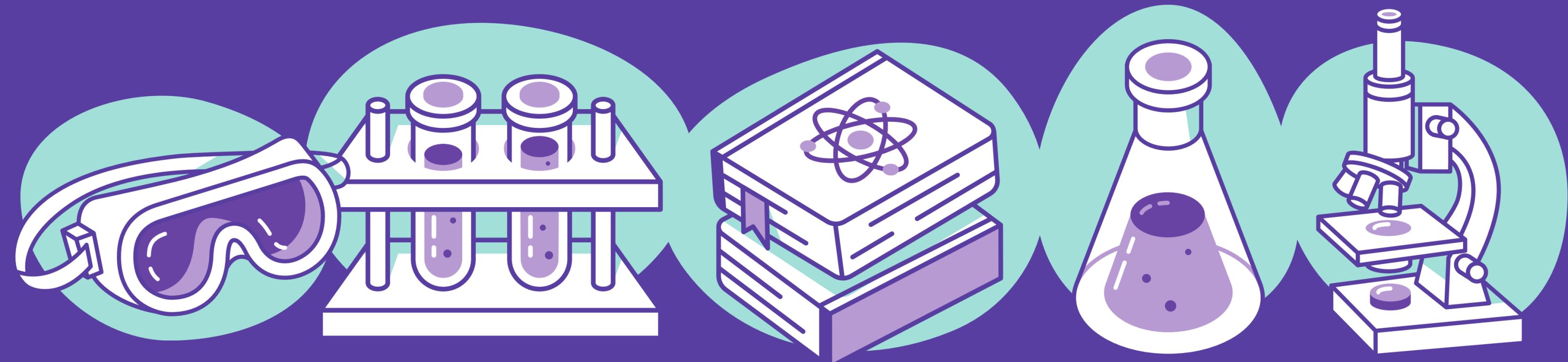


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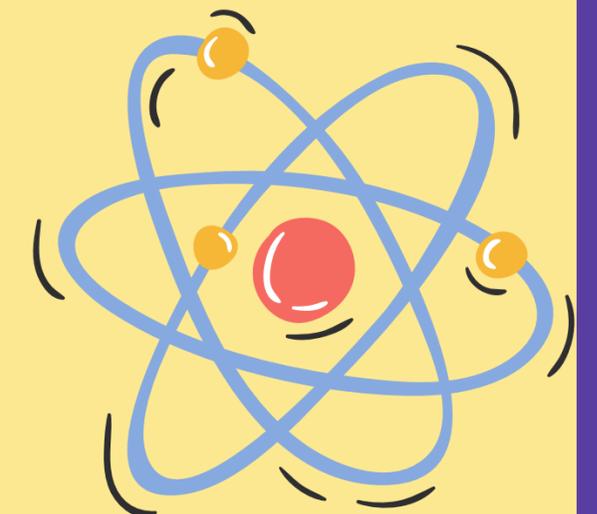
# INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS IN SCIENCE



# 11TH FEBRUARY

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The 11th February is International day for women and girls in science, so this presentation will show a few of the many celebrated women scientists that changed the world.



# ELIZABETH BLACKWELL

**(FEBRUARY 3, 1821 – MAY 31, 1910)**

Elizabeth Blackwell 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.



Blackwell decided to become a physician when her friend was embarrassed to see a male doctor. She studied independently with doctors before getting accepted in 1847 to the Geneva Medical College, this was taken as a joke due to the prejudices of the time against women being in medicine.

Then later in life, Blackwell established a private practice. From the mid 1850s - 1860s she established a clinic, a hospital and a medical college for women. She continued to speak about the importance of educating girls throughout her life and she paved the way for female doctors today.

# ROSALIND FRANKLIN

(JULY 25, 1920 – APRIL 16, 1958)

Rosalind Franklin was an English chemist and X-ray crystallographer whose work contributed to the understanding of the molecular structures of DNA.



Rosalind Franklin did many important things in her life but in 1951 Franklin joined the Biophysical Laboratory at King's College, London, as a research fellow. She used X-ray diffraction methods to study DNA, she soon discovered the density of it and, more importantly, established that DNA is in a helical (coiled) formation.

