

“Great American Women”, you’ve never heard of.

Leader’s Guide

This lesson consists of a dialog between a Television Reporter and seven Great American Women. The reporter interviews each of the seven women, separately. The dialog is written out for you.

You will need at least two participants, but if you wish to divide up the parts, that works also. You could have up to seven members play the parts. You will need a table with two chairs, facing the audience. Name cards for each character would be helpful. Props would be fun. Be sure that each character is represented respectfully. These Ladies are outstanding representatives of Great American Women.

The student handout is a list of several Great American Women. You may want to hand it out at the END of the lesson.

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Great American Women, You Have Never Heard of

by Kerry Mauk

This lesson, "Great American Women, You Have Never Heard Of" is presented as seven interviews. Our Reporter will have a fictional interview with these women about their life and accomplishments. We have great respect for each of these women and this lesson was written to honor them.

Baba: Good Afternoon Everyone. I am Baba Wawa. Today, I have the privilege of interviewing seven women from American History. You may not have heard of these women, but they all have made significant contributions toward the progress of women in the United States.

We will be talking with Sojourner Truth, a former slave, Mary Edwards Walker, who received the Congressional Medal of Honor, Mary Fields, the first black woman to be a U. S. Post Office Mail Carrier and Alice Paul, Suffragette. I will also interview Barbara McClintock, who won the Nobel Prize, solo, Rachel Carson who taught us to save our wildlife, and Peggy Whitson, astronaut. A pretty exciting line up!!

Baba: My first guest is Sojourner Truth. Welcome Ms. Truth.

(Sojourner enters and sits down)

Sojourner: Thank you for inviting me. You may call me Sojourner.

Baba: Great. Sojourner, you were born Isabella Bomfree in 1797, in Ulster County, New York. You were born in New York State, yet you were a slave?

Sojourner: Yes. I find many people did not know that there was slavery in the Northern States.

Baba: I will hazard a guess that the slave owners in the north were just as cruel as the slave owners in the south. I understand that you were owned by a family of Dutch descent. That accounts for your accent.

Sojourner: As a little girl, I only knew how to speak Dutch. That turned out to be a problem for me. I was sold when I was nine years old and the man that bought

me, would beat me because I could not speak English. I was sold two more times. Yes, I learned to speak English. My last owner was John Dumont. He forced me to marry one of his male slaves, named Thomas. By 1826, I had five children.

Baba: In 1799, New York State passed a Law to gradually abolish slavery. According to this Law, people who were slaves as of 1799 would remain slaves. While their children born after 1799, would be indentured servants of the slave owner until they were in their mid 20s. That Law makes no sense.

Sojourner: Many people thought so. Finally in 1817, a new Law was passed. This Law would free all slaves and indentured servants on July 4, 1827.

Baba: Ten years later!!! So you were a slave and your children were indentured servants until 1827.

Sojourner: Yes, that is why I made an agreement with Dumont, that he would free me in 1826, if I spun a certain amount of wool for him. Despite an injury to my hand, I completed the work, but he changed his mind and would not free me.

Baba: So you ran away?

Sojourner: No. I walked away from a broken promise. I took my infant daughter and walked over to the neighbor's house, the Van Wagenens. You see, the Van Wagenens were Abolitionists. They bought my freedom from Dumont for \$20.00. As revenge, Dumont illegally sold my five year old son to slave traders from Alabama.

Baba: You sued Dumont in court and won your son back. Do you realize that you are the first African American woman to win a lawsuit in the U. S. against a White Man. Congratulations!

Sojourner: Thank You. After all that, I moved to New York City and got a job as a housekeeper for Elijah Pierson, an Evangelist Preacher. He taught me the Bible. I memorized every blessed word. You see, I can't read or write.

Baba: Wow. When Pastor Pierson died, you joined a Methodist Church. This was 1843, the same year in which you changed your name to Sojourner Truth.

Sojourner: The Spirit of God told me to preach the Truth. That is when I took the name of Sojourner Truth. I put my belongings in a pillow case and set out,

because “When the Spirit calls me, I must go”.

Baba: I am told that you are a charismatic speaker. Frederick Douglass thought so. He asked you to join him on a speaking tour for the Abolitionist Movement.

Sojourner: We toured together for awhile but Frederick could not see that Women’s Rights should go hand in hand with Civil Rights. So, we went our separate ways.

