

Memorable Women around the world

ВЕСНА СТАНКОВИЋ FEB 27, 2018 07:25AM

LISTA

	NAME	
Đić	taken	https://sr.wikipedia.org/sr-el/Драга_Љочић
avić	taken	https://sr.wikipedia.org/sr-el/Милунка_Савић
Pavličenko	taken	https://sr.wikipedia.org/sr-el/Људмила_Павличенко
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Anthony	taken	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Susan_B_Anthony
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WOMAN STUDENTS NAME SOURCES (webpages, book references, TV) Draga Ljočić taken https://sr.wikipedia.org/sr-el/Драга_Љочић Milunka Savić taken https://sr.wikipedia.org/sr-el/Милунка_Савић Ljudmila Pavličenko taken https://sr.wikipedia.org/sr-el/Људмила_Павличенко Jovanka B...

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Born: 22 January 1876 – 24 November 1956. She was the only British woman officially to serve as an officer of the Royal Serbian Army in World War I. She was later promoted to the rank of Sergeant major, and, after the war, to Captain. She was decorated with seven medals.

Student's name: Jelena Zrejki IV₁



Bravo Jeco.Uradila si 4 posta :D — JELENA2007

Marie Curie

(1867-1934.)

Polish-French scientist. She was the first woman to receive the Nobel Prize and the first person to do it for two separate categories - Physics and Chemistry.

Student's name: Andrea Garić IV₅

Flora Sands



Anne Frank

born (1929 – 1945).

Anne was Jewish. She spent World War II hidden in a secret place and writing a diary. Anna Frank's Diary is one of the most read books in the world.

Student's name: Ana Dujić IV₅



Jovanka Broz

(née Budisavljević; 7 December 1924 – 20 October 2013) was First Lady of Yugoslavia as the wife of Yugoslav leader Josip Broz Tito. She was a lieutenant colonel in the Yugoslav People's Army.

Student's name: Jelena Perić IV₁



Rosa Parks

(February 4, 1913 – October 24, 2005)

was an activist in the Civil Rights Movement, whom the United States Congress called "the first lady of civil rights" and "the mother of the freedom movement". On December 1, 1955, in Montgomery, Alabama, Parks refused to obey bus driver James F. Blake's order to give up her seat in the "colored section 05."

Student's name: Uroš Jović IV₁



Elizabeth Blackwell

Born: 3 February 1821.

She was a British physician, and first female doctor in the United States and in Europe. She became a doctor in 1849 (with 28 years). She founded her own hospital in New York. In 1874 she started a medical school for women. Elizabeth Blackwell lost sight in one eye in 1851.

She never married and opposed slavery.

Died: 31 May 1910 (aged 89)

Student's name: Lara Nikolovski
VI₄



Mileva Marić-Einstein

Born: December 19, 1875 – August 4, 1948.

Mileva Marić-Einstein, was a Serbian mathematician. She was the only woman among Albert Einstein's fellow students at Zürich's Polytechnic and was the second woman to finish a full program of study at the Department of Mathematics and Physics.

Student's name: Elena Mirković, IV₁



bravo – ANONYMOUS

Svaka čast Elena :) – JELENA2007

Alice Walker

Born: 9.2.1944.

She is a writer of novels and poetry. Her famous books are "Meridian", "The Color Purple" and "Once"

Student's name: Jovana Trninić VI₄



Bravo 5 :-) L. — ANONYMOUS

Desanka Maksimovic

Born: 16.05.1938- 11.02.1993

Serbian poet, professor of literature for young people. she is one of the most honored poets in Serbia.

Student's name: Sara Kerkez IV₅



Great job! — ВЕЧА СТАНКОВИЋ

Clara Barton

December 25, 1821 – April 12, 1912.

She was a hospital nurse in the American Civil War, a teacher, and patent clerk.

Student's name: Klaudija Velić IV₁



Joan of Arc

(French: **Jeanne d'Arc** IPA: [ʒan dəʁk]; 6 January c. 1412 – 30 May 1431), nicknamed "**The Maid of Orléans**" (French: *La Pucelle d'Orléans*), is considered a heroine of France for her role during the Lancastrian phase of the Hundred Years' War and was canonized as a Roman Catholic saint.

Student's name: Mirko Vuković IV₁



Agatha Christie

was born in Torki, England 1890. She was a great writer of detective novels. During the First World War, she worked as a nurse so she used her great knowledge about medicine in her books. In 1971 she received a title of Dame from the Queen of England.

Student's name: Maja Puljezević IV₃



Ona je stvorila detektive Hercula Poirot i Miss Marple
— TATJANA LJUBISIC



bravoo — ANONYMOUS

Bravo — ANONYMOUS

Super je — ANONYMOUS

\ — ANONYMOUS

Ellen Ocho

born May 10, 1958 is an American engineer, former astronaut and the current Director of the Johnson Space Center. Ochoa became director of the center upon the retirement of the previous director, Michael Coats, on December 31, 2012.

Student's name: Antonela Prenkljušaj IV₁

Bella Rochel Fraynd

Bella Rochel Fraynd (27 August 1911–12 February 1994), known as **Rahela Ferari**, was a Serbian actress who appeared in more than ninety films from 1951 to 1993. She was of Ashkenazi (Jewish) origin.

Student's name: Elena Mirković IV₁



elenci — ANONYMOUS

bravo — ANONYMOUS



jj — ANONYMOUS

Excellent! — БЕЧА СТАНКОВИЋ

Diane the Princess of Wales

was born as Diane Spenser. She was educated in England and Switzerland. She married Prince Charles in 1981 in St.Paul's Cathedral in London. She worked a lot for Charity all over the world. She died in a car accident in Paris in 1997.

Student's name: Nina Vladimirović IV₃

Mother Theresa

(1910-1919).

Albanian nun and charity worker. Devoted all her life to the poor, the sick, the orphans and the dying. She got the Nobel Peace Prize in 1979.

Student's name: Vuk Živković IV₅



Clara Zetkin

(1867- 1933)

An advocate for women's rights and a German revolutionary. In 1907 she organized the first international women conference. She had a lot of anti-war activities and established International Women's Day: 8th March.

Student's name: Uroš Lužajić IV₅



Good one! — ВЕЧА СТАНКОВИЋ

Florence Nightingale

(1820-1910).

British nurse. Her dedicated service in wars won widespread admiration and led to a significant improvement in the treatment of wounded soldiers.

Student's name: Nega Martinović IV₅



Helen Keller

(1880-1968)

At an early childhood she became blind and deaf. After a long and painful process she learned to communicate with people around her and helped a lot of disabled people to do the same.

Student's name: Dragan Stanojević IV₅



Helen of Anjou

cca 1236 - 1314. Spoke several foreign languages, very educated and skilled politician. At her court she founded a boarding school for girls without parents. Later she became a nun and continued to live in her court in Brnjaci and to rule a queen.

Student's name: Aleksandar Čičić IV₅



Ksenija Atanasijević

(1894-1981) was the first recognized major female Serbian philosopher, and one of the first female professors of Belgrade University, where she graduated. She wrote about Giordano Bruno, ancient Greek philosophy and the history of Serbian philosophy and translated some of the most important philosophical works into the Serbian language, including materials by Aristotle and Plato. She was also an early Serbian feminist writer and philosopher.

Student's name: Olgica Ametović IV₆



Cleopatra

VII Philopator (Greek: Κλεοπάτρα Φιλοπάτωρ Cleopatra Philopator; 69 – August 12, 30 BC), known to history as Cleopatra, was the last active ruler of the Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt, briefly survived as pharaoh by her son Caesarion. After her reign, Egypt became a province of the recently established Roman Empire.

Student's name: Stefan Erić IV₆



Nadežda Petrović

(11/12 October 1873 – 3 April 1915) was a Serbian painter from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Considered Serbia's most famous impressionist and fauvist, she was the most important Serbian female painter of the period.

Student's name: Nenad Gajić IV₆



(28 June 1892/10 August 1895 – 5 October 1973) was a Serbian war heroine who fought in the Balkan Wars and in World War I. According to a Serbian source, she may be the most-decorated female combatant in the entire history of warfare.

Student's name: Ljiljana Nikolić IV₆



Miroslava "Mira" Stupica

(née Todorović; 17 August 1923 – 19 August 2016) was a Serbian actress best known for her work in the theater, but also had extensive career on television and in films. Enjoying the enduring popularity for over 60 years and celebrated as the 'actress of the century' by her peers, she is considered one of the best Serbian actresses of all times.