Her work led to James Watson and Francis Crick finding out that the structure of DNA is a double-helix polymer, a spiral consisting of two DNA strands wrapped around each other.

# VERA RUBIN

(JULY 23, 1928 – DECEMBER 25, 2016)

Vera Rubin discovered the first evidence of dark matter, and her pioneering research indicated that 90% of the universe's mass has never been seen.



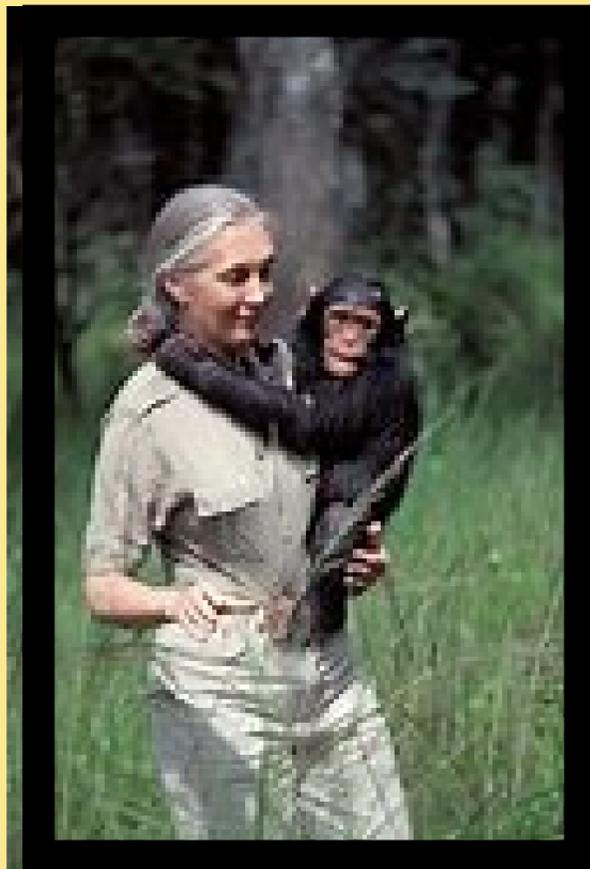
When Vera began to study astronomy, she came to the subject at a time when female astronomers were rejected by society and because of this she struggled to get accepted into schools.

Through much of her early career, she was kept from using the Palomar Observatory, because of her gender once again, until in 1965 she was finally allowed to use it; she was the first woman to do so. She found a problem when researching: galaxies rotate so fast that they would fly apart if the gravitational effect of all their stars was the only thing holding them together. Rubin and others decided that there was some kind of unseen mass holding it together, this then lead to her finding out about dark matter. Vera tried to make astronomy more accesible to women.

# JANE GOODALL

(APR 3, 1934 –)

Jane Goodall is an English primatologist and anthropologist, considered to be the world's foremost expert on chimpanzees.



The first step in her journey was that she began assisting paleontologist and anthropologist Louis Leakey. In June 1960, Goodall began studying a chimpanzee community in the Gombe Stream Game Reserve. She didn't number the chimpanzees but gave them unique names and observed them to have individual personalities, she also looked for more human behaviour in the chimpanzees, to see how intelligent they were, so that she could observe the behaviour of chimpanzees in the region. Goodall was able to correct a number of misunderstandings about chimpanzees. She found, for example, that the animals are omnivorous, not vegetarian; that they are capable of making and using tools. Since then, she has published many books and featured in many documentaries.

# MAE JEMISON

(OCTOBER 17, 1956–)

Mae Carol Jemison is an American engineer, physician, and former NASA astronaut. She became the first black woman to travel into space.



Mae Jemison has done a significant amount in her life, but it best known for her NASA career. Her work with NASA before her shuttle launch included launch support activities at the Kennedy Space Centre in Florida and verification of Shuttle computer software. On September 28, 1989, She was selected to join the STS-47 crew and was given the role of Science Mission Specialist; a new role being tested by NASA to focus on scientific experiments. Jemison logged 190 hours, 30 minutes, 23 seconds in space and orbited the earth 127 times.

**All these amazing contributions are only a brief summary of what women have given to science, if you would like to know more, Google is your friend. 😊**

This presentation was made by Faith (Year 8)