

Remarkable Women in History Unit Study

EBOOK DOWNLOAD

for Grades K-6

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Women of Influence

Frida Kahlo

Facts

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Accomplishments

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How has Frida's work influenced the art world?

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Women of Influence

Oprah Winfrey

Facts

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Accomplishments

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How has Oprah Winfrey impacted the world?

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Women of Influence

Malala Yousafzai

Facts

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Accomplishments

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How has Malala's activism impacted education for girls?

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Women of Influence

Amelia Earhart

Facts

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Accomplishments

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How did Amelia Earhart impact expectations for girls?

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Women of Influence

Susan B. Anthony

Facts

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Accomplishments

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How did Susan B. Anthony change rights for women?

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Women of Influence

Florence Nightingale

Facts

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Accomplishments

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How do we benefit from Florence's accomplishments today?

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Women of Influence

Jane Austen

Facts

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Accomplishments

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How did Jane Austen impact the literary world?

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Women of Influence

Ada Lovelace

Facts

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Accomplishments

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How did Ada Lovelace influence the world of mathematics?

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Women of Influence

Harriet Tubman

Facts

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Accomplishments

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Why does Harriet Tubman deserve to be remembered?

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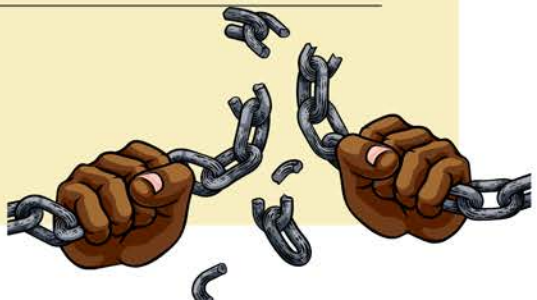
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Women of Influence

Princess Diana

Facts

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Accomplishments

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What impact did Princess Diana make on the world?

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Women of Influence

Helen Keller

Facts

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Accomplishments

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What contributions did Helen Keller make to the world?

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Women of Influence

Marie Curie

Facts

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Accomplishments

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How did Marie Curie influence the scientific world?

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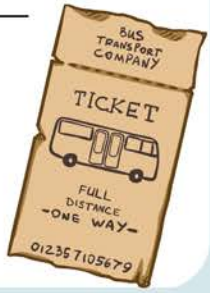


Name _____

Biography Writing

How has Rosa Parks made a difference in people's lives?





WOMEN IN *science*

Reading comprehension

Marie Curie



If you've ever seen your insides on an x-ray, you can thank Marie Curie's understanding of radioactivity for being able to see them so clearly.

Born Maria Sklodowska in Poland on November 7, 1867, to a father who taught math and physics, she developed a talent for science early. But the University of Warsaw, in the city where she lived, did not allow women students. Determined to become a scientist and work on her experiments, she moved to Paris, France, to study physics at a university called the Sorbonne.

In 1895, she married Pierre Curie. Together they discovered two new elements, or the smallest pieces of chemical substances: polonium (which she named after her home country) and radium. In 1903 they shared (along with another scientist whose work they built on) the Nobel Prize in physics for their work on radiation, which is energy given off as waves or high-speed particles. She was the first woman to win any kind of Nobel Prize.

Curie continued to rack up impressive achievements for women in science. In 1906, she became the first woman physics professor at the Sorbonne. In 1909, she was given her own lab at the University of Paris. Then in 1911, she won a Nobel Prize in chemistry. She's still the only person—man or woman—to win the Nobel Prize in two different sciences.

Curie soon started using her work to save lives. Her discoveries of radium and polonium were important because the elements were radioactive, which meant that when their atoms broke down, they gave off invisible rays that could pass through solid matter and conduct electricity. She used her groundbreaking understanding of radioactivity to help the x-ray take stronger and more accurate pictures inside the human body.



In 1914, during World War I, she created mobile x-ray units that could be driven to battlefield hospitals in France. Known as Little Curies, the units were often operated by women who Curie helped train so that doctors could see broken bones and bullets inside wounded soldiers' bodies.

After the war ended in 1918, Curie returned to her lab to continue working with radioactive elements. But those can be dangerous in very large doses, and on July 4, 1934, Curie died of a disease caused by radiation. By that time, though, she'd proven that women could make breakthroughs in science, and today she continues to inspire scientists to use their work to help other people.

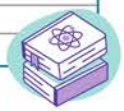
Name: Date: Class:

Exercises worksheet



Instructions: Read the questions about the text "Women in science: Marie Curie" and answer the following questions.

1) Why did Marie Curie go to Paris to study Physics?



2) What two elements did Marie discover with her husband?

3) How many Nobel prizes did she win? In which sciences?

6) Write Marie a short letter:



4) In your opinion, what is the most remarkable thing about Marie Curie?

5) What would you like to say to the young girls who want to become scientists?



STEM LAB SHEET

Name :

Date:

ASK

What is your challenge?



