

Whose house are you in?

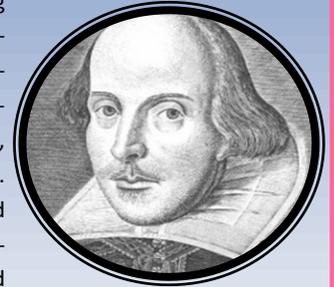


Alan Turing (1912-54) is best-known for helping decipher the code created by German Enigma machines in the Second World War, and for being one of the founders of computer science and artificial intelligence.

Turing allegedly committed suicide after being convicted and chemically treated for homosexuality. In 2009 he received a posthumous apology from the British Government and in 2012 received a royal pardon from The Queen.

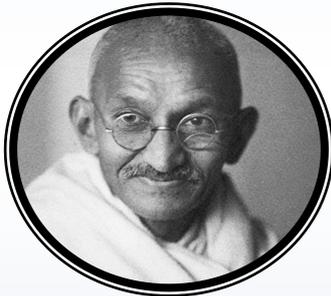
It has been estimated that Turing's work shortened WWII by as many four years and saved millions of lives.

William Shakespeare (1564 -1616) was an English poet, playwright, and actor, widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language and the world's pre-eminent dramatist. He is often called England's national poet, and the "Bard of Avon". His extant works, including collaborations, consist of approximately 38 plays, 154 sonnets, two long narrative poems, and a few other verses, some of uncertain authorship. His plays have been translated into every major living language and are performed more often than those of any other playwright.



Shakespeare, often called the English national poet, is widely considered the greatest dramatist of all time.

Mahatma Gandhi (1869– 1948) peacefully fought for the rights of Indians, both at home and in South Africa. Gandhi organised boycotts against British institutions in peaceful forms of civil disobedience. He studied law in London, England, but in 1893 went to South Africa, where he spent 20 years opposing discriminatory legislation against Indians.



Gandhi was the primary leader of India's independence movement and also the architect of a form of civil disobedience that would influence the world. He is widely described as the father of the nation.

He was assassinated in 1948.

Rosa Parks (1913–2005)

was an African-American Civil Rights activist who refused to obey bus driver James F. Blake's order to give up her seat in the "coloured" section to a white passenger, after the white section was filled.



Parks' act of defiance and the Montgomery Bus Boycott became important symbols of the modern Civil Rights Movement. She became an international icon of resistance to racial segregation.

The United States Congress call Parks "the first lady of civil rights" and "the mother of the freedom movement".

Virginia Woolf (1882-1941) was an English writer and one of the foremost modernists of the twentieth century. During the interwar period, Woolf was amongst the influential Bloomsbury Group of intellectuals. Her most famous works include the novels *Mrs Dalloway*, *To the Lighthouse*, and *Orlando*.



Woolf suffered from severe bouts of mental illness throughout her life, thought to have been the result of

what is now termed bipolar disorder and committed suicide by drowning in 1941 at the age of 59.

She famously wrote "*A woman must have money and a room of her own if she is to write fiction.*"

Marie Curie (1867-1934) was a Polish and naturalized-French physicist and chemist who conducted pioneering research on radioactivity. She was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize, the first person and only woman to win twice, the only person to win twice in multiple sciences. She was also the first woman to become a professor at the University of Paris, and in 1995 became the first woman to be entombed on her own merits in the Panthéon in Paris.

Curie's research led to the discovery of polonium and radium and the development of X-rays.

