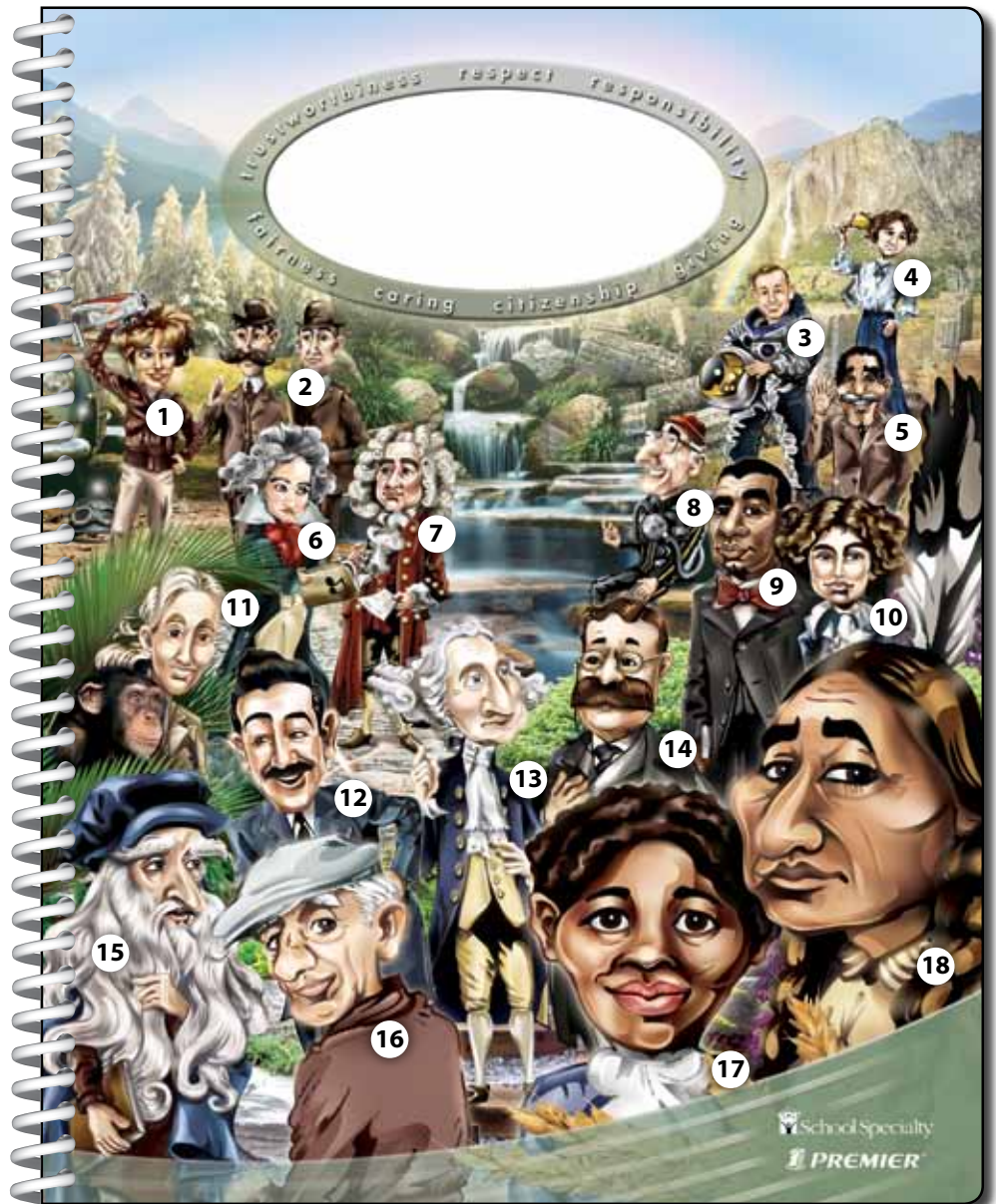


“Caricatures” I.D. Key

1. Amelia Earhart (1897-1937?)
2. Wilbur (1867-1912) and Orville (1871-1948) Wright
3. Neil Armstrong (1930-)
4. Nellie McClung (1873-1951)
5. Gabriel Jose Garcia Marquez (1928-)
6. Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827)
7. Johann Sebastian Bach (1685-1750)
8. Jacques-Yves Cousteau (1910-1997)
9. Booker T. Washington (1856-1915)
10. Emily Carr (1871-1945)
11. Jane Goodall (1934-)
12. Walt Disney (1901-1966)
13. George Washington (1732-1799)
14. Theodore Roosevelt (1858-1919)
15. Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519)
16. Pablo Picasso (1881-1973)
17. Harriet Tubman (1820?-1913)
18. Sitting Bull (1834?-1890)



1. Amelia Earhart (1897-1937?)

“My ambition is to have this wonderful gift produce practical results for the future of commercial flying and for the women who may want to fly tomorrow’s planes.”