IMAGINE

What are your ideas for the challenge?

PLAN

Draw your design.





Ada Lovelace:
STEM Pioneer

STEM LAB SHEET

CREATE

The finished design looks like;

TEST

Was your plan successful?



IMPROVE

What changes you made in your design to improve it.

REFLECT

What did you learn from the activity?
What worked? What did not work?



Ada Lovelace:
STEM Pioneer

Stem Challenge

Data Results

Today my challenge is :

What problem do I need to solve?

What supplies will I use?

What is my plan?

What worked for me?

What did not work for me?



Ada Lovelace:
STEM Pioneer

STEM DESIGN PROTOTYPE



Draw your STEM prototype and detail its construction below:

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Name: _____ Date: _____

5 Ways to Be Kind

Princess Diana was known for her kindness.
What are some ways you can be kind to others?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Kindness is...

_____

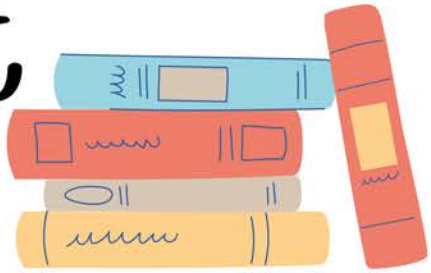
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Name:



Fiction and Plot Word Search



N	S	K	G	E	V	H	O	O	U	B	M	X	A	E
G	O	T	N	T	C	S	H	E	S	A	E	N	L	L
P	A	I	I	T	P	H	Y	W	R	U	T	L	A	F
L	L	A	T	A	C	A	A	G	Y	A	D	N	N	W
O	I	A	T	U	S	I	A	R	G	P	R	H	R	H
T	Y	M	E	D	L	I	L	O	A	E	W	Z	E	D
Y	M	G	S	V	D	O	N	F	T	C	O	V	T	Y
Q	K	I	T	T	N	I	S	X	N	N	T	W	N	N
B	A	U	O	Q	S	Q	E	E	C	O	K	E	I	A
V	X	L	N	T	N	J	R	X	R	L	C	Y	R	M
N	P	R	I	S	I	N	G	A	C	T	I	O	N	I
N	O	I	T	I	S	O	P	X	E	G	E	M	M	C
S	T	A	T	I	C	T	A	E	S	L	L	T	A	X
C	Y	T	S	I	N	O	G	A	T	O	R	P	V	X
F	A	L	L	I	N	G	A	C	T	I	O	N	V	L

SETTING
PLOT DIAGRAM
STATIC
DYNAMIC
CHARACTER

ANTAGONIST
PROTAGONIST
INTERNAL
EXTERNAL
CONFLICT

FALLING ACTION
RISING ACTION
CLIMAX
PLOT
EXPOSITION
RESOLUTION

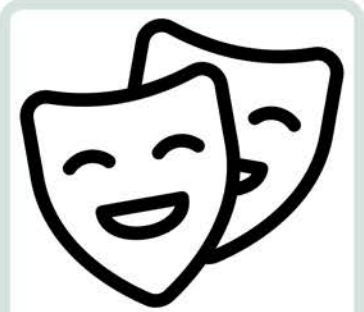
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TELL ME A STORY

Use your literary mind to become the author!

How to play:

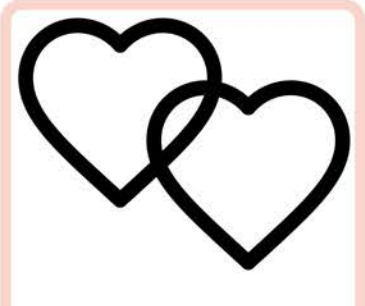
1. Cut out the cards and story strips (on the next page).
2. Students draw a card with a story genre.
3. Students draw a strip of paper with activities.
4. Students make up a story. They need to use the activities and the story genre they drew.
5. Students tell or write the story.



COMEDY



CRIME



ROMANCE



FANTASY



HORROR



SCIENCE FICTION

TELL ME A STORY

Use your literary mind to become the author!





















Creative Writing: Unit 2

Tic-Tac-Toe Writing



Directions: Use the writing prompts below to help improve your writing. Choose three boxes in a row to make a tic-tac-toe. The tic-tac-toe is up to you, but make sure you choose three in a row!

Write a descriptive paragraph about your favorite place.	Write a short story that includes a character with a unique talent.	Write a personal narrative about a time you had to overcome a challenge.
Write a poem that describes a place in nature.	Write a review for your favorite book, movie, or restaurant.	Write a descriptive paragraph about a person you admire.
Write a dialogue between two characters discussing a current event.	Write a descriptive scene that includes all five senses.	Write a letter to a fictional character from a book you have read.

Writing Sample 1

Name:

Writing Sample 2

Name:

Writing Sample 3

Name:

Spice Up Your Writing



Directions: Literary devices are specific techniques authors use to convey ideas in a creative and impactful way. In the boxes below, practice writing with literary devices that connect to the five senses: sight, sound, taste, touch, and smell.

