



Malala Yousafzai

Malala has been fighting for girls' education for many years. When she was 11, the Taliban took over her town. The Taliban do not think girls should go to school. Malala

was vocal about her desire to attend school. One day, the Taliban boarded her school bus and shot her. Malala survived and continued to fight for education as she fought to recover from her injuries. In 2013, she became the youngest person to be nominated for a Nobel Peace Prize. Malala is now a student in England, and she continues to speak out on behalf of millions of children around the world who do not have the opportunity to attend school.

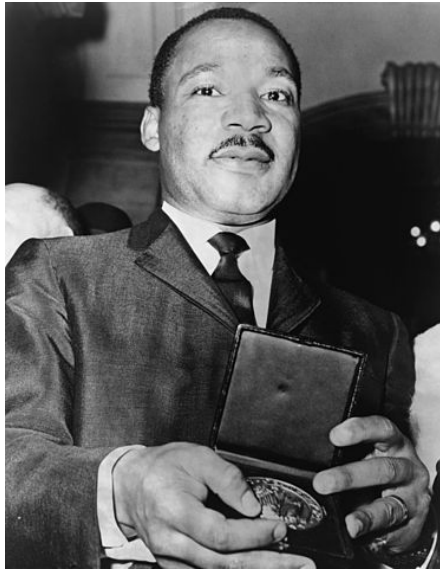
Image Source: [Russell Watkins/Department for International Development](#)



Maria Montessori

Maria was an Italian doctor born in 1870. She was a pioneer in early childhood education. Her theories are still in practice today in Montessori schools all over the world.

As a doctor, Montessori researched early childhood development and education. Through her research, Maria came to believe that a child's natural interests should take the lead in their education. Her ideas spread throughout England and the United States. Through her work with Education for Peace (in India), she earned two Nobel Peace Prize nominations. The Montessori teaching method continues to be taught all over the globe.



Martin Luther King, Jr.

Martin Luther King, Jr. was a civil rights activist in the 1950s and 1960s. He led nonviolent protests to fight for the rights of all people including African

Americans. He wanted to live in a world where race would not impact a person's civil rights. His famous "I Have a Dream" speech has become one of the most famous speeches in history. In 1964, he became the youngest person to be awarded a Nobel Peace Prize. On April 4, 1968, Martin Luther King, Jr. was shot by James Earl Ray as he stood on the balcony of a hotel in Memphis, TN. In 1986, Martin Luther King Jr. Day was declared a national holiday in the United States.



Mother Teresa

Mother Teresa was born Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu. At age 18, Agnes became a missionary in India. After learning to speak English, she began her work in Darjeeling, India. In 1937, she

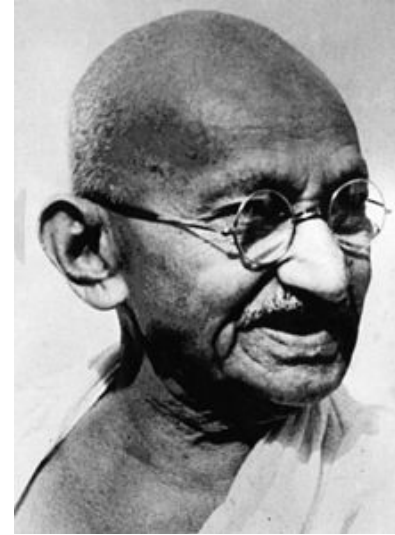
took her final vows as a nun and chose the name Teresa. She was then known as Mother Teresa. After many years of teaching in India, Mother Teresa felt God calling her to help the poor in India. She did not have much support for her work with the poor, and she herself was often hungry and had to beg for her own food. She was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1979. In 2016, Mother Teresa was canonized as Saint Teresa of Calcutta.



Image Source: [Libris Forlag](#)

Archbishop Desmond Tutu

Desmond Tutu was born in 1931 in South Africa. He was an English and history teacher after graduating from college. He became frustrated with the racism that was all around him in South Africa. By 1958, he had quit teaching and enrolled in a theological college. He became a priest in 1961. After spending some time in a few other countries, Tutu was back in Johannesburg where he became not of the most outspoken voices in the South African anti-apartheid movement. In 1984, he received the Nobel Peace Prize. In 1985, he was appointed the Bishop of Johannesburg. Then, in 1986, he was chosen as the Archbishop of Cape Town.



Mahatma Gandhi

Mahatma Gandhi was born in 1869 in India. He grew up in an upper class family. He became a lawyer and eventually moved to South Africa. In South Africa, Gandhi experienced prejudice against Indians. This sparked his work in civil rights. Back in India, Gandhi started fighting for India to become independent from Great Britain. He organized non-violent protests. He was arrested and put in prison several times during his fight for independence. His most famous protests was called the Salt March. When the British taxed salt, Gandhi (along with thousands of Indians) walked over 200 miles to the sea to make his own salt. He was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize five times! He was assassinated on January 30, 1948 while attending a prayer meeting.



Image Source: [South Africa The Good News](#)

Nelson Mandela

Nelson Mandela born in South Africa in 1918. He grew up and got a law degree. Later, he became a leader in the African National Congress. For many years, he led peaceful protests against the South African government. The government classified him as a terrorist and sent him to prison for 27 years. After he was released, Mandela kept up his campaign to end apartheid. In 1994, he became the president of South Africa. Nelson Mandela was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993. In 2009, July 18 (Mandela's birthday) was declared Mandela Day. This day promotes global peace and celebrates Nelson Mandela's legacy. He died on December 5, 2013 at the age of 95.



Image Source: ["christopher"](#)

Dalai Lama

The Dalai Lama was born in 1935 in China. His given name is Lhamo Thondup. When he was 15, he became the leader of Tibet. That same year, China invaded Tibet.

Fearing for his life, he fled to India with thousands of his followers. In India, he and his followers set up an alternative government. The Dalai Lama is the spiritual leader of Tibetan Buddhism and has committed his life to liberating Tibet and bringing awareness to global environmental problems. For his efforts, he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1989. In 2008, he announced a semi-retirement after having health issues.



Jane Goodall

Jane Goodall was born in 1934 in London, England. Growing up, she dreamed of moving to Africa to see her favorite animals in the wild. At the age of 23, she had finally

saved enough money to visit a friend in Kenya. She liked Africa so much that she decided to stay. She secured a job studying chimpanzees. She spent her time sitting among the chimpanzees and discovered many things about primate behavior that have continued to shape science today. She is a respected member of the scientific community and a strong advocate of ecological preservation. Goodall encourages African nations to develop nature-friendly tourist programs in an effort to preserve the wild chimpanzee's environment.



Jane Addams

Jane Addams was born in 1860 in Illinois. She was a leader in women's suffrage and world peace. In 1889, she co-founded the Hull House in Chicago. The Hull House

provided services for immigrants and the poor. After the beginning of WWI, Jane Addams became chair of the Women's Peace Party. She also served for ten years as president of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. In 1920, she co-founded the ACLU. In 1931, Addams became the first American woman to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. Jane Addams died in 1935 and is remembered as a pioneer in the field of social work and as one of the nation's leading pacifists.