Baba: In 1850, you wrote your Autobiography. Or rather, you dictated your Autobiography to Olive Gilbert. He helped you get it published. It is entitled “The Narrative of Sojourner Truth, a Northern Slave”.

Sojourner: The money I earned from the sale of the book gave me an income.

Baba: The next year, 1851, you were invited to speak at the Ohio Women’s Rights Convention. There you gave your famous “Ain’t I a Woman” speech.

Sojourner: I said, “I have plowed, and reaped and husked and chopped and mowed. Can any man do more than that?”

Baba: Well said! When the Civil War broke out in 1861, you rallied black men to enlist as Union Soldiers. You even sent them “care” packages to the front. Abraham Lincoln invited you to the White House, in 1864. Impressive!

Sojourner: Mr. Lincoln told me that he appreciated my work. I was sorry that he was taken from us. I began a new crusade in 1870. I went to Washington D. C. to get Federal approval for land grants in the west, for Black Veterans. But unfortunately, Congress would not approve it.

Baba: You were invited to the White House again. This time you had a chat with President Grant.

Sojourner: After that, I moved to Michigan, where my daughters lived. I was 75 years old and tired.

Baba: Thank you for telling us of your extraordinary life.

Sojourner: You are very welcome. (Sojourner exits)

Baba: Sojourner Truth died in Battle Creek, Michigan on November 26th, 1883. A thousand people were at her funeral. There are many statues, plaques and busts of her. She even has a portion of an interstate named after her. In 2009, a bust of her was unveiled in Emancipation Hall in the U. S. Capital Visitor's Center.

Baba: Our next guest is Dr. Mary Edwards Walker. She is the only woman to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor. I am honored to meet you, Dr. Walker.

(Dr. Walker enters and sits down)

Walker: No. The honor is mine.

Baba: Dr. Walker, Please tell the audience about your background.

Walker: Yes, of course. I was born November 26th, 1832 in Oswego, New York. I graduated from Syracuse Medical College in 1855. I married Dr. Albert Miller. We had a private practice together. It was a struggle because many people would not go to a female doctor.

Baba: Then the Civil War broke out.

Walker: I felt it was my duty to join the Union Army as a Medical Surgeon. But the Army would not allow women to serve in the Military. So I volunteered.

Baba: You worked as a Medical Surgeon in that terrible war without pay?!

Walker: Yes I did. Finally in 1863, the military accepted my credentials and I became a Surgeon for the War Department, with the pay equivalent to an Army Lieutenant.

Baba: You were still denied a Military Commission, even though you were right on the front lines? In fact, you were captured by southern troops and accused of being a spy.

Walker: I was giving medical aid to civilians in enemy territory, when I was captured. I was returned to the Union Army in a prisoner exchange.

Baba: Were you a spy?

Walker: I simply crossed enemy lines to render aid to civilians and on occasion confederate soldiers. Anything I happened to hear, I passed on to headquarters.

Baba: I read that you have always worn men's pants. Even on your wedding day. In fact, you were arrested in New Orleans in 1870 for dressing like a man. Is that true?

Walker: I explained to the Judge that I was not wearing "men's clothes", I was wearing my own clothes. The Judge was not amused. The simple fact is that corsets and hoop skirts are not practical for a doctor. I need to be flexible. Woman's attire doesn't allow for that. When I was younger, I wore pants under my dresses but now I wear what I choose to wear.

Baba: I understand that you tried to register to vote in 1871, but women didn't have the vote until 1920. Then you attempted to run for the U.S. Senate in 1881, and you attempted to run for the House of Representatives in 1890. You are unflappable!

Walker: I had to try. All my life, I have had to show men that I am their equal.

Baba: In 1865, President Andrew Johnson thought that you were equal to a man. He awarded you the Congressional Medal of Honor, for your dedicated work as an Army Surgeon, and for your bravery in crossing enemy lines to save soldiers, and your devotion to duty.

Walker: I was so proud to receive that honor. I wore that medal every day of my life.

Baba: Thank you for spending time with us, today.