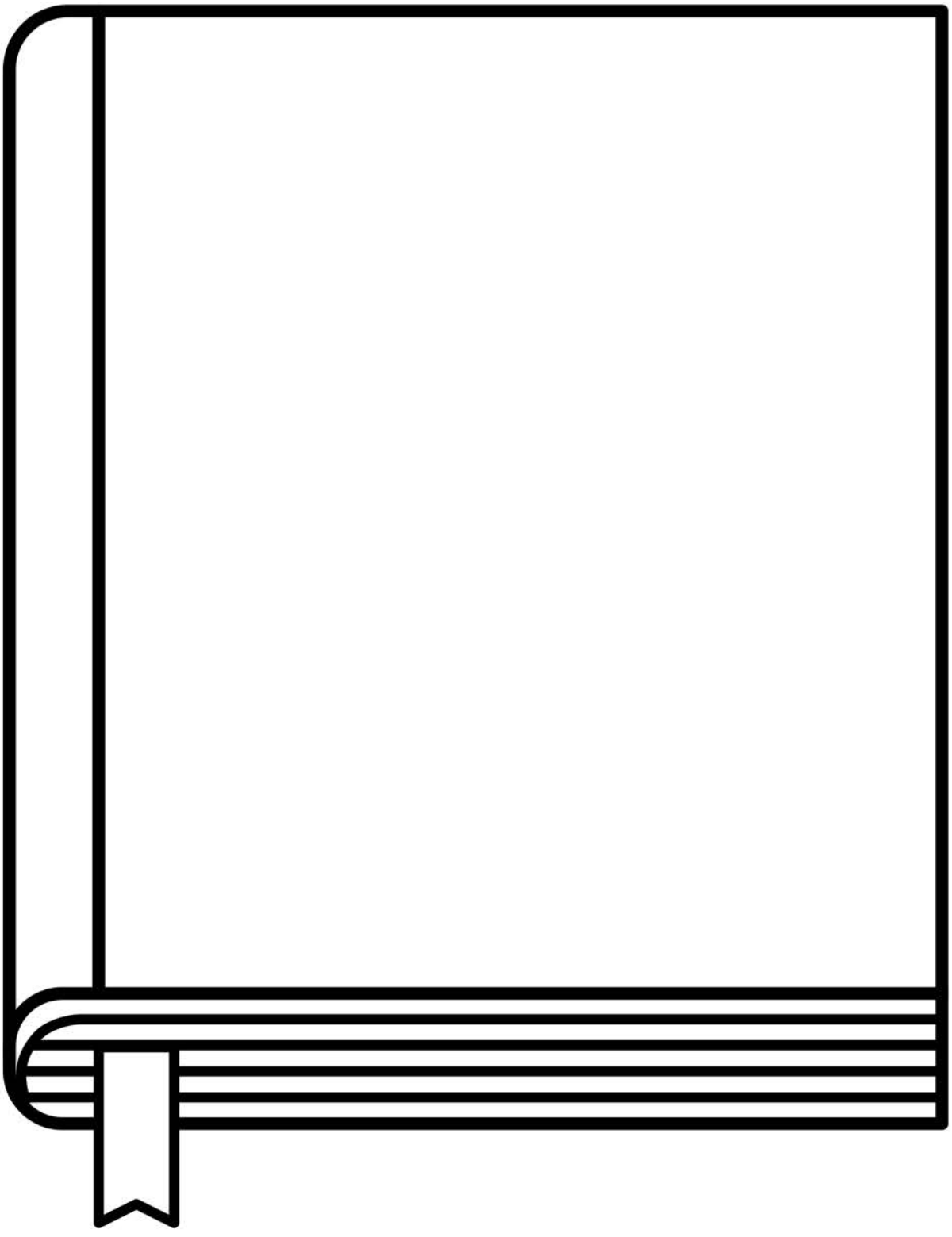
1. Imagery

2. Metaphor

3. Hyperbole

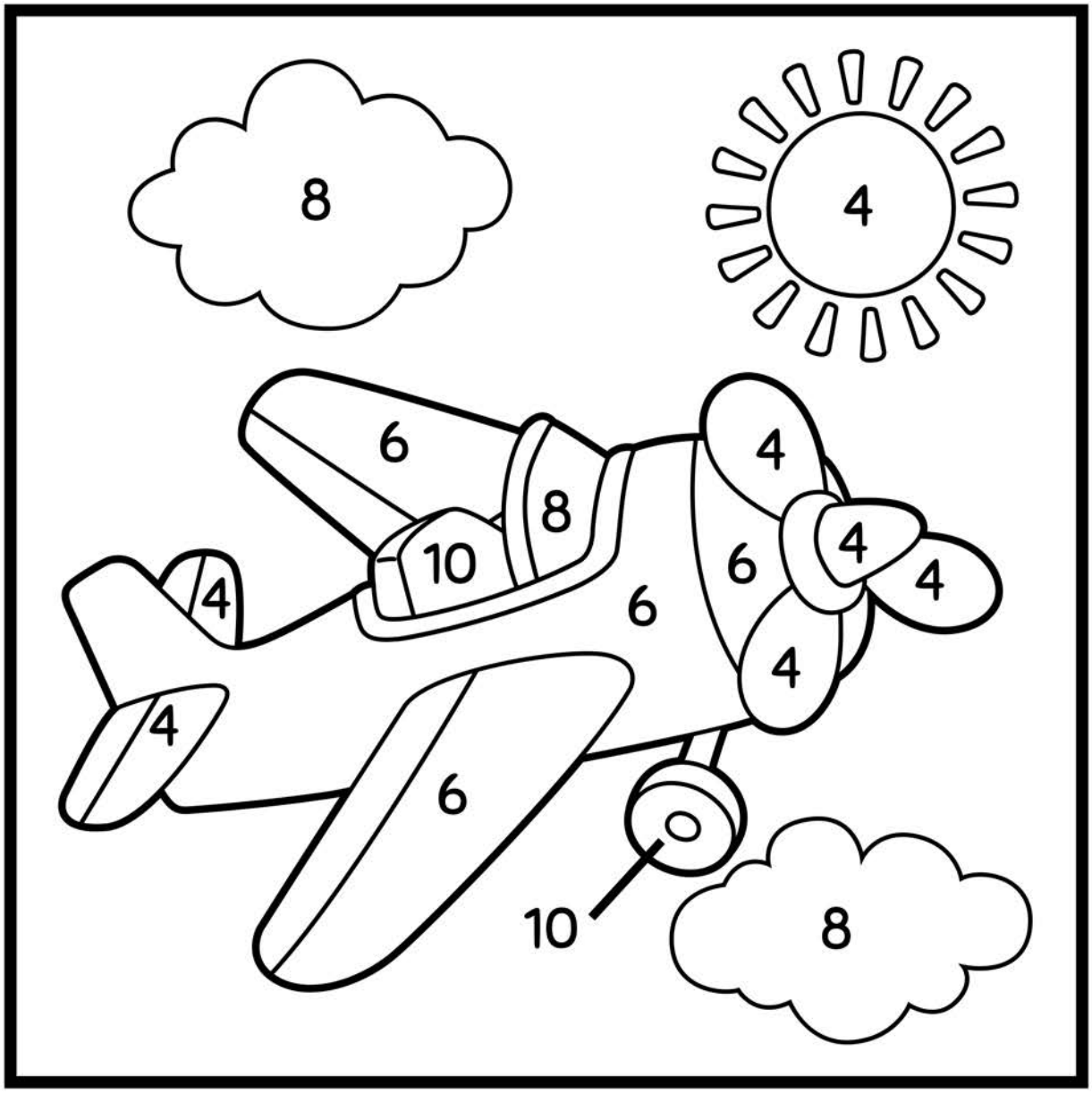
DESIGN A BOOK COVER

Design a new book cover for your current reader below.
Include the author and illustrator:



Color by Addition

Use the key at the bottom of the page to color the picture.



7+3

4+2

6+2

3+1

Paper Airplane Math



1. Make a paper airplane!
2. Choose a starting point to throw it.
3. Throw the paper airplane.
4. Estimate how many non-standard units it would take to measure the distance.
5. Measure with your units of measurement.

My estimate:	My Measurement:

