The background of the entire page is a light blue color, decorated with a pattern of stylized leaves and branches. The leaves are in three colors: dark blue, medium blue, and white. They are scattered across the page, with some branches extending from the top and bottom edges towards the center.

The exhibition "Visibles" seeks to make visible the contributions and life stories of 15 extraordinary women whose contributions to the world have not been recognized or are not as well-known as they deserve. These 15 women are a small representation of the historical invisibility of women and their contributions, being relegated to the background and to the private sphere, unlike men, whose contributions and life stories have been largely recognized, valued and made visible in all scopes.

This exhibition aims not only to make these 15 stories known, but also to promote reflection among viewers, raise awareness about gender inequalities and the forms of violence that women and girls experience because of their biological sex, and the gender traditional roles. It is an exhibition that values women, to counteract the historical invisibility they have experienced.

The exhibition has been produced thanks to the contributions and research of web pages specialized in making women's stories visible, such as: www.mujeresbacanas.com ; www.mujeresparapensar.com ; www.elmundoentrenosotras.com ; www.focusonwomen.es ; www.mujeresconciencia.com ; www.matematicasenfemenino.com ; www.heroinas.net ; www.womenshistory.org





CODE: 80

Fatima Al-Fihri was a Muslim woman who lived in the 10th century. She was born in the region now known as Tunisia, a small country in North Africa where Arabic is the official language. She came from a well-to-do family, since her father was an important merchant. This allowed both her and her sister to access a good education, which at that time was not a right for everyone, but only for those who could afford it financially. From an early age, her family instilled in her the important value of education, and also that of the Muslim religion, which is why she grew up with these two elements as great pillars in her formation and in her life. She moved to Fez (Morocco) with her family, and after the death of her mother and father, she and her sister Miriam inherited the family fortune. Fatima decided to use the money inherited by investing it to help her community. In the year 859, after purchasing the necessary land, she invested her resources in building the world's first higher education establishment that still exists today, known as the University of Qarawiyyin. At that time, this type of establishment was called "madrasa", and had several buildings, including a mosque considered one of the largest architectural constructions in Fez, a large library and numerous rooms. In this higher education establishment, courses on religious knowledge, mathematics, medicine and music, among others, were taught, and symposiums and debates of great importance were also organized. From the 10th century, the famous al-Qarawiyyin mosque became the first religious institute and the largest Arab university in North Africa. It attracted a large number of renowned students and scientists.

Thanks to her work in favor of education, Fatima Al-Fihri is considered a pioneer in the idea of higher education centers, for having conceived for the first time the concept of a university that laid the foundations for modern universities throughout the world. After her death in 880 at the age of 80, the University of al-Qarawiyyin continued to grow and to become more relevant, until today.





2

CODE: 44

Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz was born in 1651 in San Miguel de Nepantla, near the capital of Mexico, then still under Spanish rule. Since her childhood, she mastered reading and writing: she began to read at the age of four and by the age of seven she was already writing. When she was very young, she told her mother that, although women of the time did not go to the university -since education was reserved for men- she could dress up as a man in order to learn. Yet, she decided to enter a convent and become a nun so that she could follow her passions: reading and writing, instead of occupying the place that society at that time assigned to women: getting married, being mothers, and taking care of the home. Being a nun, she became one of the most important authors of the 17th century, and a reference for women with a desire to learn.

She managed to assemble a library of great fame with more than four thousand books. She herself wrote in Spanish and Nahuatl (the Mexican language, which today is still spoken by more than 3 million people) poetry, prose and plays, in which her characters were often women of great strength. For this reason, Sor Juana Ines de la Cruz has been claimed as one of the first authors who advocated for women, and their reflective capacity and strong will. After criticizing the words of an important priest, Sor Juana Ines de la Cruz received the order "to keep silence and not think so much", that is, she was silenced for her ideas ahead of her time. She did not stay silent and wrote something in protest, although she later gave up writing and reading and focused more on the religious life.

In 1695 she died at the age of 44 from a plague that struck her entire convent, but her legacy continues to live on today.





OLYMPE

DE GOUGES



3

CODE: 45

Olympe de Gouges was born Marie Gouze in France in 1748, into a bourgeois family. When she was very young, her family arranged a marriage with a much older man with whom she had a son. A short time later she became a widow and swore never to marry again. She moved to Paris with her son and there she developed as a writer and playwright, writing plays and creating her own theater company. Under the name of Olympe de Gouges, through her works she fought against slavery and in favor of women's rights, such as equal rights in all areas of the public and private sphere, the establishment of divorce, and the recognition of sons and daughters born out of wedlock, among others.

Due to her revolutionary claims she was imprisoned. In 1791 she drafted the Declaration of the Rights of Women and Citizens -as a vindication against the recent Declaration of the Rights of Men and Citizens- to claim and make visible the rights of women. Due to her revolutionary campaigns, she was guillotined in November 1793 in Paris, and it was not until after World War II that her figure was recovered as a great humanist and feminist.







