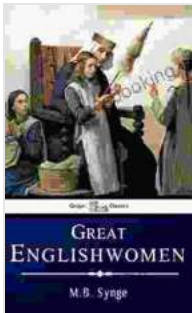


# Great Englishwomen: Biographies of Great English Women Annotated

Great Englishwomen is a collection of biographies of some of the most remarkable women in English history. These women have made significant contributions to their fields, from politics to science to the arts, and their stories are both inspiring and informative.



## Great Englishwomen: Biographies of Great English Women (Annotated) by Michael Portis

★★★★☆ 4.7 out of 5

Language : English  
File size : 863 KB  
Text-to-Speech : Enabled  
Screen Reader : Supported  
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled  
Word Wise : Enabled  
Print length : 136 pages



The book is divided into five sections, each of which focuses on a different area of achievement. The first section, "Politics and Government," includes biographies of women such as Elizabeth I, Margaret Thatcher, and Emmeline Pankhurst. The second section, "Science and Medicine," includes biographies of women such as Rosalind Franklin, Mary Somerville, and Elizabeth Garrett Anderson. The third section, "Arts and Literature," includes biographies of women such as Jane Austen, Virginia Woolf, and Emily Dickinson. The fourth section, "Education and Social Reform," includes biographies of women such as Mary Wollstonecraft,

Elizabeth Fry, and Florence Nightingale. The fifth and final section, "Philanthropy and Social Activism," includes biographies of women such as Josephine Butler, Octavia Hill, and Millicent Fawcett.

The biographies in *Great Englishwomen* are written by a team of expert historians, and they are all extensively annotated. The annotations provide additional information about the women's lives and work, and they help to place their achievements in context.

*Great Englishwomen* is a valuable resource for anyone interested in women's history, and it is a must-read for anyone who wants to learn more about the remarkable women who have shaped English history.

## **Section 1: Politics and Government**

### Elizabeth I (1533-1603)



Elizabeth I was Queen of England and Ireland from 1558 to 1603. She was the last of the Tudor monarchs, and her reign is often considered to be the golden age of English history.

Elizabeth was a strong and independent ruler who was determined to maintain England's independence and Protestantism. She faced many

challenges during her reign, including the threat of invasion from Spain, but she always managed to emerge victorious.

### Margaret Thatcher (1925-2013)



Margaret Thatcher was Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1979 to 1990. She was the first woman to hold this position, and she is widely

considered to be one of the most significant British politicians of the 20th century.

Thatcher was a controversial figure, but she was also a strong and determined leader. She implemented a number of conservative policies, including privatization and deregulation, which had a profound impact on the British economy.

### Emmeline Pankhurst (1858-1928)



Emmeline Pankhurst was a British political activist who fought for the right of women to vote. She was a co-founder of the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU), which used militant tactics to achieve its goals.

Pankhurst was arrested and imprisoned several times for her activism, but she never gave up on her cause. In 1918, women over the age of 30 were finally granted the right to vote in the United Kingdom.

## Section 2: Science and Medicine

### Rosalind Franklin (1920-1958)



Rosalind Franklin was a British biophysicist who made significant contributions to the study of DNA. She is best known for her work on X-ray crystallography, which she used to produce the first clear images of DNA.

Franklin's work was essential to the discovery of the structure of DNA, but she did not receive the credit she deserved for her contributions. She died of ovarian cancer at the age of 37, and her work was not fully recognized until after her death.

### Mary Somerville (1780-1872)





Mary Somerville was a Scottish mathematician and astronomer who was a pioneer in her field. She was one of the first women to be elected to the Royal Astronomical Society, and she wrote several influential textbooks on mathematics and astronomy.

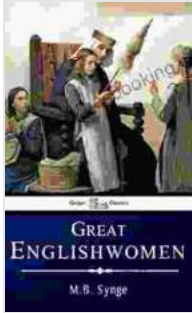
Somerville was a brilliant scientist, but she also faced many challenges as a woman in her field. She was often denied access to research materials and opportunities, but she never gave up on her passion for science.

### Elizabeth Garrett Anderson (1836-1917)



Elizabeth Garrett Anderson was a British physician and suffragist who was the first woman to qualify as a doctor in the United Kingdom.

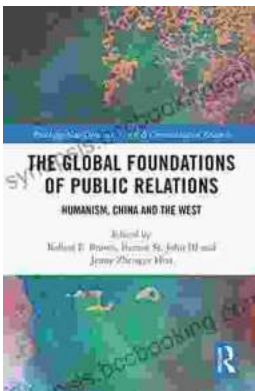
Anderson faced many challenges as a woman in medicine, but she never gave up on her dream of becoming a doctor. She founded the London School of Medicine for Women, which provided opportunities for women to study medicine.



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