

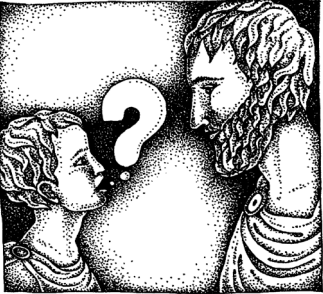

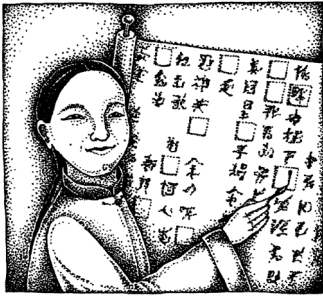
 <p><b>Alois Alzheimer</b> (1864–1915)</p>	<p>... was a German psychiatrist.</p> <p>... was a German psychiatrist. He has given name to a disease whose main symptoms are losing the ability to remember and shrinking vocabulary.</p>
 <p><b>Marie Antoinette</b> (1755–1793)</p>	<p>... was a French queen.</p> <p>... was a French queen. She was a daughter of Maria Therese and the wife of Louis XVI. She was executed by guillotine in October 1793 during the French Revolution.</p>
 <p><b>Virginia Apgar</b> (1909–1974)</p>	<p>... was an American physician.</p> <p>... was an American physician, obstetrical anaesthesiologist and medical researcher. She is best known as the inventor of a score which is a way to quickly assess the health of a newborn child (named after her).</p>
 <p><b>Aristotle</b> (384–322 BC)</p>	<p>... was a Greek philosopher.</p> <p>... was a Greek philosopher. He came from Macedonia and he was the most important of Plato's pupils. He founded a school of philosophy in Athens in 336 BC. He organized the existing knowledge in many fields and created a scientific lexicon we still use today.</p>
 <p><b>Jane Austen</b> (1775–1817)</p>	<p>... was an English writer.</p> <p>... was an English writer. The main characters of her books were intelligent and strong women. Her most famous novels are Sense and Sensibility and Pride and Prejudice.</p>



**Confucius**  
(551–479 BC)

... was a Chinese philosopher.

... was a Chinese philosopher and politician. The system of morals, social, political and religious thoughts called Confucianism is based on his philosophy.



**Nicolaus Copernicus**  
(1473–1543)

... was a Polish astronomer.

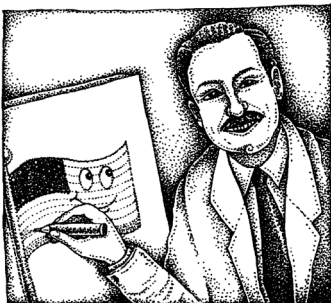
... was a Polish astronomer, mathematician, lawyer, strategist and a doctor. He created a model of the universe showing that the Sun is in the centre of the universe (not the Earth as it was thought before).



**Karel Čapek**  
(1890–1938)

... was a Czech writer and journalist.

... was one of the greatest Czech writers and journalists. He wrote novels, poems, plays, but also travelogues, fairy tales and newspaper articles. Among his most famous works, we can find War with the Newts, The White Disease or Krakatit. In the play R.U.R., the word robot was used for the first time (invented by his brother Josef Čapek).



**Walt Disney**  
(1901–1966)

... was an American filmmaker.

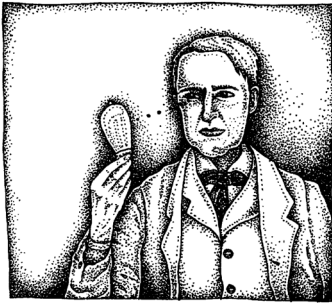
... was an American filmmaker who changed the entertainment industry, especially in the field of animated movies and amusement parks. In 1928, he created Mickey Mouse.



**Francis Drake**  
(1540–1596)

... was an English sea captain.

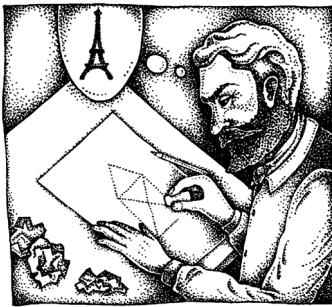
... was an English sea captain and politician. Drake carried out the second circumnavigation of the Earth in a single expedition. His biggest victory was the defeat of the Spanish army in 1588. Due to his activities, he was a hero for the English, but a pirate for the Spanish who called him El Draque.