Student's name: Leposava Nikolić IV₆



Joan of Arc

(French: Jeanne d'Arc, 6 January c. 1412 – 30 May 1431), nicknamed "The Maid of Orléans" is considered a heroine of France for her role during the Hundred Years' War and was canonized as a Roman Catholic saint. She was born in a peasant family, at Domrémy in north-east France. Joan said she received visions of the Archangel Michael, Saint Margaret, and Saint Catherine of Alexandria instructing her to support Charles VII and recover France from English domination late in the Hundred Years' War. The uncrowned King Charles VII sent Joan to the siege of Orléans as part of a relief mission. She gained prominence after the siege was lifted only nine days later. Several additional swift victories led to Charles VII's coronation at Reims. This long-awaited event boosted French morale and paved the way for the final French victory.

Student's name: Luka Krčić IV₆

Milunka Savić



Čučuk Stana

(English: Little Stana) was a Serbian female hajduk, the second wife of Hajduk Veljko and later married the Greek fighter Giorgakis Olympios. She is also a character in Serb epic poetry.

Student's name: Lazar Jovanović IV₆



Elizabeth Blackwell

(3 February 1821 – 31 May 1910) was a British physician, notable as the first woman to receive a medical degree in the United States and the first woman on the Medical Register of the General Medical Council. She was the first woman to graduate from a medical school, a pioneer in promoting the education of women in medicine in the United States, and a social and moral reformer in both the United States and the United Kingdom. Her sister Emily was the third woman to get a medical degree in the US

Student's name: Ognjen Kozomara IV₆



Susan Brownell Anthony

(February 15, 1820 – March 13, 1906) was an American social reformer and women's rights activist who played a pivotal role in the women's suffrage movement. Born into a Quaker family committed to social equality, she collected anti-slavery petitions at the age of 17. In 1856, she became the New York state agent for the American Anti-Slavery Society.
Student's name: Luka Gligorić IV₆



Ella Jane Fitzgerald

(April 25, 1917 – June 15, 1996) was an American jazz singer often referred to as the First Lady of Song, Queen of Jazz, and Lady Ella. She was noted for her purity of tone, impeccable diction, phrasing and intonation, and a "horn-like" improvisational ability, particularly in her scat singing.
Student's name: Filip Živanović IV₆



Amelia Mary Earhart

(born July 24, 1897; disappeared July 2, 1937) was an American aviation pioneer and author. Earhart was the first female aviator to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean. She

received the U.S. Distinguished Flying Cross for this accomplishment. She set many other records, wrote best-selling books about her flying experiences and was instrumental in the formation of The Ninety-Nines, an organization for female pilots. In 1935, Earhart became a visiting faculty member at Purdue University as an advisor to aeronautical engineering and a career counselor to women students. She was also a member of the National Woman's Party and an early supporter of the Equal Rights Amendment.

Student's name: Milica Petrović IV₆



Elizabeth Garrett Anderson

(9 June 1836–17 December 1917) She lived in England in London in Whitechapel. She was the first woman to qualify in Britain as a physician and surgeon.

Student's name: Dušan Bojić VI₄

Draga Ljočić-Milošević

(1855–1926), was a Serbian physician and feminist. She was the first Serbian woman to be accepted at the university of Zürich in Switzerland in 1872. During the war between Serbia and the Ottoman Empire, she worked as a medical assistant in the army and received the grade of a Lieutenant. In 1879, she graduated and thereby became the first Serbian female doctor in medicine. She was permitted to practice in Serbia in 1881. She was also a leading figure within the newly founded Serbian women's rights movement.

Student's name: Sava Ciganović IV₆



Mira Stupica

Her real name is Miroslava Stupica

Born : 17 August 1923

County : Gnjilane

Job : Film and theater actress

She is famous for her fantastic performance of the role of "Gospodja Ministarka" by Branislav Nusic.

Student's name:



Louisa May Alcott

(November 29, 1832 – March 6, 1888) was an American novelist and poet best known as the author of the novel Little Women, Little Men and Jo's Boys. Raised by her transcendentalist parents, in New England, she also grew up among many of the well-known intellectuals of the day such as Ralph Waldo Emerson, Nathaniel Hawthorne, and Henry

David Thoreau.

Student's name: Milovan Jovanović IV₆



Mary Shelle

(1797-1851)

English writer Mary Shelley is best known for her horror novel Frankenstein, or the Modern Prometheus (1818). She was married to poet Percy Shelley.

Student's name: Una Trebovac IV₄



JOVANKA BROZ

Born: 07.12.1924.Pecane.

First lady SFRJ and wife of the Yugoslav president Josipa Broza TITA.

Student's name: Uroš Vranješević VI₄



Lyudmila Mikhailovna Pavlichenko

(née Belova; July 12, 1916 – October 10, 1974) was a Red Army Soviet sniper during World War II. She is regarded as one of the top military snipers of all time and the most successful female sniper in history.

Student's name: Uroš Jovanović IV₆



Ella Baker

born 13 December 1906

died 13 December 1986.

She was an African-American civil rights and human rights activist.



NADEZDA PETROVIC

BORN: 12.10.1873. Cacak

The most important Serbian picture from the end XIX and the end of the XX century. Art works "Kosovski bozur", "Brazde", "Vrsidba".

Student's name: Marko Vranješević IV₄



Bravo Marko! – BOKIDAMVP

Margaret Thatcher

Margaret Hilda Thatcher, Baroness Thatcher (née **Roberts**; 13 October 1925 – 8 April 2013), was a British stateswoman who served as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1979 to 1990 and Leader of the Conservative Party from 1975 to 1990. She was the longest-serving British prime minister of the 20th century and the first woman to have been appointed. A Soviet journalist dubbed her the "**Iron Lady**", a nickname that became associated with her uncompromising politics and leadership style. As Prime Minister, she implemented policies that have come to be known as Thatcherism.

Thatcher was born Margaret Hilda Roberts on 13 October 1925, in Grantham, Lincolnshire. Her parents were Alfred Roberts, from Northamptonshire, and Beatrice Ethel (née Stephenson), from Lincolnshire. She spent her childhood in Grantham, where her father owned two grocery shops. Prior to the Second World War, in 1938 the Roberts family gave sanctuary to a teenage Jewish girl who had escaped from Nazi Germany. Aged 12, Margaret and her sister Muriel saved pocket money to help pay for the teenager's journey. After graduating, Roberts moved to Colchester in Essex to work as a research chemist for BX Plastics near Manningtree. In 1948 she applied for a job at ICI, but was rejected after the personnel department assessed her as "headstrong, obstinate and dangerously self-opinionated". Professor Jon

Agar had explored her career in chemistry and argued that her understanding of modern scientific research impacted her views as Prime Minister.

Student's name: Filip Jovanović IV₄



bravo Fiki — ANONYMOUS

:P — BOKIDAMVP

Samo bezveze komentarisem — BOKIDAMVP

Bravo Filipe! — BOKIDAMVP

I like this. — ANONYMOUS

Elizabeth Fry

Born: May 21, 1780, Norwich, UK

Died: October 12, 1845, Ramsgate, UK

She was an English prison reformer, social reformer, and a Christian philanthropist.

Elizabeth helped people. She visited prisons that were dark, dirty and dangerous. She believed even prisoners should be treated with kindness. She was a brave reformer.

Student's name: Dunja Đurković IV₄



Excellent! — BECHA СТАНКОВИЋ

Nefertiti

Born: c. 1370

Neferneferuaten Nefertiti was an Egyptian queen and the Great Royal Wife of Akhenaten, an Egyptian Pharaoh. Nefertiti and her husband were known for a religious revolution, in which they worshiped one god only, Aten, or the sun disc. With her husband, she reigned at what was arguably the wealthiest period of Ancient Egyptian history. Some scholars believe that Nefertiti ruled briefly as Neferneferuaten after her husband's death and before the accession of Tutankhamun, although this identification is a matter of ongoing debate. If Nefertiti did rule as Pharaoh, her reign was marked by the fall of Amarna and relocation of the capital back to the traditional city of Thebes.

