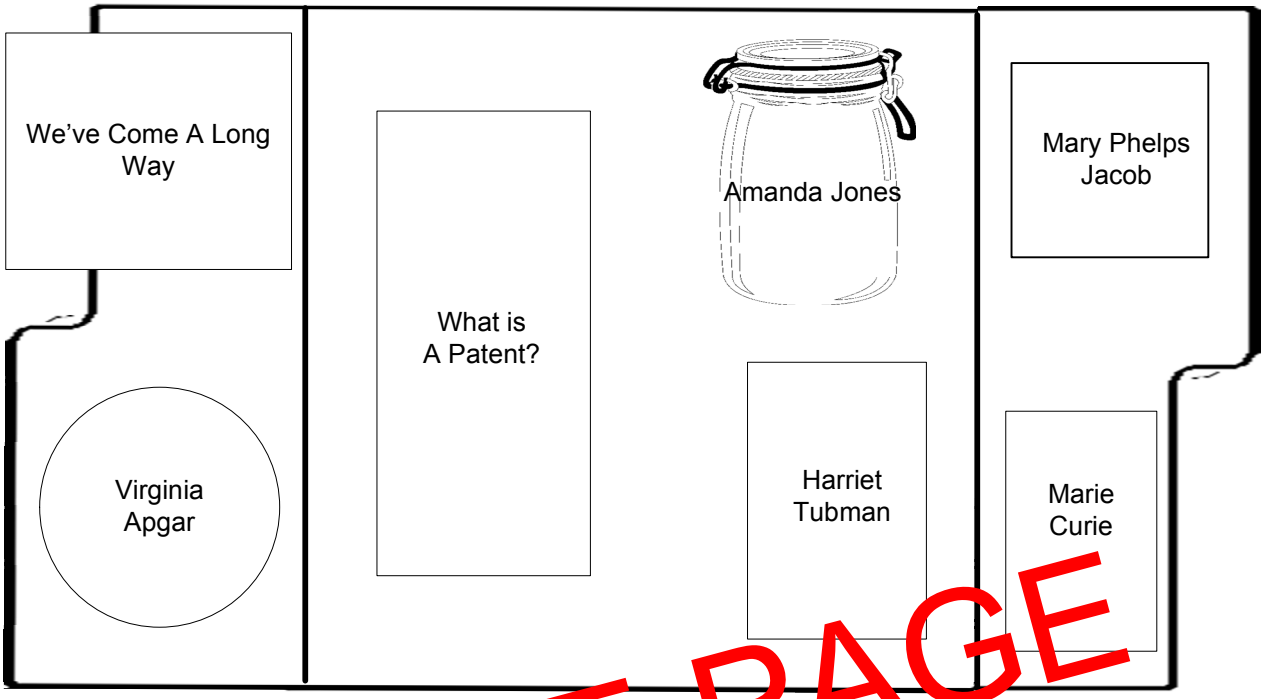
Folder 1



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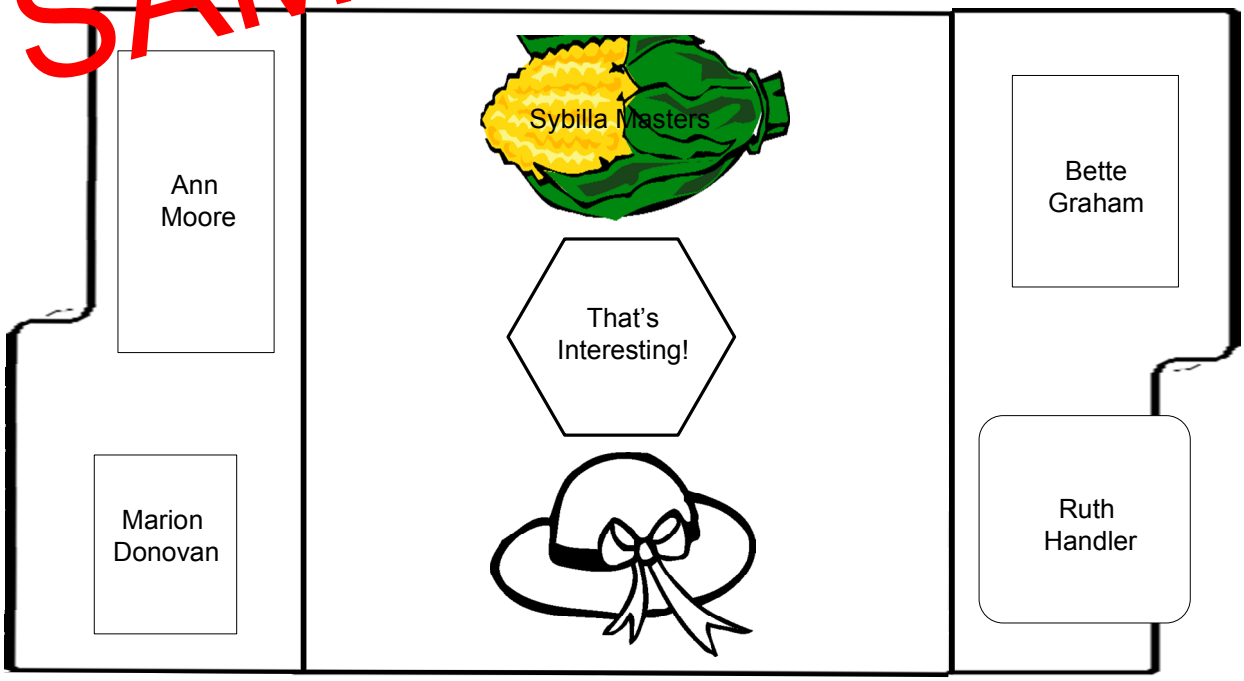


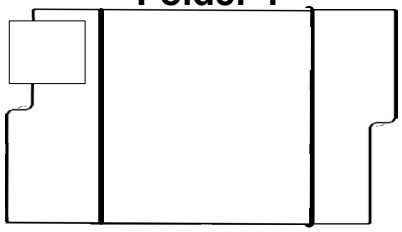
We've Come A Long Way!

During the early 1800's, women had very few rights or opportunities compared to modern women of today. Women were not allowed to work, earn money, hold a license, write a contract, or even file a lawsuit. If a woman were to invent an item, she could not claim it as her own. The common thinking among society was that "women were not smart," therefore, whatever she invented would have been patented in her husband's name. He would have the sole rights to the invention and earn any money the invention made.

As the 19th century began, so did the new women's movement. Women gained a bigger voice and began using it. They started with legislation that changed women's status as property holders. At the women's rights movement at the Seneca Falls Convention in 1848 they voiced their concerns about equality in educational opportunities, property and voting rights, and in society as a whole.

Slowly, times began to change. A change in property rights laws did help with an increase in patents issued to women for their inventions. Exhibition buildings featuring inventions by women were seen at the 1876 Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia and the 1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Yes, opportunities and recognition were finally being given to women. Women indeed showed that they were more than capable of coming up with new ideas and concepts as you will see in this study of women inventors!

Folder 1