Amelia Earhart was an American aviator. In 1932, she became the first woman to fly across the Atlantic Ocean alone. She was the first woman to be awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross by the United States Congress. In 1937, Amelia Earhart and Frederick J. Noonan set out to fly around the world. During their trip, a U.S. Navy vessel reported a message from Earhart which said her plane was low on fuel. Earhart and Noonan didn’t make it to their next destination. It is assumed their plane crashed into the ocean. Amelia Earhart was an important figure in the develop-

ment of commercial aviation.

For more information, check out www.ameliaearhart.com

2. Wilbur (1867-1912) and Orville (1871-1948) Wright

“If we worked on the assumption that what is accepted as true really is true, then there would be little hope for advance.”

The Wright brothers were the creators of the first successful airplane. On December 17, 1903, the brothers made the world’s first flight, which lasted twelve seconds. The brothers continued to develop and test their airplanes, with very little attention from the

public, over the next several years. In 1908, the brothers signed a contract with the U.S. Department of War for the first military airplane. Interest in the Wright brothers’ work grew. In 1909, the brothers formed the Wright Company to manufacture airplanes.

For more information, check out www.wrightbrothers.info

3. Neil Armstrong (1930-)

“That’s one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind.”

Neil Armstrong is a United States astronaut who took the first steps on the moon. He journeyed with Buzz Aldrin in the Apollo 11 lunar module, Eagle, and landed on

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the moon’s surface. On July 20, 1969, as he stepped onto the moon, he spoke the famous words, “That’s one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind.” In 1970, he resigned from the United States astronaut program and went on to earn a master’s degree in aerospace engineering. He spent many years as a professor of aerospace engineering at the University of Cincinnati. He has also served as a chairman on various boards.

4. Nellie McClung (1873-1951)

“Women who set a low value on themselves make life hard for all women.”

Nellie McClung was a Canadian feminist who fought for legal and political rights for Canadian women. As a founding member of the Winnipeg Political Equality League, she helped campaign for female voting rights in Canada. Women across Canada received the right to vote in 1918. McClung went on to help women be seen as “persons” under the British North America Act. As a result, women could serve in Canadian Senate.

5. Gabriel Jose Garcia Marquez (1928-)

“It is not true that people stop pursuing dreams because they grow old, they grow old because they stop pursuing dreams.”

Gabriel Jose Garcia Marquez is a Columbian novelist who won the 1982 Nobel Prize for literature. He is considered by many to be one of the most important authors of Latin American Literature. His works reflect his continent’s conflicts and lifestyle, through a combination of realistic and fantastical storytelling.

For more information, check out www.themodernword.com/gabo

6. Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827)

“Music is the one incorporeal entrance into the higher world of knowledge which comprehends mankind but which mankind cannot comprehend.”

Ludwig van Beethoven was a German composer. His music belongs to the Classical and Romantic eras of music history, and his most famous works include the third, fifth, sixth, and ninth symphonies, an opera called Fidelio, and a religious composition titled Missa solemnis. His health suffered

in his later years and by his death, he was completely deaf. His music is still played, listened to, and appreciated today.

7. Johann Sebastian Bach (1685-1750)

“I worked hard. Anyone who works as hard as I did can achieve the same results.”

Johann Sebastian Bach was a German composer of Baroque music. He was a master of the musical techniques counterpoint and fugue. During his career, he wrote hundreds of compositions, including 300 cantatas. In addition to being a prolific musician and conductor, Bach was also the father of a large family. He is regarded as a genius of the Baroque period.

8. Jacques-Yves Cousteau (1910-1997)

“From birth, man carries the weight of gravity on his shoulders. He is bolted to earth. But man has only to sink beneath the surface and he is free.”

Jacques-Yves Cousteau was a French oceanographer. He made many great contributions to underwater exploration, such as assisting with the invention of the aqualung, a breathing device that enables divers to swim freely underwater for long periods of time. In addition to being an oceanographer, he was also a film producer and author. His books have been translated into many languages and several of his films have won Academy Awards.

9. Booker T. Washington (1856-1915)

“Character, not circumstances, makes the man.”

Booker T. Washington was an African-American leader, educator, reformer, and writer. He founded the Tuskegee Institute, a vocational school for African-Americans, in Tuskegee, Alabama. He also served as an advisor to Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft, as well as governors and members of Congress. He influenced the appointment of several African-Americans into federal office. Washington founded the National Negro Business League in 1900, to help African-American business firms. His hard work led him to become one of the most influential African-American leaders in history.

10. Emily Carr (1871-1945)

“You will have to experiment and try things out for yourself and you will not be sure of what you are doing. That’s all right, you are feeling your way into the thing.”

