

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
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30. Same Adjective
31. Same Gender
32. Movement In Sixties
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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 symbolizes - strength, love, a sense of fairness and justice, and an unending quest for harmony among human beings.