4

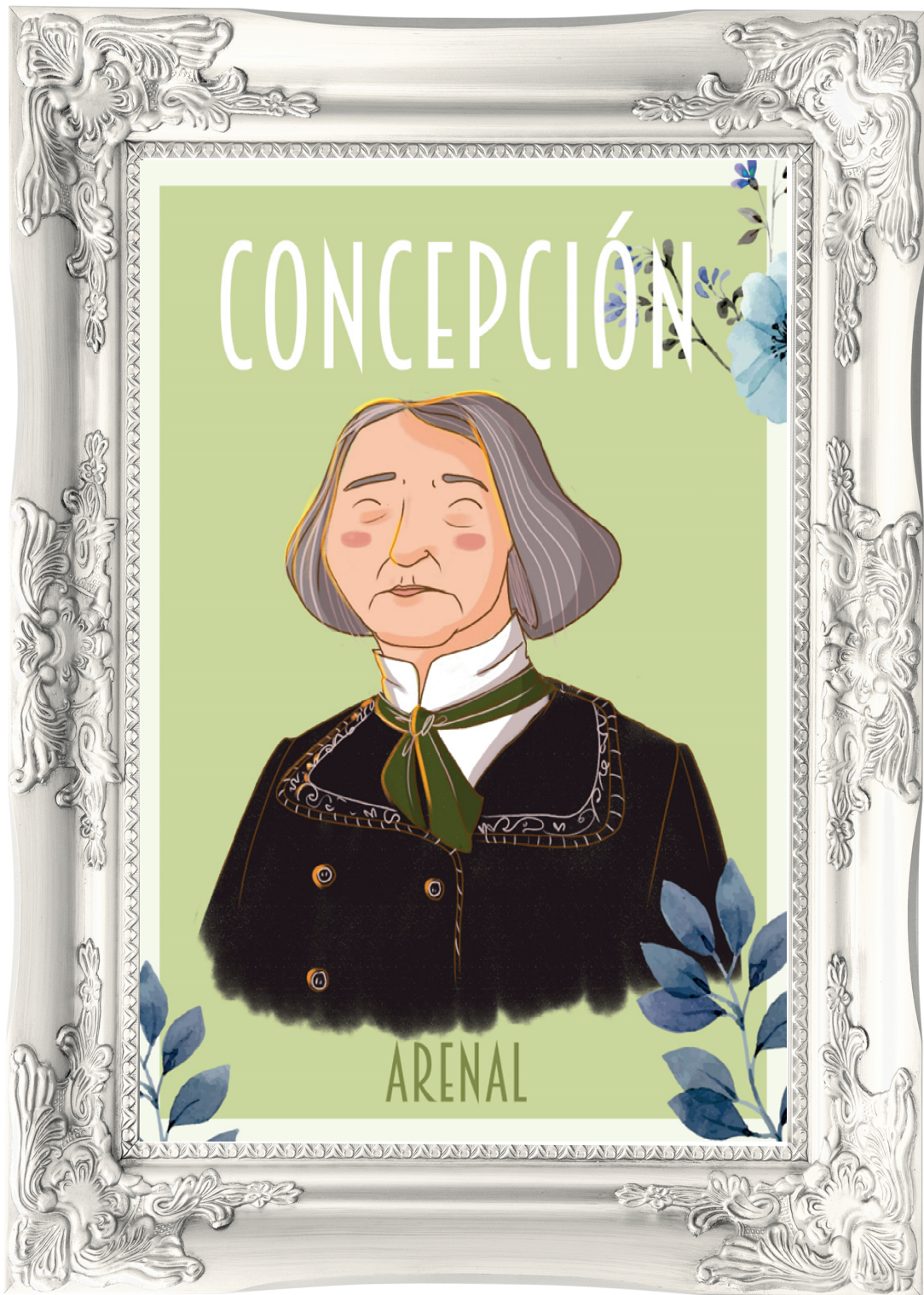


CODE: VENUS

Wang Zhenyi was born in 1768 in the province of Anhui (China) during the Qing dynasty, the last Chinese imperial dynasty. At that time, women did not have recognized legal rights and could not receive education that was not related to domestic tasks and care. Not being able to access education in a regulated and formal way, she taught herself astronomy, mathematics, geography and medicine in the library of her house. Her other passion was poetry. She carried out great research work, mainly through her studies and experiments on the stars, the sun, the moon, the planets, solar and lunar eclipses etc. Thanks to her mastery of trigonometry, she wrote an article entitled "The explanation of the Pythagorean Theorem and the trigonometry", and at the age of 24 she had already produced writings to facilitate the study of calculus for the following generations. In her poetry, she abandoned the typical female poetry style of the time. She was inspired by her travels, her adventures and her research. She left a great mark on literature, leaving behind a thirteen-volume collection of poetry and prose, in which she wrote in favor of equality between men and women.

She died at the age of 29, but her legacy lives on to this day, so much so that in 1994 the International Astronomical Union named a crater on Venus after her as a tribute.







5

CODE: 1893



Concepción Arenal was born in Spain in the year 1820. From early childhood she showed a great passion for learning, but at that time women were not allowed to pursue higher education. Despite this prohibition, at the age of 21 she attended Law School classes dressed as a man -she cut her hair, wore a frock coat, cape and top hat. She could not take exams or obtain a degree, and when her identity was discovered she was separated from the rest of her male classmates. She also dressed as a man to attend gatherings and political debates. She challenged the conventions of her time and devoted much of her energy to defend the most disadvantaged people. In 1864 she was appointed the first woman to be Inspector of female prisons in Spain. In 1870, she founded "La Voz de la Caridad", a newspaper that she dedicated to denouncing rights violations, and she was also Secretary of the Spanish women's section of the Red Cross. During her whole life she was a defender of the principle of equality between men and women and this was reflected in her numerous literary works and in her political participation.

She passed away at age 73 in 1893.