Student's name: Una Trebovac IV₄



hvala!!!!!! — ANONYMOUS

Excellent! — BECHA СТАНКОВИЋ

Bravo Una!!! — BOKIDAMVP

ooo — TEODORAISTRAHINJACIKIC

Elizabeth the first

was born on September 7 1533 in Greenwich and she died on March 15 1603 in Richmond. Her father was King Henry VIII and her mother was Anne Boilen. She was raised in Protestant religion and became the Queen of England at the age of 25. She successfully ruled the country for 44 years. During the time, England became powerful in many areas. She loved theatre and William Shakespeare was her favourite playwright. The Globe Theatre in London was built during her time. She was known as the Good Bessy or the Virgin Queen.

Student's name: Teodora Pantelić IV₃



Excellent! — BECHA СТАНКОВИЋ

Jelisaveta Načić

(31 December 1878, Belgrade – 6 June 1955, Dubrovnik) was a notable Serbian architect. She is remembered as a pioneer who inspired women to enter professions which had earlier been reserved for men. Not only the first female graduate in architecture in Belgrade, she was also the first female architect in Serbia.

Student's name: Aleksa Rosić IV₄



Dolores Ibarruri

(1895–1989)

La Pasionaria ("passion flower"), as Ibárruri was known, became involved in local politics in her native Basque region of Spain, and in 1930 was elected to the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party. As editor of the left-wing newspaper *Mundo Obrero*, she campaigned for women's rights. An early antifascist, she co-founded the World Committee of Women Against War and Fascism in 1934; after election to the Cortes in 1936, she pressed for land reform and the improvement of work and housing conditions. During the Spanish Civil War (1936–39), Ibárruri's stirring orations galvanized the antifascist forces and drew women into the cause; she coined the Republican battle cry, "No pasarán!" ("They shall not pass!"). Forced to flee Spain after the war, she settled in the Soviet Union, becoming secretary-general of the Communist Party in 1944. Her autobiography, *They Shall Not Pass*, was published in 1965. After Franco's death, Ibárruri returned to Spain and was again elected to the Cortes.

Student's name: Una Trebovac IV₄



Nice! — BOKIDAMVP

Bravo Good — TEODORAISTRAHINJACIKIC

Milena Pavlovic-Barili

(5 November 1909 – 6 March 1945) was a Serbian painter and poet. She is the most notable female artist of Serbian modernism. Her Italian father Bruno Barilli was an influential

composer, her Serbian mother Danica Pavlovic, a descendant of the Karadjordjevic dynasty, studied art. Milena herself studied at the *Royal school of arts* in Belgrade, Serbia (1922–1926) and in Munich (1926–1928). Many of her works are parts of permanent exhibitions in Rome, New York City, Museum of Contemporary Art (Belgrade), and her hometown of Pozarevac, where the house in which she was born has been converted into a museum in her honor.

Student's name: Nikola Krajček IV₄



Milena sa belom (mami), Pozarevac 1930. god.

BRAVO — TEODORAISTRAHINJACIKIC

Desanka Maksimovic

Desanka Maksimovic was the oldest child of father Mihail, teacher, mother Draginje. Mihailo was the son of Dimitri and Nerandza Maksimovic, Nerandza-Nera was the descendant of Prince Simic Bobovec.

Immediately after her birth, Mihailo Maksimovic received a transfer, and the families moved to Brankovin. She spent her childhood in Brankovina, and she finished her gymnasium in Valjevo. In August 1933, she married Sergei Slastikov. She did not have children. She was a student of the World literature, general history and art history of the Faculty of Philosophy in Belgrade.

Student's name: Mihajlo Milić IV



Dr. Sally Ride

Occupation: Educator, Astronaut, Physicist.

Birth Date: May 26, 1951

Death Date: July 23, 2012

Place of Birth: Encino, California

Place of Death: La Jolla, California

In 1983, astronaut and astrophysicist Sally Ride became the first American woman in space aboard the space shuttle Challenger. Ride died on July 23, 2012 at the age of 61, following a battle with pancreatic cancer.

Synopsis: Dr. Sally Ride studied at Stanford University before beating out 1,000 other applicants for a spot in NASA's astronaut program. After rigorous training, Ride joined the Challenger shuttle mission on June 18, 1983, and became the first American woman in space.

Early Life and Education:

Born on May 26, 1951, Sally Ride grew up in Los Angeles and went to Stanford University, where she was a double major in physics and English. Ride received bachelor's degrees in both subjects in 1973. She continued to study physics at the university, earning a master's degree in 1975 and a Ph.D. in 1978.

NASA

That same year, Ride beat out 1,000 other applicants for a spot in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's

(NASA) astronaut program. She went through the program's rigorous training program and got her chance to go into space and the record books in 1983. On June 18, Ride became the first American woman in space, aboard the space shuttle Challenger. As a mission specialist, she helped deploy satellites and worked other projects. She returned to Earth on June 24.

Later Years

After NASA, Ride became the director of the California Space Institute at the University of California, San Diego, as well as a professor of physics at the school in 1989. In 2001, she started her own company to create educational programs and products known as Sally Ride Science to help inspire girls and young women to pursue their interests in science and math. Ride served as president and CEO.

Student's name: Strahinja Čikić IV₄



Samo napred Padlet će ostati otključan. Sve pohvale za uređenje posta. — BECHA СТАХКОВИЋ

nastavicu da pisem jer je ovo najzabavniji sajt da se nesto nauci i napise. — TEODORA STRAHINJACIĆ

Svejedno je kom periodu pripadaju. — BECHA СТАХКОВИЋ

extra samo jel trebaju istoriske poznate zene ili sadasnje? — ANONYMOUS

Bravo! — BOKIDAMVP

hvala — TEODORAISTRAHINJACIKIC

bravo cile .una — ANONYMOUS

I like this — TEODORAISTRAHINJACIKIC

Indira Gandhi

(19.November 1917 – 31 October 1984)

Indira Gandhi was an Indian stateswoman and central figure of the Indian National Congress and one of the leading figures of the Non-Aligned Movement. She was the first and, to date, the only female Prime Minister of India. She served as Prime Minister from January 1966 to March 1977 and again from January 1980 until her assassination in October 1984, making her the second longest-serving Indian Prime minister after her father.

In 1999, Indira Gandhi was named "Woman of the Millennium" in an online poll organised by the BBC.

Student's name: Aleksandar Krajček IV₄



GOOD — TEODORAISTRAHINJACIKIC

Bravoo — BOKIDAMVP

Marie Skłodowska Curie

was a Polish and naturalized-French physicist and chemist who conducted pioneering research on radioactivity. She was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize, the first person and only woman to win twice, the only person to win a Nobel Prize in two different sciences, and was part of the Curie family legacy of five Nobel Prizes. She was also the first woman to become a professor at the University of Paris, and in 1995 became the first woman to be entombed on her own merits in the Panthéon in Paris.

She was born in Warsaw, in what was then the Kingdom of Poland, part of the Russian Empire. She studied at Warsaw's clandestine Flying University and began her practical scientific training in Warsaw. In 1891, aged 24, she followed her older sister Bronisława to study in Paris, where she earned her higher degrees and conducted her subsequent scientific work. She shared the 1903 Nobel Prize in Physics with her husband Pierre Curie and with physicist Henri Becquerel. She won the 1911 Nobel Prize in Chemistry. Her achievements included the development of the theory of *radioactivity* (a term that she coined), techniques for isolating radioactive isotopes, and the discovery of two elements, polonium and radium. Under her direction, the world's first studies into the treatment of neoplasms were conducted using radioactive isotopes. She founded the Curie Institutes in Paris and in Warsaw, which remain major centres of medical research today. During World War I, she developed mobile radiography units to provide X-ray services to field hospitals.

While a French citizen, Marie Skłodowska Curie, who used both surnames, never lost her sense of Polish identity. She taught her daughters the Polish language and took them on visits to Poland. She named the first chemical element that she discovered—polonium, which she isolated in 1898—after her native country.

Marie Curie died in 1934, aged 66, at a sanatorium in Sancellemoz (Haute-Savoie), France, of aplastic anemia from exposure to radiation in the course of her scientific research and in the course of her radiological work at field hospitals during World War I.