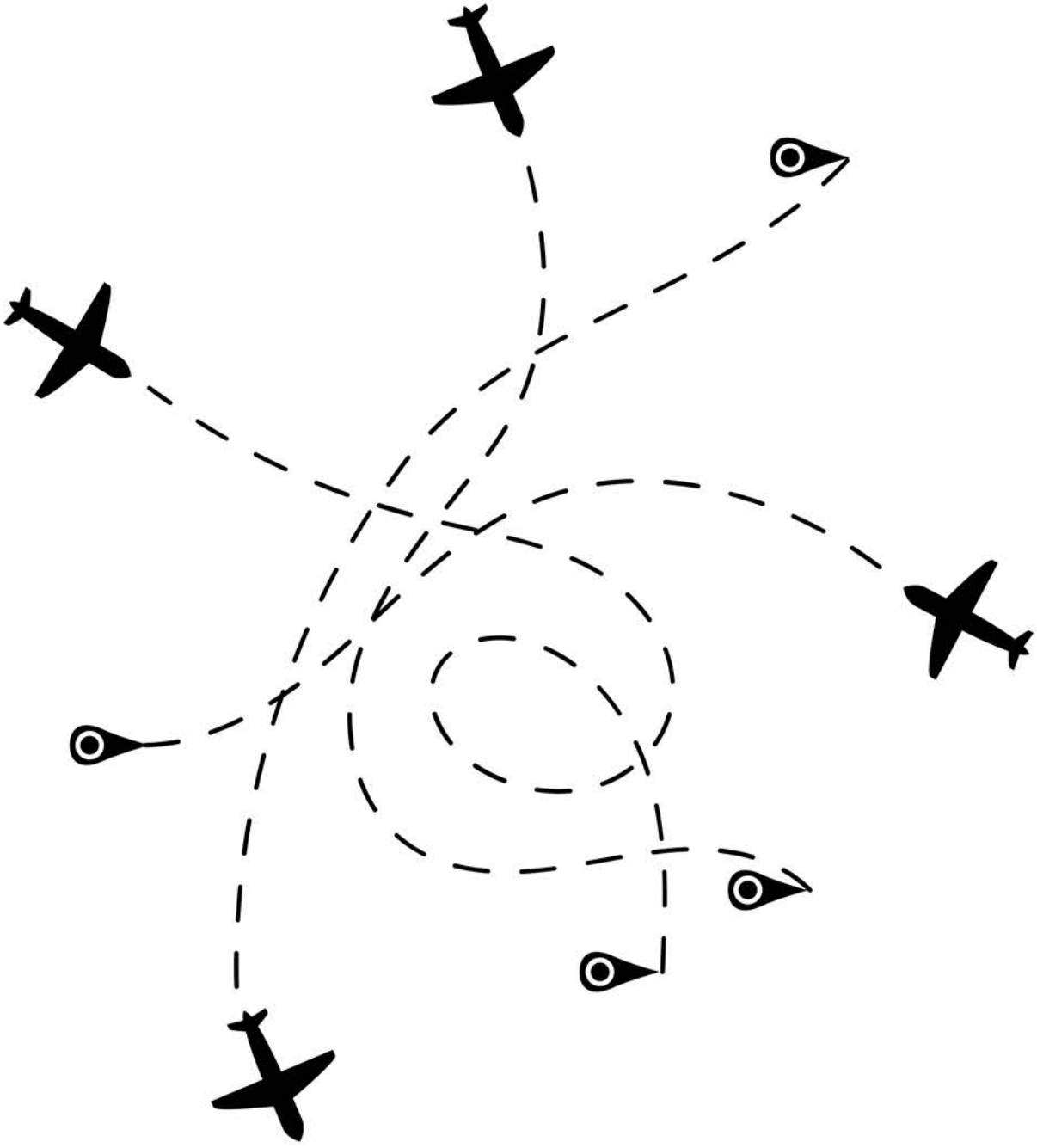
- Choose different UNIT of MEASUREMENT and measure again

My estimate:	My Measurement:

- How many MORE or LESS units did it take to measure? Explain:

Tracing

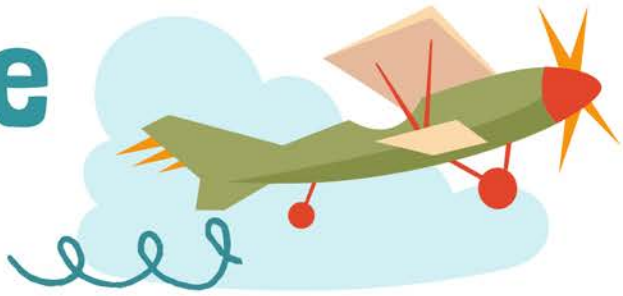
Can you help each of these planes reach their landing site?



Name:

Date:

You Can Be Anything!





Bessie Coleman wanted to be a pilot at a time when it was difficult for a woman and a Black person to do so. With her hard work and persistence, she overcame her challenges and reached her goal.

What do you want to be? Draw it in the space below.

What are the things you can do to help you reach your goal?

