

Name: _____

Women's Resource Centre International Women's Day Quiz!!!

This short quiz is based on WRC's history of the world in 100 women (<http://100womeninhistory.tumblr.com>) – but no peaking until you have written your answers!

Round 1 - Can you name these women from their photographs:

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Round two – Can you name the following texts?

1. This book documents the two years its author and her family spent hiding in a secret annexe of her father's office building during the German occupation of the Netherlands in World War II and has become one of the most widely read books in the world.

2. This book explores "the problem that has no name"—the widespread unhappiness of women in the 1950s and early 1960s. It discusses the lives of several housewives from around the United States who were unhappy despite living in material comfort and being happily married with fine children and is widely credited with sparking the beginning of second-wave feminism in the United States

3. This book gives a detailed analysis of women's oppression and is a foundational tract of contemporary feminism. Its author argues that men have created a false aura of mystery around women, using this as an excuse to oppress them and organise society into a patriarchy.

4. This novel set around the fictional town of Meryton in Hertfordshire, follows the main character, the second of five daughters of a country gentleman, as she deals with issues of manners, upbringing, morality, education and marriage in the society of the landed gentry of early 19th-century England.

5. This 18th-century British text is one of the earliest works of feminist philosophy. Its author responds to those educational and political theorists of the 18th century who did not believe women should have an education, arguing that women ought to have an education commensurate with their position in society. Instead of viewing women as ornaments to society or property to be traded in marriage the author maintains that they are human beings deserving of the same fundamental rights as men.

Round 3 – What date did the following events take place?

1. Cleopatra killed herself with asp bite. _____
2. Joan of Arc was canonized. _____
3. Laura Bassi was appointed professor of anatomy at the University of Bologna at the age of 21, becoming the first woman to teach at a European university. _____
4. Sojourner Truth attended the Ohio Women's Rights Convention in Akron, Ohio where she delivered her famous speech on racial inequalities, later known as "Ain't I a Woman". _____
5. Clara Zetkin started up the first "International Women's Day" in Copenhagen. _____
6. Marie Stopes opened the UK's first family planning clinic. _____
7. Adelaide Casely Hayford she wore a traditional African costume to attend a reception in honour of the Prince of Wales, where she created a sensation. _____
8. Anne Frank and her sister, Margot, both died of typhus in March in Bergen-Belsen concentration camp. _____
9. Constance Georgine Markiewicz, Countess Markiewicz was the first woman elected to the British House of Commons, _____

10. Amelia Earhart became the first woman to fly solo across the Atlantic. _____

Round 4 - Match the woman to the description

<p>1 This woman was an advisor to President Roosevelt, educator and civil rights activist who set up a school for black students in Daytona Beach.</p>	<p>a. Wallada bint al-Mustakfi</p>
<p>2 This Pan-African activist co-founded a black nationalist fraternal organisation and was a director of the Black Star Line shipping company, she also produced a newspaper and opened a number of jazz bars in New York and London.</p>	<p>b. Mary Seacole</p>
<p>3 This woman was a pioneer in radioactivity. She was the first person to receive two Nobel Prizes - for physics and chemistry - and the only women to win prizes in two different fields. She was also the first woman to become a professor at The Sorbonne.</p>	<p>c. Mary McLeod Bethune</p>
<p>4 This English social reformer was a key figure in the development of social housing who campaigned to preserve free open spaces for the poor. She was a co-founder of the National Trust and the Charity Organisation Society (now Family Action)</p>	<p>d. Sappho</p>
<p>5 This woman is mainly known for her work on the first mechanical computer and is seen as the world's first programmer. In 1843 she made a series of notes on a lecture by Charles Babbage on his design for an 'analytical engine'. 7th October has (unofficially) been designated give her name, a celebration of women in technology and science.</p>	<p>e. Marie de Gournay</p>
<p>6 This woman was a nurse during the Crimean War who overcame racial prejudice and lack of funds to save the lives of countless soldiers during the war. She was stranded in the Crimea after the war and returned to UK on the verge of bankruptcy until a group of friends set up a fund to help pay off her debts.</p>	<p>f. Amy Asherwood Garvey</p>
<p>7 During her 24 year reign as Empress of Russia this woman modernised Russia and expanded the Russian Empire. She also became a patron of the arts, literature and education and established a number of schools, notably the Smolny Institute</p>	<p>g. Octavia Hill</p>

<p>for Noble Girls, a school for girls of the noble elite and petit bourgeoisie.</p>	
<p>8 This French writer and feminist edited the works of French philosopher Michel de Montaigne then became an author in her own right, and published two feminist works in the early 1600s, 'The Equality of Men and Women' and 'The Ladies' Grievance' in which she insisted that women should be educated fully and warned of the dangers women face when they become dependent on men.</p>	<p>h. Catherine II (Catherine the Great)</p>
<p>9 This Arab-Andalusian poet was a member of the Cordovan aristocracy. Famous during her lifetime for causing controversy by not wearing a hijab in public and embroidering her verses onto the trim of her clothes, she was harshly criticised and defended in equal measure.</p>	<p>i. Ada Lovelace</p>
<p>10 This Ancient Greek lyric poet born on the island of Lesbos wrote poetry focused on love for both men and women and is widely regarded as the author of the first references to lesbianism in poetry. The word lesbian derives from her island of birth and sapphic (meaning characterising female sexuality) derives from her name.</p>	<p>j. Marie Curie</p>