

English2MindMap: Supplementary Materials

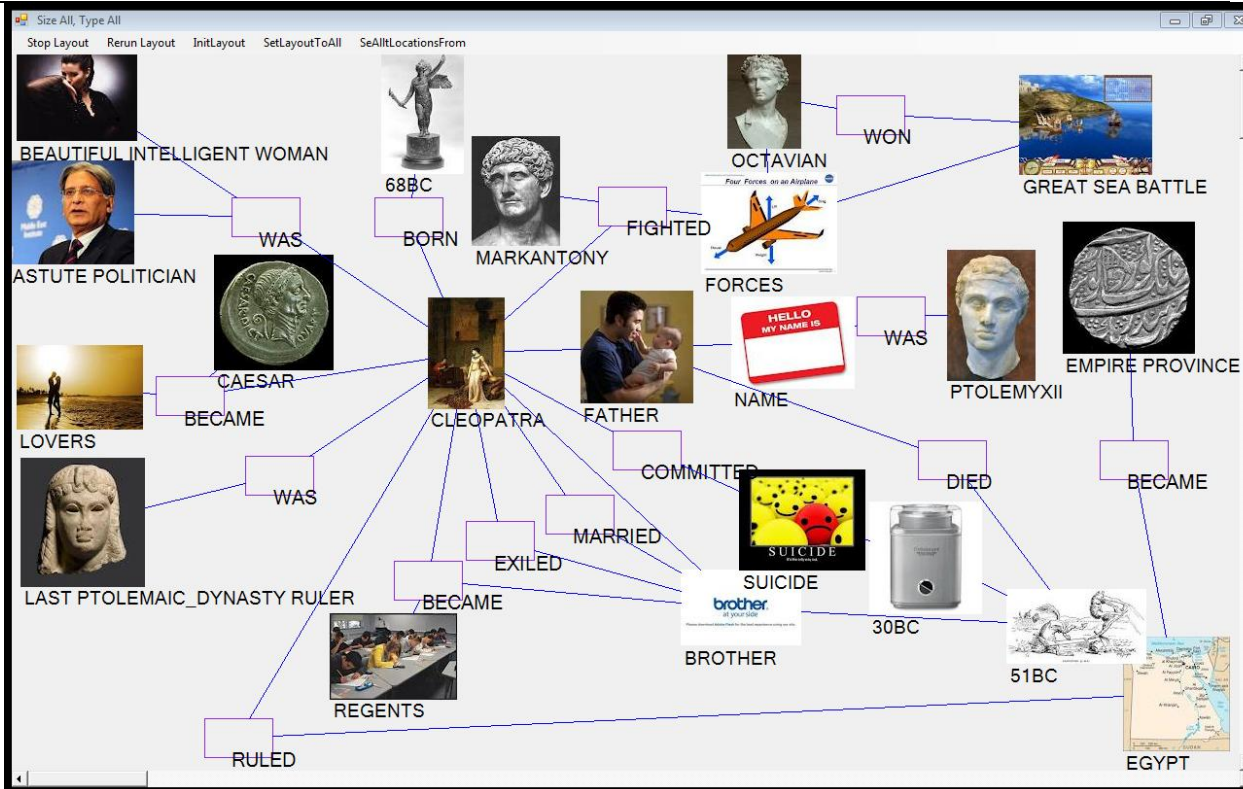
This document presents example outputs of our system. Part I presents sample responses for single level MindMaps while Part II presents sample responses of multilevel MindMaps URLs for interactive flash files.

I. SINGLE LEVEL SAMPLE MINDMAPS

1.	text	Shakespeare is a great writer in the history of literature. He was born in 1564.he had 3 children. He was earning his living from the agricultural products. He lived in Strateford. He died in 1616.he wrote 38 good plays. He loves acting and writing. He performed before the queen in 1594.
	MM	
2	text	Einstein was born in Germany in 1879. He received his doctorate degree in 1905. He became an associate professor of Physics in 1909. He became a German citizen in 1914. He received Nobel Prize in 1921.he was involved in the establishment of Hebrew University in 1920. He emigrated to USA in 1933. He died in 1955 in Princeton.

	MM	
3	text	<p>Alexander_The_Great was born in Macedonia in 356BC. His parents were Philip_II and Olympias. He was educated by Aristotle. He inherited a powerful volatile kingdom. He conquered the massive Persian Empire. He reasserted Macedonian power in Greece. He made many victories in Persian territories. He became The young king of Macedonia, a leader of the Greeks, a pharaoh of Egypt and great king of Persia. He was controlling 3 continent empire. He died in Babylon in 323BC.</p>
	MM	
4	Text	<p>Cleopatra was the last ruler of the Ptolemaic dynasty. She ruled Egypt from 51BC to 30BC. Cleopatra was born in 68BC. Her father died in 51BC. His name was PtolemyXII. Cleopatra and her brother became regents. Cleopatra married her brother in 51BC. She was beautiful intelligent woman and an astute politician. Caesar and Cleopatra became lovers. Cleopatra had been exiled by her brother. Caesar was assassination in 44BC. She was reinstalled as a queen of Egypt with in 44BC. Mark Antony and Cleopatra fighter forces of Octavian in a great sea battle. Octavian won the battle .he invaded Egypt in 30BC. Egypt became a province of the Roman Empire. Cleopatra committed suicide in 30BC.</p>

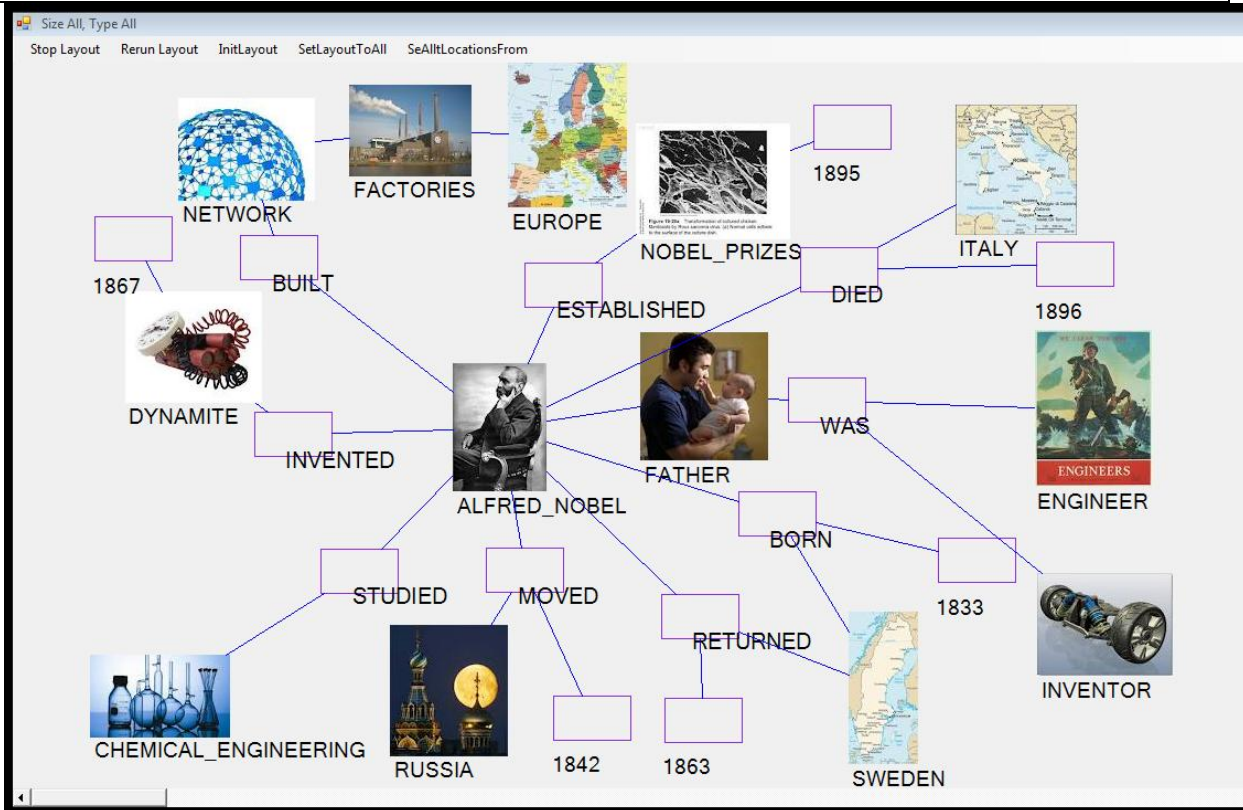
MM



5 text

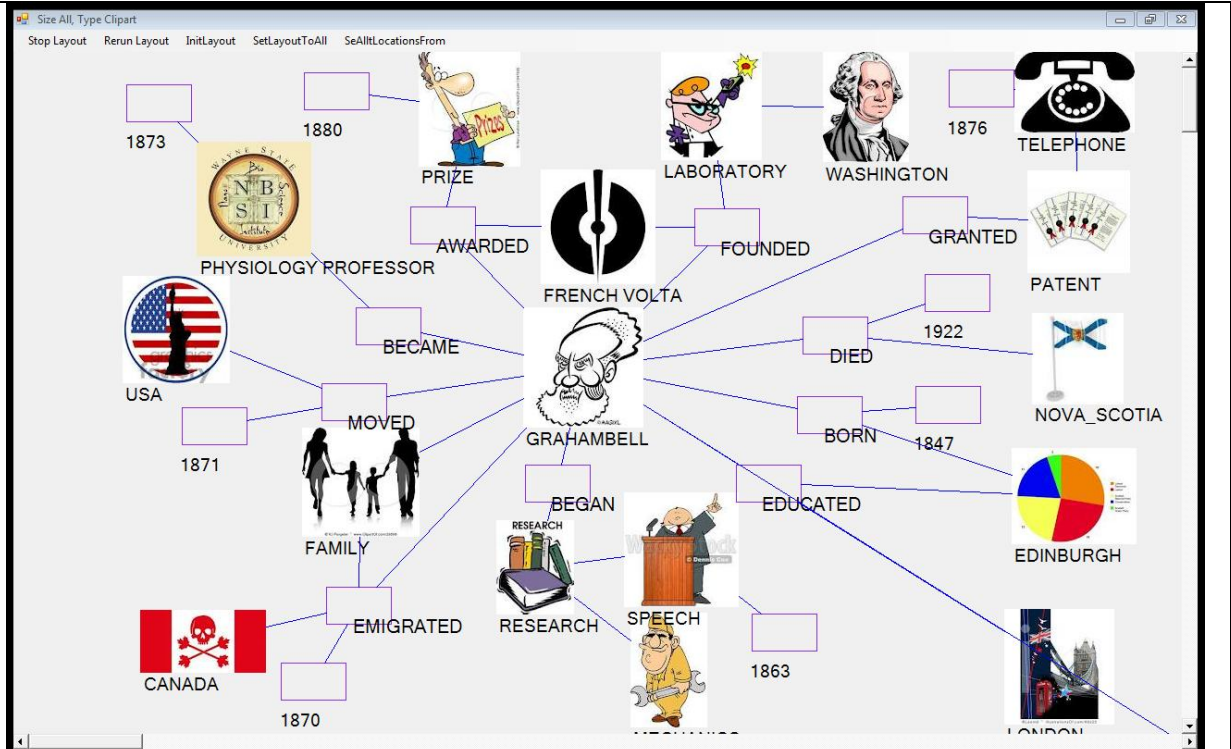
Alfred Nobel was born in 1833 in Sweden. His father was an engineer and inventor. Alfred Nobel moved to Russia in 1842. He studied chemical engineering. He returned to Sweden in 1863. His brother Emil had been killed by a nitroglycerine explosion in 1864. He invented dynamite in 1867. Dynamite was used to blasted tunnels, cut canals and builds the roads. He built a network of factories in Europe to manufacture explosives. He established Nobel Prizes in 1895. He died in Italy in 1896.