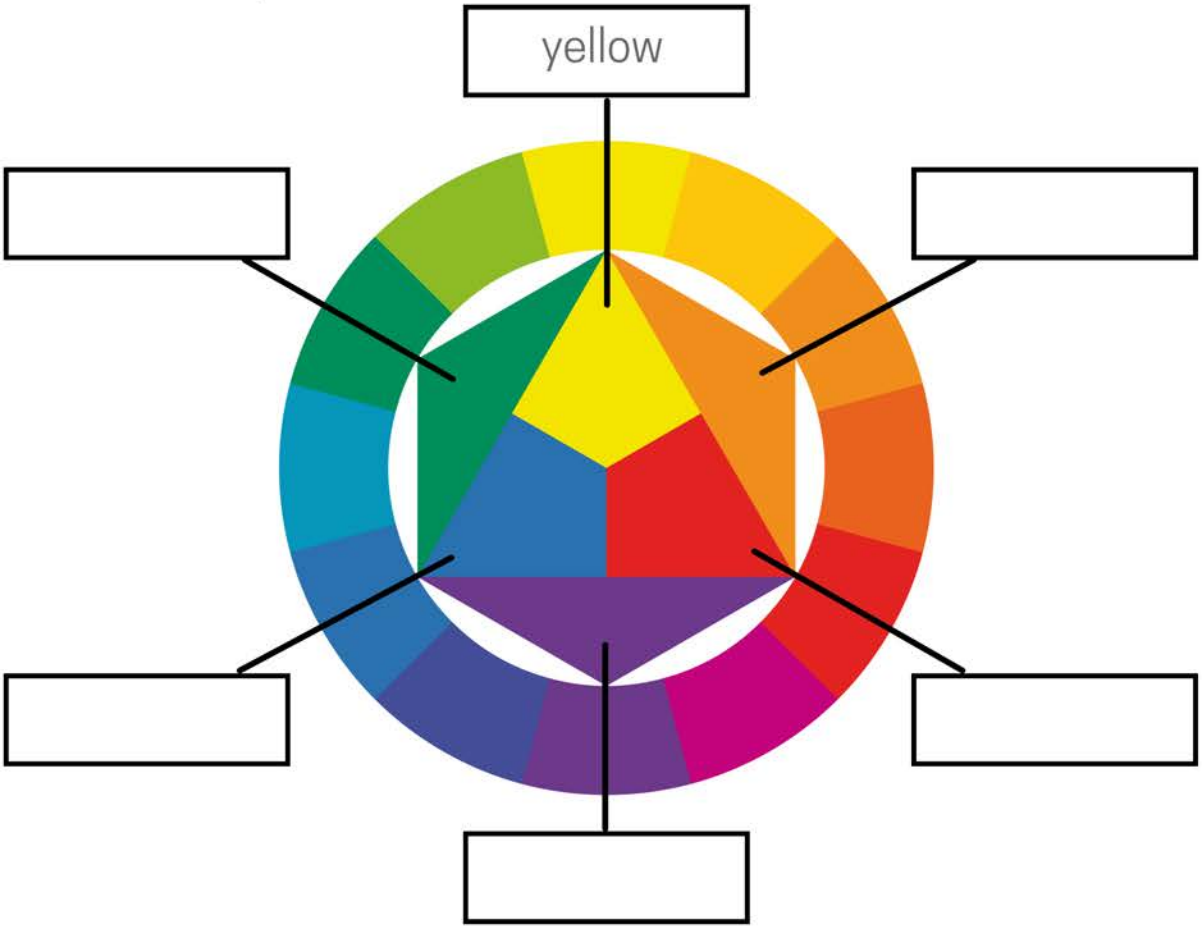
Write down the words that might block what you want to do... then cross them out!





EXPLORING COLORS

Write the names of the colors in the color wheel.



Can you classify colors?
Look closely at the color wheel, read the definitions and complete with colors.

PRIMARY COLORS → They are used to create other colors. You can't create them through mixing other colors. → _____ _____ _____

SECONDARY COLORS → They are the colors that we have as the result of mixing two primary colors together. → _____ _____ _____



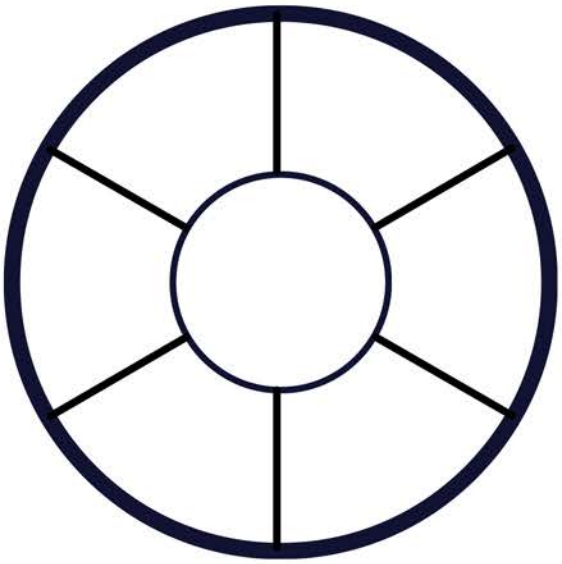
COLOR THEORY

Read, color and label

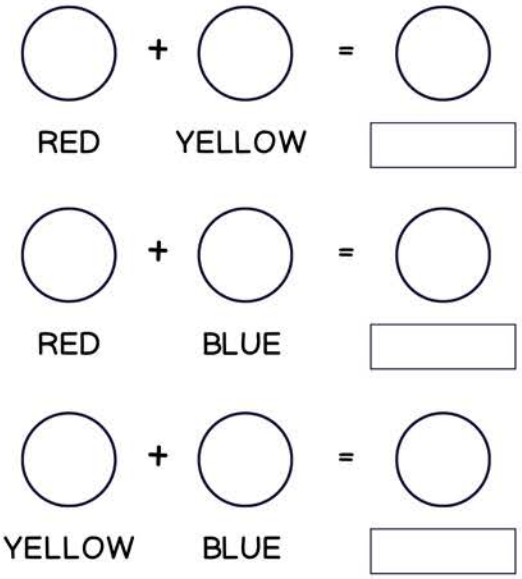


Color is an element of art.

