

# Amelia earhart 1 essay



**ASSIGN  
BUSTER**

Amelia Earhart was quoted, "The most effective way to do it, is to do it" (Briany Quote). This paradigm, made sure she did it. Amelia Earhart was a role model for many women across the nation. She was an aviator that took pride in the image she stood for: that women could/ can do anything they set their mind to, just like the men do. From her childhood, to her achievements of greatness, Amelia had a rough, twisted, and eventful life. Earhart is now known for her courage, record setting achievements, and most of all her mysterious disappearance. Amelia Mary Earhart was born on July 24, 1897 at 11: 30 pm, to Amy Otis and Edwin Earhart.

Her younger sister, Meriel, was born two years later. The girls stayed with their grandparents for most of the duration of their school years; but with their chaotic lives, of course, Amelia moved to six different schools before she graduated from Hyde Park High School. Earhart played basketball in high school, and then played hockey while attending college at Ogonotz School. Amelia was voted vice- president of her class, her senior year of college, but did not complete that year of school because she moved to Toronto to become a voluntary nurse at Spanida Military Convalescent Hospital.

A year later she came back home to live with her mother and sister given that her parents had gotten a divorce. She had had lots of different jobs in between her job as a nurse to her job, later, as a social worker. In the midst of all of her college life Amelia had taken her first ten minute airplane ride for one dollar, and at that very moment she decided set her mind to learning how to fly. All of the different jobs she had, helped get her 1, 000 dollars for flying lessons. Netta Snook (Snooky) was her first flying instructor and she started her first flying lesson on January 3, 1921.

She also obtained her first airplane, a secondhand yellow Kinner Airster, she named "The Canary", in 1901. She worked in a photography studio and as a filing clerk at the Los Angeles Telephone Company to help pay for her plane and flying lessons. Following this, Amelia took her trials for a National Aeronautic Association license on December 15, 1921, and passed. This made her the sixteenth woman to receive one of these licenses.

Subsequently, Amelia entered herself at an exhibition flight at the Pacific Coast Ladies Derby at the Sierra Airdrome in Pasadena just two days later.

The summer following her licensure, Amelia was pictured in the Los Angeles Examiner with "The Canary" and was quoted in the article saying that she wanted to fly across the continent in the following year. These seemed like impossible expectations for a lady during this time period, but Amelia was determined to do it, and she did. An unofficial women's altitude record of 14,000 feet, was Amelia's first aviation record, at Rogers Field under the sponsorship of the Aero Club of Southern California on October 22, 1922. This was the beginning of Ms. Earhart being in the public eye.

In addition, she had nothing against it because she loved the attention. A few months later, Amelia starred as one of the attractions at an Air Rodeo. She continued her interest in aviation, pursued, and was granted her airline pilot's license by the Federation Aeronautique Internationale. It was also during this time that she became engaged to Sam Chapman, a man who was boarding at her parents' home about the time that she took her first interest in flying. She began working in a photography studio until it was met with financial troubles, and she was forced to quit.

However, Amelia was anything but a quitter so she decided to set up her own photographic business for a short time, and began taking her camera with her everywhere she went. It was also during these trying economic times that she sold her first airplane. Amelia bought her second plane within a year. This was more of an investment purchase; since shortly thereafter she sold it to purchase a Kissel roadster car that she named the "Yellow Peril." The plane received the name because of the bright color yellow it was. During the next three years, Ms Earhart held several jobs with several employers in a multitude of professions.

Despite her many jobs, and long hours, Amelia never stopped promoting aviation and supporting women pilots. Amelia received a phone call in April, 1928 and was asked if she was interested in flying across the Atlantic Ocean. This would make her the first woman to accomplish this act as a passenger. Ms. Earhart accepted the challenge, but was very secretive about it to her family and friends. She didn't want this to become a competitive competition. Amelia Earhart completed this goal on June 17-18, 1928 flying in "The Friendship", a whirlwind-powered Fokker F7 that had been fitted with pontoons.

The journey started in Trepassey Bay, Newfoundland, and ended in Burry Port, Wales. Once the mission was complete, in London, Amelia danced with the Prince of Wales, met Lady Mary Heath, and shopped at Selfridge's. The Lady bought her an airplane, Avro Avian. Amelia's crew was awarded by a parade to City Hall, upon returning to New York. This same year Amelia wrote her first book, about her acquaintance on the friendship, which was

called, 20 Hrs. 40 Min. She began a lot of tours prepared by George Putnum. Therefore, Amelia publicized that she ended her engagement to Sam.