Walker: I was honored to do so. (Dr. Walker exits)

Baba: Our Government rescinded Dr. Walker's Congressional Medal of Honor in 1917. Two years before she died at age 87. She refused to give the medal back. In 1977, President Carter restored that honor to Dr. Walker. She remains the only woman to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Baba: I would like to introduce you all to Mary Fields, also known as “Stagecoach Mary”. We are glad you sauntered over from Montana to be with us today Ms. Fields. (Mary enters and sits down)

Mary: You all can leave the stagecoach behind and just call me Mary.

Baba: Thank you, Mary. You were born into slavery in Tennessee, around 1832. President Lincoln’s Emancipation Proclamation freed you in 1863. What did you do after you were freed?

Mary: After the Civil War, I got a job as a chambermaid on a Mississippi Steamboat, named the Robert E. Lee. Can you beat that?

Baba: How ironic.

Mary: I met a Mr. Dunne on the steamboat. He asked if I wanted a job as a housemaid and nanny to his five children. I took the job. Then his wife died and he sent his five kids and me to his sister, in Toledo, Ohio.

Baba: I understand that Mr. Dunne’s sister was a Mother Superior in a Catholic Convent. Her name was Mother Amadeus.

Mary: Yep, that’s right, and it gets even better. In 1884, the Catholic Church sends Mother Amadeus to Saint Peter’s Mission in the Montana Territory to open a school for Native American girls. She had to leave me behind. Well, I got word that she caught pneumonia out there, so I travelled out there as fast as I could to tend her.

Baba: You did a great job because Mother Amadeus recovered. You decided to stay at the Mission in Montana.

Mary: I became the head worker there. I did repairs, gardened, tended the chickens, and fetched supplies. I did whatever needed to be done.

Baba: I heard that the Native Americans there called you “White Crow”, because you acted like a white person but your skin was black. However, adapting to life in a Catholic Mission had challenges for you.

Mary: I have always been rough and tumble. I drink, I smoke cigars and I cuss real good. I don't back down from a fight. There was this feller that worked at the Mission. He didn't like working for a woman. We got into a fist fight and he pulled a gun on me. Let's just say that I talked him into leaving in a hurry.

Baba: That was a career changer. The Bishop bared you from the Mission. This was 1894.

Mary: In 1895, I signed a contract to deliver mail for the U. S. Postal Service. The nuns helped me get approved. My route was between the town of Cascade and St. Peter Mission. I drove a stagecoach through snow and rain. I beat off wolves, both the four legged and two legged kind. I never missed a day of work. If the snow was too deep, I got out my snow shoes and walked the mail through.

Baba: You were 62 years old, how did you beat off wolves?

Mary: With a rifle and a Smith and Wesson 38 pistol.

Baba: That would do it! You delivered mail for eight years and then retired at 70 years of age, to the town of Cascade. I understand that the mayor granted you an exemption, so you, a woman, could be allowed in the saloons in town.

Mary: I think the people of Cascade liked me. They rebuilt my house, when it burned down. They are real nice folks. (Mary gets choked up) Well, I have to go now. Thanks for having me. (Mary exits quickly)

Baba: Mary was the first African American Woman to deliver mail for the U. S. Postal Service. Mary was indeed well loved by the townspeople of Cascade. When she died in 1914, the whole town attended her funeral. They also paid for her burial in the town cemetery.

Baba: I have the distinct privilege to welcome Dr. Alice Stokes Paul, PhD. If it were not for Dr. Paul and her compatriots, 100 years ago, women could still be waiting to be allowed to vote in the United States.

(Alice enters and sits down)

Alice: Thank You. It was a long hard struggle, but worth it. You may address me as Alice.

Baba: Alice, you were born in Moorestown, New Jersey on January 11, 1885. You lived an affluent life on your family farm. You were Quakers.

Alice: We were Hicksite Quakers. This means, I grew up to believe in gender equality. My mother belonged to the National American Women Suffrage Association.

Baba: In 1905, you earned a Bachelor's of Science Degree at Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania. After College, you traveled to New York City to train as a Social Worker. But you didn't care for social work.

Alice: I witnessed the plight of the poor. I saw in a very short time, I was never going to be a Social Worker, because I could see that Social Workers were not doing much good in the world. You couldn't change the situation by social work. So I went back to school and earned a Master's of Arts Degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1907. Then I took a trip to England.

Baba: Where your REAL education began.

Alice: (smiling) The Women Suffragists in England had moved past lectures in rented halls and luncheons in private homes. They had turned to militant tactics. They disrupted Government Meetings, picketed outside of Government Buildings, held rallies in the streets and broke windows.

