

# Candidate **Lives** Examples



## Donald Trump

[www.biography.com/people/donald-trump-9511238](http://www.biography.com/people/donald-trump-9511238)  
(available 6/17)

Donald Trump is the 45th (and current) President of the United States of America. Before entering politics, he was a businessman and television personality. Forbes magazine lists him as being one of the 400 wealthiest billionaires in the world. Trump made his fortune in real estate, joining his father's real estate company after graduating from the Wharton School of Business, and taking control of the company in 1971, at which time he renamed it The Trump Organization.

He hosted The Apprentice, and, until he sold his interests, he owned part or all of the Miss Universe, Miss USA and Miss Teen USA beauty pageants.

Though never filing personal bankruptcy, several of his businesses have been declared bankrupt in order to renegotiate debt. He is currently the the 45th President of the United States.

## Aung San Suu Kyi

[www.biography.com/people/aung-san-suu-kyi-9192617](http://www.biography.com/people/aung-san-suu-kyi-9192617)  
(available 6/17)

Aung San Suu Kyi is the State Counsellor of Myanmar, a newly created role similar to Prime Minister or head of government.

She is the leader of the National League of Democracy (NLD) and was put under house arrest in 1989 when the Military in Myanmar disliked her campaign for democracy. The NLD won the 1990 elections but the military refused to hand over power. Aung San Suu Kyi spent 15 years under house arrest. She was released in 2010.

She has received many awards and honours, including the Nobel Peace Prize.



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## Helen Sharman

[www.britannica.com/biography/Helen-Sharman](http://www.britannica.com/biography/Helen-Sharman)  
(available 6/17)

Dr Helen Sharman is a British chemist who, in 1991, became the first British astronaut and the first woman to visit the Mir Space Station.

Sharman was selected for the space flight programme, known as Project Juno, from a pool of 13,000 other applicants. She spent eight days in space, predominantly aboard the Mir Space Station, where she performed medical and agricultural tests as well as other tasks.

She has also written books and presented radio and television programmes. In addition to the many honours she has received from different universities, she has also received an OBE and is an honorary Fellow of the Royal Society of Chemistry.

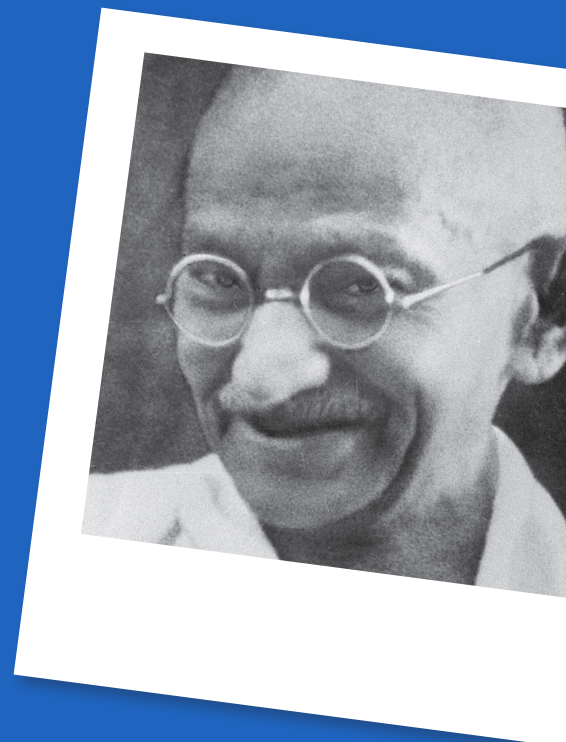
## Mahatma Gandhi

[www.biography.com/people/mahatma-gandhi-9305898](http://www.biography.com/people/mahatma-gandhi-9305898)  
(available 6/17)

Mahatma Gandhi was the leader of the Indian independence movement in India when it was under colonial rule by the British. He used non-violent civil disobedience. Starting as a lawyer in South Africa he campaigned for Indian people's civil rights. Then, on his return to India in 1915, he organised the protests of peasants, farmers and urban labourers against land-tax and discrimination.

He was arrested many times but strived to practice nonviolence, often using fasting as a form of protest and inspiring millions of people. In August 1947, India finally won its independence from the British.

Ghandi was assassinated on the 30th January 1948 by Hindu nationalist, Nathuram Godse, who shot him three times at point-blank range.



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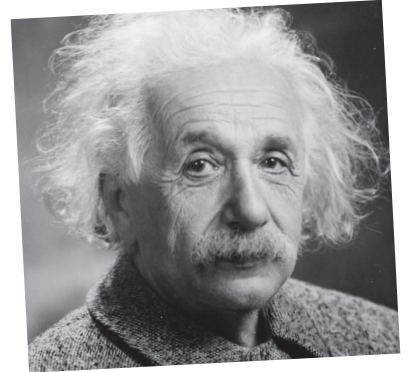
## Albert Einstein

[www.nytimes.com/learning/general/onthisday/bday/0314.html](http://www.nytimes.com/learning/general/onthisday/bday/0314.html)  
[www.biography.com/people/albert-einstein-9285408](http://www.biography.com/people/albert-einstein-9285408)  
(both available 6/17)

Albert Einstein is responsible for the general theory of relativity, one of the most significant scientific breakthroughs of all time, which, alongside quantum mechanics, is one of the two most important bases of modern physics.

Over the course of his career, he published more than 300 scientific, and over 150 non-scientific, papers. He won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1921.

When Adolf Hitler came to power in 1933, Einstein was visiting the United States and, as he was Jewish, he decided it was too dangerous to go home and instead decided to stay in America. He became an American citizen in 1940. He was able to tell the Americans about the bombs being developed in Germany and recommended that the U.S. begin the same kind of research. This led to what would be known as 'the Manhattan project' and the creation of the Atomic bomb. However, he was largely



## Tupac Shakur

[www.biography.com/people/tupac-shakur-206528](http://www.biography.com/people/tupac-shakur-206528) (available 8/16)

Born in East Harlem in New York, Tupac Amaru Shakur began his career as a roadie, backup dancer, and MC for the alternative hip hop group Digital Underground. From there he went on to become, not just one of the greatest rappers of all time, but one of the greatest artists of all time, ranking 86th in Rolling Stone's The 100 Greatest Artists of All Time. He has sold over 75 million records worldwide.

With a background in acting, studying at the High School of the Performing Arts, he also went on to star in several films. For example, Gang Related (1997) and Above the Rim (1994).

His raps were characterised by violence; some glamourising the life of the gangster but some taking a more grim view of the gangster lifestyle, recognising it as a 'desperate, self-destructive existence of fear and sudden death'. He himself spent time in prison for sexual assault.

Tupac Shakur was gunned down in Las Vegas in 1996 and died aged 25.



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## Marie Curie

[www.biography.com/people/marie-curie-9263538](http://www.biography.com/people/marie-curie-9263538)

[www.mariecurie.org.uk/who/our-history/marie-curie-the-scientist](http://www.mariecurie.org.uk/who/our-history/marie-curie-the-scientist)

(both available 6/17)

"I was born in Poland," she said. "I married Pierre Curie, and I have two daughters. I have done my work in France." This was Mme. Curie's modest summation of her life. She didn't like people showing off or getting attention, and she preferred her work and her laboratory to the limelight.

Mme. Curie is in fact one of the most influential scientific figures of all time. The first woman to win a Nobel Prize, and the first person and only woman to win it twice, her discovery of radium and her work on radiology and radioactivity has created huge medical breakthroughs, most notably the treatment of tumours.

She died in July 1934 from aplastic anaemia brought about by