**Thomas Alva Edison**  
(1847–1931)

... was an American inventor.

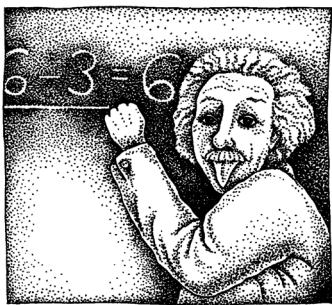
... was an American inventor. His inventions include the phonograph and he also improved the electric light bulb (and he got a patent for it).



**Alexandre Gustave Eiffel**  
(1832–1923)

... was a French architect.

... was a French architect. He became known after he built the Eiffel Tower for the 1889 World's Fair in Paris. He also participated in the construction of the Statue of Liberty and several famous bridges.



**Albert Einstein**  
(1879–1955)

... was a German/American physicist.

... was a German/American physicist and one of the most important scientists in the history of mankind. He is best known for the theory of relativity from 1905, but he contributed to the scientific knowledge in many other ways.



**Eve**

... is one of the main characters in the Bible.

... is one of the main characters in the Bible. In the Bible, she chooses to eat the apple from the forbidden tree, causing her and Adam's expulsion from Eden.



**Alexander Fleming**  
(1881–1955)

... was a Scottish physician.

... was a Scottish physician and microbiologist. He is best known for his discovery of penicillin in 1928. In 1945, he and E. B. Chain and H. W. Florey received the Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine.





**Aretha Franklin**  
(1942–2018)

... was an American singer.

... was an American soul singer, composer and pianist. She is sometimes called the Queen of Soul. Her first great hit was the song I Never Loved a Man (the Way I Love You) in 1967.



**Mahatma Gandhi**  
(1869–1948)

... was an Indian lawyer and activist.

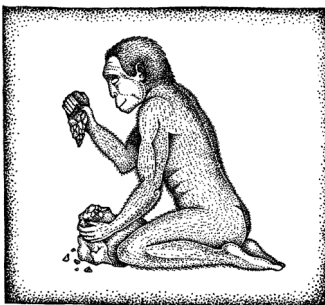
... was an Indian lawyer who played a crucial role in the fight for the autonomy and later independence of India that was a part of the British Empire until 1947. He employed nonviolent resistance.



**Vincent van Gogh**  
(1853–1890)

... was a Dutch painter.

... was a Dutch painter and drawer. His work, going against the impressionist tradition, was an important contribution to the birth of fauvism, expressionism and modern art as such. He is considered one of the biggest artists ever. Two examples of his most famous works are the paintings Sunflowers and The Starry Night.



**Homo habilis**

... is one of the ancestors of today's people.


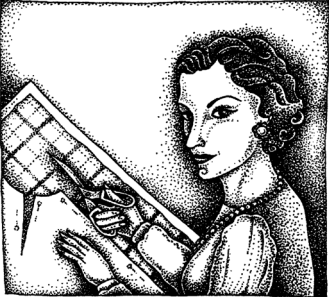


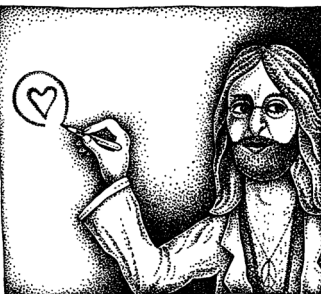
... is a part of the genus Homo and is probably one of the ancestors of today's people. Members of this genus lived 3.5–1.5 million years ago in Eastern Africa. The archaeological findings show that he could not only use, but also make basic tools.



**Václav Havel**  
(1936–2011)

... was a Czech president and writer.

... was a Czechoslovak and later Czech president. He was a co-founder and a spokesman of Charta 77 (Charter 77), an initiative opposing the socialist regime in Czechoslovakia. Apart from politics, he dedicated his time to writing novels and plays. For many Czechs, he remains a symbol of the fight for truth and democracy.

