

These five Black women made history through pioneering activism, science, and leadership: Harriet Tubman (abolitionist), Rosa Parks (civil rights icon), Shirley Chisholm (first Black congresswoman), Mae Jemison (first Black woman in space), and Katherine Johnson (NASA mathematician). Their bravery and brilliance broke barriers in America and globally.

Harriet Tubman (c. 1822–1913): Known as the "Moses of her people," she escaped slavery and became a leading conductor on the Underground Railroad. Guiding dozens of enslaved people to freedom. Her work extended beyond abolition—during the Civil War, she served as a scout and spy for the Union Army and later became a strong advocate for women's suffrage. Tubman's bravery and commitment to justice have cemented her as a symbol of resistance and resilience. Her life's work laid the foundation for later civil rights movements.

Rosa Parks Renowned as the "Mother of the Freedom Movement," her refusal to surrender her seat on a Montgomery, Alabama bus in 1955 sparked the Civil Rights Movement. On December 1, 1955, Rosa Parks boarded a bus in Montgomery, Alabama. Instead of going to the back of the bus, which was designated for African Americans, she sat in the front. When the bus started to fill up with white passengers, the bus driver asked Parks to move. She refused.

CHISHOLM, Shirley Anita, a Representative from New York; born Shirley Anita St. Hill, November 30, 1924, in Brooklyn, Kings County, N.Y.; attended public schools of Brooklyn, N.Y.; B.A., Brooklyn College, 1946; M.A., Columbia University, 1952; nursery school teacher, 1946-1953; director, Hamilton-Madison Child Care Center, New York City, 1953-1959; educational consultant, Division of Day Care, New York City, 1959-1964; assemblywoman, New York State Legislature, 1964-1968; elected as a Democrat to the Ninety-first and to the six succeeding Congresses (January 3, 1969-January 3, 1983); was not a candidate for reelection to the Ninety-eighth Congress in 1982; unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic nomination for President of the United States in 1972; died on January 1, 2005, in Ormond Beach, Fla.; interment in Forest Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo, N.Y.; awarded posthumously the Presidential Medal of Freedom by President Barack Obama, 2015.

Born in 1956, Mae Jemison received degrees in Chemical Engineering and African American Studies and went on to become a medical doctor and officer in the Peace Corps. In 1983, after watching Sally Ride, Jemison decided to apply to the astronaut program at NASA. On September 12, 1992, Jemison went into orbit aboard the space shuttle Endeavour as the first African American woman in space. Jemison left NASA in 1993, continuing to work for the benefit of others as an educator, entrepreneur, and author. Mae Carol Jemison was born in Decatur, Alabama on October 17, 1956. She spent her first three and a half years in the small Alabama town.

The stars were always within reach for Katherine Johnson. Using her mathematics skills, she helped NASA send astronauts to the moon and return them safely home. She also overcame

racial and gender hurdles that helped make giant leaps for humankind. Johnson was born in White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, on August 26, 1918. Math came easy to her, but she worked hard to master geometry and algebra. She started high school when she was just 10 years old (most kids are in fourth or fifth grade when they're 10!) and college when she was 15.

In conclusion these were the significance of women