Baba: You were arrested several times, while there. It must have been effective because the women in England won the right to vote, two years before the U.S. women. Alice, you returned to the U.S. in 1910 and entered the University of Pennsylvania, again. This time, you earned a PhD in Sociology. But getting the vote for women was your primary concern. The Suffragists of the past, such as Susan B. Anthony, believed that women must win the right to vote by having each State change their Voting Law. You saw that a Federal Amendment to the U.S. Constitution would be a more effective solution.

Alice: It was really the only way. Some States would have never changed their Voting Law. So, I teamed up with Lucy Burns and Crystal Eastman. We organized

a Women's Suffrage Parade on March 2nd, 1913. We walked down Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, D.C. We chose that date because it was the day before President Wilson's first Inauguration. We had more than five thousand women participate in the Parade.

Baba: The women were jeered and assaulted by some of the onlookers. And, many of the Police just looked on. I suspect they had orders not to interfere. After all, President Woodrow Wilson was not a supporter of a woman's right to vote. You did get the publicity you were hoping for, didn't you?

Alice: We did! Our next plan was to do something that had never been done before. We picketed in front of the gate that leads to the White House. We called ourselves, "Silent Sentinels". We didn't say a word. We just held banners that read "Mr. President, what will you do for Women's Suffrage" and "How long must Women wait for Liberty, Mr. President." We picketed six days a week, in every kind of weather. We began on January 10th, 1917 and continued for more than ten months.

Baba: You were very committed.

Alice: The police would arrest us for such crimes as "Obstructing Traffic", and we would be released, that same day. But we kept returning to our picket line. The Police continued to arrest us and the judges began to increase our jail time. But we kept returning to the picket line.

Baba: On November 14, 1917, 33 Suffragists, who were arrested, were taken to Occoquan Prison in Virginia. The prison cells were filthy. There was worm ridden food and bedding. The water was dirty. When the women went on a hunger strike, the Warden of the prison ordered his Prison Guards to "teach these women a lesson". The Guards beat the women, threw them against walls. They force fed the women, by inserting a tube down their throats and pouring in hot mush.

Alice: We call it the "Night of Terror". I was force fed using the "tube method". Then, I was taken to the District Psychiatric Prison where the Authorities planned to have me committed. Thank goodness the Doctor in Charge would not commit

me. He said “Courage in a Woman is often mistaken for Insanity”. The Guards took me back to the prison.

The public found out about our treatment and pressured the Court of Appeals to release all of the women and drop the charges. President Wilson realized which way the wind was blowing and reversed his stance on women getting to vote. The 19th Amendment was ratified in 1920. It barely passed by one vote.

Baba: You went back to School and earned a Law Degree in 1922. Thank you, Alice for being with us today, and thank you for our right to vote.

Alice: It was a great accomplishment. You are welcome. (Alice exits)

Baba: Alice worked the rest of her life to get the first version of the “Equal Rights Amendment” passed. It did not happen. She died July 9th 1977 in Moorestown, New Jersey. Not far from where she was born.

Baba: Our next extraordinary guest won the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine. She was the first woman to win the prize, by herself. Dr Barbara McClintock, it is a pleasure to have you with us, today.

(Dr. McClintock enters and sits down)

Doctor: Since we are both named Barbara, you had better call me Doctor. Did you know that my parents originally named me Eleanor. Later, they decided that the name Eleanor was too feminine for me, so they changed my name to Barbara.

Baba: Really! Ok. You were born June 16th, 1902 in Hartford, Connecticut. You were one of four children. I understand that you were sent to live with your Aunt and Uncle in Brooklyn New York, when you were quite young.

Doctor: Yes, my father was struggling to establish a Medical Practice and he was having financial problems, so they sent me away. Eventually, the whole family moved to Brooklyn.

Baba: Your mother did not want you to go to College, but your father intervened, and allowed you to enroll at Cornell University, College of Agriculture.

Doctor: My mother and I did not see eye to eye. She was afraid if I went to College, I would never find a husband. I should have told her that I wasn't looking for a husband. I earned a Bachelor's of Science Degree in 1923, and a Master's Degree in 1925. I received my PhD in 1927, in Botany. Genetics was where my interests really lied. I received several Fellowships which allowed me to concentrate my research on the genetics of corn.