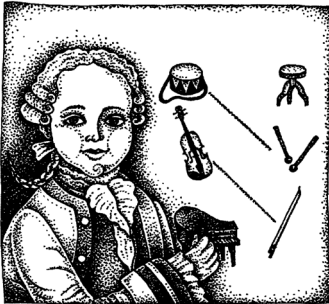
 <p><b>Anna Honzáková</b> (1875–1940)</p>	<p>... was a Czech doctor.</p> <p>... was the first female doctor who studied at a Czech university, graduating in 1902 despite long debates about presumed difficulty of the profession for women. She opened a private gynecological practice and she assisted to poor women free of charge.</p>
 <p><b>Coco Chanel (Gabrielle Chanel)</b> (1883–1971)</p>	<p>... was a French fashion designer.</p> <p>... was a French fashion designer. Her work made important changes in female fashion. From her designs, we got the expression “little black dress” for a simple elegant formal dress.</p>
 <p><b>Jan Janský</b> (1873–1921)</p>	<p>... was a Czech neurologist and psychiatrist.</p> <p>... was a Czech serologist, neurologist and psychiatrist. He served as a doctor in the First World War. Later, he came up with the classification of blood into four types (not three as previously presented by Karl Landsteiner). His findings enabled safe transfusions. Today, the awards for blood donors in Czechia and Slovakia are named after him.</p>
 <p><b>Steve Jobs</b> (1955–2011)</p>	<p>... was an American businessman.</p> <p>... was an American businessman and a co-founder and the chairman of the company Apple. He was one of the most significant personages of the computer industry in the last decades. He was also the head of the Pixar Animation Studios.</p>
 <p><b>John Lennon</b> (1940–1980)</p>	<p>... was an English musician.</p> <p>... was an English musician and a founding member of the legendary band the Beatles. After its break-up, he played alone and with the group Plastic Ono Band. His most famous song is Imagine. He also wrote poems, played in movies and he was a peace activist.</p>



**Libuše**

... was a mythical Czech queen.

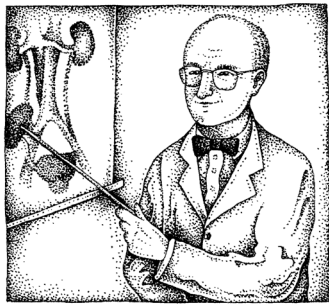
... was one of the daughters of the ruler Krok, a mythical Czech queen, the wife of Přemysl the Ploughman and the founder of the Czech Přemyslid dynasty. According to a legend, she prophesied the glory of Prague.



**Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart**  
(1756–1791)

... was an Austrian composer.

... was an Austrian composer and a piano virtuoso. He started playing at concerts when he was a little child, but despite his talent, he lived most of his life in debts. One of his best known pieces is the opera Don Giovanni whose premiere was in 1787 in Prague.



**Joseph Edward Murray**  
(1919–2012)

... was an American plastic surgeon.

... was an American plastic surgeon who performed the first successful human kidney transplant in 1954. In 1990, he received the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine together with E. Donnall Thomas.



**Florence Nightingale**  
(1820–1910)

... was an English nurse and social reformer.

... was an English social reformer, statistician, and the founder of modern nursing. She became known while serving as a manager and trainer of nurses during the Crimean War. In 1860, she founded a nursing school which was the first secular nursing school in the world.

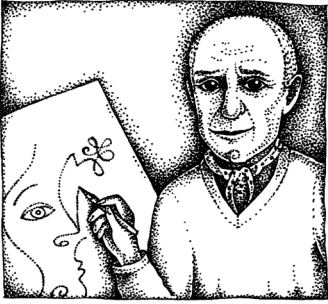

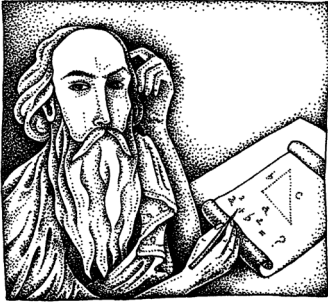




**Niccolò Paganini**  
(1782–1840)

... was an Italian violinist.

... was an Italian violinist. He is considered one of the best violinists of all times. As a little kid, he played in many Italian cities and later he performed also abroad. Apart playing the violin, he also composed his own music.



