

Korrekturhinweise

Remembering an impressive woman

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Begründungen

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The speaker says: "It was her mother who taught Maathai to value the environment, she said, which led to her struggle in later years and the creation of her Green Belt Movement to fight the effects of deforestation as she told NPR in 2004." Maathai's early experiences therefore inspired her to start an environmental organization.

1

The speaker says: "When I first started, which was in mid-1970s, I was responding to needs of rural women. Their issues were clean drinking water, firewood, wood to build their shelters and they needed nutritious food. And everything that they were asking for, I connected to the environment [...]"
The second speaker says: "Maathai led a two-pronged struggle for sustainable environmental development and for social justice, peace and equality." At the beginning of her work, Maathai therefore tried to improve the quality of life in general.

2

The speaker says: "She was also deeply involved in the campaign for multiparty democracy in Kenya, which meant trouble as she told WHYY's Fresh Air." In addition to her social and environmental work, Maathai therefore fought to change the political system.

3

The speaker says: "People in power quite often do not want like to be exposed and especially if they are dictators or if they are corrupt. And the minute we started exposing the mismanagement of the resources and the corruption in the system, we found ourselves in trouble." Maathai explains that certain leaders therefore hate to allow particular activities to come to light.

4

The speaker says: "The indomitable Maathai was pistol-whipped by security guards when she took on powerful business and political lobbies. She spent time in prison in Kenya." Maathai therefore faced unpleasant situations and had to go to jail.

5

The speaker says: "After studies in biological sciences, she became the first Kenyan woman to earn a doctorate." In her home country Maathai was therefore unique when she managed to get a post-graduate degree.

6

The speaker says: "In 2004, the Nobel Committee recognized Maathai's collective environmental and peace and democracy campaign work and named her a Nobel Peace Laureate." To honour Maathai's commitment, it was therefore decided to recommend her for an award.

7

The speaker says: "As she headed to Oslo, Norway for the award ceremony, Maathai told NPR's Renee Montagne the first thing she did when she first learned she'd won the Nobel Peace Prize was to walk outside and plant a tree." On hearing about her success, Maathai therefore immediately went out to do something special to mark the occasion.

8

The speaker says: "With her Green Belt Movement, Wangari Maathai and many others planted more than 40 million trees in 30 years." Maathai's environmental organization therefore managed to help bring back woodland.