Baba: I should say you did. You received Fellowships from the Guggenheim Foundation, the National Research Council and the California Institute of Technology. Your research got you elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1944. You were only the third woman to receive that honor.

Doctor: In 1960, I took a group of students to South America, to research the genetics of corn. South America has several varieties of corn, so I was able to expand my studies. I was there for ten years. I received the National Medal of Science for my work, in 1970.

Baba: You won the Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine in 1983. The first woman to win this prize, alone. Did you know that you are still the only woman to win "any" Nobel Prize by yourself? Could you tell us what you discovered that prompted you to win the Nobel Prize?

Doctor: Oh, I am so glad you asked. My research focused on developing ways to visualize and characterize corn chromosomes. I developed a technique, using carmine staining to visualize corn chromosomes.

Doctor: This showed for the first time the morphology of the ten corn chromosomes. I discovered the DNA sequence which can create or mutate a cell. This is called "Genetic Transposition".

Baba: Fascinating. Dr. McClintock, you did not add that your discoveries have had a major effect on everything from genetic engineering to cancer research. Thank you for your extraordinary achievements.

Doctor: I am proud to have helped. I am still doing what I love, research. I must go now, I have something cooking on the "bunsen burner". Bye everyone.

(Dr. McClintock exits and waves)

Baba: In 2005, the U.S. Postal Service put Dr. McClintock's face on a postage stamp commemorating American Scientists. She died in 1992 at the age of 90.

Baba: The lady that you are about to meet has been credited with saving the Bald Eagle and the Peregrine Falcon and countless other wildlife, just by writing a book. Please may I introduce Rachel Carson.

(Rachel enters and sits down)

Rachel: What a lovely introduction. I am delighted to be here.

Baba: How did your concern for wildlife begin, Rachel?

Rachel: I grew up on my family's farm in rural Pennsylvania. I loved to wander about our 65 acres, and I enjoyed watching the birds and the animals.

Baba: You were born not far from there, in the town of Springdale on May 27th, 1907. Reading and writing stories were your other interests. Were you actually published at the age of ten?

Rachel: Yes, I wrote a short story which was published in a children's magazine.

Baba: A graduate of the Pennsylvania College for Women, now called Chatham University, in 1929. You were Magna Cum Laude with a BA Degree in Biology. Then you attended Johns Hopkins University and received a Master's Degree in Zoology in 1932.

Rachel: My hope was to get a doctorate but my family was experiencing financial difficulties. It was the middle of the Great Depression. I got a teaching position at the University of Maryland in 1934. Then, my father died in 1935, so I took on the care of my mother. In 1936, I was hired for a temporary job at the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries. I wrote copy for a radio program called "Romance under the Sea". The idea of the show was to educate the public on fish biology.

Baba: Dry Stuff, but you had the skill to make the narrative come to life. Impressive! Your talent was in demand. You wrote articles for various

periodicals, such as the Baltimore Sun, and the Atlantic Monthly. Simon and Schuster Publishing Company suggested to you, that you write a book.

Rachel: Yes, that was encouraging. I was finally hired for a fulltime position at the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries. I was only the second woman to get a full time position there.

Baba: Your first book "Under the Sea Wind" was published in 1941. The second book you wrote "The Sea Around Us" was a literary success. The public enjoyed your ability to paint vivid pictures of the Sea and it's creatures, with your words.

Rachel: It was on the New York Times best seller list for over a year and a half. More importantly, it gave me financial independence. I was able to resign my position at the Bureau, which by now was called the Department of U.S. Fish and Wildlife.

Baba: Your book was made into a film, which won an Academy Award for Best Documentary. Congratulations.

Rachel: I was not happy with that film. It was inaccurate and I found that embarrassing. I swore that I would never allow any of my writings to be made into movies again. My third book was published in 1955, entitled "Edge of the Sea". It was quite successful.

Baba: When did you become aware of DDT.

Rachel: I recall the first time I heard about DDT was in 1945. It was supposed to be this wonder formula. It was going to eradicate all our harmful insects. From time to time, I would read about the impact it was having, both positive and negative. I began my research in earnest in 1957. I requested and received scientific data from concerned scientists, both in the government and in private laboratories. It was obvious that I was not the only one concerned about DDT. I studied the findings. I could see that DDT and other pesticides were having a detrimental effect on birds, animals, and humans. I wrote my book "Silent Spring" in 1960, to inform the public in a way they could appreciate.