MM



6	text	<p>Gandhi was the leader of the Indian nationalist movement against British rule. Gandhi was born in 1869 in Gujarat. He went to London to train as a barrister. He returned to India in 1891. He was sent to prison many times in 1889. He worked in Indian law firm in Durban in 1893. He was Influenced by Hinduism, Jainism and Christianity. Gandhi developed the satyagraha. Satyagraha is a new nonviolent way to redress wrongs. Gandhi became a dominant figure in Indian politics in 1920. He attended the Round Table Conference in London in 1931. He was replaced by Jawaharlal Nehru in 1934. He was assassinated in Delhi in 1948.</p>
	MM	<p>The diagram is a semantic network centered on the node 'GANDHI'. It includes the following nodes and connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GANDHI (central node, image of Gandhi) INFLUENCED (connected to HINDUISM, JAINISM, CHRISTIANITY) DEVELOPED (connected to SATYAGRAHA) BORN (connected to 1869, GUJARAT) WENT (connected to LONDON, TRAIN) WORKED (connected to DURBAN, INDIAN LAW_FIRM) SENT (connected to 1889, PRISON) RETURNED (connected to 1891, INDIA) REPLACED (connected to 1934, JAWAHARLAL_NEHRU) ASSASSINATED (connected to 1948, DELHI) BECAME (connected to 1920, DOMINANT FIGURE, INDIAN POLITICS) LEADER (connected to INDIAN NATIONALIST MOVEMENT) WAS (connected to NEW NONVIOLENT WAY, REDRESS, WRONGS) IS (connected to GUJARAT) ATTENDED (connected to 1931, ROUND TABLE, CONFERENCE)
7	text	<p>Graham Bell was born in 1847 in Edinburgh. He was educated in Edinburgh and London. He began research in the mechanics of speech in 1863. He and his family emigrated to Canada in 1870. He moved to USA in 1871. He became a professor of vocal physiology in 1873. He became a US citizen in 1882. He was granted a patent for the telephone in 1876. He was awarded the French Volta Prize in 1880. He founded the Volta Laboratory in Washington. He died in 1922 in Nova Scotia.</p>

MM

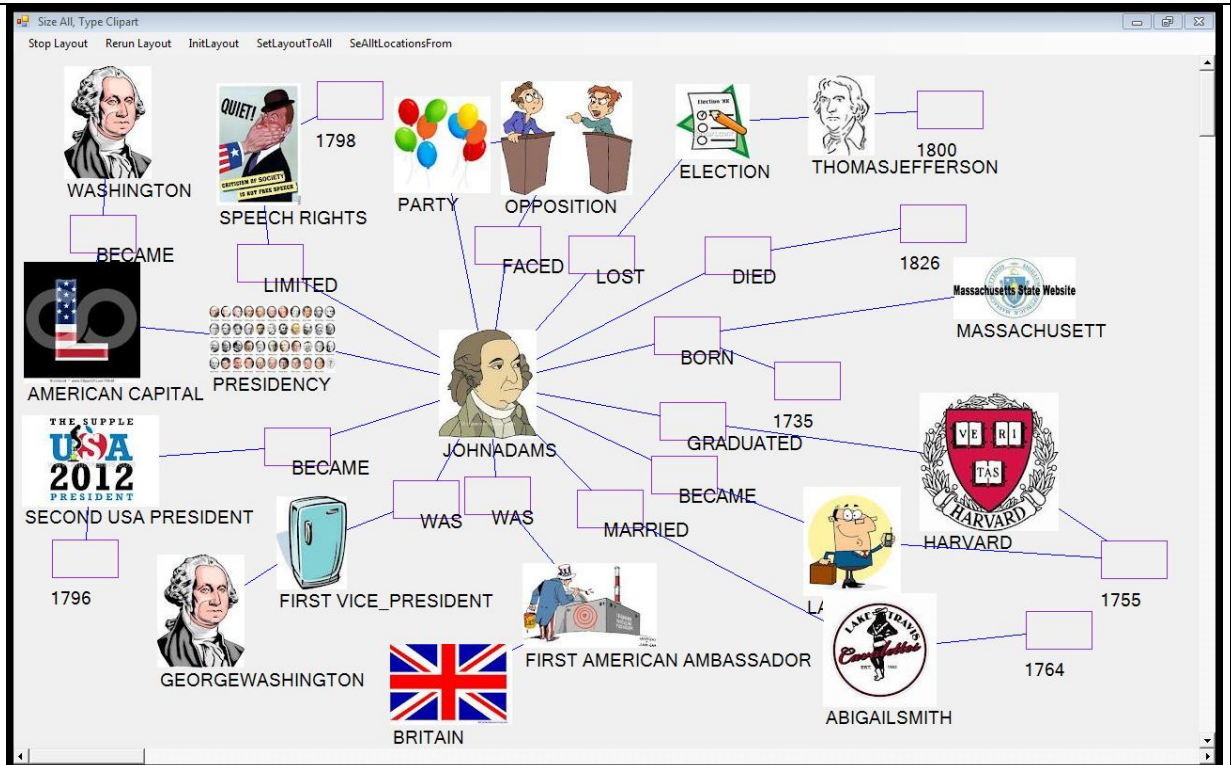


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text

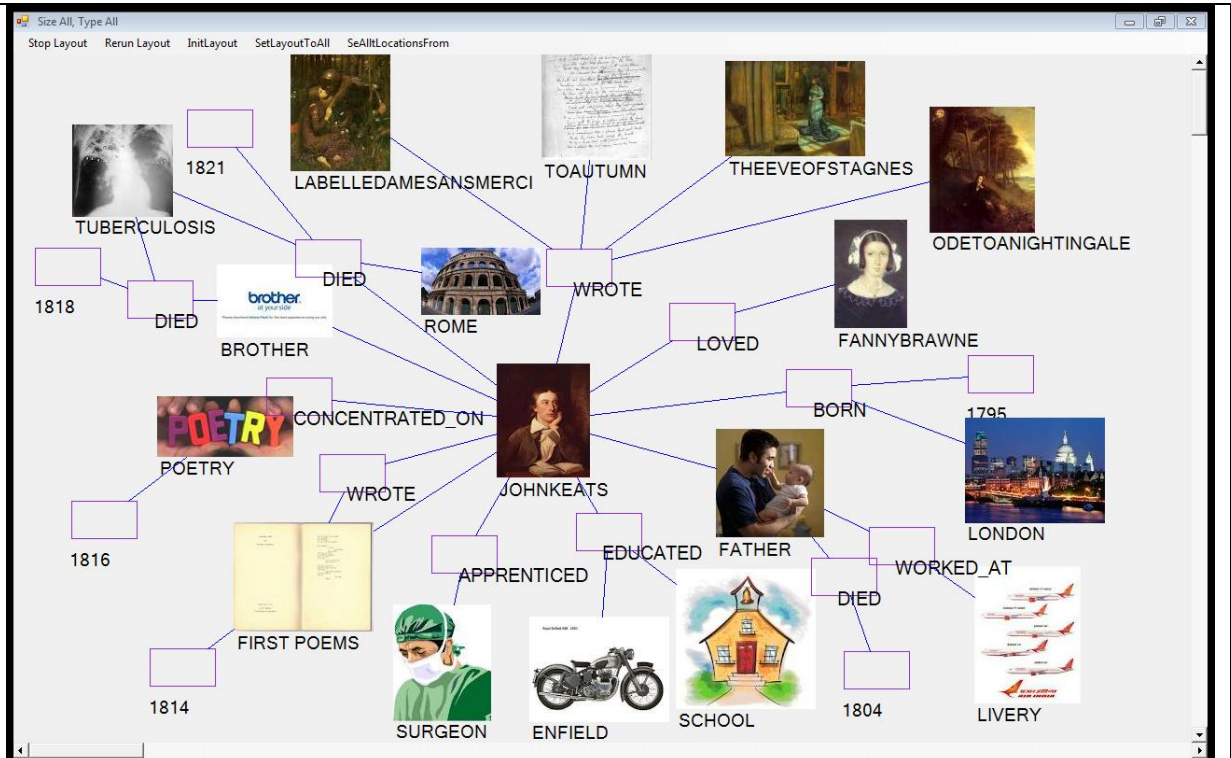
John Adams was born in 1735 in Massachusetts. He graduated from Harvard in 1755. He became a lawyer in 1755. He married Abigail Smith in 1764. He was the first American ambassador in Britain. Washington became the American capital in his presidency. He limited rights of free speech in 1798. He faced opposition from his party. He lost the election to Thomas Jefferson in 1800. He died in 1826. He was the first vice president under George Washington. He became the second president of USA in 1796.

MM



9	text	<p>Guevara was born in 1928 in Rosario. He studied medicine in school of Buenos Aires. He went to Mexico and joined 26th_July Movement. He was a strong opponent of the United States. He became the president of the National Bank of Cuba in 1959-1961.he left Cuba in 1965 to spread revolution in the developing world. He travelled to Bolivia to lead forces against the government. He was captured by the Bolivian army. He was executed in 1967.</p>
	MM	
10	text	<p>John Keats was born in 1795 in London. His father worked at a livery. He died in 1804. John Keats was educated in a school in Enfield. He was apprenticed to a surgeon. He wrote his first poems in 1814. He concentrated on poetry in 1816. His brother died of tuberculosis in 1818. John Keats loved FannyBrawne. He wrote TheEveofStAgnes, LaBelleDameSansMerci, OdetoaNightingale and ToAutumn. He died of tuberculosis in Rome in 1821.</p>

