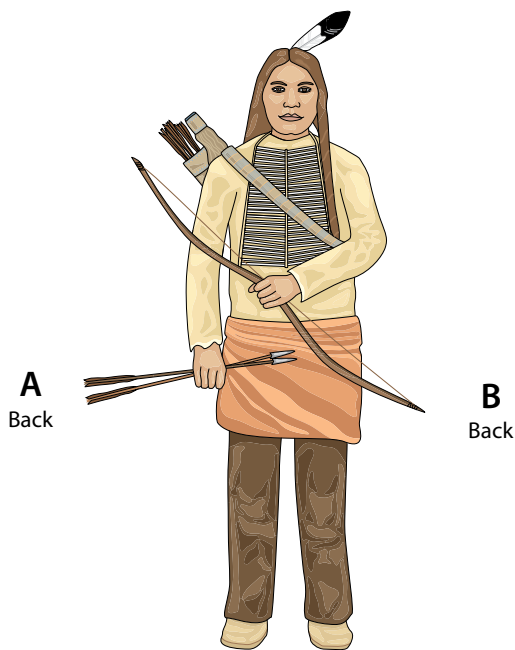
Florence Nightingale
British Nurse, Statistician, and
Social Reformer



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CRAZY HORSE





Crazy Horse

Back C

Chief of the Oglala Band
of Lakota Sioux

Front
K

B
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Back
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C Front



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