Cut out big booklet and fold sides inward. Cut out and glue cover label on top of closed booklet. Cut cover label down the middle so that booklet will open. Glue booklet into lapbook. Read **We've Come Long Way.** Answer the questions.

Cover label

Fold in **Fold in**

What would happen when a woman invented something?	Describe how life for women used to be?	How have times changed for women?

Virginia Apgar

Virginia Apgar was born in 1909. Virginia was in medical school at a time when women were just starting to enter the world of men. She graduated with a medical degree specializing in infant surgery in 1933. She was one of Columbia University's first female medical doctors. At the time she graduated, she was one of the first American women to specialize in surgery. When she was hired at the Columbia Hospital in 1949, she became the first-ever full Professor of Anesthesiology. Virginia loved children. As she began to work with newborns, it grieved her that there was no set way of determining the immediate health of the new baby. She began writing down the areas that she felt should be checked on with each delivery.

Soon, everyone in the hospital was using her system. It became known as the “Apgar.” The test is done at one minute and five minutes after birth and sometimes at 10 minutes if the first scores were low. It lets the medical staff know in a quick manner how the baby is doing. APGAR is an acronym for:

*Appearance

*Pulse

*Grimace

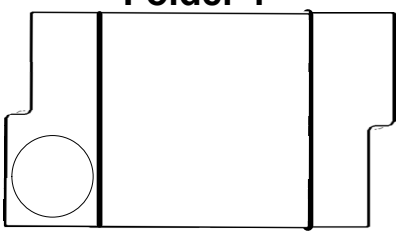
*Activity

*Respiration

Each of these criteria is given a score of zero to two. The scores are then added up for a possible total of ten. The higher the score, the better the baby is doing.