Student's name: Boris Simjanovski IV₄

Marie Curie



In 1872, Woodhull ran for President of the United States. While many historians and authors agree that Woodhull was the first woman to run for President of the United States, some have questioned that priority given issues with the legality of her run. They disagree with classifying it as a true candidacy because she was younger than the constitutionally mandated age of 35. However, election coverage by contemporary newspapers does not suggest age was a significant issue. The presidential inauguration was in March 1873. Woodhull's 35th birthday was in September 1873.

Student's name: Lazar Mitić IV₁



Elizabeth I

(7 September 1533 – 24 March 1603) was Queen of England and Ireland from 17 November 1558 until her death on 24 March 1603. Sometimes called **The Virgin Queen**, **Gloriana** or **Good Queen Bess**, Elizabeth was the last monarch of the House of Tudor.

Elizabeth was the daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn, his second wife, who was executed two-and-a-half years after Elizabeth's birth. Anne's marriage to Henry VIII was annulled, and Elizabeth was declared illegitimate.

Student's name: Luka Dragović IV₁

Cleopatra

(Greek: Κλεοπάτρα Φιλοπάτωρ *Cleopatra Philopator*; 69 – August 12, 30 BC), known to history as **Cleopatra**, was the last active ruler of the Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt, briefly survived as pharaoh by her son Caesarion. After her reign, Egypt became a province of the recently established Roman Empire.

Students name: Jelena Zrejki IV₁



Bravoo Jeco <3 <3 – JELENA2007

Victoria Claflin Woodhull

later **Victoria Woodhull Martin** (September 23, 1838 – June 9, 1927) was an American leader of the women's suffrage movement.



:) — JELENA2007



Yoshiko Uchida

(November 24, 1921 – June 21, 1992) was a Japanese American writer.

Yoshiko Uchida wrote 34 books. Known for Folk Art Movement. She wrote fiction, folktales, nonfiction, autobiography.

Student's name:

Nadezda Petrovic

(Serbian Cyrillic: Надежда Петровић; 11/12 October 1873 – 3 April 1915) was a Serbian painter from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Considered Serbia's most famous impressionist and fauvist, she was the most important Serbian female painter of the period. Born in the town of Čačak, Petrović moved to Belgrade in her youth and attended the women's school of higher education there. Graduating in 1891, she taught there for a period beginning in 1893 before moving to Munich to study with Slovenian artist Anton Ažbe. Between 1901 and 1912, she exhibited her work in many cities throughout Europe.

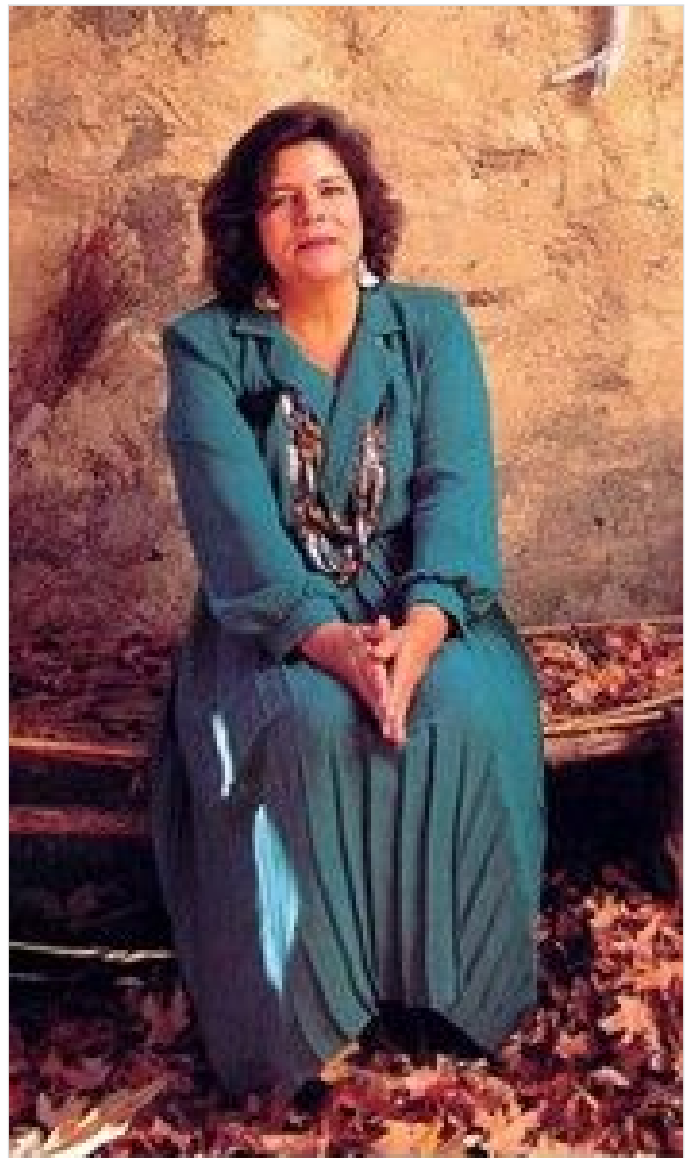
Student's name: Jelena Zrejki IV₁



Ellen Ochoa

(born May 10, 1958) is an American engineer, former astronaut and the current Director of the Johnson Space Center. Ochoa became director of the center upon the retirement of the previous director, Michael Coats, on December 31, 2012.

Student's name:



Wilma Pearl Mankiller

(November 18, 1945 – April 6, 2010) was a community organizer and the first woman elected to serve as chief of the Cherokee Nation. A liberal member of the Democratic Party, she served as principal chief for ten years from 1985 to 1995. She was the author of a national-bestselling autobiography, *Mankiller: A Chief and Her People* and co-authored *Every Day Is a Good Day: Reflections by Contemporary Indigenous Women*. Mankiller's administration founded the Cherokee Nation Community Development Department and saw a population increase of Cherokee Nation citizens from 55,000 to 156,000.

Student's name: Katarina Tokić IV₃

Jelisaveta Načić

(31 December 1878, Belgrade – 6 June 1955, Dubrovnik) was a notable Serbian architect. She is remembered as a pioneer who inspired women to enter professions which had earlier been reserved for men. Not only the first female graduate in architecture in Belgrade, she was also the first female architect in Serbia.

Student's name: Luka Erkanović IV₁



Aelia Galla Placidia

(388 – 27 November 450), daughter of the Roman emperor Theodosius I, was regent to Valentinian III from 423 until his majority in 437, and a major force in Roman politics for most of her life. She was queen consort to Ataulf, king of the Visigoths from 414 until his death in 415, and briefly empress consort to Constantius III in 421. Placidia was the daughter of Theodosius I and his second wife, Galla, who was herself daughter of Valentinian I and his second wife, Justina. Her older brother Gratian died young. Her mother died in childbirth in 394, giving birth to John, who died with their mother. Placidia was a younger, paternal half-sister of emperors Arcadius and Honorius. Her older half-sister Pulcheria predeceased her parents according to Gregory of Nyssa, placing the death of Pulcheria prior to the death of Aelia Flaccilla, the first wife of Theodosius I, in 385.

Student's name:



Eleanor Roosevelt

Eleanor Roosevelt (October 11, 1884 – November 7, 1962) was an American politician and an activist. She was born in New York in a family with two younger brothers. She was born in a wealthy family. She was tutored privately and with the encouragement of her aunt, 15-year-old Eleanor was sent to Allenswood Academy, a private school in Wimbledon, outside London, England. At the age of 17 in 1902, Roosevelt completed her formal education and returned to the United States. She was best known for being the longest serving First Lady of the US, married to her

father's fifth cousin Franklin Roosevelt. Eleanor Roosevelt and Franklin Roosevelt had six children: one girl and five boys. She died in New York at the age of 78. She was a fighter for human rights. Many organizations were named after her.

Student's name: Mila Nikolić IV



Ella Josephine Baker

(December 13, 1903 – December 13, 1986) was an African-American civil rights and human rights activist. She was a largely behind-the-scenes organizer whose career spanned more than five decades. She worked alongside some of the most famous civil rights leaders of the 20th century, including W. E. B. Du Bois, Thurgood Marshall, A. Philip Randolph, and Martin Luther King Jr. She also mentored many emerging activists, such as Diane Nash, Stokely Carmichael, Rosa Parks, and Bob Moses.