Baba: With a Master's Degree in Zoology, you definitely had the credentials to

back you up. Then in 1961, you discovered you had breast cancer. But you kept it to yourself, why?

Rachel: I didn't want anyone to be able to declare that the data in my book was inaccurate, stating that "I was sick and confused".

Baba: "Silent Spring" was published in 1962. Then all heck broke loose. The Chemical Industry protested and threatened to sue you. A biochemist stated that you were going to return man to the Dark Ages. But your research was indisputable. Thank you for sharing your life story with us. And a big Thank you for saving the world from a terrible fate.

Rachel: You are most welcome. (Rachel exits)

Baba: "Silent Spring" was heralded as the catalyst that began the Environmental Movement. Rachel Carson died of cancer on April 14th, 1964.

Baba: Our last Great American Woman is out of this world! Dr. Peggy Annette Whitson is a United States Astronaut. She has spent more time in space than any other American Astronaut, male or female. Please greet Dr. Peggy Whitson.

(Peggy walks in and sits down)

Peggy: Thank you for that "out of this world" introduction.

Baba: My pleasure. You were born on February 9th, 1960 in Beaconsfield, Iowa. You grew up on your family farm, there in Iowa. From farm to NASA, how did that happen?

Peggy: When I watched the First Moon Landing on television in 1969, I knew I had to become an astronaut.

Baba: In 1981, you earned a BA Degree in Biology and Chemistry at Iowa's Wesleyan College. And, you earned your Doctorate Degree in Biochemistry at Rice University in Houston Texas in 1986. You moved to where the action is.

Peggy: I did. I came to work at the Johnson Space Center in Houston in 1988. I supervised the Biochemistry Research Group. I became a member of the “US-USSR Joint Working Group in Space Medicine and Biology”.

Baba: That is a mouthful! You became an astronaut candidate in 1996 and began the rigorous training.

Peggy: My first mission to space, Expedition 5, was on June 5th, 2002. We arrived at the International Space Station for a six month stay. While I was there, I took a four hour and 25 minute space walk.

Baba: You just decided to go “walk about?”

Peggy: That and I installed a Micrometeoroid Shielding on the Zvezda Service Module.

Baba: That was going to be my next guess. You returned to Earth on December 7th, 2002. Your second mission to the International Space Station was Expedition 16, on October 10th, 2007. You took a walk about in space four times on that trip.

Peggy: Yes. On my last walk, NASA informed me that I had spent more time outside the space station than any other female astronaut in NASA history. My next space flight was on November 19th, 2016. That was Expedition 50/51. I was the commander on the Expedition 51 flight. We returned to Earth on September 3rd, 2017.

Baba: Wait a minute, Peggy. You didn’t mention a few things. You became the oldest woman to fly in space. You became the oldest female space walker and you accumulated more time in space than any U.S. astronaut, male or female. Also, you were the first female commander of the International Space Station, and you were the Commander of the Space Station, two times.

Peggy: It is soooooo cool getting to do science in space.

Baba: To what do you attribute your phenomenal career?

Peggy: I am driven to get the job done. I strive to be efficient and I am willing to do extra work. I have been called a “slave driver” by people who work with me.

Baba: Your Supervisor called it, "The Peggy Factor". You must be driven. You retired in June of 2018 but you are going back into space this year.

Peggy: I am. A private company called Axiom Space has asked me to Command the AX-2 space flight, which is slated to launch in 2023. We will be doing experiments for the 10X Genomics Company. It will be a ten day flight. I am very excited about getting back into space.

Baba: At age 62, you will be back in space. We wish you a safe journey. Thank you for taking the time to visit us today.

Peggy: Delighted to do so. (Peggy exits)

Baba: Wow! What an amazing group of women. I hope you enjoyed their stories. These seven women, as remarkable as their lives were, are just a fraction of those American Women who have accomplished amazing things.

Until next time, thank you for listening. This is Baba Wawa saying Good Bye.

THE END

Great American Women

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Alice Paul, 1919. Courtesy: Library of Congress

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Rachel Carson,





Peggy Whitson

Stagecoach Mary Fields | National Postal Museum



Barbara McClintock