In 1959, Apgar was appointed the Director of the March of Dimes, and at the same time, she earned a Masters of Public Health degree from the Johns Hopkins University. Apgar never married and died on August 7, 1974, at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center.

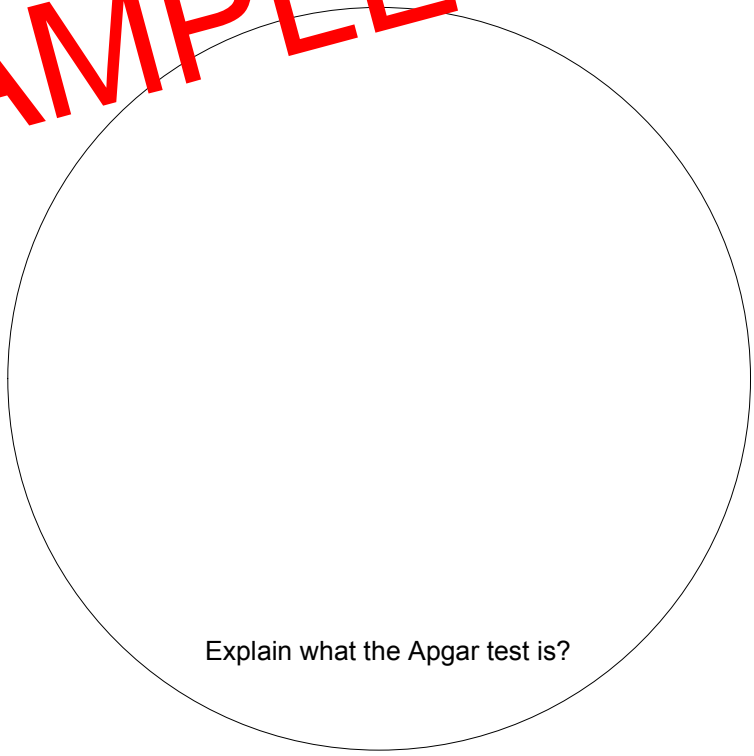
Folder 1



Cut out the 4 circles, stack with title on top and staple at the top or connect with a brad. Glue into lapbook. Read **Virginia Apgar**. Fill in information on each circle about Virginia Apgar.

Virginia Apgar

When was she born? What degrees did she earn?



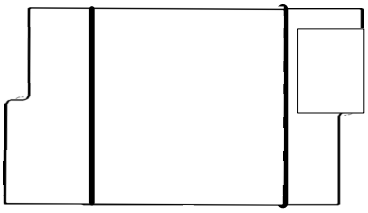
Bette Nesmith Graham

In 1951, Bette Nesmith Graham took a secretarial job at the Texas Bank and Trust. Most of her day was spent typing. The “typewriter” called the IMB electric, was wonderful with its new carbon-film ribbon. However, it was difficult to use because if a mistake was made in typing there was not an easy way to fix the error. If an error was made, the paper would have to be removed and the work started over.

One day while working, she noticed painters decorating the windows of the bank. Instead of starting over each time they made a mistake, they simply covered any mistakes with more paint. With that in mind, Bette copied what they did by using white paint to cover her typing errors. She named her new invention "mistake out."

Mistake Out was a huge hit, and she began making it out of her home kitchen. Her son and his friends bottled the product in their garage. Their home phone served as the marketing office and orders began pouring in. She soon changed the name to "Liquid Paper." Graham sold Liquid Paper to the Gillette Company in 1979, for 47 million dollars. She also was to receive royalties for every bottle sold until 2000. She died in 1980.

Folder 2



Cut out each piece. Stack them on top of each other according to length with title page on front and staple at the top. Fill out questions about Bette Nesmith Graham.

How does Liquid Paper work?

Why did Graham come up with the idea of Liquid Paper?

How much did Graham sell her invention for?

Bette Nesmith Graham