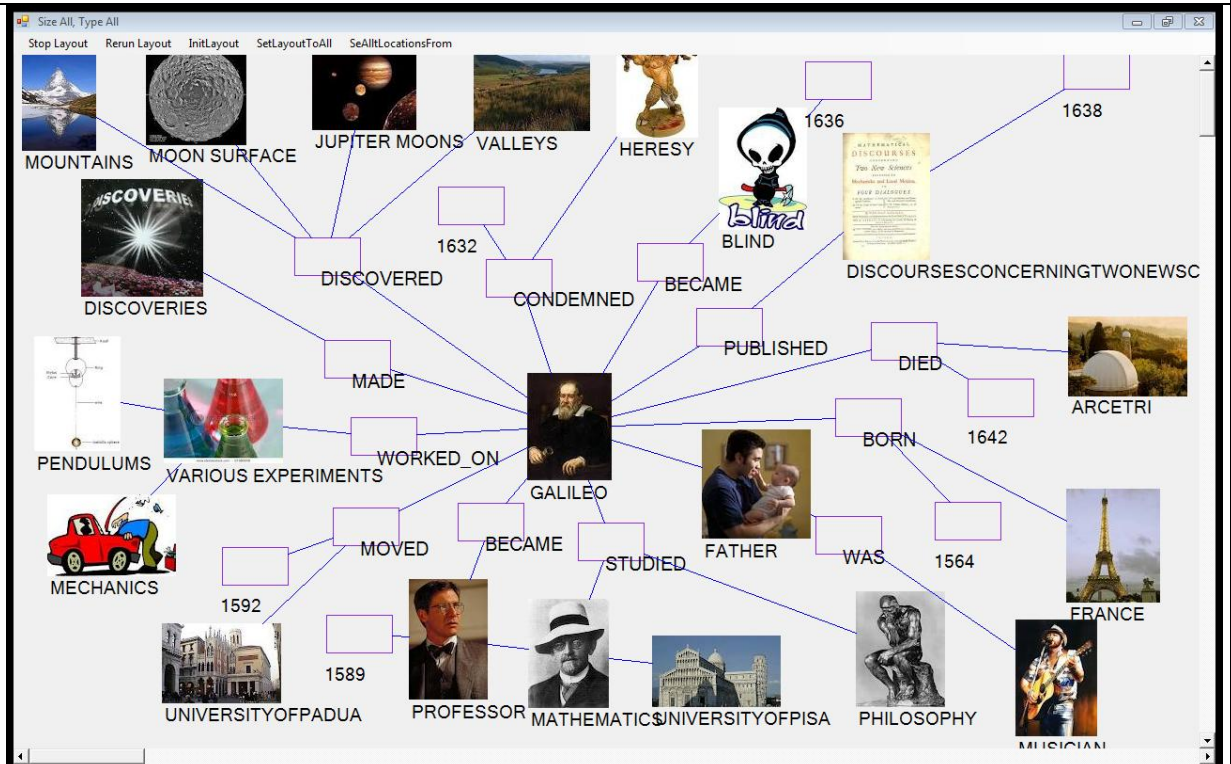
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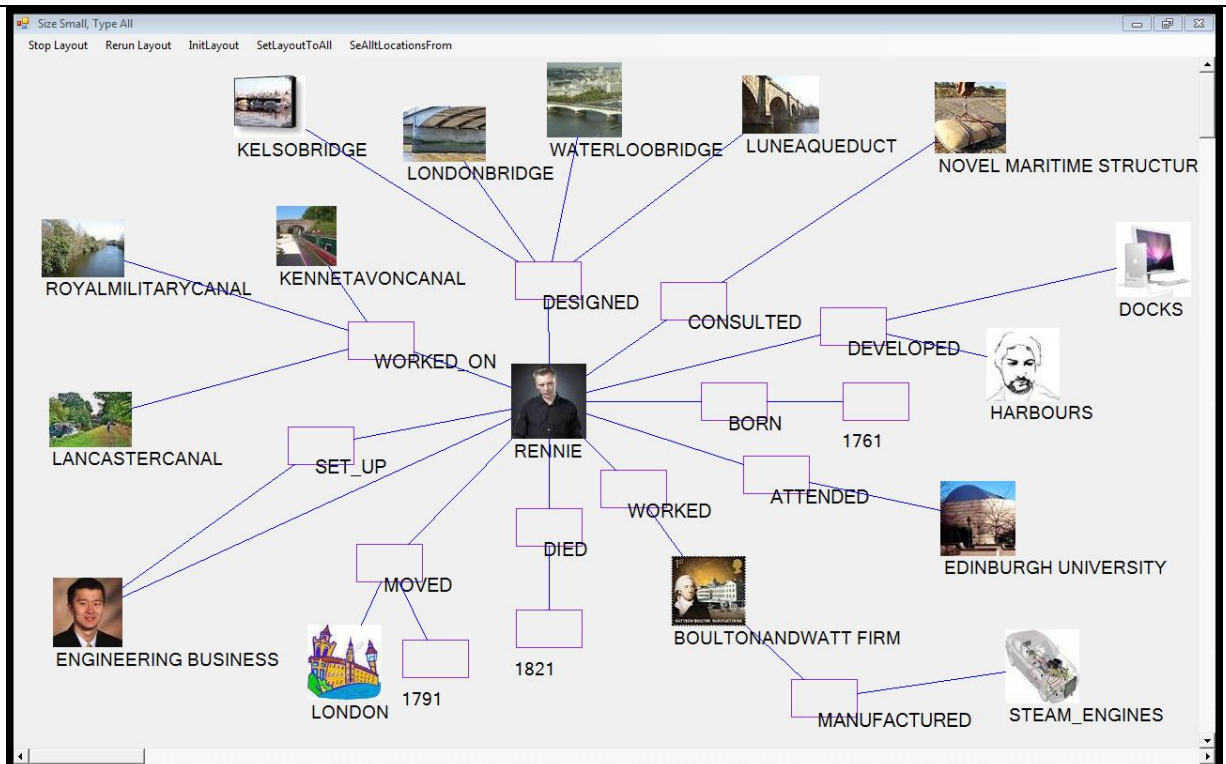


11 Text

Galileo was born in 1564 in France. His father was a musician. He studied philosophy and mathematics in the University of Pisa. Galileo became professor of mathematics in University of Pisa in 1589. He moved to the University of Padua in 1592. He worked on various experiments in mechanics and pendulums. He made many astronomical discoveries. He discovered mountains, valleys, moon surface and the 4_moons of Jupiter. He was condemned for heresy in 1632. He became blind in 1636. He published DiscoursesConcerningTwoNewSciences in 1638. He died in Arcetri in 1642.

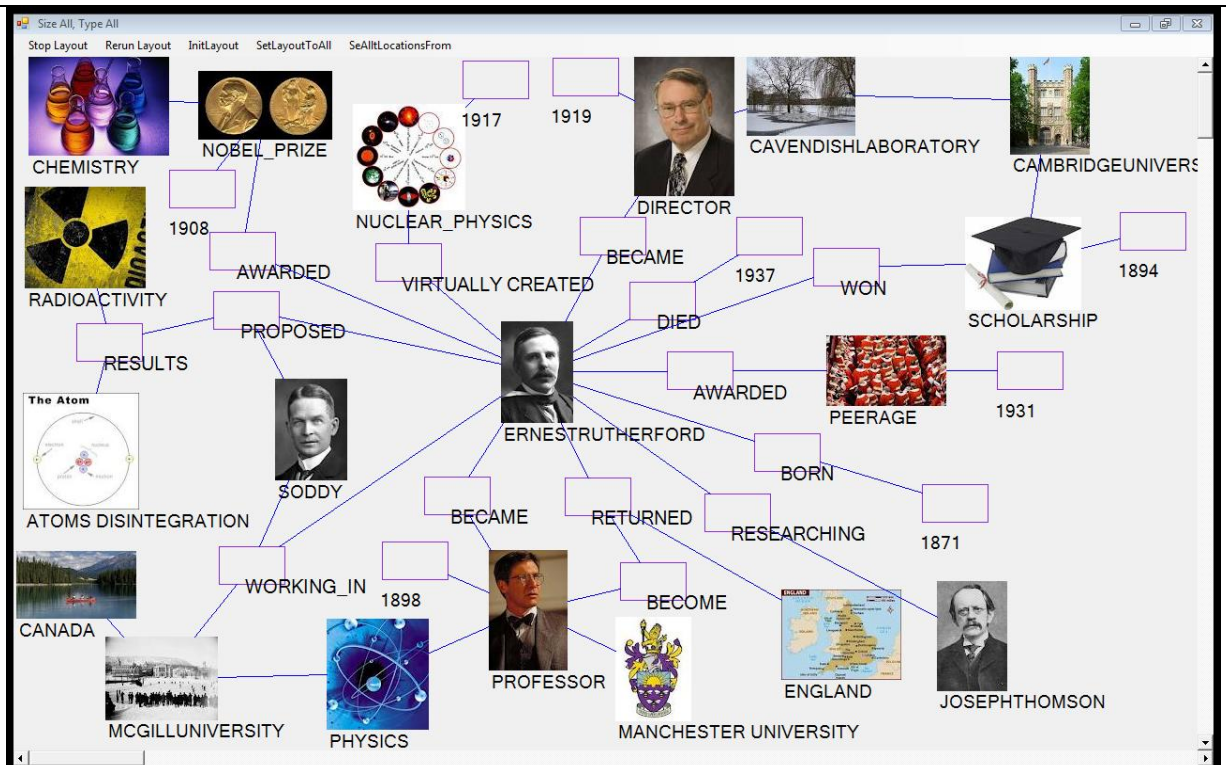
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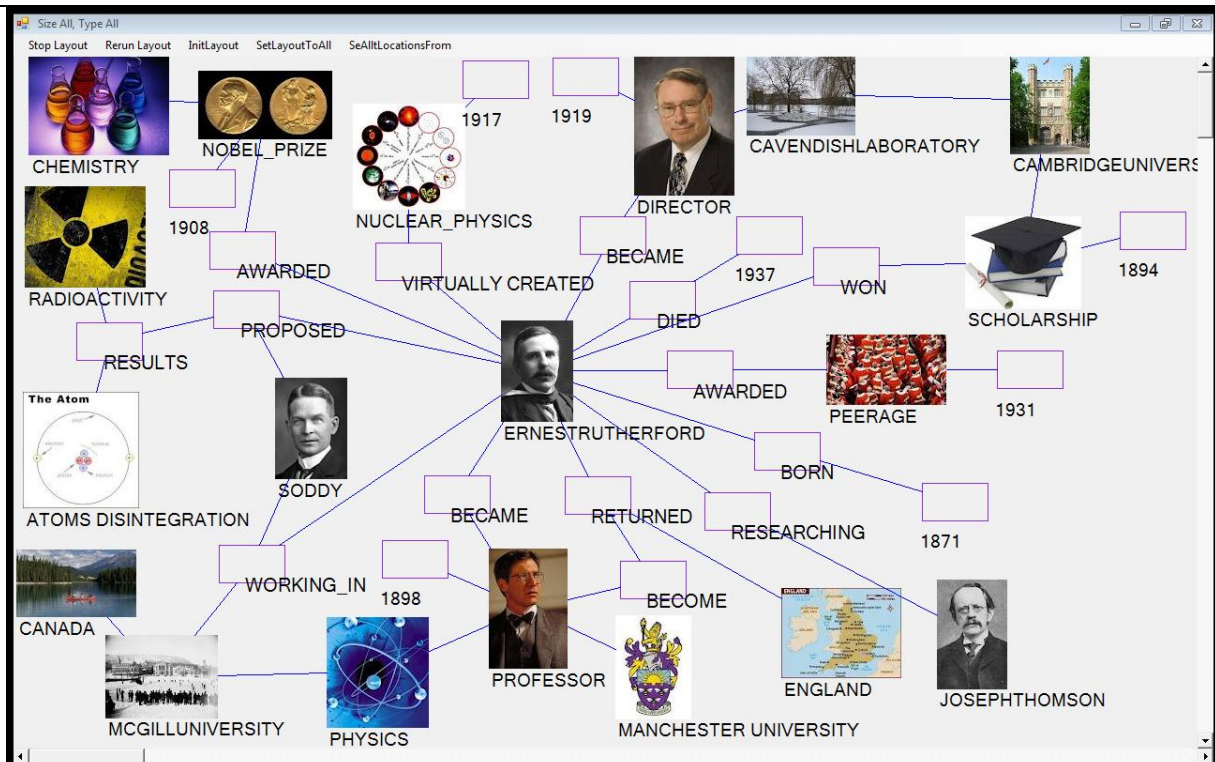
14 Text Pasteur was born in 1822 in France. He earned a degree of doctorate from EcoleNormale in 1847. He married Marie Laurent in 1849. He had five children. Three of them died of typhoid. He became a professor of chemistry in the University of Lille. He discovered the process of pasteurisation. He made many experiments on the source of bacteria. He became a professor in EcoleNormale in 1865. He extended the germ theory of disease to explain the causes of many diseases. His institute for treatment of diseases was founded in Paris in 1888. He was its director. He died in 1895.