Baker criticized professionalized, charismatic leadership; she promoted grassroots organizing, radical democracy, and the ability of the oppressed to understand their worlds and advocate for themselves. She realized this vision most fully in the 1960s as the primary advisor and strategist of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). She has been ranked as "One of the most important African American leaders of the twentieth century and perhaps the most influential woman in the Civil Rights Movement," known for her critiques not only of racism within American culture, but also the sexism and classicism within the Civil Rights Movement.

Student's name:



Maya Ying Lin

(born October 5, 1959) is an American designer and artist who is known for her work in sculpture and land art. She achieved national recognition at the age of 21 while still an undergraduate at Yale University when her design was chosen in a national competition for the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, D.C. It is considered one of the most influential memorials of the post-World War II period. Lin has completed designs for other memorials, as well as for numerous public and private buildings, landscape design, and sculpture. Although Lin's most well known sculptures and architectural work are historical memorials, she also works to memorialize nature through her environmentally themed works. In creating works which deal with the depleting environment, Lin aims to raise awareness for the environment for audiences in urban spaces.

Student's name:



MOTHER THERESA

Mother Teresa, known in the Catholic Church as **Saint Teresa of Calcutta** (born **Anjezë Gonxhe Bojaxhiu**; Albanian: [aˈɲɛzə ˈɡɔndʒɛ bɔjaˈdʒiu]; 26 August 1910 – 5 September 1997), was an Albanian-Indian Roman Catholic nun and missionary. Teresa received a number of honours, including the 1962 Ramon Magsaysay Peace Prize and 1979 Nobel Peace Prize. She was canonised (recognised by the church as a saint) on 4 September 2016, and the anniversary of her death (5 September) is her feast day. Teresa said, "By blood, I am Albanian. By citizenship, an Indian. By faith, I am a Catholic nun. As to my calling, I belong to the world. As to my heart, I belong entirely to the Heart of Jesus." Fluent in five languages – Bengali, Albanian, Serbian, English and Hindi – she made occasional trips outside India for humanitarian reasons.

Student's name: Antonela Prenkljušaj IV₁



Marie Curie

Attended a secret, underground university when women were banned from Polish universities. She couldn't continue her formal education and her application was rejected due to the University of Warsaw's refusal to admit women. So she continued her learning informally, getting involved with the "Flying University", which operated from 1885 to 1905 in Warsaw, the historic Polish capital.

Student's name:

Bravooo – ANONYMOUS

Dobar izbor Antonela. "Majka celog sveta" – ANONYMOUS



Golda Meir

Golda Meir (pronounced [Gol-da My-ear]; Hebrew: גולדה מאיר, Arabic: جولدا مائير, born **Golda Mabovitch**, May 3 1898 – December 8 1978, known as **Golda Myerson** from 1917 to 1956) was the fourth prime minister of the State of Israel. Golda Meir became Prime Minister of Israel on March 17 1969 after serving as Minister of Labour and Foreign Minister. She was said to be the "**Iron Lady**" (*a strong minded woman*) of Israel's politics years before that name became said about the British prime minister, Margaret Thatcher. Meir was Israel's first and so far only female prime minister. She was the world's third female prime minister. The two biggest events of her time as prime minister were the murder of eleven Israeli athletes at the 1972 Summer Olympic Games and the 1973 Yom Kippur War. After questions about her handling of the war, Meir resigned from her job even though she had been found to be not to blame for problems with the war.

Her name at birth was Golda Mabovitch (Ukrainian: Голда Мабович) in Kiev in the former Russian Empire (today Ukraine), to **Blume Naidich** and **Moshe Mabovitch**, a carpenter. The family moved to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, USA. Her father found a job as a carpenter, and her mother ran a grocery store. At the age of eight, she was already put in charge of watching the store when her mother went to the market for supplies. At age 14, Golda went to North Division High School and worked part-time. Her mother wanted her to leave school and marry, but she did not. She ran away from home and bought a train ticket to Denver, Colorado, and went to live with her married sister, Sheyna Korngold. The Korngolds held evening meetings at their home where Meir learned about the Jew's desire for a country of their own, literature, women's rights, trade unions and more. In Denver, she also met Morris Meyerson, a sign painter, whom she later married at the age of 19. The two biggest things to happen during her time as prime minister were; the murder of eleven Israeli athletes at the 1972 Summer Olympic Games by the terrorist group Black September, and the twenty day war called the Yom Kippur War between Israel and the Arab states led by Egypt and Syria in October 1973.

The Yom Kippur War was from October 6 to October 26, 1973 and was between a group of Arab countries led by Syria and Egypt against Israel. Israel was surprised by the attack and after the Yom Kippur War, the government was asked questions about Israel's not being ready for the war. A group

of people who were asked to look into the war cleared her of direct blame, and her party won the elections in December 1973, but she left on April 11 1974, because of what she felt the people of Israel wanted. Yitzhak Rabin became prime minister after her on June 3 1974.

Student's name: Filip Jovanović IV₄



Good – TEODORAISTRAHINJACIKIC

Barbara McClintock

(June 16, 1902 – September 2, 1992) was an American scientist and cytogeneticist who was awarded the 1983 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine. McClintock received her PhD in botany from Cornell University in 1927. There she started her career as the leader in the development of maize cytogenetics, the focus of her research for the rest of her life. From the late 1920s, McClintock studied chromosomes and how they change during reproduction in maize. She developed the technique for visualizing maize chromosomes and used microscopic analysis to demonstrate many fundamental genetic ideas. One of those ideas was the notion of genetic recombination by crossing-over during meiosis—a mechanism by which chromosomes exchange information. She produced the first genetic map for maize, linking regions of the chromosome to physical traits. She demonstrated the role of the telomere and centromere, regions of the chromosome that are important in the conservation of genetic information. She was recognized among the best in the field, awarded prestigious fellowships, and elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences

in 1944. During the 1940s and 1950s, McClintock discovered transposition and used it to demonstrate that genes are responsible for turning physical characteristics on and off. She developed theories to explain the suppression and expression of genetic information from one generation of maize plants to the next. Due to skepticism of her research and its implications, she stopped publishing her data in 1953. Later, she made an extensive study of the cytogenetics and ethnobotany of maize races from South America. McClintock's research became well understood in the 1960s and 1970s, as other scientists confirmed the mechanisms of genetic change and genetic regulation that she had demonstrated in her maize research in the 1940s and 1950s. Awards and recognition for her contributions to the field followed, including the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, awarded to her in 1983 for the discovery of genetic transposin; she is the only woman to receive an unshared Nobel.

Student's name:



Betty Friedan

(/ˈfriːdən, friːˈdæn, fri-/ February 4, 1921 – February 4, 2006) was an American writer, activist, and feminist. A leading figure in the women's movement in the United States, her 1963 book *The Feminine Mystique* is often credited with sparking the second wave of American feminism in the 20th century. In 1966, Friedan co-founded and was elected the first president of the National Organization for Women (NOW), which aimed to bring women "into the mainstream of American society now [in] fully equal partnership with men." In 1970, after stepping down as NOW's first president, Friedan organized the nationwide Women's Strike for Equality on August 26, the 50th anniversary of the Nineteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution granting women the right to vote. The national strike was successful beyond expectations in broadening the feminist movement; the march led by Friedan in New York City alone attracted over 50,000 people. In 1971, Friedan joined other leading feminists to establish the National Women's Political Caucus. Friedan was also a strong supporter of the proposed

Equal Rights Amendment to the United States Constitution that passed the United States House of Representatives (by a vote of 354–24) and Senate (84–8) following intense pressure by women's groups led by NOW in the early 1970s. Following Congressional passage of the amendment, Friedan advocated for ratification of the amendment in the states and supported other women's rights reforms: she founded the National Association for the Repeal of Abortion Laws but was later critical of the abortion-centered positions of many liberal feminists. Regarded as an influential author and intellectual in the United States, Friedan remained active in politics and advocacy for the rest of her life, authoring six books. As early as the 1960s Friedan was critical of polarized and extreme factions of feminism that attacked groups such as men and homemakers. One of her later books, *The Second Stage* (1981), critiqued what Friedan saw as the extremist excesses of some feminists.