MARÍA TERESA


GERTRUDIS DE JESÚS

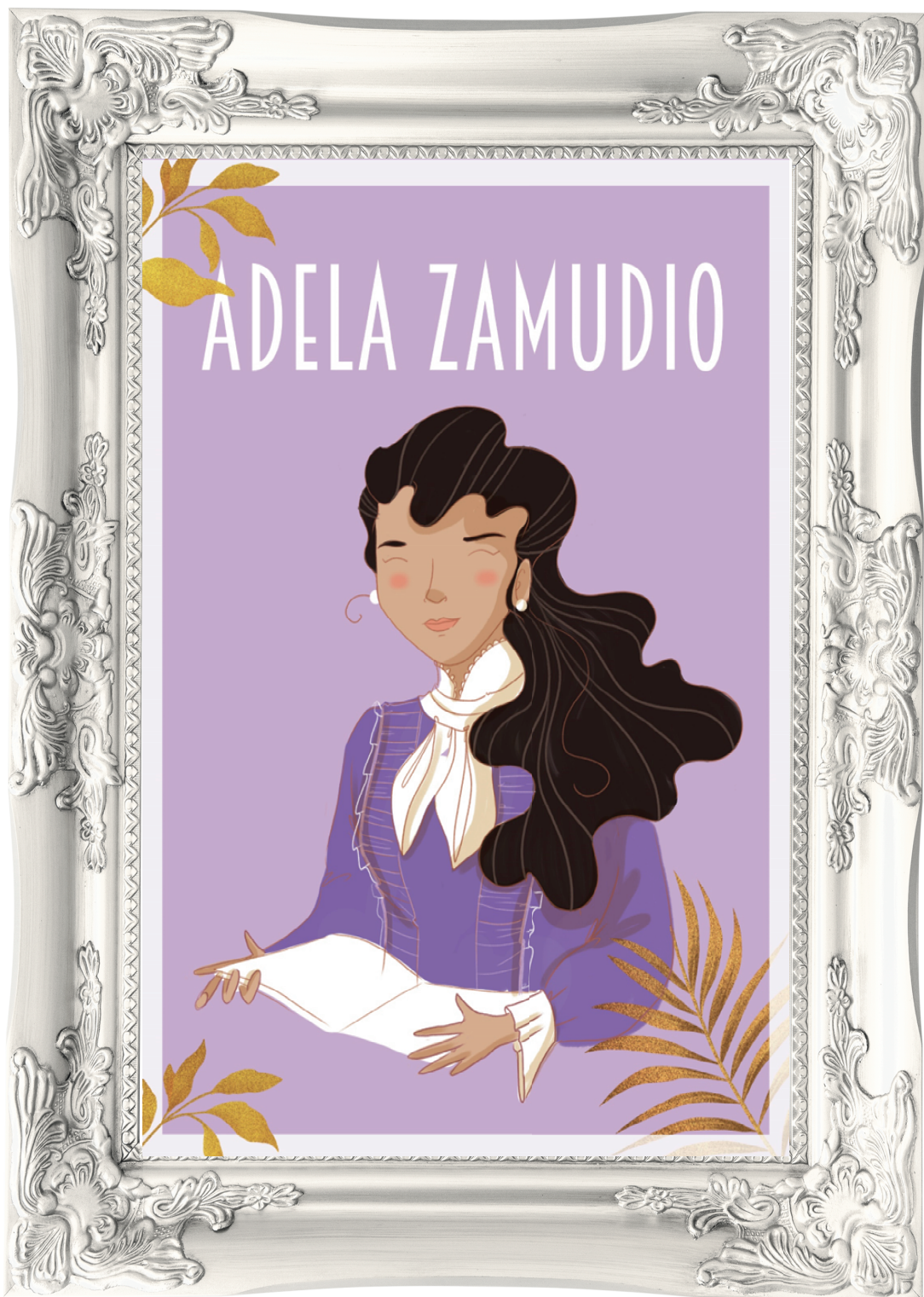


6

CODE: 64

María Teresa Gertrudis de Jesús Carreño was born in 1853 in Caracas, Venezuela. She was the most famous pianist, singer and songwriter of her time in America and Europe. She composed more than seventy pieces for piano, voice and orchestras and she performed the most important musical works of the time. She began her musical studies very early and the first time she composed her own scores was when she was six years old. Her family moved to New York so that she would have more opportunities to advance in music. She soon began to have great presentations, concerts and tours in America and Europe. Over the years, her fame was consolidated and she wanted to return to Venezuela on several occasions, but Venezuelan society rejected her because she had been married and divorced four times, at a time when divorce was not socially accepted. Despite her rejection, her tours continued in Europe and America and extended to Oceania, until she fell ill during one of her tours in Cuba. In 1917 she returned to New York to die there. Today her remains rest in the National Pantheon of Venezuela, and the largest cultural complex in that country bears her name, "The Teresa Carreño Theater", and she was also the first Venezuelan woman to appear on a national postage stamp.









7

CODE: 74

Adela Zamudio was born in 1854 in Cochabamba, Bolivia. From a young age she dedicated herself to writing while facing the conservatism of her time, although the education she received was in Catholic schools. She revolutionized Bolivian society by writing about the lack of women's rights in all areas, which is why she is considered the main precursor of feminism in Bolivia. In 1879, at the age of 25, she already published her poems in a newspaper and denounced the inequalities between men and women. She also worked as a teacher and went on to found her own painting academy in 1901. Adela Zamudio continued to fight for the education of Bolivian children and for women's rights. Every October 11, the Bolivian Women's Day is celebrated in her honor. She passed away in 1928 at the age of 73. On her tomb the following poem can be read: "I return to dwell in an unknown star / now free from the torment of life, / I wait for you there; who follow my footsteps / Mourn me as absent but not as lost".



