

# Wonder Woman - The Untold Story of America Superheroines

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Comic books have been a staple of American popular culture since the \_\_\_\_\_<sup>Year</sup>\_\_\_\_\_, but their popularity soared when the adventures of superheroes began filling their pages in the late \_\_\_\_\_<sup>Year</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. For a population coming out of the Great Depression, comic-book superheroes provided a much-needed boost to the spirits.

Overwhelmingly, these action heroes were \_\_\_\_\_<sup>Gender</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ - until 1941, when a \_\_\_\_\_<sup>Gender</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ superhero arrived on the scene and captured the imagination like no others before her. She was \_\_\_\_\_<sup>Same Adjective</sup>\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_<sup>Same Gender</sup>\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_<sup>Same Adjective</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_<sup>Same Gender</sup>\_\_\_\_\_! tells the story of her creation and her enduring popularity as a role model.

\_\_\_\_\_<sup>Same Adjective</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_<sup>Same Gender</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ as created by William Moulton Marston, a Harvard-educated \_\_\_\_\_<sup>Profession</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ and psychologist. Marston was a strong supporter of the early 20th-century movements for women's rights. He felt that women were the key to world peace and that fostering feminine values of \_\_\_\_\_<sup>Feminine value</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_<sup>Feminine value</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ through love would set humanity on the right path. In addition to showing that there was an alternative to the physical violence of male superheroes, Marston's Wonder Woman served as propaganda for a system of female rule.

\_\_\_\_\_<sup>Same Adjective</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_<sup>Same Gender</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ was a \_\_\_\_\_<sup>Adjective</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ symbol during World War II as women entered the workforce to take the place of men, but once the men returned after the war, she morphed into a more \_\_\_\_\_<sup>Female Stereotypes</sup>\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_<sup>Female Stereotypes</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ female. Over the next several decades, the comic-book character

of Same Adjective Same Gender mirrored the changes in women's roles and status in American Society. The Movement in Sixties movement of the 1960's, looking for a figure that embodied strong womenhood, returned to the original depiction of Same Adjective Same Gender, who burst onto the cover of the first issue of Ms. magazine. In the wake of popularity of the 1970s Same Adjective Same Gender TV show, other superheroines appeared, both on TV and in movies. The portrayal of women in the mass media underwent numerous changes, from Male Stereotypes, Male Stereotypes, male-like characters to Female Stereotypes, Female Stereotypes individuals, reflecting not just societal attitudes toward women but also the demographics of mass-media production, where 97 percent of the decision-making positions are held by men.

An array of experts appear in the film, extolling the virtues of Same Adjective Same Gender and emphasizing the importance of female role models in the mass media. From Movement in Sixties leader Gloria Steinem to fourth grader Katie Pineda, the message is that we need superheroines in our lives. The enduring appeal of Same Adjective Same Gender rests on what she symbolizes - strength, love, a sense of fairness and justice, and an unending quest for harmony among human beings.