Wonder Woman - The Untold Story of America Superheroines

1. Year _____

2. Year _____

3. Gender _____

4. Gender _____

5. Same Adjective _____

6. Same Gender _____

7. Same Adjective _____

8. Same Gender _____

9. Same Adjective _____

10. Same Gender _____

11. Profession _____

12. Feminine Value _____

13. Feminine Value _____

14. Same Adjective _____

15. Same Gender _____

16. Adjective _____

17. Female Stereotypes _____

18. Female Stereotypes _____

19. Same Adjective _____

20. Same Gender _____

21. Movement In Sixties _____

22. Same Adjective _____

23. Same Gender _____

24. Same Adjective _____

25. Same Gender _____

26. Male Stereotypes _____

27. Male Stereotypes _____

28. Female Stereotypes _____

29. Female Stereotypes _____

30. Same Adjective _____

31. Same Gender _____

32. Movement In Sixties _____

33. Same Adjective _____

34. Same Gender _____

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Comic books have been a staple of American popular culture since the _____Year_____, but their popularity soared

when the adventures of superheroes began filling their pages in the late _____Year_____. 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 _____Gender_____ - until 1941, when a _____Gender_____ superhero

arrived on the scene and captured the imagination like no others before her. She was _____Same Adjective_____

_____Same Gender_____, and _____Same Adjective_____ _____Same Gender_____! tells the story of her creation and her

enduring popularity as a role model.

_____Same Adjective_____ _____Same Gender_____ as created by William Moulton Marston, a Harvard-educated

_____Profession_____ 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

_____Feminine value_____ and _____Feminine value_____ 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.

_____Same Adjective_____ _____Same Gender_____ was a _____Adjective_____ 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

_____Female Stereotypes_____, _____Female Stereotypes_____ 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 symbolzes - strength, love, a

sense of fairness and justice, and an unending quest for harmony among human beings.