MM



15	Text	<p>MaryJaneGrant was born in Jamaica in 1805. Her father was a Scottish soldier. MaryJaneGrant was a pioneering heroine of the Crimean War. She learned her skills from her mother. She married EdwinSeacole in 1836. He died in 1844. MaryJaneGrant made many travels. She learned a lot from travels. She travelled to England in 1854. She also visited the battlefield to nurse the wounded. Her reputation exceeded Florence Nightingale. She returned to England in ill health. A festival was organized to raise money for her in 1857 .she published “The Wonderful Adventures of Mrs. Seacole in Many Lands” in 1857 .she died in 1881.</p>
	MM	
16	Text	<p>Ernest Rutherford was born in 1871. He won a scholarship in Cambridge University in 1894. He was researching under Joseph Thomson. He became professor of physics in McGill University in Canada in 1898. Ernest Rutherford and Soddy were working in McGill University. They proposed that radioactivity results from the disintegration of atoms. Ernest Rutherford returned to England to become professor of physics in University of Manchester. He was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1908. He had virtually created nuclear physics in 1917. He became director of the Cavendish Laboratory in Cambridge University in 1919. He was awarded a peerage in 1931. He died in 1937. There he experimented with a number of styles and produced his own original ones.</p>

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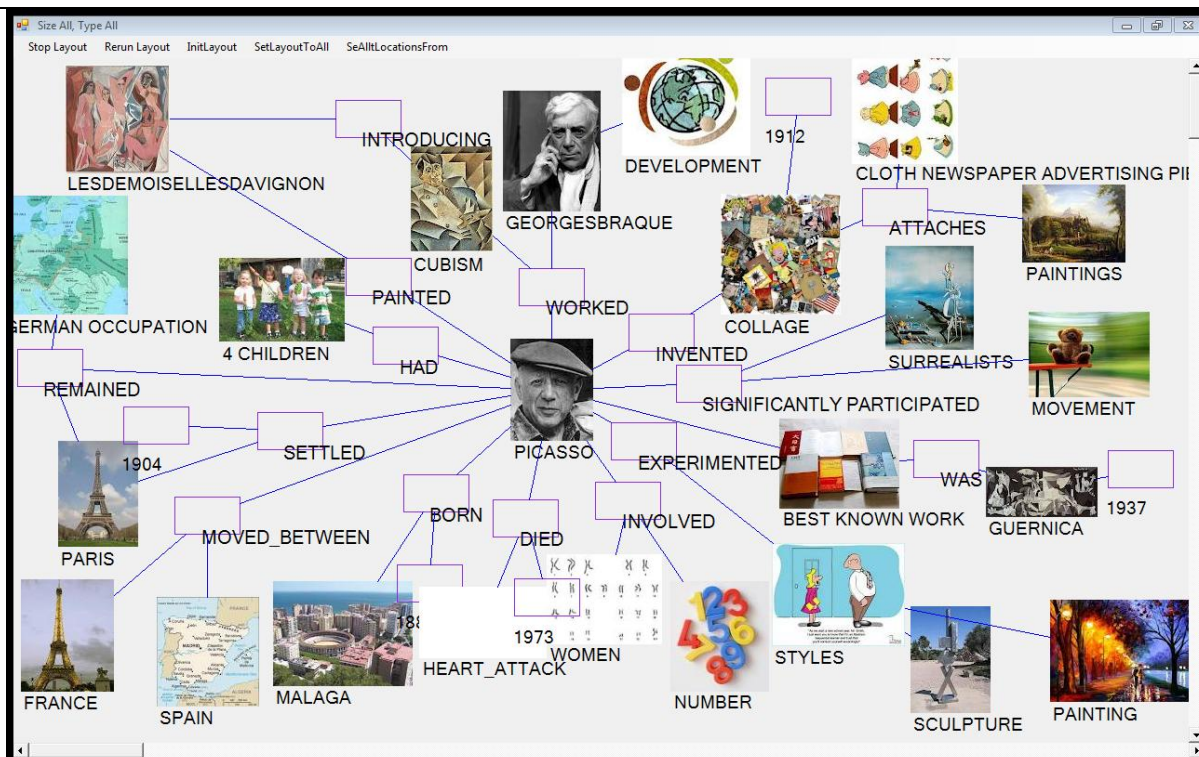


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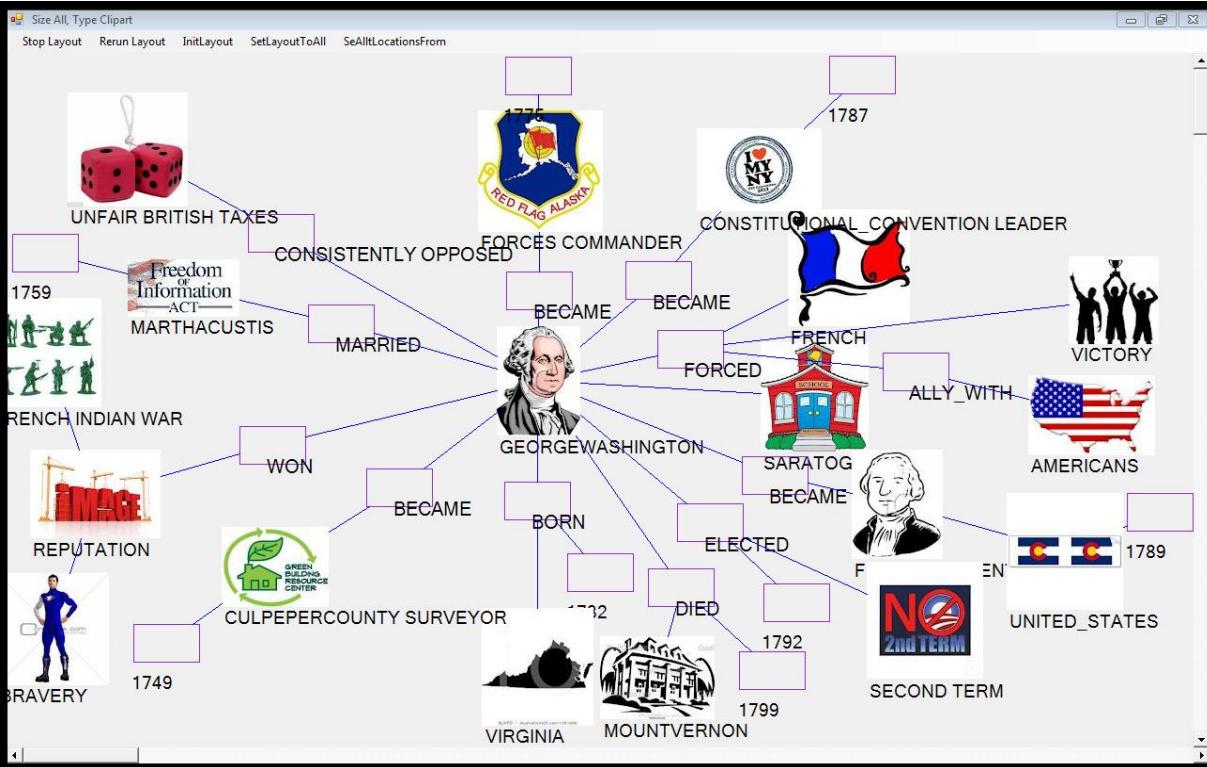
Text

Picasso was born in Malaga in 1881. He moved between France and Spain. He settled in Paris in 1904. He painted Les Femmes d'Alger. It was introducing Cubism. He worked with Georges Braque in the development of Cubism. He invented Collage in 1912. Collage attaches pieces of cloth, newspaper or advertising to paintings. Picasso experimented many styles with painting and sculpture. His best known work was Guernica in 1937. He significantly participated in the movement of Surrealists. He remained in Paris during the German occupation. He was involved with a number of women. He had 4 children. He died of a heart attack in 1973.