 <p><b>Pablo Ruiz Picasso</b> (1881–1973)</p>	<p>... was a Spanish painter.</p> <p>... was a Spanish painter and sculptor and one of the most important artists of the 20th century. Together with Georges Braque, he is considered the founder of cubism. One of his most acclaimed paintings is Guernica, a painting capturing the horrors of the Spanish Civil War.</p>
 <p><b>Jan Evangelista Purkyně</b> (1787–1869)</p>	<p>... was a Czech anatomist and physiologist.</p> <p>... was Czech anatomist and physiologist. He was one of the founders of experimental physiology and psychology. In 1837, he discovered new large nerve cells in human brain that are today named after him. Other things named after this scientist include the university in Ústí nad Labem, Czech medical society and one little planet.</p>
 <p><b>Pythagoras of Samos</b> (circa 570 BC–495 BC)</p>	<p>... was a Greek philosopher.</p> <p>... was a Greek philosopher, mathematician and astronomer. He had a strong influence on Plato and Aristotle. People usually know him because of the famous theorem on the fundamental relation between the three sides of a right triangle.</p>
 <p><b>Ramesses II (Ramesses the Great)</b></p>	<p>... was an Egyptian pharaoh.</p> <p>... was an Egyptian pharaoh who ruled circa between 1304 and 1237 BC. He is often regarded as the greatest pharaoh of the Egyptian Empire.</p>
 <p><b>Francesco Redi</b> (1626–1697)</p>	<p>... was an Italian biologist and poet.</p> <p>... was an Italian biologist and poet. He is referred to as the founder of experimental biology. He broke many scientific myths, several of them related to snakes and venom. He also confirmed that maggots do not spontaneously appear in rotting meat as it was believed at the time. Many things are named after him, including an award in toxinology.</p>



**Rembrandt van Rijn**  
(1606–1669)

... was a Dutch painter.

... was a Dutch painter. He lived in the period of the Dutch Golden Age and his paintings are in the style of this period. Among the most famous paintings, there are *The Night Watch*, *The Anatomy Lesson of Dr. Nicolaes Tulp* and *Belshazzar's Feast*.



**Auguste Rodin**  
(1840–1917)

... was a French sculptor.

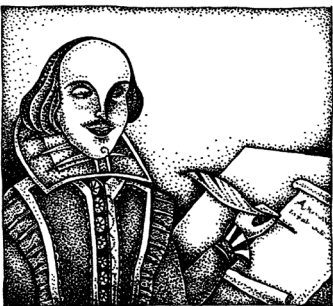
... was a French sculptor. He is considered the founder of modern sculpture. One of his celebrated pieces is the bronze statue of the *Thinker*. There are more than 20 castings of this statue, but not all were made during his life.



**Saturnin**

... is the main character in the novel by Zdeněk Jirotka.

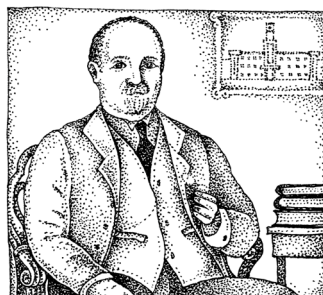
... is the main character in the novel of the same name written in 1942 by Zdeněk Jirotka (1911–2003). He is a servant with rather peculiar habits that cause unexpected things happening to people around him.



**William Shakespeare**  
(1564–1616)

... was an English writer.

... was English and he is said to be the best drama writer in the history. Apart from drama, he also wrote poetry and he was also an actor himself. His most popular plays are *Romeo and Juliet*, *Hamlet* and *Lady Macbeth*.

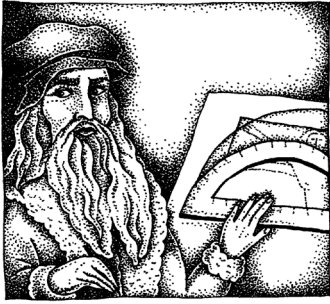


**Josef Thomayer**  
(1853–1927)

... was a Czech professor of medicine.

... was a Czech professor of medicine and he made a significant contribution to Czech medical terminology. He is considered the founder of Czech neurology. Apart from scientific texts, he wrote essays and poems as well.





**Leonardo da Vinci**

(1452–1519)

... was an Italian inventor.

... was an Italian inventor. He was a typical renaissance person – he was skilled in painting, but also in sculpture, architecture, natural sciences, music and literature. He is the author of the famous painting Mona Lisa that is displayed in the Louvre Museum in Paris.