MILEVA MARIĆ



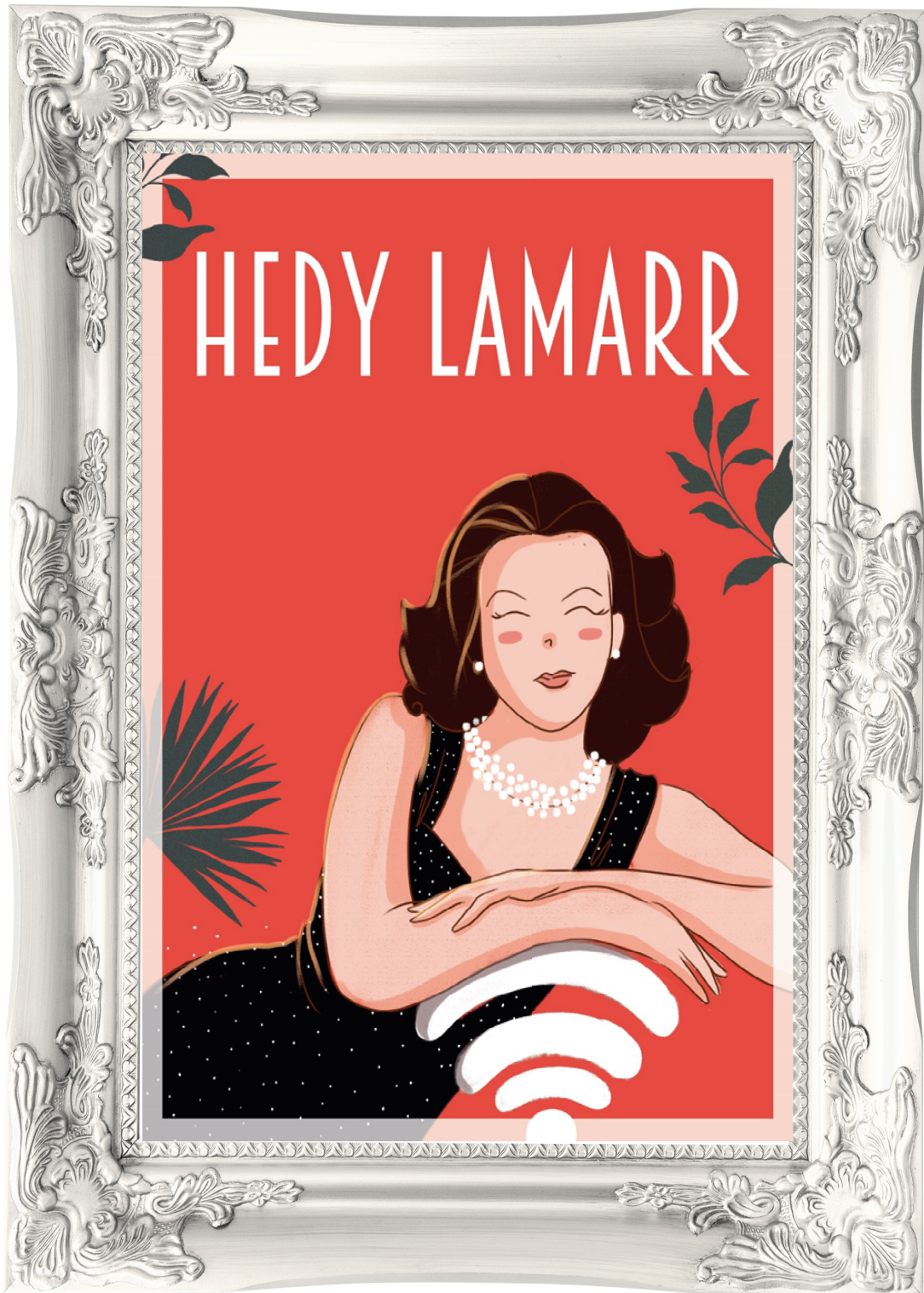


CODE: 73



Mileva Marić was born in 1875 in Titel, Serbia, which at the time was part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Since she was little she stood out for her intelligence and her interest in music, painting, physics and mathematics. Thanks to her great gifts for mathematics and physics she was able to access university studies, for which she was granted a special permit since in those years women were not allowed to access higher education. Mileva attended classes and was a classmate of numerous great scientists of the time, all men, since they were the ones who had the recognized right to access these areas of knowledge and study. She carried out part of her studies in Germany, where she obtained knowledge that she would later apply to important research. While in college she was a study partner of Albert Einstein, whom she married and they later had a daughter and two sons. She carried out studies and research together with her husband, applying her prior knowledge, which is reflected in theories such as the famous Theory of Relativity, which is why some scientists consider her as the co-author of it. There are several letters from the time of their courtship where Albert discusses her ideas about relativity and even refers to "our theory" and treats her as a colleague. Specifically, Mileva's great mathematical contribution was describing the disordered movement of molecules: the photoelectric effect. Interestingly, these contents, about which only she had received classes, are the ones that were worked on by Einstein and for which he would later receive the Nobel Prize.

Later, Mileva dedicated herself mostly to the care of her two children, since her daughter died as a child. One of her children, diagnosed with schizophrenia, required a great deal of attention and care. This was the time when Einstein got an academic position and had the opportunity to finish his studies. After years of contempt and little respect, they divorced and she worked as a math teacher to support her children and pay the medical costs of her youngest child. Mileva died in 1948 at the age of 73, after repeated episodes of nervous breakdowns and strokes due to her family situation. She was buried in the North Cemetery (Nordheim Friedhof) in Zurich. Her commemorative plaque is found on the tombstone of grave 9357 of field 9, and today there are books and documentaries recognize her fundamental contributions to the world of physics.





9



CODE: 86

Hedy Lamarr was born with the name of Hedwig Eva Maria Kiesler, in the year 1914 in Vienna, when this city was part of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire. She dedicated her life to the world of cinema, being a famous actress of the time, known as Hedy Lamarr. She was an excellent mathematician and specialized in Telecommunications, patenting in 1942, together with a colleague, the spread spectrum, which became the origin of subsequent wireless technologies that we use today such as WiFi and Bluetooth. However, she was not recognized for this patent, as she obtained it under her married name instead of her stage name.

She experienced a martyrdom of violence by her husband, an important tycoon of the time who became so obsessed with her that convinced her parents to literally give her to him in marriage. She later described this period of her life as slavery, for she could not resume her film career, and was confined and watched during long years. Despite the adversities, she made use of those years to dedicate herself to engineering and took advantage of her husband's closeness to Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini to obtain intelligence information that would later be transferred to the United States Army to fight against Nazism and fascism in Europe. Her intention was to make a personal contribution to help the defeat of the European totalitarian regimes, but despite her knowledge, she was rejected by the authorities. She did not take no for an answer, so she dedicated herself to offer her knowledge to the field of telecommunications during World War II, and contributed to improving and innovating the encrypted messages of communications between the Allied armies, inventing a system that was practically impossible to decipher, and developing a system of guided torpedoes that could not be detected by the enemies.