Emily Carr is Canadian painter and writer. She is famous for her paintings of First Nations’ culture and Canada’s west coast. As one of the first artists to paint in the post-impressionist style, most of her work was not recognized until later in her career. Her non-fiction book *Klee Wyck* received the Governor General’s award. She is considered by many to be a Canadian icon.

For more information, check out www.emilycarr.ca

11. Jane Goodall (1934-)

“The least I can do is speak out for those who cannot speak for themselves.”

Jane Goodall is an English zoologist who is best known for her extensive study of chimpanzees in the Gombe Stream National Park in Tanzania. During her study, she observed chimpanzees at close range and studied their social and familial lives. Her work changed the way scientists and the world viewed chimpanzees. She has written many books and produced numerous films about chimpanzees. She is also an accomplished speaker and the founder of the Jane Goodall Institute.

To learn more, check out www.janegoodall.org

12. Walt Disney (1901-1966)

“All our dreams can come true, if we have the courage to pursue them.”

Walt Disney was an American motion-picture producer, famous for creating the characters Mickey and Minnie Mouse and Donald Duck. In 1923, he moved from Chicago to Los Angeles to pursue his dream of becoming a film director and producer. His cartoons featuring Mickey Mouse brought his early success, and he went on to win 32 Academy Awards for his movies and contributions to filmmaking. His legacy lives on through the spectacular theme parks he designed in California and Florida, which feature attractions based on his films. Other Disney theme parks have been developed around the world by the Walt Disney Company.

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To learn more, check out www.disney.go.com/index

13. George Washington (1732-1799)

“Liberty, when it begins to take root, is a plant of rapid growth.”

George Washington, the first president of the United States of America, is known as the “Father of the Country.” He helped develop the beginning of the United States by commanding the Continental Army that won America independence from Britain during the Revolutionary War. He also served with the convention that wrote the United States Constitution. George Washington was loved by Americans of his time and no other American has been honored more. The nation’s capital, a state, and many roads, lakes, and streets have all been named in his honor.

To learn more, check out www.whitehouse.gov/about/presidents/georgewashington

14. Theodore Roosevelt (1858-1919)

“Character, in the long run, is the decisive factor in the life of an individual and of nations alike.”

Theodore Roosevelt was the 26th president of the United States of America. He took office at the age of 42, becoming the youngest president in U.S. history. Roosevelt worked hard to bring reforms that would benefit the American people. As such, he ensured the government acted as a mediator between economic forces and the people and that the United States became more involved in world politics. He also worked to conserve the nation’s natural resources. Theodore Roosevelt was the recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize for helping to end the Russo-Japanese War.

To learn more, check out www.whitehouse.gov/about/presidents/theodoreroosevelt

15. Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519)

“I have been impressed with the urgency of doing. Knowing is not enough; we must apply. Being willing is not enough; we must do.”

Leonardo da Vinci was a prominent figure of the Renaissance movement. During his life, he made great contributions to art, as well as science. Some of his fields of study included anatomy and geometry. He drew plans for hundreds of inventions, many of which were ahead of their time. His most

famous works of art are the Mona Lisa and The Last Supper. Leonardo da Vinci’s artistic and scientific genius led him to become the greatest mind of the Renaissance period, and a painter that artists throughout history have worked hard to imitate.

16. Pablo Picasso (1881-1973)

“All children are artists. The problem is how to remain an artist once he grows up.”

Pablo Picasso was an influential artist of the 1900’s. Picasso co-founded the Cubist movement, a style of art that portrays the subject in basic geometric shapes. He is most famous for his paintings, but also made great contributions to sculpture, printmaking, and ceramics. He also invented the technique of collage. Some of his famous works are Still Life with Chair Caning and Les Femmes d’Alger (O.J. and Company).

To learn more, check out www.picasso.fr/us/picasso_page_index.php

17. Harriet Tubman (1820?-1913)

“Every great dream begins with a dreamer. Always remember, you have within you the strength, the patience, and the passion to reach for the stars to change the world.”

Harriet Tubman was an African-American woman who led the Underground Railroad, a rescue network which helped slaves find freedom in Canada or free states in the United States of America. After Harriet Tubman escaped slavery, she vowed to help other slaves and went on to make 18 rescue missions with the Underground Railroad. She helped over 300 people escape slavery.

18. Sitting Bull (1834?-1890)

“I am here by the will of the Great Spirit, and by his will I am chief.”

Sitting Bull was the leader of the Hunkpapa band of the Teton Sioux Indians. He was also a famous medicine man who helped prepare the Indians for the battle of the Little Bighorn. Sitting Bull advised the Indians that they must fight to keep their land. His advice led to victory over Lieutenant Colonel George A. Custer’s army. In December of 1890, Sitting Bull and his sons performed a Ghost Dance, which the government saw as a threat of war. As a result, Sitting Bull and his sons were killed.