MM



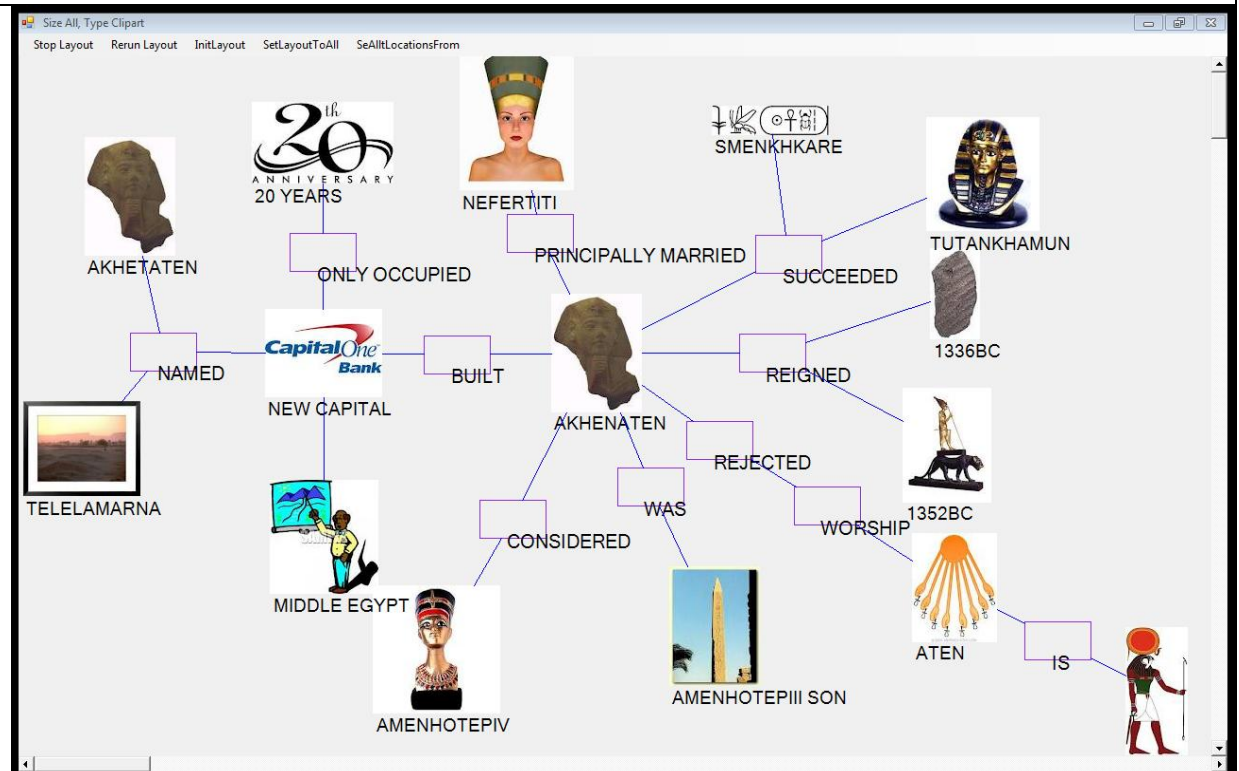
18	Text	<p>George Washington was born in 1732 in Virginia. He became the surveyor of Culpeper County in 1749. He won a reputation for bravery during the French and Indian War. He married MarthaCustis in 1759. He consistently opposed the unfair British taxes. He became a leading Virginian figure supporting the colonial cause. He became commander of all colonial forces in 1775. The American victory under George Washington in Saratoga forced the French to ally with the Americans. He became leader of the Constitutional Convention In 1787. He became the first president of the United States in 1789. He was elected for a second term in 1792.finally retired from public life in 1797. He died in Mount Vernon in 1799.</p>
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19	Text	<p>Marie’s topes were born in 1880 in Edinburgh. Her father was an archaeologist. The mother of Maries topes was a suffragist. Marie’s topes studied at University of London and University of Munich. She became the first female member of the faculty of science in the university in Manchester. She shortly married ReginaldRugglesGates. Her first book was Married Love. It was published in 1918. It was condemned by churches and the press. Maries topes married HumphreyVerdonRoe. She had a son in 1924. She opened a clinic for Planning of family in Holloway and north London in 1921. It was the first in the country. It offered a free service to married women and also gathered data about contraception. She died in 1958.</p>
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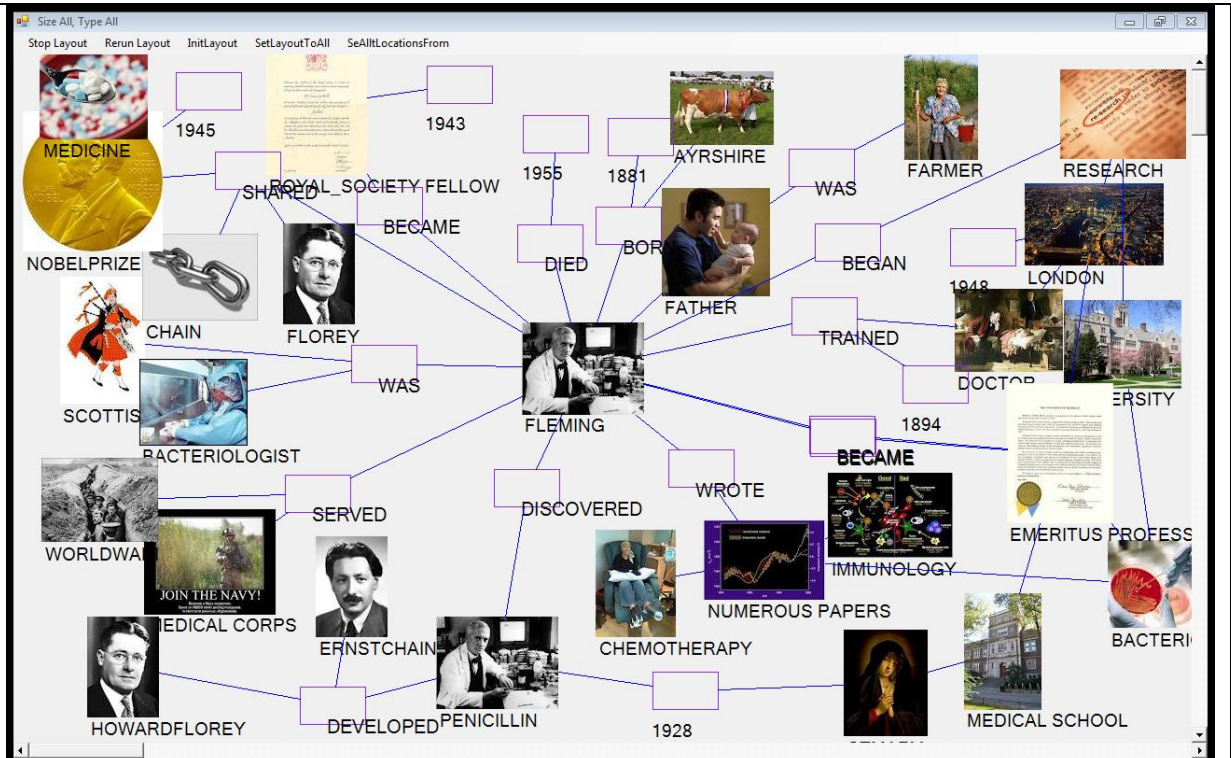
21	Text	<p>Champollion was born in France in 1790. He was educated privately until 1799. He joined the AcademieGrenoble. He focused on the ancient languages of the east and of particularly Egypt. He studied Persian, Ethiopic, Sanskrit, Send, Pahlavi and Arabic. He became an assistant professor of History in AcademieGrenoble. He published his two volumes. They were entitled LEgypteSousLesPharaons. He published the first translation of the hieroglyphs of Rosetta Stone in 1822. He became director of the Egyptian Museum in the Louvre in 1826. He became a professor in Egyptian history and archaeology in In 1831. He died in 1832.</p>
22	Text	<p>Hitler was born in 1889 in Germany. His father was an official of customs. Hitler left the school in 1895. He joined the Nazi Party in 1919. He became the leader of the Nazi Party in 1921. Hitler was imprisoned in 1923. He rebuilt the Nazi Party in 1923. It became the largest party in the German parliament in the 1932 elections. Hitler made a Number of invasions during WorldWar2. He invaded Poland in 1939.he invaded Denmark, Norway and France in 1939. He invaded parts of Soviet Union in 1941. He commits crimes against the Jewish. He declared war on the United States in 1941. The British and Americans landed in France in 1944. The Soviet troops entered Germany in 1944. Hitler committed suicide in 1945.</p>

Amenhotep. Akhenaten rejected to worship the Ate. Ate is the sun god. He built a new capital in Middle Egypt. It was named Akhenaten or TelElAmarna. It was only occupied for 20 years. Akhenaten was principally married to Nefertiti. He was succeeded by Smenkhkare and Tutankhamun.

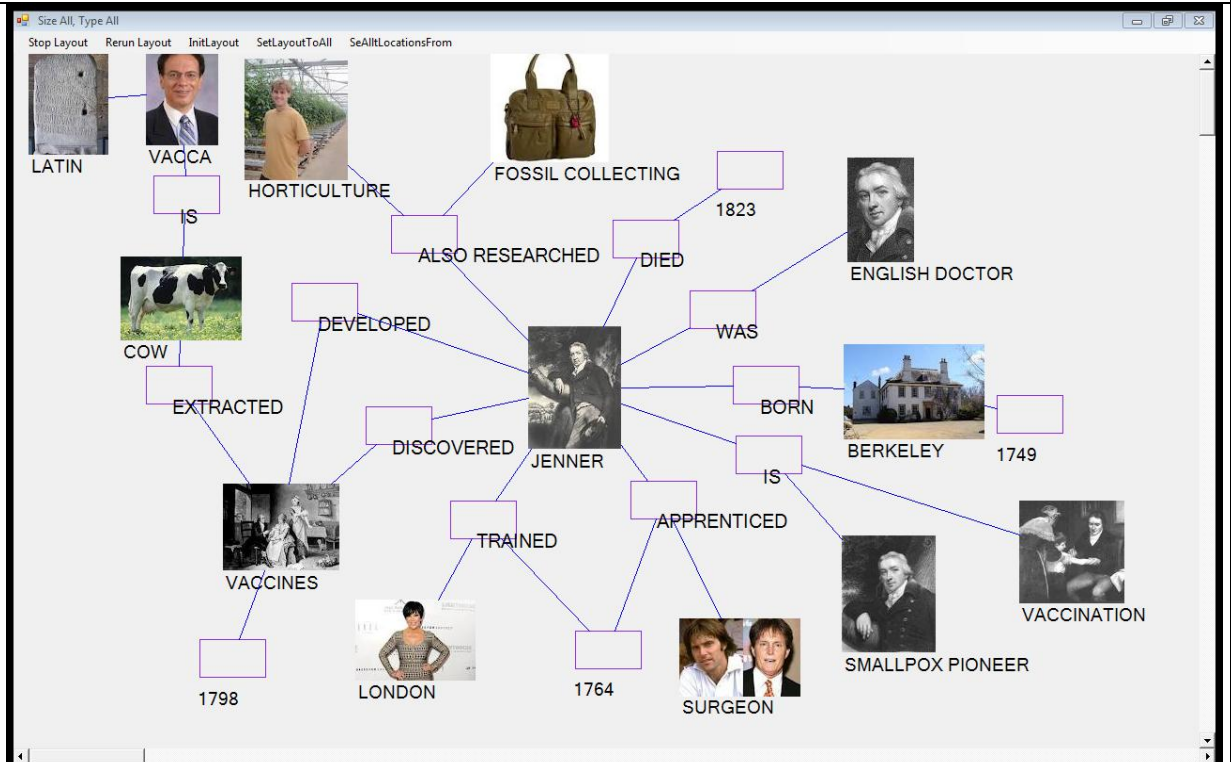


25 Text Jane Austen was a great English novelist. She was born in 1775 in Hampshire. Her family moved to Bath in 1805. She grew up in a coherent family. Her father was a clergyman. He died in 1805. Jane Austen published her first novel in 1811. The name of the novel was SenseandSensibility. Jane Austen then wrote PrideandPrejudice. PrideandPrejudice received highly favorable reviews. Jane Austen then published Emma in 1816. Emma was dedicated to the regent. Jane Austen travelled to Winchester to receive treatment in 1816. She died in 1817 in Winchester.

27	Text	<p>Faraday was a British chemist and physicist. He was born in 1791 in London. he was reading himself books of scientific subjects. Faraday attended lectures by HumphryDavy in the Royal Institution in 1812. He became a chemical assistant under HumphryDavy . he published his work on electromagnetic rotation in 1821. He became a very famous lecturer in 1926 .Faraday discovered electromagnetic induction and the principles of the electric transformer and generator in 1831.He died in 1867</p>
28	Text	<p>Fleming was a Scottish bacteriologist. he was born in Ayrshire in 1881. His father was a farmer. Fleming was trained as a doctor in London in 1894. he began research in the University of London. Fleming served in the Medical Corps in WorldWarI. He discovered Penicillin in 1928. HowardFlorey and ErnstChain developed penicillin . Fleming wrote numerous papers in bacteriology, immunology and chemotherapy. He became professor of the medical school of StMary in 1928. he became emeritus professor of bacteriology in the University of London in 1948. He became fellow of the Royal Society in 1943.Fleming, Florey and Chain shared the NobelPrize in Medicine in 1945. Fleming died in 1955.</p>