She continued her career in the cinema after her first divorce, making more than thirty films. She died in 2000, at the age of 86, leaving behind an extraordinary life story.

MARÍA TERESA

DE FILIPPIS





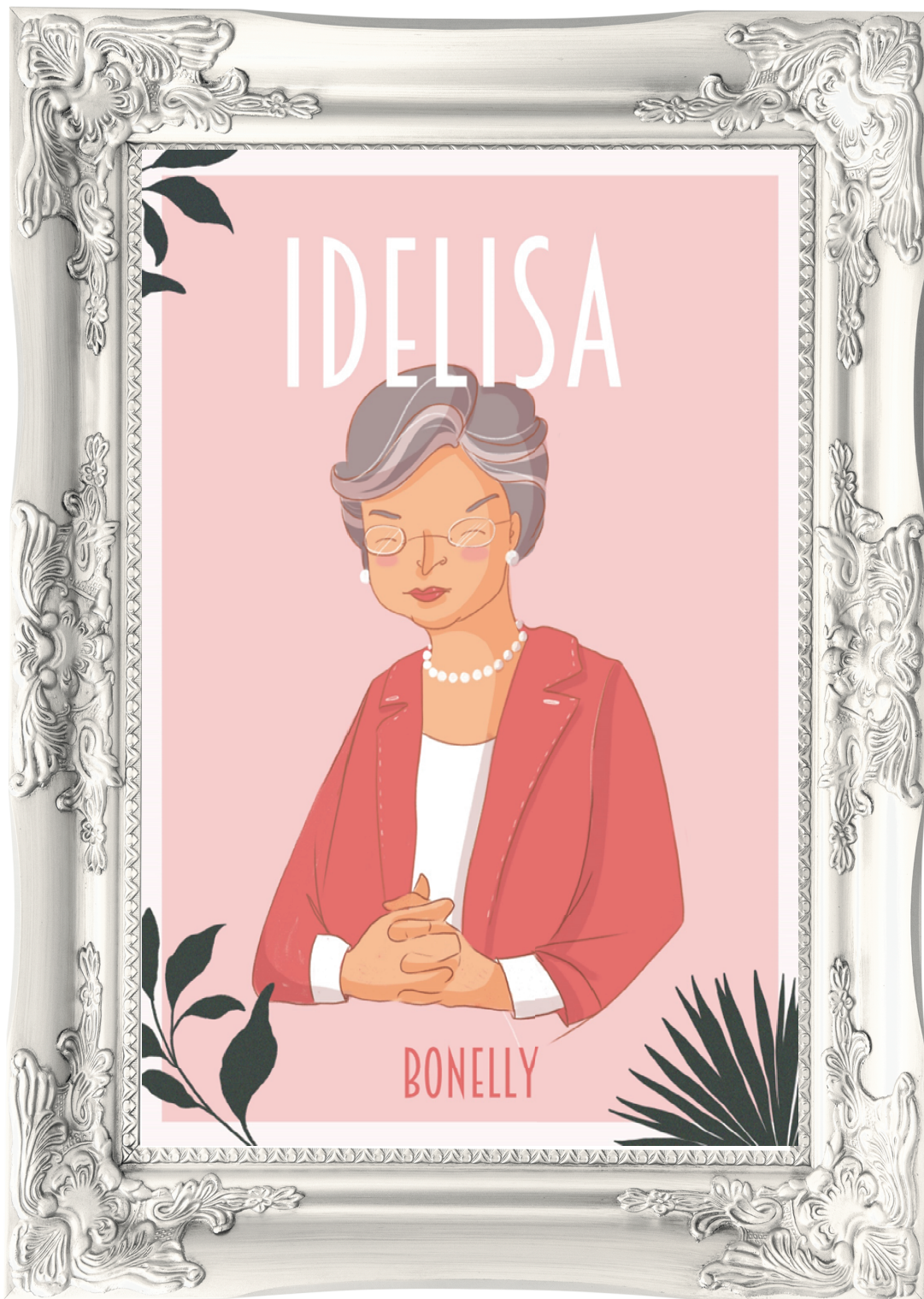
10

CODE: 2016

Mary Teresa of Philipps was born in 1926 in Naples, southern Italy. She was the first woman in the motorsport history to drive a single-seater in Formula 1, and one of only five women in the history of the sport. Her career as a driver started from a bet with her brothers to demonstrate her driving skills and it ended up becoming her passion and her profession. She made her first motorsport race in 1948, at the age of 22. In order to enter, she had to take a test to prove that she was capable of driving a high-speed car, and she won. After years of motor racing, wanting to enter Formula 1, she was discriminated against for wanting to participate in the 1958 French Grand Prix and, although she was officially qualified to participate in the race, the director of the Grand Prix prohibited her entry, telling her that "the only helmet a woman should wear is the one at the hairdresser." Despite the adversities, she did not give up and that same year she managed to participate in three other Grand Prix, including the Belgian Grand Prix, achieving her best classification in F1: tenth place. She competed in Formula 1 and the high risk to which they were exposed made her experience the death of many of her colleagues and friends. She temporarily retired from racing, returning in 1979 as a member of the International Formula One Former Drivers Club, of which she was elected vice-president in 1997, and later honorary president.

She passed away in 2016 at the age of 89, being a great inspiration for all women, especially those dedicated to the world of motorsports.





