

Memory-women

Cut and match the images of the women with their biography and description

She was a British Pre-Raphaelite painter of Greek descent, maybe the greatest female artist of that movement. During a sixty-year career she produced over one hundred works, contributing regularly to galleries in Great Britain and the United States.

Her election as prime minister in 1979 made history and her legacy is still felt in British politics. The debate continues as to whether she should be considered a feminist icon, but has Britain ever seen a more ambitious, ruthless leader? As she said, 'In politics, if you want something said ask a man. If you want something done ask a woman.'

She was the first wife of Charles, Prince of Wales, whom she married on 29 July 1981. She was also well known for her fund-raising work for international charities, and an eminent celebrity of the late 20th century. Her wedding to the Prince of Wales, held at St Paul's Cathedral, was seen by a global television audience of over 750 million. The marriage produced two sons, the princes William and Harry, currently second and third in line to the thrones of the 16 Commonwealth realms.

She was an English novelist whose works of romantic fiction earned her a place as one of the most widely read writers in English literature, her historical realism has made her novels important among scholars and critics.

She was the monarch of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from 20 June 1837 until her death. From 1 May 1876, she used the additional title of Empress of India. Privately, she attempted to influence government policy and ministerial appointments. Publicly, she became a national icon, and was identified with strict standards of personal morality.

She is a British novelist, known as the author of the Harry Potter fantasy series. The Potter books have gained worldwide attention, won multiple awards, sold more than 400 million copies to become the best-selling book series in history and been the basis for a popular series of films. Rowling conceived the idea for the series on a train trip from Manchester to London in 1990.

She, the brain scientist, was the first female director of the Royal Institution of Great Britain. She has accused the RI of sex discrimination, and her outspoken views on the damaging effects of technology on children have been challenged – she remains the most prominent female scientist of her generation.

She is an English actress of film, stage, and television. She made her acting debut in a television adaptation of K. M. Peyton's *A Pattern of Roses* before winning her first film role as the titular character in *Lady Jane*. She is known for her roles in films such as *A Room with a View*, *Fight Club*, and playing the villainess Bellatrix Lestrange in the Harry Potter series.

She was queen regnant of England and Ireland from 17 November 1558 until her death. Sometimes called The Virgin Queen, Gloriana, or Good Queen Bess, she was the fifth and last monarch of the Tudor dynasty. The daughter of Henry VIII, she was born a princess, but her mother, Anne Boleyn, was executed two and a half years after her birth, and she was declared illegitimate.

She is the founder and director of Kids Company, a charity that supports 13,000 vulnerable children each year. Her work with young people has given her a legion of supporters as well as making her one of the most influential charity workers in UK.

She is the most eminent woman in British medicine. She is the director of the government body Health, Work and Wellbeing, chair of both the Academy of Medical Royal Colleges and the Nuffield Trust, and was the president of the Royal College of Physicians (only its second female president in 500 years).

She was an English novelist and poet, best remembered for her only novel, *Wuthering Heights*, now considered a classic of English literature. She was the third eldest of the four surviving Brontë siblings, between the youngest Anne and her brother Branwell. She published under the pen name Ellis Bell.

She was a British mountaineer and the first woman to climb the Matterhorn. She began her climbing rather modestly in 1858 when she was advised by her doctor to take up walking as a cure for rheumatism. Accompanied by her father Frank Walker and her brother Horace Walker, both of whom were early members of the Alpine Club, and Oberland guide Melchior Anderegg, she became the first woman to regularly climb in the Alps.

She has survived decades of social, political and personal upheaval, and, at a time when the Royal Family was at its most unpopular, she showed that by letting us glimpse her vulnerable side – appealing to the public 'as a grandmother' after the death of Diana – she could transform the public's perception and save the monarchy.

She is an English actress and model. She began acting as a child and came to international notice in 2002 after co-starring in the film *Bend It Like Beckham*. From 2003, her appearances in the *Pirates of the Caribbean* film series took her to much greater prominence. Knightley has appeared in several Hollywood films and earned nominations for the Academy Award for Best Actress and Golden Globe Award for Best Actress for her role in Jane Austen's novel *Pride and Prejudice*.

She became head of Oxfam GB in 2001 and has just overseen the charity's strongest results in its 68-year history. She not only co-ordinates its response to humanitarian disasters such as the earthquake in Haiti and the floods in Pakistan – helping 17 million people in 62 countries last year alone – she reminds us that inhabitants of the Third World are the real victims of the financial crisis and climate change.

She was born in Hendon, London, UK. She is an acclaimed British Tamil musician. She has released five albums since 2001. Her debut album *Salt Rain* was nominated for the Mercury Prize in 2001.

She was the first woman to become a law lord, Baroness Hale is now the only female Justice of the Supreme Court. 'Ms Diversity', as she calls herself, campaigns for more women to join the judiciary.