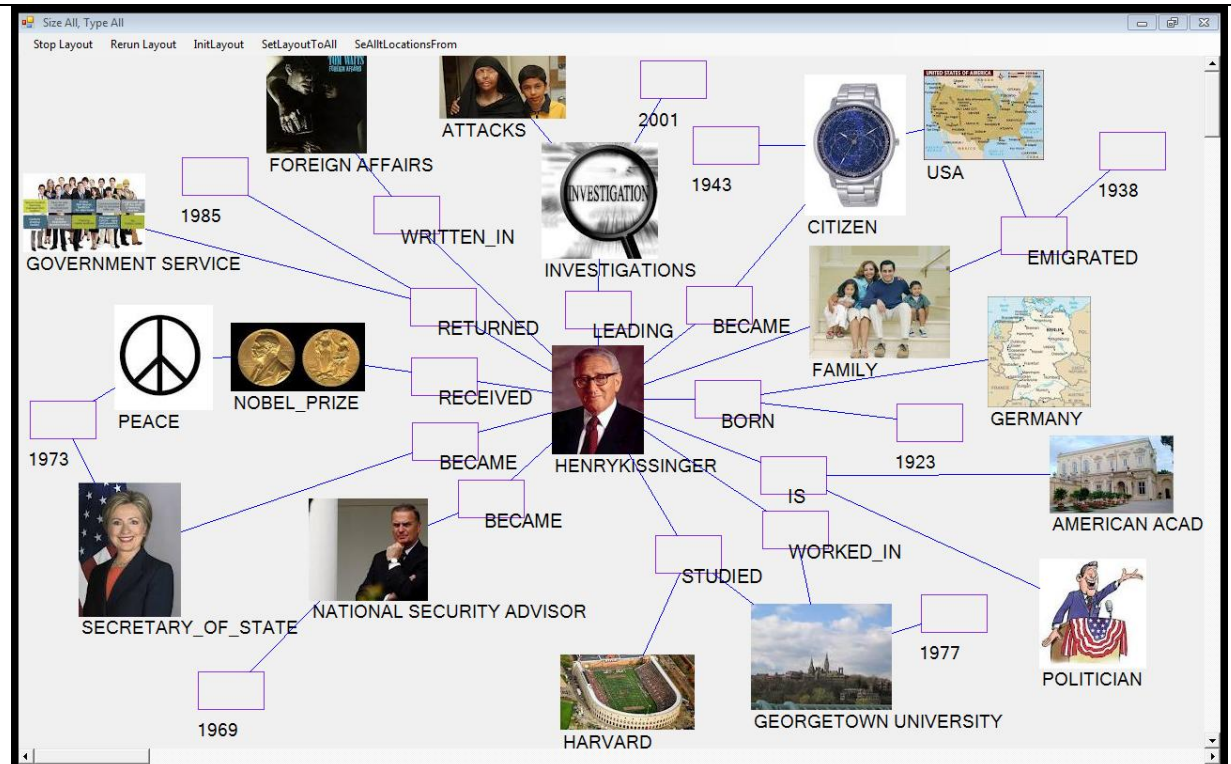


29 Text Jenner was an English doctor. he is the pioneer of smallpox vaccination. Jenner was born in Berkeley in 1749. He was apprenticed to a local surgeon in 1764, he was trained in London in 1764. he worked as a doctor in Berkeley in In 1772. he discovered vaccines in 1798. vaccines is extracted from cow. cow is vacca in latin. Jenner researched and developed vaccines. He also researched fossil collecting and horticulture. He died in 1823.



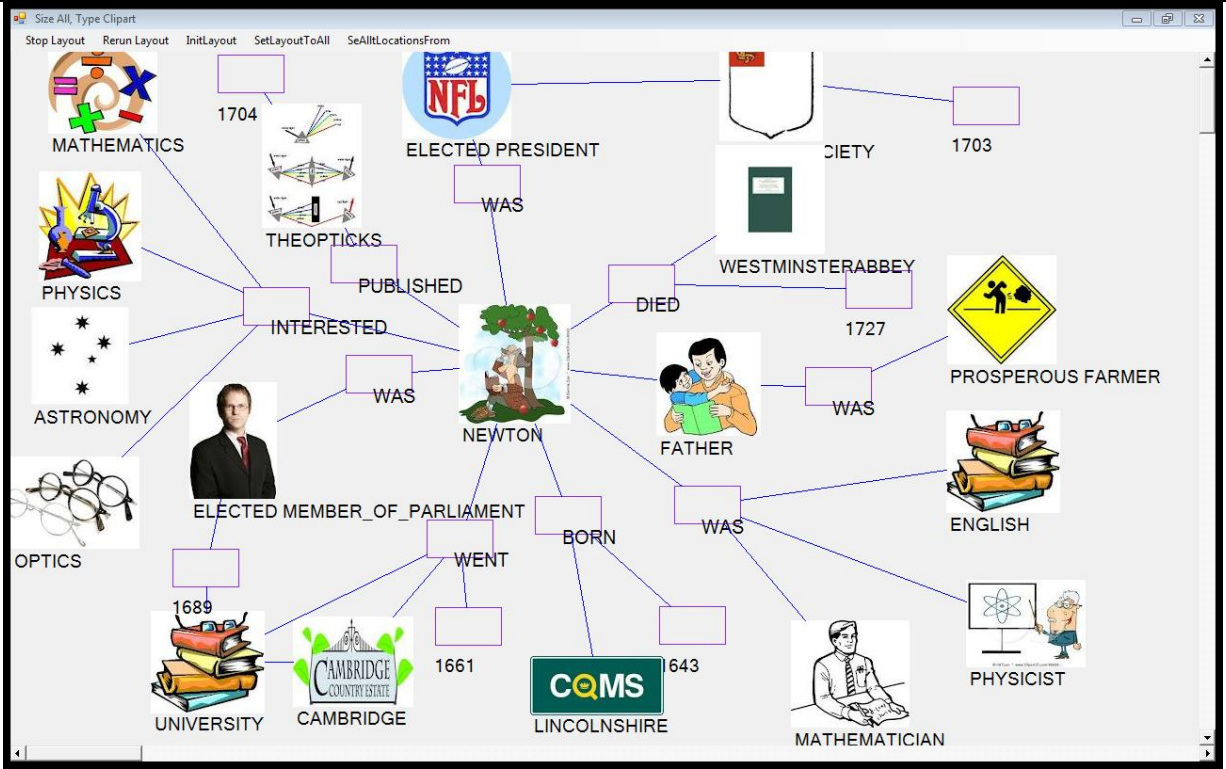
30 Text HenryKissinger is American academic and politician. he was born in 1923 in Germany. His family emigrated to USA in 1938. he became a citizen of USA in 1943. He studied in University of Harvard. He became national advisor of security in 1969. he became secretary of state in 1973. he received

Nobel Prize in Peace in the 1973. he worked in University of Georgetown in 1977. He returned to service of government in 1985. he has written in foreign affairs. He was leading the investigations for the attacks in 2001.

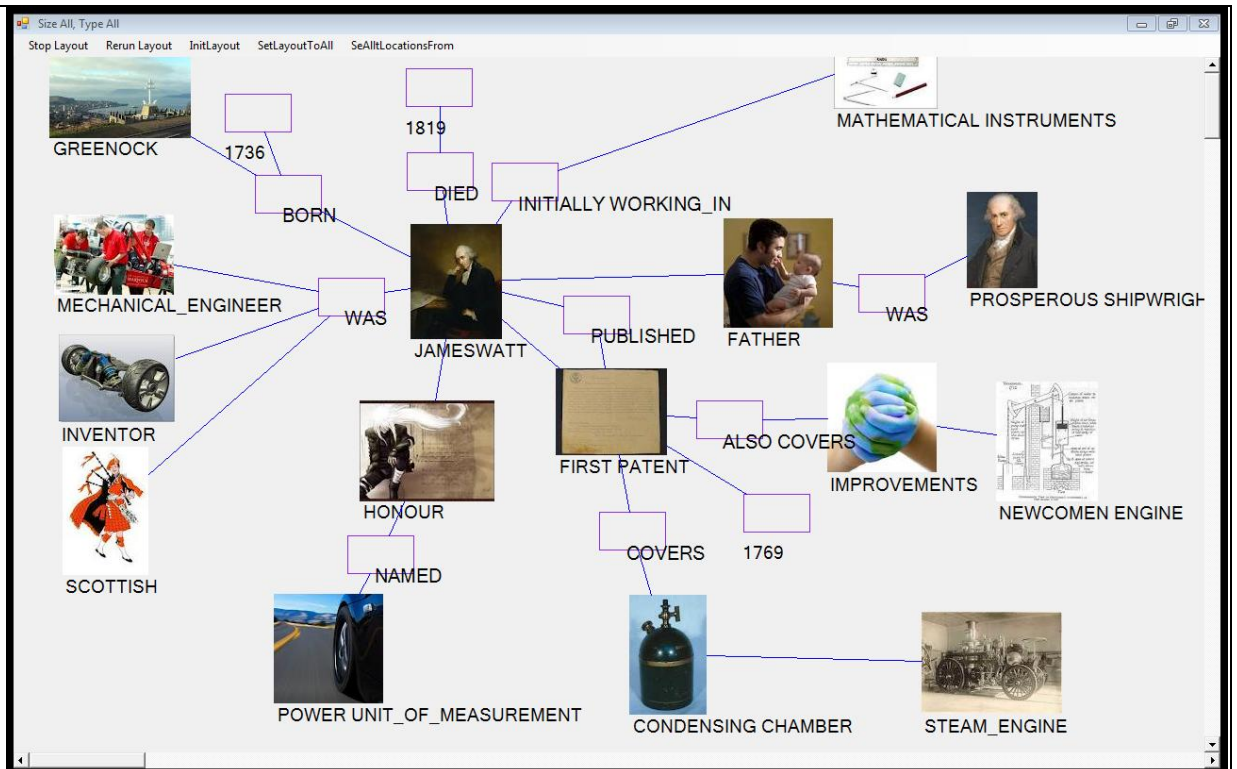


31 Text Edmond was an English astronomer and mathematician. Edmond was born in 1656. He was introduced to JohnFlamsteed in University of Oxford. JohnFlamsteed was the royalAstronomer . Edmond had recorded the celestial longitudes and latitudes of 341 stars. Edmond , RobertHooke, SirChristopherWren and IsaacNewton were developping a mechanical explanation for planetary motion. Edmond became Savilian professor of geometry in University of Oxford in 1704. he published ASynopsisofTheAstronomyofComets. it describes the parabolic orbits of 24 comets . he died in 1742.

33	Text	<p>Newton was an English physicist and mathematician. Newton was born in 1643 in Lincolnshire. His father was a prosperous farmer. Newton went to University of Cambridge in 1661. He was interested in mathematics, optics, physics and astronomy. Newton published The Optics in 1704. Newton was elected member of parliament in 1689 for University of Cambridge . he was elected president of the Royal Society in 1703. He was a difficult man and prone to depression. He died in 1727 in Westminster Abbey.</p>
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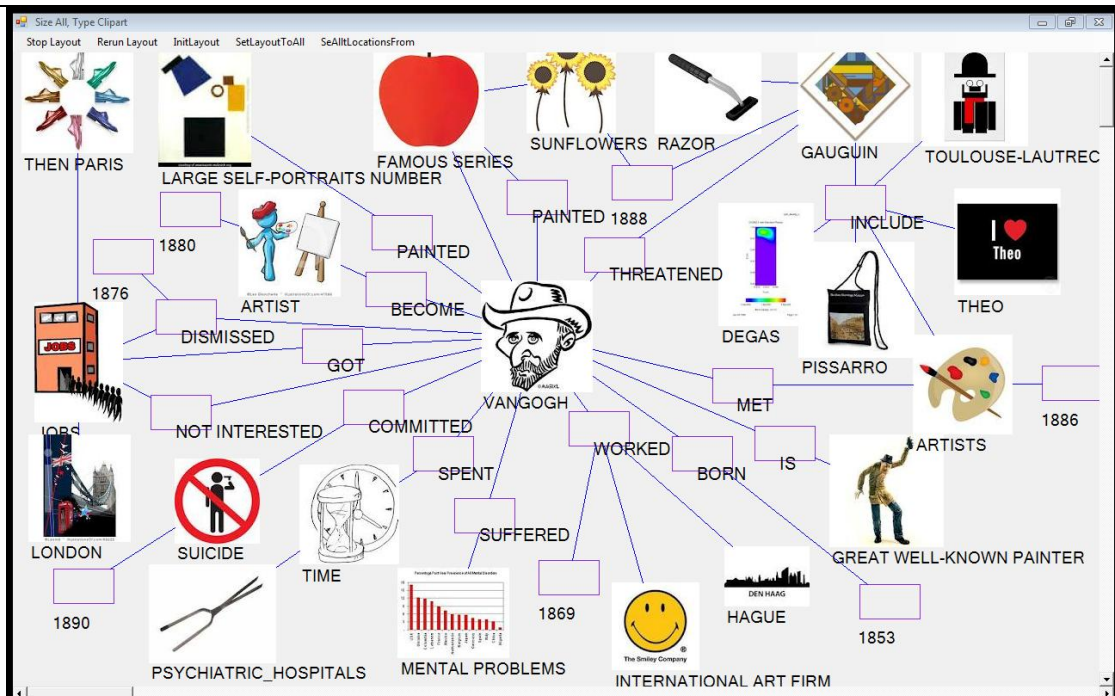


34	Text	<p>James Watt was a Scottish inventor and mechanical engineer. he was born in Greenock in 1736. His father was a prosperous shipwright. James Watt was initially working in mathematical instruments. He published his first patent in 1769. it covers condensing chamber for steam engine.it also covers improvements on engine of Newcomer. James Watt died in 1819. A unit of measurement of electrical and mechanical power is named in his honor.</p>
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35 Text Van Gogh is great well-known painter. HE was born in 1853. He worked in an international firm of art in 1869 in Hague. he got jobs in London and then Paris. he was not interested in them. he was dismissed from them in 1876. he became an artist in 1880. he met many artists In 1886. they include Theo, Degas, Toulouse-Lautrec, Pissarro and Gauguin. He painted a large number of self-portraits . he painted his famous series of Sunflowers in 1888. he threatened Gauguin with a razor in 1888. he suffered from mental problems. He spent time in psychiatric hospitals .he committed suicide in 1890.