IDELISA

BONELLY



CODE: 2009



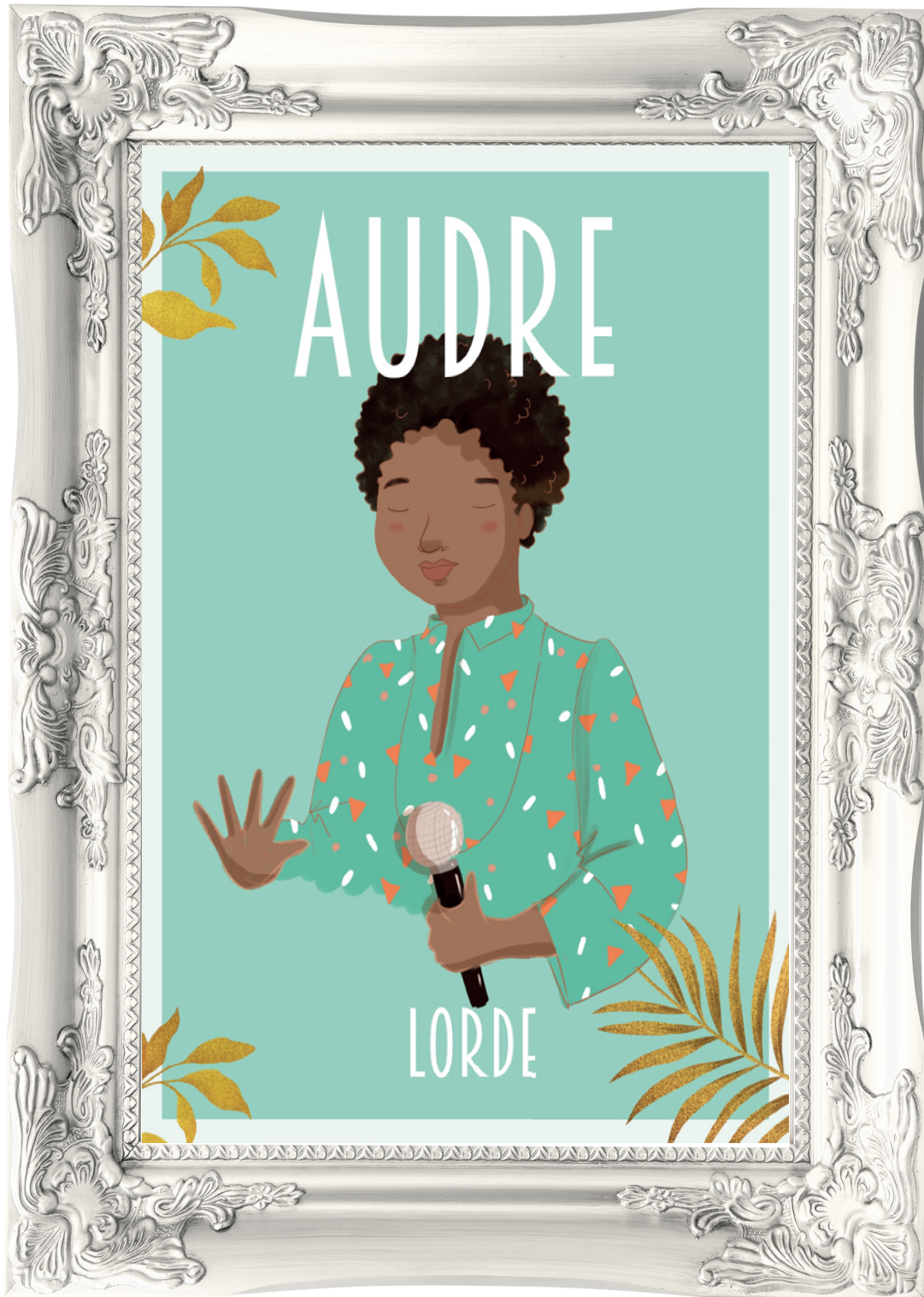
Idelisa Bonnelly de Calventi was born in 1931 in the Dominican Republic. She is a marine biologist considered the "mother of marine conservation in the Caribbean", a sea that bathes the shores of her country.

She began her studies in marine biology in 1953 in New York because in her country there were no universities teaching that subject. After completing them and working for a few years at the New York Aquarium, she returned to the Dominican Republic, where she founded the Institute of Marine Biology in 1966 and the Dominican Foundation for Marine Research in 1974. This changed the course of studies in the area of marine biology and research in her country, since before there was nowhere to carry out these studies in the Dominican Republic. Throughout her career, she has achieved great milestones, such as the creation of the first protected area for humpback whales, where dolphins and manatees also live. Her great contributions to the preservation of the marine ecosystem around the world contribute directly to the Sustainable Development Goal 14: "Conserve and use sustainably the oceans, seas and marine resources", since the oceans and seas of our planet today are threatened due to the consequences of human practices such as overfishing or pollution of marine ecosystems.

At 87 years old, Idelisa continued her tireless fight to protect the biodiversity of the oceans, for which she has received various awards and recognitions, such as the UNESCO Marie Curie Medal in 2009.

She died in 2022.