Student's name: Katarina Tokić IV₃



Frida Kahlo

Frida Kahlo de Rivera (Spanish pronunciation: [ˈfrida ˈkalo]; born **Magdalena Carmen Frida Kahlo y Calderón**; July 6, 1907 – July 13, 1954) was a Mexican artist who painted many portraits, self-portraits, and works inspired by the nature and artifacts of Mexico. Inspired by the country's popular culture, she employed a naïve folk art style to explore questions of identity, postcolonialism, gender, class, and race in Mexican society. Her paintings often had strong autobiographical elements and mixed realism with fantasy. In addition to belonging to the post-revolutionary

Mexicayotl movement, which sought to define a Mexican identity, Kahlo has been described as a surrealist or magical realist.

Students names: Milica Petrović and Olgica Ametović IV₆



Great work girls! — BECHA СТАНКОВИЋ

Sacagawea

Born: May 1788 Lemhi River Valley, near present-day Salmon, Idaho

Died: December 20, 1812 or April 9, 1884 (aged 24 or 95)

Kenel, South Dakota or Wyoming. **Nationality:** Lemhi Shoshone **Other names:** Sakakawea, Sacajawea, Sakagawea

Known for: Accompanied the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

Spouse: Toussaint Charbonneau **Children:** Jean Baptiste Charbonneau, Lisette Charbonneau

Student's name:

Lise Meitner

Born 7 November 1878 Vienna, Austria-Hungary Died 27 October 1968 (aged 89) Cambridge, England
Alma mater University of Vienna Known for Nuclear fission
Awards Lieben Prize (1925) Max Planck Medal (1949)
Otto Hahn Prize (1955) ForMemRS (1955) Wilhelm Exner Medal (1960) Enrico Fermi Award (1966) Scientific career
Fields Physics Institutions Kaiser Wilhelm Institute
University of Berlin, Manne Siegbahn Laboratory (sv)
University College of Stockholm Doctoral advisor Franz S.

Exner Other academic advisors Ludwig Boltzmann Max Planck Doctoral students Arnold Flammersfeld Kan-Chang Wang Nikolaus Riehl Other notable students Max Delbrück Hans Hellmann Influenced Otto Hahn **Student's name:** Katarina Tokić IV₃



kako je toliko bleđa — ANONYMOUS

Jane Addams

(September 8, 1860 – May 21, 1935), known as the "mother" of social work, was a pioneer American settlement activist/reformer, social worker, public philosopher, sociologist, protestor, author, and leader in women's suffrage and world peace. She co-founded, with Ellen Gates Starr, an early settlement house in the United States, Chicago's Hull House that would later become known as one of the most famous settlement houses in America. In an era when presidents such as Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson identified themselves as reformers and social activists, Addams was one of the most prominent reformers of the Progressive Era. She helped America address and focus on issues that were of concern to mothers, such as the needs of children, local public health, and world peace. In her essay "Utilization of Women in City Government," Jane Addams noted the connection between the workings of government and the household, stating that many departments of government, such as sanitation and the schooling of children, could be traced back to traditional women's roles in the private sphere. Thus, these were

matters of which women would have more knowledge than men, so women needed the vote to best voice their opinions. She said that if women were to be responsible for cleaning up their communities and making them better places to live, they needed to be able to vote to do so effectively. Addams became a role model for middle-class women who volunteered to uplift their communities. She is increasingly being recognized as a member of the American pragmatist school of philosophy, and is known by many as the first woman "public philosopher in the history of the United States. In 1889 she co-founded Hull House, and in 1920 she was a co-founder for the ACLU. In 1931 she became the first American woman to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, and is recognized as the founder of the social work profession in the United States.

Student's name: Katarina Tokić IV₃

Aphra Behn

(/ˈæfrə bɛn/;[a] 14 December 1640? (baptismal date)–16 April 1689) was a British playwright, poet, translator and fiction writer from the Restoration era. As one of the first English women to earn her living by her writing, she broke cultural barriers and served as a literary role model for later generations of women authors. Rising from obscurity, she came to the notice of Charles II, who employed her as a spy in Antwerp. Upon her return to London and a probable brief stay in debtors' prison, she began writing for the stage. She belonged to a coterie of poets and famous libertines such as John Wilmot, Lord Rochester. She wrote under the pastoral pseudonym Astrea. During the turbulent political times of the Exclusion Crisis, she wrote an epilogue and prologue that brought her into legal trouble; she thereafter devoted most of her writing to prose genres and translations. A staunch supporter of the Stuart line, she declined an invitation from Bishop Burnet to write a welcoming poem to the new king William III. She died shortly after. She is famously remembered in Virginia Woolf's *A Room of One's Own*: "All women together ought to let flowers fall upon the tomb of Aphra Behn which is, most scandalously but rather appropriately, in Westminster Abbey, for it was she who earned them the right to speak their minds." Her grave is not included in the Poets' Corner but lies in the East Cloister near the steps to the church.

Student's name: Katarina Tokić IV₃



Maya Lin

Born October 5, 1959) is an American designer and artist who is known for her work in sculpture and land art. She achieved national recognition at the age of 21 while still an undergraduate at Yale University when her design was chosen in a national competition for the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, D.C. It is considered one of the most influential memorials of the post-World War II period.

Student's name: Ognjen Nedeljković IV₁



Sacagawea

Died | December 20, 1812 or April 9, 1884 (aged 24 or 95)
 Kenel, South Dakota or Wyoming
 Nationality | Lemhi Shoshone
 Other names | Sakakawea, Sacajawea, Sakagawea
 Known for | Accompanied the Lewis and Clark Expedition
 Spouse(s) | Toussaint Charbonneau
 Children | Jean Baptiste Charbonneau
 Lisette Charbonneau
Student's name: Katarina Tokić IV₃



Super je – TEODORA I STRAHINJAC I KIC

Mileva Maric-Einstein

(1875 - 1948) She was a Serbian mathematician, the wife of Albert Einstein, one of the most ingenious people of the 20th century. Together with her husband she worked on the Theory of Relativity. $E=mc^2$

Student's name: Petar Popović IV₅



Great job! – BECHA I STANKOVIĆ

Ksenija Atanasijevic

(1894–1981) was the first recognised major female Serbian philosopher, and one of the first female professors of Belgrade University, where she graduated. She wrote about Giordano Bruno, ancient Greek philosophy and the history of Serbian philosophy, and translated some of the most important philosophical works into the Serbian language,

including materials by Aristotle and Plato. She was also an early Serbian feminist writer and philosopher.

Student's name: Teodora Isailović IV₁



Tea, nedostaje ti slika žene :) — JELENA2007

Jelisaveta Načić

(31 December 1878, Belgrade – 6 June 1955, Dubrovnik)

She was a notable Serbian architect. She is remembered as a pioneer who inspired women to enter professions which had earlier been reserved for men. Not only the first female graduate in architecture in Belgrade, she was also the first female architect in Serbia.

Student's name: Nikola Turudić IV₁



Lillian Eugenia Smith

(December 12, 1897 – September 28, 1966) was a writer and social critic of the Southern United States, known most prominently for her best-selling novel *Strange Fruit*. A white woman who openly embraced controversial positions on matters of race and gender equality.

Student's name: Uroš Jović IV₁



Ljudmila Mihajlovna Pavličenko

(ukr. Людмила Михайлівна Павліченко; rus. Людмила Михайловна Павличенко; 12. jul 1916 — 10. oktobar 1974) was the most successful Soviet sniper in the Red Army in World War II. She defeated 309 enemy soldiers using semi-automatic sniper rifle.

Student's name: Elena Mirković IV₁



Margaret Louise Higgins

Margaret Sanger Slee September 14, 1879 – September 6, 1966 was an American birth control activist, sex educator, writer, and nurse. Sanger popularized the term "biopened" the first birth control clinic in the United States, and established organizations that evolved into the Planned Parenthood Federation of America. Sanger used her writings and speeches primarily to promote her way of thinking. She was prosecuted for her book *Family Limitation* under the Comstock Act in 1914.

Student's name: Uroš Jović IV₁



Žanka Stokić

She was born on January 24, 1887. in small village Rabrovo near Pozarevac in Serbia as Živanka Stokic. She died on July 21, 1947. in Belgrade, Serbia. She was famous actress and member of National theatre in Belgrade. Her role in „Gospodja ministarka,, was masterpiece and writer himself, Branislav Nusic was delighted with

Žanka. During II World War she got sick. It was very hard to get medicine for her sickness so she had to play in theatre that was under German control. After the war, she was judged and disgraced by communists for collaboration with enemy. She died poor and without opportunity to play again. She filmed only one movie „Gresnica bez greha,, and that is the best description of her life. Today she is more famous than she ever was.