MM



II. MULTILEVEL MINDMAPS

text	Multilevel Mind Map Flash anonymous URL
Shakespeare is a great writer in the history of literature. He was born in 1564.he had 3 children. He was earning his living from the agricultural products. He lived in Strateford. He died in 1616.he wrote 38 good plays. He loves acting and writing. He performed before the queen in 1594.	http://dl.dropbox.com/u/33950950/MMExperiment/01.%20Shakespear/ShakesPearML.swf
Einstein was born in Germany in 1879. He received his doctorate degree in 1905. He became an associate professor of Physics in 1909. He became a German citizen in 1914. He received Nobel Prize in 1921.he was involved in the establishment of Hebrew University in 1920. He emigrated to USA in 1933. He died in 1955 in Princeton.	http://dl.dropbox.com/u/33950950/MMExperiment/02.%20Einstein/EINSTEINML.swf
Alexander_The_Great was born in Macedonia in 356BC. His parents were Philip_II and Olympias. He was educated by Aristotle. He inherited a powerful volatile kingdom. He conquered the massive Persian Empire. He reasserted Macedonian power in Greece. He made many victories in Persian territories. He became The young king of Macedonia, a leader of the Greeks, a pharaoh of Egypt and great king of Persia. He was controlling 3 continent empire. He died in Babylon in 323BC.	http://dl.dropbox.com/u/33950950/MMExperiment/03.%20Alexander%20the%20Great/AlexML.swf
Cleopatra was the last ruler of the Ptolemaic dynasty. She ruled Egypt from 51BC to 30BC. Cleopatra was born in 68BC. Her father died in 51BC. His name was PtolemyXII. Cleopatra and her brother became regents. Cleopatra married her brother in 51BC. She was beautiful intelligent woman and an astute politician. Caesar and Cleopatra became lovers. Cleopatra had been exiled by her brother. Caesar was assassination in 44BC. She was reinstalled as a queen of Egypt with in 44BC. Mark Antony and Cleopatra fighter forces of Octavian in a great sea battle. Octavian won the battle .he invaded Egypt in 30BC. Egypt became a province of the Roman Empire. Cleopatra committed suicide in 30BC.	http://dl.dropbox.com/u/33950950/MMExperiment/04.Cleopatra/CleoPatraML.swf
Alfred Nobel was born in 1833 in Sweden. His father was an engineer and inventor. Alfred Nobel moved to Russia in 1842. He studied chemical engineering. He returned to Sweden in 1863. His brother Emil had been killed by a nitroglycerine explosion in 1864. He invented dynamite in 1867. Dynamite was used to blasted tunnels, cut canals and builds the roads. He built a network of factories in Europe to manufacture explosives. He established Nobel Prizes in 1895. He died in Italy in 1896.	http://dl.dropbox.com/u/33950950/MMExperiment/05.%20Nobel/NobelML.swf
Gandhi was the leader of the Indian nationalist movement against British rule. Gandhi was born in 1869 in Gujarat. He went to London to train as a barrister. He returned to India in 1891. He was sent to prison many times in 1889. He worked in Indian law firm in Durban in 1893. He was Influenced by Hinduism, Jainism and Christianity. Gandhi developed the satyagraha. Satyagraha is a new nonviolent way to redress wrongs. Gandhi became a dominant figure in Indian politics in 1920. He attended the Round Table Conference in London in 1931. He was replaced by Jawaharlal Nehru in 1934. He was assassinated in Delhi in 1948.	http://dl.dropbox.com/u/33950950/MMExperiment/06.Ghandi/GandiML.swf
Graham Bell was born in 1847 in Edinburgh. He was educated in Edinburgh and London. He began research in the mechanics	http://dl.dropbox.com/u/33950950/MMExperiment/07.%20Graham%20Bell/GrahamML.swf

of speech in 1863. He and his family emigrated to Canada in 1870. He moved to USA in 1871. He became a professor of vocal physiology in 1873. He became a US citizen in 1882. He was granted a patent for the telephone in 1876. He was awarded the French Volta Prize in 1880. He founded the Volta Laboratory in Washington. He died in 1922 in Nova Scotia.	
John Adams was born in 1735 in Massachusetts. He graduated from Harvard in 1755. He became a lawyer in 1755. He married Abigail Smith in 1764. He was the first American ambassador in Britain. Washington became the American capital in his presidency. He limited rights of free speech in 1798. He faced opposition from his party. He lost the election to Thomas Jefferson in 1800. He died in 1826. he was the first vice president under George Washington. He became the second president of USA in 1796.	http://dl.dropbox.com/u/33950950/MMExperiment/08.%20Joh%20Adams/AdamsML.swf
Guevara was born in 1928 in Rosario. He studied medicine in school of Buenos Aires. he went to Mexico and joined 26th July Movement. He was a strong opponent of the United States. he became the president of the National Bank of Cuba in 1959-1961. he left Cuba in 1965 to spread revolution in the developing world. He travelled to Bolivia to lead forces against the government. He was captured by the Bolivian army. He was executed in 1967.	http://dl.dropbox.com/u/33950950/MMExperiment/09.%20Guevara/GuevaraML.swf
John Keats was born in 1795 in London. His father worked at a livery. He died in 1804. John Keats was educated in a school in Enfield. he was apprenticed to a surgeon. He wrote his first poems in 1814. he concentrated on poetry in 1816. his brother died of tuberculosis in 1818. John Keats loved Fanny Brawne. He wrote The Eve of St Agnes, La Belle Dame Sans Merci, Ode to a Nightingale and To Autumn. He died of tuberculosis in Rome in 1821.	http://dl.dropbox.com/u/33950950/MMExperiment/10.%20Keats/KeatsML.swf
Galileo was born in 1564 in France. His father was a musician. He studied philosophy and mathematics in the University of Pisa. Galileo became professor of mathematics in University of Pisa in 1589. He moved to the University of Padua in 1592. He worked on various experiments in mechanics and pendulums. He made many astronomical discoveries. He discovered mountains, valleys, moon surface and the 4 moons of Jupiter. He was condemned for heresy in 1632. He became blind in 1636. He published Discourses Concerning Two New Sciences in 1638. He died in Arcetri in 1642.	http://dl.dropbox.com/u/33950950/MMExperiment/11.%20Galilio/GalilioML.swf
Samuel Johnson was born in Staffordshire in 1709. He was an English writer and critic. His father was a bookseller. Samuel Johnson was educated in School of Lichfield Grammar. He briefly attended University of Oxford. He married Elizabeth Porter in 1735. He moved to London in 1737. He worked in journalism in 1737. His best-known work is Dictionary of the English Language. It was compiled in eight years. It was published in 1755. Samuel Johnson became the leader of the London literary world. Elizabeth Porter died on 1752. Samuel Johnson was a friend of notable artists and writers. He died in 1784 in Westminster Abbey.	http://dl.dropbox.com/u/33950950/MMExperiment/12.%20Samuwl%20Johnson/JohnsonML.swf
Rennie was born in 1761. He attended University of	http://dl.dropbox.com/u/33950950/MMExperiment/

Edinburgh. He worked for firm of Boulton and Watt. It manufactured steam engines. Rennie moved to London in 1791. He set up his engineering business. He worked on Lancaster Canal, the Kennet and Avon Canal and Royal Military Canal. He designed Lüneburg Aqueduct, Kelso Bridge, Waterloo Bridge and London Bridge. He developed docks and harbours. He was consulted for novel maritime structures. Rennie died in 1821.	ent/13.%20Rennie/RennieML.swf
Pasteur was born in 1822 in France. He earned a degree of doctorate from École Normale in 1847. He married Marie Laurent in 1849. He had five children. Three of them died of typhoid. He became a professor of chemistry in the University of Lille. He discovered the process of pasteurisation. He made many experiments on the source of bacteria. He became a professor in École Normale in 1865. He extended the germ theory of disease to explain the causes of many diseases. His institute for treatment of diseases was founded in Paris in 1888. He was its director. He died in 1895.	http://dl.dropbox.com/u/33950950/MMExperiment/14.%20Pasteur/PasteurML.swf
Mary Jane Grant was born in Jamaica in 1805. Her father was a Scottish soldier. Mary Jane Grant was a pioneering heroine of the Crimean War. She learned her skills from her mother. She married Edwin Seacole in 1836. He died in 1844. Mary Jane Grant made many travels. She learned a lot from travels. She travelled to England in 1854. She also visited the battlefield to nurse the wounded. Her reputation exceeded Florence Nightingale. She returned to England in ill health. A festival was organized to raise money for her in 1857. She published "The Wonderful Adventures of Mrs. Seacole in Many Lands" in 1857. She died in 1881.	http://dl.dropbox.com/u/33950950/MMExperiment/15.%20MaryJane/MaryJaneML.swf
Ernest Rutherford was born in 1871. He won a scholarship in Cambridge University in 1894. He was researching under Joseph Thomson. He became professor of physics in McGill University in Canada in 1898. Ernest Rutherford and Soddy were working in McGill University. They proposed that radioactivity results from the disintegration of atoms. Ernest Rutherford returned to England to become professor of physics in University of Manchester. He was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1908. He had virtually created nuclear physics in 1917. He became director of the Cavendish Laboratory in Cambridge University in 1919. He was awarded a peerage in 1931. He died in 1937. There he experimented with a number of styles and produced his own original ones.	http://dl.dropbox.com/u/33950950/MMExperiment/16.%20Rutherford/RutherfordML.swf
Picasso was born in Málaga in 1881. He moved between France and Spain. He settled in Paris in 1904. He painted Les Femmes d'Alger (O J'Veux Te Peindre). It was introducing Cubism. He worked with Georges Braque in the development of Cubism. He invented Collage in 1912. Collage attaches pieces of cloth, newspaper or advertising to paintings. Picasso experimented many styles with painting and sculpture. His best known work was Guernica in 1937. He significantly participated in the	http://dl.dropbox.com/u/33950950/MMExperiment/17.%20PICASSO/picassoML.swf