This is a color wheel



This is what happens when I mix:



Some color schemes are:

PRIMARY COLORS



They make the other colors.

SECONDARY COLORS



They are made by mixing primary colors.

WARM COLORS



They make you think of warm things.

COOL COLORS



They make you think of cool things.

COMPLEMENTARY COLORS



They are opposites on the color wheel

ANALOGOUS COLORS



They are close neighbors on the color wheel

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Name:

Date:



ART CRITIQUE



In the box, paste your favorite painting by Frida Khalo.

Look at the artwork carefully then answer the following questions in 1-3 complete sentences.

What are the things you see in the artwork? What kinds of lines, shapes, or colors get your attention?

What do you think the artwork is about?

How does the artwork make you feel?

If you could change the artwork's title, what would you pick? Why?

Name	
Date	



MY FAMOUS MASTERPIECE

1

Print out a painting by Frida Khalo.

Paste it in the box here.



2

Using the materials provided to you, draw your own version of the artwork.

Base it on scenes from your life, your thoughts, or feelings.

The Artist's Statement



It's important for artists to reflect on their work, the process behind it, and their thoughts behind it. You can do it too!

Choose 3 paintings you have completed and would like to exhibit. Answer the following prompts. Post your Artist's Statement alongside your paintings for those who visit your exhibit to read.

My art exhibit will be called:

The materials I used are:

While creating my artworks, I learned:

If I could change something about my artworks, it would be:

...because:

One thing that's special about this artwork is:

Name	Date

Researching a Career

Research about the featured career and write your notes on the blanks provided.

nurse

Career Path: _____

What qualities and skills are necessary?

_____

_____

_____

What trainings and courses can help you prepare for this job?

_____

_____

_____

What would you do in this job?

_____

_____

_____

_____

Average Salary: _____

Hours of Work: _____



Florence Nightingale

At The Hospital

Write the correct answer!

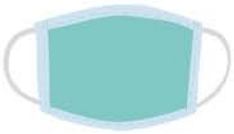
Name :



1. _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____



7 _____



8 _____



9 _____



10 _____



11 _____



12 _____

Doctor	Oxygen Tank	Syringe	Scale
Medicine	Blood Pressure Monitor	Stethoscope	Bed
Wheel chair	Thermometer	Nurse	Mask

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Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Drafting and Adopting the Declaration

Eleanor Roosevelt, widow of American President Franklin D. Roosevelt, was a highly influential figure in the drafting stage of the Declaration. Her husband was the man who coined the name 'United Nations' and together they had a deep interest in seeking a universal standard for the rights of all individuals.



The Commission on Human Rights was set up by the UN Economic and Social Council in June 1946 to formulate a draft international bill of human rights. Eighteen members, each representing various political, cultural and religious backgrounds worked together to reflect a common understanding. The Commission established an executive drafting committee, chaired by Eleanor Roosevelt, to whom the responsibility fell to write the articles of the Declaration. Canadian John Peters Humphrey became the Declaration's principal drafter. Other well-known members of the drafting committee included René Cassin (France), Charles Malik (Lebanon) and Peng Chun Chang (China). The commission met for the first time in January 1947, and continued to write and edit the articles of the Declaration until its acceptance as Resolution 217 at the third session of the UN General Assembly on 10 December 1948 at the Palais de Chaillot in Paris, France.



Significance of the Declaration

The Declaration focused on the social, economic, civil and political rights of individuals, regardless of their race or creed. The universal nature of these rights meant that all member nations would be accountable for upholding them. British representatives were extremely frustrated, however, that the proposal had moral but no legal obligations. It was not until 1976 that the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights came into force, providing legal grounds for the previously judicially indefensible articles. Nevertheless, the Supreme Court of the United States concluded in the case of Sosa v. Alvarez-Machain (2004) that the Declaration "does not of its own force impose obligations as a matter of international law.

When the General Assembly voted on the adoption of the Declaration, forty-eight nations voted in favour while six communist (Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia, Soviet Union, Ukrainian SSR) and two other (Saudi Arabia and Union of South Africa) countries abstained from voting. Andrei Vyshinsky, the judge who had presided over Stalin's show trials, declined to sign the Declaration, referring to it as "just a collection of pious phrases." Considering the world was then divided into Eastern and Western blocs in a period of tension that marked the early stages of the Cold War, the completion of the Declaration in less than two years was an impressive feat and symbolic of a global desire to uphold such values.



Australia's Involvement

Evatt was influential in the appointment of Australian diplomat William Hodgson to the drafting committee, ensuring Australia's continued support and input into the development of international rights. Hodgson with his military background was chief among those who wanted the Commission to propose mechanisms for enforcement of human rights. He pushed hard for the establishment of some sort of international tribunal where individuals could file complaints. Alternatively, he proposed amending the UN Charter to include binding rights commitments, or at the very least for a covenant to make the declaration legally enforceable. He was very knowledgeable about international relations, but not very diplomatic. He was described in a confidential US State document at the time as having a peppery, aggressive manner and a blustering and provocative approach which often hid his very thorough understanding of the issues. Hodgson's focus on enforcement mechanisms was ahead of his time but it often alienated him from the more conciliatory members of the Commission.