12

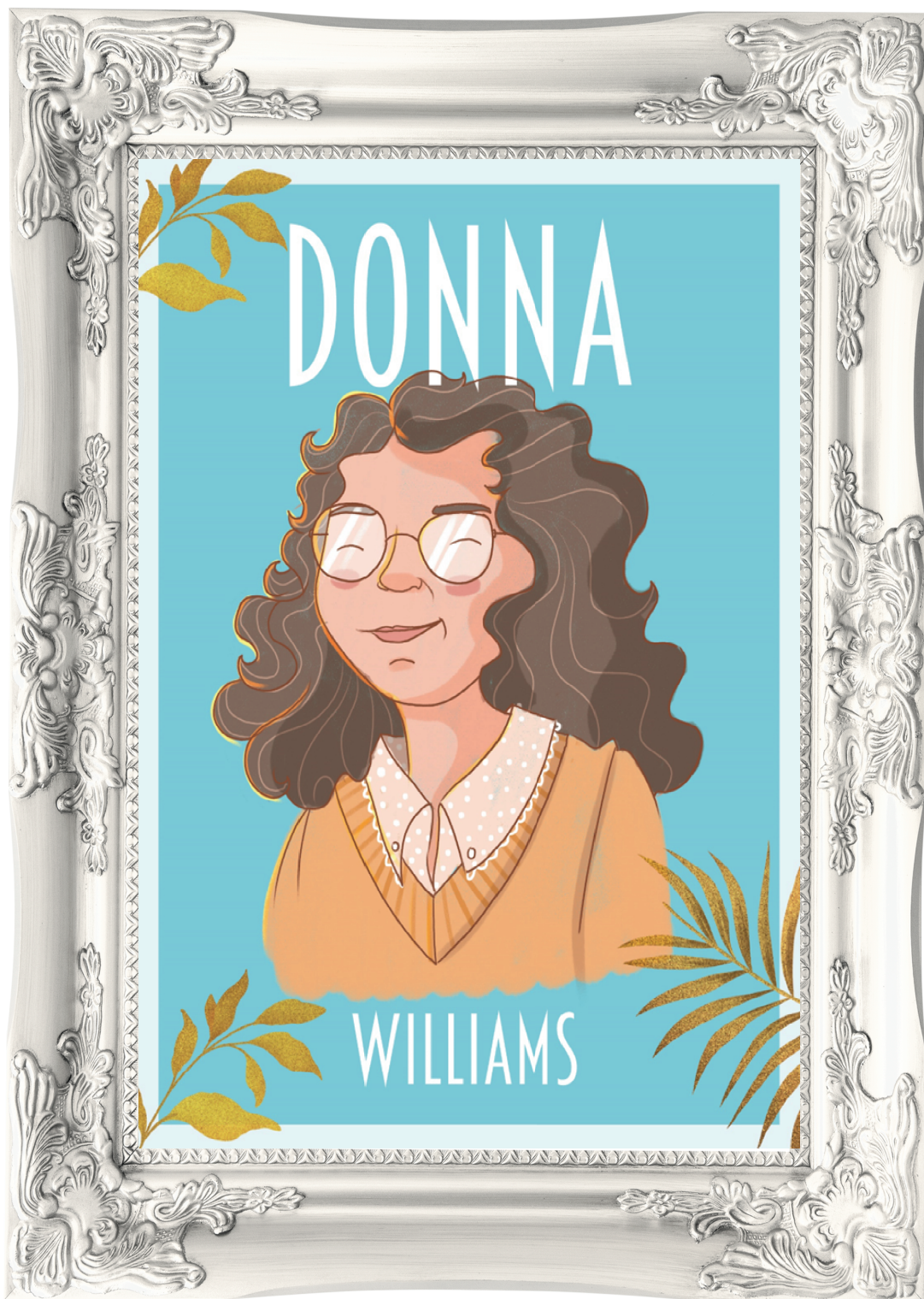
CODE: 58



Audre Lorde was born in 1934 in New York, United States, into an Afro-Caribbean immigrant family. With the encouragement of her mother, she decided to study library science at Hunter University in New York and then a Master's degree at Columbia University.

Her main occupation was that of a feminist activist: she defined herself as “a black and lesbian feminist warrior poetess”. She served as a precursor writer of feminism. She focused each of her works on sending a message against discrimination, the most recognized being: “Sister Outsider”, a book published in 1984 as a set of essays that speak of racism, machismo and heterosexual oppression. Being a lesbian, she experienced in her own skin the systematic discrimination for belonging to the LGBTQ+ group; in fact, she was prohibited from entering the writers' association “Harlem Writers Guild” for this reason. Due to the exclusion that the LGBTQ+ community was experiencing, they consolidated their own cultural and militant spaces throughout the 1960s. Their feminist struggle directly contributes to Sustainable Development Goal 5: “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls” and also to SDG 10: “Reduce inequality within and between countries”, for her defense of the rights of the LGBTQ+ community and of women.

In 2011, a documentary about her life and struggle in the Afro-feminist movement was presented -a few years after her death in 1992 at the age 58, due to breast cancer. Her writings, her fight and her legacy live on today in the movements and struggles for equal rights and opportunities.