Student`s name: Dunja Milačić IV₄



VELICANSTVENA I GROTESKNA.JAKO LEP TEKST.SOFIJA.
— ANONYMOUS

Prelepo.Kaja — ANONYMOUS

Divan tekst i lepo secanje na umetnicu koja je svaku svoju ulogu odigrala vrlo autenticko, neponovljivo. — ANONYMOUS

Simone de Beauvoir

(9 January 1908 – 14 April 1986) was a French writer, intellectual, existentialist philosopher, political activist, feminist and social theorist. Though she did not consider herself a philosopher, she had a significant influence on both feminist existentialism and feminist theory.

Student's name: Uroš Jović IV₁



Olympe de Gouges

(7 May 1748 – 3 November 1793) born **Marie Gouze**, was a French playwright and political activist whose feminist and abolitionist writings reached a large audience. She began her career as a playwright in the early 1780s. As political tension rose in France, Olympe de Gouges became increasingly politically engaged. She became an outspoken advocate against the slave trade in the French colonies in 1788.

Student's name: Uroš Jović IV₁



Mileva Marić

On December 19, 1875, Mileva Marić was born into a wealthy family in Titel in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy (today Serbia) as the eldest of three children of Miloš Marić (1846–1922) and Marija Ružić-Marić (1847–1935). Shortly after her birth, her father ended his military career and took a job at the court in Ruma and later in Zagreb.

She began her secondary education in 1886 at a high school for girls in Novi Sad, but changed the following year to a high school in Sremska Mitrovica. Beginning in 1890, Marić attended the Royal Serbian Grammar School in Šabac. In 1891 her father obtained special permission to enroll Marić as a private student at the all-male Royal Classical High School in Zagreb. She passed the entrance exam and entered the tenth grade in 1892. She won special permission to attend physics lectures in February 1894 and passed the final exams in September 1894. Her grades in mathematics and physics were the highest awarded. That year she fell seriously ill and decided to move to Switzerland, where on November 14, she started at the "Girls High School" in Zurich. In 1896, Marić passed her Matura-Exam, and started studying medicine at the University of Zurich for one semester.

In the autumn of 1896, Marić switched to the Zurich Polytechnic (later Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule (ETH)), having passed the mathematics entrance examination with an average grade of 4.25 (scale 1–6). She enrolled for the diploma course to teach physics and mathematics in secondary schools (section VIA) at the same time as Albert Einstein. She was the only woman in her group of six students, and the fifth woman to enter that section, an impressive feat at a time when women were not

usually admitted. She would have had to have been extraordinarily talented to overcome the restrictions on the admission of women. She and Einstein became close friends quite soon. In October Marić went to Heidelberg to study at Heidelberg University for the winter semester 1897/98, attending physics and mathematics lectures as an auditor. She rejoined the Zurich Polytechnic in April 1898, where her studies included the following courses: differential and integral calculus, descriptive and projective geometry, mechanics, theoretical physics, applied physics, experimental physics, and astronomy.

She sat the intermediate diploma examinations in 1899, one year later than the other students in her group. Her grade average of 5.05 (scale 1–6) placed her fifth out of the six students taking the examinations that year. (Einstein had come top of the previous year's candidates with a grade average of 5.7). Marić's grade in physics was 5.5 (the same as Einstein). In 1900, she failed the final teaching diploma examinations with a grade average of 4.00, having obtained only grade 2.5 in the mathematics component (theory of functions). Einstein passed the exam in fourth place with a grade average of 4.91. Passing required a grade of 4 or higher.

Marić's academic career was disrupted in 1901 when she became pregnant by Einstein. When three months pregnant, she resat the diploma examination, but failed for the second time without improving her grade. She discontinued work on her diploma dissertation that she had hoped to develop into a PhD thesis under the supervision of the physics professor Heinrich Weber.

She went to Novi Sad, where her daughter was born in 1902, probably in January. The girl was referred to in correspondence between the couple as Hansel before she was born and Lieserl after. Some sources say Lieserl was put up for adoption in Serbia, but others suggest she died in 1903.



Center: the *Einsteinhaus* Kramgasse 49 in Bern. On the second floor: the flat where Albert and Mileva Einstein lived from 1903 to 1905

Debate over collaboration with Einstein
Albert and Mileva Einstein, 1912



The question whether (and if so, to what extent) Marić contributed to Einstein's early work, and to the *Annus Mirabilis Papers* in particular, is the subject of debate. Many professional historians of physics argue that she made no significant scientific contribution, while others suggest that she was a supportive companion in science and may have helped him materially in his research. The couple's first son, Hans Albert, said that when his mother married Einstein, she gave up her scientific ambitions.

Part of the case for Marić as a co-author of some of Einstein's early work, putatively culminating in the 1905 papers, is based on the following evidence: "The testimony of the well-known Russian physicist Abram Joffe, who gave the name of the author of the three *Annus Mirabilis Papers* as Einstein-Marity, erroneously attributing the addition of the name Marity, Marić's official name, to a non-existing Swiss custom."

In the paragraph in question, in which Joffe stated that "Einstein's" entrance into the arena of science in 1905 was "unforgettable", he described the author (singular) of the 1905 papers as "a bureaucrat at the Patent Office in Bern", i.e., Albert Einstein. Mileva told a Serbian friend, referring to 1905, that "we finished some important work that will make my husband world famous." Historians Highfield and Carter argue that this statement is "hometown folklore." John Stachel argues that letters in which Einstein referred to "our" theory and "our" work were written in their student days, at least four years before the 1905 papers. Stachel also suggests that some of the instances in which Einstein used "our" in relation to scientific work.

Student's name: Jelena Perić IV₁



Mileva Maric

Mileva Marić (Serbian Cyrillic: Милева Марић; December 19, 1875 – August 4, 1948), sometimes called **Mileva Marić-Einstein** or **Mileva Marić-Ajnštajn**, was a Serbian mathematician. She was the only woman among Albert Einstein's fellow students at Zürich's Polytechnic and was the second woman to finish a full program of study at the Department of Mathematics and Physics. Marić and Einstein were lovers and had a daughter Lieserl in 1902; the daughter died in 1903 before their marriage later that year. They later had two sons, Hans Albert and Eduard.

They separated in 1914, with Marić taking the boys and returning to Zurich from Berlin. They divorced in 1919; that year Einstein married again. When he received the Nobel Prize in 1921, he transferred the money to Marić, chiefly to support their sons; she had access to the interest. In 1930 at about age 20, their second son Eduard had a breakdown and was diagnosed with schizophrenia. With expenses mounting by the late 1930s for his institutional care, Marić sold two of the three houses she and Einstein had invested in. He made regular contributions to his sons' care, which he continued after emigrating to the United States with his second wife Elsa.

Student's name:

Rosa Parks

(engl. Rosa Louise McCauley Parks; Taskigi, 4. February 1913 — Detroit, 24. October 2005). Rosa was Afroamerican activist for civil rights and a tailor who was called "the mother of modern civil rights movement" by The US Congress. Rosa Parks became known for refusing to give up her seat in the bus for a white person. It happened on December 1st and she was arrested. Her arrest and trail for civilian disobedience led to boycott of all bus traffic in Montgomery state. This was the biggest and the most successful mass movements against race segregation in history. One of the organizers was Marthin Luther King Junior who later became the leader of the Civil Rights Movement. Rosa's role in American history gave legality to all other civil rights movements around the world and she became icon in the American history.

Student's name: Jelena Zrejki IV₁



Eleanor Roosevelt

(January 20, 1884 – November 7, 1962)

1st United States Representative to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights during President Harry S. Truman was in office. Lord 1st Chair of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights. First Lady of the United States in role March 4, 1933 – April 12, 1945 during President Franklin D. Roosevelt. First Lady of New York under Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Cause of death Cardiac failure complicated by tuberculosis
Resting place Home of FDR National Historic Site, Hyde Park, New York Political party **Democratic Spouse:** Franklin D. Roosevelt (m. 1905; d. 1945) **Children:** Anna Eleanor, James, Franklin, Elliott, Franklin Delano Jr. and John

Aspinwall.

