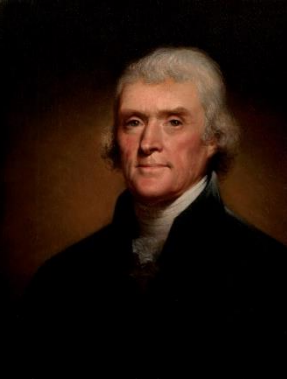





Lesson 4

Leading Scientists & Experts

SUB-SECTION	NAME	BORN - DIED	NOBEL PRIZE	MAIN EXPERTISE	IMAGE
4.3	President Thomas Jefferson	April 13 1743 - July 4 1826		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Thomas Jefferson was the 3rd president of the United States of America, one of the founding fathers and the main author of the Declaration of Independence. ▪ In 1803, Jefferson succeeded to double the territory of the U.S. by purchasing Louisiana from the French [the Louisiana Purchase]. By doing so, Jefferson secured the most fertile land in North America which played an important role in allowing the newly born republic to become self-sufficient. 	

SUB-SECTION	NAME	BORN - DIED	NOBEL PRIZE	MAIN EXPERTISE	IMAGE
4.3/4.4	Scott C. Weaver	July 9 1957 -		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Professor Scott C. Weaver, Ph.D. is a virologist and vector biologist at the University of Texas Medical Branch who studies arboviruses, their transmission by mosquitoes, and vaccine development. ▪ His research encompasses the ecology and epidemiology of transmission cycles, virus-mosquito interactions, pathogenesis, and emergence mechanisms of epidemic arbovirus strains including chikungunya and Zika. 	
4.5/4.6	Erica Ollmann Saphire			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Erica Ollmann Saphire, Ph.D. is a Professor of Immunology and Microbiology at The Scripps Research Institute in La Jolla, California. ▪ Her research uses structural biology to understand the mechanisms filoviruses employ to infect cells and suppress immune function. 	

SUB-SECTION	NAME	BORN - DIED	NOBEL PRIZE	MAIN EXPERTISE	IMAGE
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> She serves on the Scientific Leadership Board of the Global Virus Network and is the director of the Viral Hemorrhagic Fever Immunotherapeutic Consortium. This organization, the VIC, united the field into a single force to understand and provide antibody therapeutics against Ebola, Marburg, Lassa and other viruses. 	
4.7	John Franklin Enders, Frederick Chapman Robbins and Thomas Huckle Weller	February 10 1897 – September 8 1985	1954	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> John Franklin Enders was an American virologist. Enders, together with Frederick Chapman Robbins and Thomas Huckle Weller revolutionized the field of virology by developing a method of growing polio virus in tissue cultures. This discovery paved the way to a new era in poliovirus research and led to the development of the poliovirus vaccines. The 3 Have received a Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1954 	 <p>From right to left: John Franklin Enders, Frederick Chapman Robbins and Thomas Huckle Weller</p>

SUB-SECTION	NAME	BORN - DIED	NOBEL PRIZE	MAIN EXPERTISE	IMAGE
4.7	President Franklin Delano Roosevelt [FDR]	January 30 1882 - April 12 1945		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Franklin Delano Roosevelt contracted polio in 1921. In 1933 he became the 32nd president of the United States of America and was the only president who was elected four consecutive times. ▪ As part of his presidency, Roosevelt launched a campaign [The March of Dimes] in order to find a solution for polio. This effort ultimately led to the development of the polio vaccine. ▪ In 1946, a new dime was issued bearing Roosevelt's portrait in honor of all his contributions and commitment to combating polio. 	