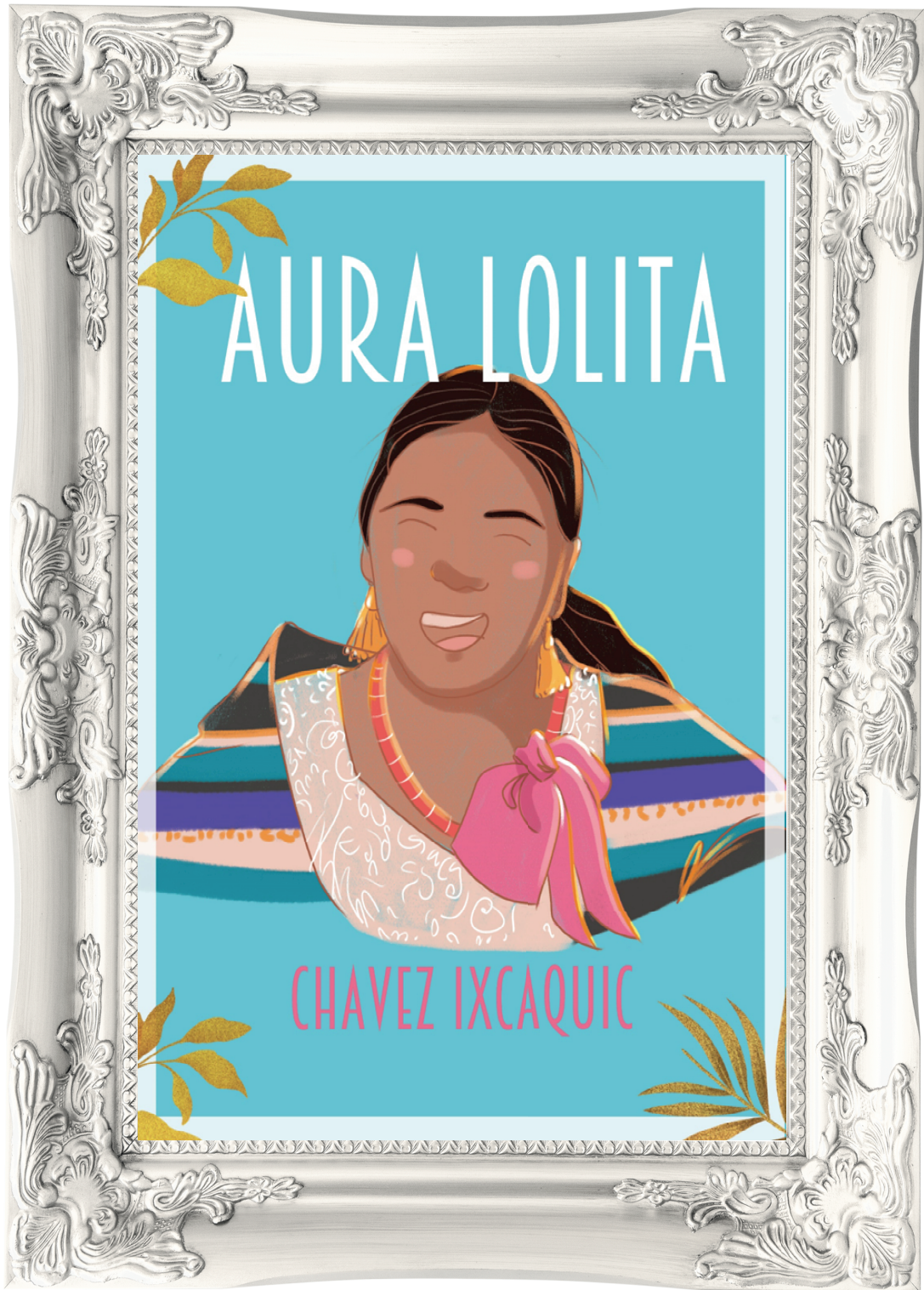


13

CODE: 54

Donna Leanne Williams was born in Australia in 1963, living her life as autistic. She was born into a family marked by mental illness and alcoholism. At the age of 2 she was diagnosed with Tourette's syndrome, a disorder characterized by repetitive movements or unwanted sounds (tics) that cannot be easily controlled. She was later diagnosed with "childhood psychosis": she was afraid to eat, physical contact scared her, the dark terrified her, and she associated sleeping with dying. It was not until the age of 28, after several misdiagnoses, that she was finally diagnosed as having autism. But before knowing her condition, at the age of 24, she finished her studies with the support of a social worker and a psychiatrist: she pursued a graduate degree in Linguistics, graduated with honors in Sociology and obtained a Diploma of Education as a teacher. At the age of 29 she wrote her first book "Nobody Nowhere" which became an international best seller, and she also wrote the screenplay for a movie based on it. During her life she wrote nine books that helped to understand the personal experiences of someone with autism, how she experiences the world and life, showing that what today is called Autism Spectrum Disorder is a complex reality, which includes very diverse realities. She was also a singer-songwriter and sculptor -her art being her greatest means of expression. She released her first music album in 2000. She volunteered at community centers and was part of major UK Medical research into the causes of autism. She died in 2017 of cancer, after years of chemotherapy and fighting the disease, leaving a legacy of wisdom that helps to better understand the reality of Autism Spectrum Disorders.





AURA LOLITA

CHAVEZ IXCAQUIC

14

CODE: 2017



Aura Lolita Chavez Ixcaquic was born in Guatemala in 1972, being the youngest of four siblings. She was orphaned at the age of 11 and soon her life was focused on defending the territories, life and fundamental indigenous and women's rights. She visited and met the indigenous peoples and their communities to learn about their concerns and needs; she created alliances, convened assemblies and consolidated spaces for activism and militancy. Thus, she consolidated herself as a Mayan leader of the K'iche peoples of Guatemala. She is a feminist, activist and world leader in the fight to preserve natural resources and biodiversity. She studied and graduated as a teacher, although her life has focused on defending the rights of indigenous territories. In 2007 she was one of the founders of the Council of K'iche's Peoples for the Defense of Life, Mother Nature, Land and Territory (CPK), whose main objective is the protection of indigenous peoples and women, fighting against megaprojects of the extractive industry (mining, hydroelectric, oil and agribusiness). As a consequence of her activism, Aura Lolita was persecuted, threatened and suffered several attacks. She currently lives as a refugee in Spain after receiving death threats. Her husband and her daughter are still in Guatemala.

Due to her career as a defender of the rights of indigenous peoples and women, she has received numerous awards and recognitions. She received the "Ignacio Ellacuría Award" for her great work; and her struggle continues to this day.





Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie was born in 1977 in Nigeria, in the village of Abba. She was the fifth daughter of an Igbo family, one of the most widespread ethnic groups in Africa and which in Nigeria makes up around 17% of the population. Since she was a child she was interested in reading, largely because her family belonged to the academic field. She read books on English and American literature. Soon she began to write her own stories but at the beginning her characters were not assimilated to the reality of her surroundings: they were blond or blue-eyed, playing in the snow... and had different customs than she herself had. She soon realized that this was due to the fact that these were the characters that appeared in the books she had read up to that moment; therefore, her purpose was to incorporate African elements and characters into her stories, thus making visible a part of the population that had been systematically made invisible throughout history: racialized people.

At the age of 19, she got a scholarship to study in Philadelphia, United States, where she studied Communication and Political Science, as well as creative writing and a master's degree in African studies. There she experienced first-hand different forms and levels of racial discrimination, as well as how she would confront racial prejudice and stereotypes. Her classmates were surprised at her good level of English, not knowing that this is the official language in Nigeria. She also received suggestions from teachers to make her stories "more African", that is, more miserable, more impoverished, more cruel...

Chimamanda incorporates these processes of exclusion and discrimination in her works and in her talks. For example, her TED talk "We should all be feminists" exceeds 7 million views, and she has become an activist speaker for the rights of people of color, but especially has established herself as a benchmark of modern feminism, as reflected in her work "Dear Ijeawele, or A Feminist Manifesto in Fifteen Suggestions", published in 2017.