Student's name: Ivana Sisojević IV₄



Cleopatra

Cleopatra VII Philopator (Greek: Κλεοπάτρα Φιλοπάτωρ *Cleopatra Philopator*; 69[[]– August 12, 30 BC), known to history as **Cleopatra**, was the last active ruler of the Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt, briefly survived as pharaoh by her son Caesarion. After her reign, Egypt became a province of the recently established Roman Empire.

Student's name: Iva Bežanović IV₁



Mileva Maric

Mileva Marić (Serbian Cyrillic: Милева Марић; December 19, 1875 – August 4, 1948), sometimes called **Mileva Marić-Einstein** or **Mileva Marić-Ajnštajn**, was a Serbian mathematician. She was the only woman among Albert Einstein's fellow students at Zürich's Polytechnic and was the second woman to finish a full program of study at the Department of Mathematics and Physics. Marić and Einstein were lovers and had a daughter Lieserl in 1902; the daughter died in 1903 before their marriage later that year. They later had two sons, Hans Albert and Eduard.

Student's name: Antonela Prenkljušaj IV₁



Čučuk Stana

Čučuk Stana (Serbian Cyrillic: Чучук Стана, English: Little Stana) was a Serbian female hajduk, the second wife of

Hajduk Veljko and later married the Greek fighter Giorgakis Olympios. She is also a character in Serb epic poetry. She was born in 1795, in the village Sikole near Negotin, Serbia to a family of Herzegovinian migrants. She had two sisters, Stojna and Stamena and later, a much younger brother Mihailo. Before the brother grew up, being three sisters, they all wore men's clothes out of the house, because they had no adult brother to protect them. She got her nickname "Čučuk" (from Turkish *küçük* = *small*) due to her short stature. She finished school in Bela Crkva. She met Hajduk Veljko in 1812. The two of them lived together even though he still had another, married wife, as divorce was virtually impossible to obtain at the time in an Orthodox country in serious upheaval, that Serbia was during the Serbian Revolution. Veljko was killed in 1813 and she went to live in Pančevo.

She later married captain and hero of Greek War of Independence Giorgakis Olympios, with whom she moved to Wallachia and later Bucharest. They had three children: Milan, Aleksandar, and Jevrosima. When Giorgakis was also killed during the *Battle of Secu monastery* in Moldavia on 23 September 1821 at the beginning of Greek Revolution and for the sake of their children's security, she moved with them to Khotyn, Russia, where other people of the Serbian Revolution took refuge.

After the liberation of Greece Stana with children moved to Athens, where she got a small state pension as the widow of the hero Olympios. She died in 1849 or 1850.

In 1907 a play was written about her life, and music was composed by Stevan Hristić. A 1972 Yugoslav TV film "Čučuk Stana" was made based on the play, and she was played by Svetlana Bojković.

A book about her life, *Čučuk Stana, 1795-1849 - žena Hajduk Veljka i grčkog narodnog heroja Georgakisa Olimpiosa*, by Dušica Popović Stojković was published in 1981.

Student's name: Teodora Isailović IV₁



Pearl Sydenstricker Buck

(June 26, 1892 – March 6, 1973; also known by her Chinese name Sai Zhenzhu; Chinese: 賽珍珠) was an American writer and novelist. As the daughter of missionaries, Buck spent most of her life before 1934 in Zhenjiang, China. Her novel *The Good Earth* was the best-selling fiction book in the United States in 1931 and 1932 and won the Pulitzer Prize in 1932. In 1938, she was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature "for her rich and truly epic descriptions of peasant life in China and for her biographical masterpieces". She was the first American woman to win the Nobel Prize for Literature. After returning to the United States in 1935, she continued writing prolifically, became a prominent advocate of the rights of women and minority groups, and wrote widely on Chinese and Asian cultures, becoming particularly well known for her efforts on behalf of Asian and mixed-race adoption.

Student's name: Ognjen Kozomara IV₆



Nadežda Petrović

(Serbian Cyrillic: Надежда Петровић; 11/12 October 1873 – 3 April 1915) was a Serbian painter from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Considered Serbia's most famous impressionist and fauvist, she was the most important Serbian female painter of the period. Born in the town of Čačak, Petrović moved to Belgrade in her youth and attended the women's school of higher education there. Graduating in 1891, she taught there for a period beginning in 1893 before moving to Munich to study with Slovenian artist Anton Ažbe. Between 1901 and 1912, she exhibited her work in many cities throughout Europe.

In the later years of her life, Petrović had little time to paint and produced only a few works. In 1912, she volunteered to become a nurse following the outbreak of the Balkan Wars. She continued nursing Serbian soldiers until 1913, when she contracted typhus and cholera. She earned a Medal for Bravery and an Order of the Red Cross for her efforts. With the outbreak of World War I she again volunteered to become a nurse with the Serbian Army, eventually dying of typhus on 3 April 1915.

Nadežda Petrović was born in Čačak, Principality of Serbia on 11 or 12 October 1873 to Dimitrije and Mileva Petrović. Her father taught art and literature and was fond of collecting artworks. He later worked as a tax collector and wrote about painting. Her mother Mileva was a school teacher and a relative of prominent Serbian politician Svetozar Miletić. Petrović's father later found work in finance and politics. He

fell ill in the late 1870s, forcing the family to move to the town of Karanovac (modern Kraljevo) before their eventual relocation to Belgrade in 1884. Here, they lived in the home of Petrović's grandfather, Maksim. The home in which they lived was later destroyed by the Luftwaffe during World War II. Showing signs of being a talented artist, Petrović was later mentored by Đorđe Krstić and attended the women's school of higher education, from where she graduated in 1891. In 1893, she became an art teacher at the school and later taught at the women's university in Belgrade. Afterwards, she obtained a stipend from the Serbian Ministry of Education to study art in the private school of Anton Ažbe in Munich. Here, she met painters Rihard Jakopič, Ivan Grohar, Matija Jama, Milan Milovanović, Kosta Milićević, and Borivoje Stevanović. She also encountered modern art pioneers such as Wassily Kandinsky, Alexej von Jawlensky, Julius Exter, and Paul Klee, and was deeply moved by their work. While in Munich, she regularly sent letters to her parents in Serbia and always asked for them to send her newspapers and books detailing the latest happenings in the country. Her dedication to her artwork took a toll on her personal life, and in 1898 she called off her engagement to a civil servant after the man's mother sought an unacceptably high dowry. Petrović returned to Serbia in 1900 and regularly visited museums and galleries, attended concerts and theatre productions. She also dedicated much of her time to learning foreign languages. Her first individual exhibit took place in Belgrade that same year. She also helped organize the First Yugoslav Art Exhibit, and the First Yugoslav Art Colony. In 1902, Petrović began teaching at the women's school of higher education. The following year she became the first chairman of the Circle of Serbian Sisters, a humanitarian organization dedicated to helping ethnic Serbs in Ottoman-controlled Kosovo and Macedonia. In 1904 Petrović retreated to her family home Resnik, where she focused on her paintings. One of her most famous works, *Resnik*, was completed during her stay here. Over the next several years, she became involved in Serbian patriotic circles and protested the Austro-Hungarian annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In 1910, she travelled to Paris to visit her friend, the sculptor Ivan Meštrović. Staying in France until she heard the news of her father's death, she returned to Serbia in April 1911. Upon her return, she resumed teaching at the women's school of higher education.

In 1912, Petrović's mother died. With the outbreak of the Balkan Wars soon after, Petrović volunteered to become a nurse and was awarded a Medal for Bravery and an Order of the Red Cross for her efforts. She continued nursing Serbian soldiers until 1913, when she contracted typhus and cholera. In the later years of her life, she had little time to paint and produced only a few canvases, including her post-impressionist masterpiece *The Valjevo Hospital* (Serbian: Valjevska bolnica). Professor Andrew Wachtel praised the painting for its "bold brushstrokes and bright colours" and its depiction of "a series of white tents against an expressionistic, almost Fauvist, landscape of green, orange, and red." Petrović found herself in Italy when Austria-

Hungary declared war on Serbia in July 1914. She immediately returned to Belgrade to assist the Serbian Army. Having volunteered to work as a nurse in Valjevo, she died of typhoid fever on 3 April 1915 in the same hospital depicted in *The Valjevo Hospital*. Following her death, her likeness has been depicted on the Serbian 200 dinar banknote.

She had nine siblings, including Rastko Petrović the writer and diplomat, who died in the United States in 1949.



Student's name: Teodora Isailović IV₁



Čučuk Stana

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