<p>movement of Surrealists. He remained in Paris during the German occupation. He was involved with a number of women. He had 4 children. He died of a heart attack in 1973.</p>	
<p>George Washington was born in 1732 in Virginia. He became the surveyor of Culpeper County in 1749. He won a reputation for bravery during the French and Indian War. He married MarthaCustis in 1759. He consistently opposed the unfair British taxes. He became a leading Virginian figure supporting the colonial cause. He became commander of all colonial forces in 1775. The American victory under George Washington in Saratoga forced the French to ally with the Americans. He became leader of the Constitutional Convention In 1787. He became the first president of the United States in 1789. He was elected for a second term in 1792.finally retired from public life in 1797. He died in Mount Vernon in 1799.</p>	<p>http://dl.dropbox.com/u/33950950/MMExperiment/18.%20George%20Washington/Washington.swf</p>
<p>Marie's topes were born in 1880 in Edinburgh. Her father was an archaeologist. The mother of Maries topes was a suffragist. Marie's topes studied at University of London and University of Munich. She became the first female member of the faculty of science in the university in Manchester. She shortly married ReginaldRugglesGates. Her first book was Married Love. It was published in 1918. It was condemned by churches and the press. Maries topes married HumphreyVerdonRoe. She had a son in 1924. She opened a clinic for Planning of family in Holloway and north London in 1921. It was the first in the country. It offered a free service to married women and also gathered data about contraception. She died in 1958.</p>	<p>http://dl.dropbox.com/u/33950950/MMExperiment/19.%20MarieStopes/MarieStopes%20ML.swf</p>
<p>Archimedes was born in Syracuse in 287BC. He was educated in Alexandria. He spent the rest of life in Syracuse. He devoted his time to research and experimentation in many fields. He invented the law of hydrostatic. He invented many mechanical devices to defend Syracuse. He worked for the state during the Roman conquest of Sicily in 214BC. He was killed by a Roman soldier in 212BC.</p>	<p>http://dl.dropbox.com/u/33950950/MMExperiment/20.%20Archimedes/ArchimedesML.swf</p>
<p>Champollion was born in France in 1790. He was educated privately until 1799. He joined the AcademiedeGrenoble. He focused on the ancient languages of the east and of particularly Egypt. He studied Persian, Ethiopic, Sanskrit, Send, Pahlavi and Arabic. He became an assistant professor of History in AcademiedeGrenoble. He published his two volumes. They were entitled LEgypteSousLesPharaons. He published the first translation of the hieroglyphs of Rosetta Stone in 1822. He became director of the Egyptian Museum in the Louvre in 1826. He became a professor in Egyptian history and archaeology in In 1831. He died in 1832.</p>	<p>http://dl.dropbox.com/u/33950950/MMExperiment/21.%20Chambelion/ChambelionML.swf</p>
<p>Hitler was born in 1889 in Germany. His father was an official of customs. Hitler left the school in 1895. He joined the Nazi Party in 1919. He became the leader of the Nazi Party in 1921.</p>	<p>http://dl.dropbox.com/u/33950950/MMExperiment/22.%20Hilter/HilterML.swf</p>

Hitler was imprisoned in 1923. He rebuilt the Nazi Party in 1923. It became the largest party in the German parliament in the 1932 elections. Hitler made a Number of invasions during WorldWar2. He invaded Poland in 1939.he invaded Denmark, Norway and France in 1939. He invaded parts of Soviet Union in 1941. He commits crimes against the Jewish. He declared war on the United States in 1941. The British and Americans landed in France in 1944. The Soviet troops entered Germany in 1944. Hitler committed suicide in 1945.	
Huxley was a pioneering biologist and educator. He was born in London in 1825. His father was a math teacher. His family moved to Coventry in 1935. Huxley became assistant surgeon in 1846. He also studied marine invertebrates. He became a fellow of the Royal Society in In 1851. Huxley became a professor in the School of Mines in London in 1854. He met Charles Darwin in around 1856. He supported the theory of evolution of Charles Darwin. He published his book on evolution in 1863. It was called EvidenceastoMansPlaceinNature. It focused on ancestry of man. Huxley was president of the Royal Society in 1880s. He died in 1895.	http://dl.dropbox.com/u/33950950/MMExperiment/23.%20Huxley/Huxley%20ML.swf
Akhenaten was the son of AmenhotepIII. He reigned from 1352BC to 1336BC. He is considered Amenhotep. Akhenaten rejected to worship the Ate. Ate is the sun god. He built a new capital in Middle Egypt. It was named Akhenaten or TelElAmarna. It was only occupied for 20 years. Akhenaten was principally married to Nefertiti. He was succeeded by Smenkhkare and Tutankhamun.	http://dl.dropbox.com/u/33950950/MMExperiment/24.%20Akhenaten/AkhenatenML.swf
Jane Austen was a great English novelist. She was born in 1775 in Hampshire. Her family moved to Bath in 1805. She grew up in a coherent family. Her father was a clergyman. He died in 1805. Jane Austen published her first novel in 1811. The name of the novel was SenseandSensibility. Jane Austen then wrote PrideandPrejudice. PrideandPrejudice received highly favorable reviews. Jane Austen then published Emma in 1816. Emma was dedicated to the regent. Jane Austen travelled to Winchester to receive treatment in 1816. She died in 1817 in Winchester.	http://dl.dropbox.com/u/33950950/MMExperiment/25.%20JaneAusten/JaneAustinML.swf
Francis Bacon was an English philosopher. He was a pioneer of modern scientific thoughts. He was born in 1561 in London. He was the son of Sir Nicholas Bacon. He studied in University of Cambridge. He became a member of parliament in 1584. His real interests lay in science. His scientific work was based on the work of Aristotle. He published his ideas in a book in 1620. its name was AnAccountOfTheCorrectMethodOfAcquiringNaturalKnowledg e. Francis Bacon became a lord chancellor in 1618. he was accepting bribes. He was fined and imprisoned. He died in London in 1626.	http://dl.dropbox.com/u/33950950/MMExperiment/26.%20Bacon/BaconML.swf
Faraday was a British chemist and physicist. He was born in	http://dl.dropbox.com/u/33950950/MMExperiment/27.%20Faraday/FaradayML.swf

1791 in London. he was reading himself books of scientific subjects. Faraday attended lectures by HumphryDavy in the Royal Institution in 1812. He became a chemical assistant under HumphryDavy . he published his work on electromagnetic rotation in 1821. He became a very famous lecturer in 1826 .Faraday discovered electromagnetic induction and the principles of the electric transformer and generator in 1831.He died in 1867	ent/27.%20Faraday/FaradayML.swf
Fleming was a Scottish bacteriologist. he was born in Ayrshire in 1881. His father was a farmer. Fleming was trained as a doctor in London in 1894. he began research in the University of London. Fleming served in the Medical Corps in WorldWarI. He discovered Penicillin in 1928. HowardFlorey and ErnstChain developed penicillin . Fleming wrote numerous papers in bacteriology, immunology and chemotherapy. He became professor of the medical school of StMary in 1928. he became emeritus professor of bacteriology in the University of London in 1948. He became fellow of the Royal Society in 1943.Fleming, Florey and Chain shared the NobelPrize in Medicine in 1945. Fleming died in 1955.	http://dl.dropbox.com/u/33950950/MMExperiment/28.%20Flemming/FlemmingML.swf
Jenner was an English doctor. he is the pioneer of smallpox vaccination. Jenner was born in Berkeley in 1749. He was apprenticed to a local surgeon in 1764, he was trained in London in 1764. he worked as a doctor in Berkeley in 1772. he discovered vaccines in 1798. vaccines is extracted from cow. cow is vacca in latin. Jenner researched and developed vaccines. He also researched fossil collecting and horticulture. He died in 1823.	http://dl.dropbox.com/u/33950950/MMExperiment/29.%20Jenner/JennerML.swf
HenryKissinger is American academic and politician. he was born in 1923 in Germany. His family emigrated to USA in 1938. he became a citizen of USA in 1943. He studied in University of Harvard. He became national advisor of security in 1969. he became secretary of state in 1973. he received Nobel Prize in Peace in the 1973. he worked in University of Georgetown in 1977. He returned to service of government in 1985. he has written in foreign affairs. He was leading the investigations for the attacks in 2001.	http://dl.dropbox.com/u/33950950/MMExperiment/30.%20HenryKissinger/HenryKissingerML.swf
Edmond was an English astronomer and mathematician. Edmond was born in 1656. He was introduced to JohnFlamsteed in University of Oxford. JohnFlamsteed was the royalAstronomer . Edmond had recorded the celestial longitudes and latitudes of 341 stars. Edmond , RobertHooke, SirChristopherWren and IsaacNewton were developing a mechanical explanation for planetary motion. Edmond became Savilian professor of geometry in University of Oxford in 1704. he published ASynopsisofTheAstronomyofComets. it describes the parabolic orbits of 24 comets . he died in 1742.	http://dl.dropbox.com/u/33950950/MMExperiment/31.%20Edmond/EdmondML.swf
Harvey was an English physician. he was born in 1578. His father was a merchant.Harvey was educated in College of King, Canterbury and University of Cambridge. He then	http://dl.dropbox.com/u/33950950/MMExperiment/32.%20Harvey/HarveyML.swf

<p>studied medicine in the University of Padua in Italy. He married Elizabeth Browne in 1604. In he became a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1607. he became a physician in Hospital of St Bartholomew. he published his theories in 1628 in a book . it was entitled “An Anatomical Study of the Motion of the Heart and of the Blood in Animals”. it explains how the heart propelled the blood in the body. Harvey also discovered reproduction by the fertilization of an egg by sperm. He died in 1657.</p>	
<p>Newton was an English physicist and mathematician. Newton was born in 1643 in Lincolnshire. His father was a prosperous farmer. Newton went to University of Cambridge in 1661. He was interested in mathematics, optics, physics and astronomy. Newton published The Optics in 1704. Newton was elected member of parliament in 1689 for University of Cambridge . he was elected president of the Royal Society in 1703. He was a difficult man and prone to depression. He died in 1727 in Westminster Abbey.</p>	http://dl.dropbox.com/u/33950950/MMExperiment/33.%20Newton/NewtonML.swf
<p>James Watt was a Scottish inventor and mechanical engineer. he was born in Greenock in 1736. His father was a prosperous shipwright. James Watt was initially working in mathematical instruments. He published his first patent in 1769. it covers condensing chamber for steam engine.it also covers improvements on engine of Newcomer. James Watt died in 1819. A unit of measurement of electrical and mechanical power is named in his honor.</p>	http://dl.dropbox.com/u/33950950/MMExperiment/34%20JamesWatt/JamesWattML.swf
<p>Van Gogh is great well-known painter. HE was born in 1853. He worked in an international firm of art in 1869 in Hague. he got jobs in London and then Paris. he was not interested in them. he was dismissed from them in 1876. he became an artist in 1880. he met many artists In 1886. they include Theo, Degas, Toulouse-Lautrec, Pissarro and Gauguin. He painted a large number of self-portraits . he painted his famous series of Sunflowers in 1888. he threatened Gauguin with a razor in 1888. he suffered from mental problems. He spent time in psychiatric hospitals .he committed suicide in 1890.</p>	http://dl.dropbox.com/u/33950950/MMExperiment/35.%20VanGogh/VanGoghML.swf