Source 1: Eleanor Roosevelt's address to the Third Session of the United Nations General Assembly on 9 December 1948 in Paris, France.

"This Universal Declaration of Human Rights may well become the international Magna Carta of all men everywhere. We hope its proclamation by the General Assembly will be an event comparable to the proclamation of the Declaration of the Rights of Man by the French people in 1789, the adoption of the Bill of Rights by the people of the United States, and the adoption of comparable declarations at different times in other countries."

Source 2: The first ten articles of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

i. All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.
ii. Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.
iii. Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.
iv. No one shall be held in slavery or servitude, slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.
v. No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.
vi. Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.
vii. All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.
viii. Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.
ix. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.
x. Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.



Comprehension Questions

1. Who coined the term "United Nations"?
2. What was the name of the commission established to develop an international bill of human rights?
3. Name three people who participated in the drafting process (aside from Eleanor Roosevelt).
4. Where and when was the Universal Declaration of Human Rights finally passed?
5. Looking at the dates from the time the commission first met until the UDHR was adopted, how long did the process take? What does this relatively small period of time suggest about the participating nations?
6. What problem did British representatives have with the UDHR?
7. Which nations didn't vote when the General Assembly met to decide on the document? Can you think about any problems these countries may have had with the articles, or language thereof, in the UDHR? Read Source 2 to help with your answer.
8. Which Australian played a pivotal role as a member of the drafting committee and what was his proposition? How were his character flaws a setback?

Source Analysis Questions

1. Using Source 2, define the terms 'dignity' in Article 1 and 'arbitrary' in Article 9.
2. Explain the meaning of Eleanor Roosevelt's phrase in Source 1, "The Universal Declaration of Human Rights may well become the international Magna Carta of all men everywhere".
3. Source 2 refers to "security of person" in Article 3. What do you think this means?
4. List the articles of Source 2 that you think continue to be violated today.
5. Which three articles of Source 2 do you consider the most important? Explain why.



Aa



Bb



Cc



Dd



Ee



Ff



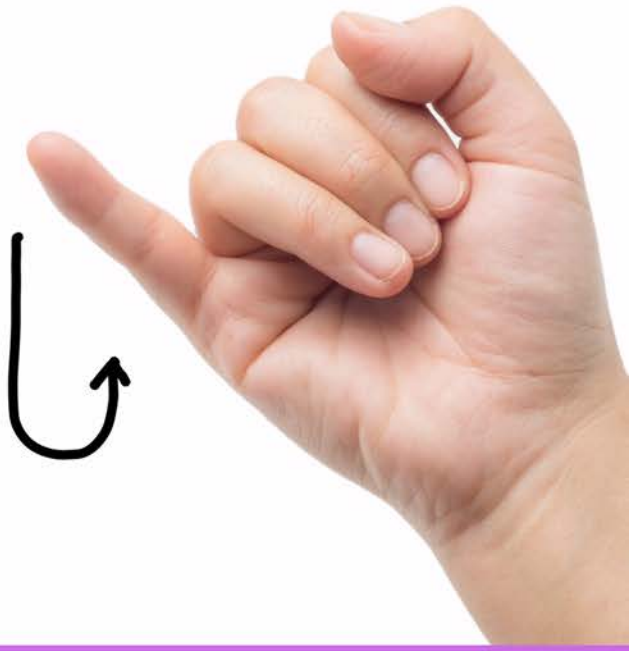
Gg



Hh



Ii



Jj



Kk



Ll



Mm



Nn



Oo



Pp





Qq

Rr





Ss

Tt



Uu



Vv



Ww



Xx



Yy



Zz

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Name: _____ Date: _____



Helen Keller



How much do you know about Helen Keller?
Answer the following questions.

1. When and where was Helen Keller born?

2. How old was Helen when she became deaf and blind?

3. Who was the teacher who made such an impact on Helen?

4. Which college did Helen attend and graduate with her Bachelors of Arts degree?

5. What organization did she co-found?

6. How many books did Helen publish in her lifetime?

Name: Date:



Helen Keller

ANSWER KEY

How much do you know about Helen Keller?
Answer the following questions.



1. When and where was Helen Keller born?

June 27, 1880, in Tuscumbia, Alabama

2. How old was Helen when she became deaf and blind?

19 months old

3. Who was the teacher who made such an impact on Helen?

Anne Sullivan

4. Which college did Helen attend and graduate with her Bachelors of Arts degree?

Radcliffe College

5. What organization did she co-found?

Helen Keller International

6. How many books did Helen publish in her lifetime?

14 books



Who are the most inspiring women to you?

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