Amelia was then selected Aviation Editor for Cosmopolitan magazine. Moreover, Amelia attained a Lockheed Vega airplane, and won third place in the " Powder- Puff Derby. " She also helped organize The Ninety-Nines, Inc. , shortly after, and was then appointed president of the organization. The next year, in July, Amelia set the world record of achieving the speed of 181. 18 mph. This very year Amelia's father died of cancer, she got her transport pilot license in October. Amelia also was married to George Putnam in November, and she achieved to be the first woman to fly an autogiro in the United States in December.

Well ahead in 1932 Amelia wrote her second book, The Fun of It. This very busy lady also flew solo across the Atlantic and flew coast- to- coast, nonstop. The very next year Amelia broke her prior transcontinental record, and set the new record of 17 hours and seven minutes. As her life continued, she always did it, the unthinkable. She became the first person to fly solo from Honolulu, Hawaii to Oakland California, in the Pacific Ocean. Later, the same year, she flew alone from Los Angeles, California to Mexico City. On May 8th, she flew from Mexico City to Newark, New Jersey.

Her triumphs did not stop there. Amelia Mary was also the first woman to contend in the National Air Races, here in Ohio, in Cleveland. Lastly, for just this year of 1933, she was named America's Outstanding Airwoman by the Harmon Trophy committee. Further more, Amelia had her own style. She would never wear her goggles until the plane left the ground, and took them

off as soon as the plain touched the ground again. She made flying clothes for the Ninety Nines also. The first thing she designed was a whole flying suit that received an advertisement consisting of a two page spread.

She made her own line of clothes “” for the woman who lives actively”” (Biography of Amelia Earhart). Her whole life time has lead up to the moment of her disappearance. Amelia was known to have done some “ behind the scene things. ” For example, she was known to have a very good friendship with Theodore and Eleanor Roosevelt. Eleanor also obtained her permit license so that Amelia could teach her how to fly. Theodore was already concerned about the Japanese in 1937; hence, researchers said that she had already agreed to spy on the Japanese at the beginning of the year. Amelia Mary Earhart had decided to fly around the world in 1937.

Amelia needed help funding her trip. Therefore George Putnam made it possible for letter covers, that she would bring with her on the trip and mail back to the United States during the duration of her trip, and sell them through Gimbels in New York. This was a success because a total of ten thousand were sold. The first time Amelia tried to flu around the world. She started in Oakland, California at the equator. She set a new east to west fastest record of 15 hours and 47 minutes. When the plane landed, it had to be refueled so they moved it to Luke Field around Pearl Harbor.

After leaving Amelia ground looped the plane and it damaged it so badly that they had to repair it back at Lockheed. Following the repair, Amelia started her world trip again in Miami, Florida this time. On June 1st Amelia and her navigator, Fred Newman, left Lae, New Guinea to head towards Howland

Island. However, when the plane left the U. S. coast guard lost contact with them. The Coast Guard the only thing they got was a message on July 2 at 8:45 a. m. The only thing the receivers could make out was that her voice was frantic. There are a few theories that researchers and scientists had came up with.

For example, scientists think that she agreed to change route to spy on the Japanese, researchers believe she ran out of gas and crashed in the ocean. My theory is that she did agree to change route and at the crack of dawn, the Japanese were able to see her, therefore they shot her down. Although no one ever found out the answer they spent 4 million dollars and two years consistently looking for her before they pronounced her dead. In conclusion her whole life was chaotic so why wasn't her death? Amelia always did it, and never gave up so why did the United States quit looking for her?

Did the president really make a deal with her and had her spy on the foreign nation so he had an idea as to what happened to her, or did " we" just give up? Either way Amelia made sure she always stood for women, and that women could/ can do what they want as long as they set their mind to it. Amelia was satisfied with her successes therefore; she was not striving to make anymore bold achievements. The mystery of how Amelia Mary Earhart will never be solved until a magnificent discovery is made. 1835 WORK CITED WEBSITES Amelia Earhart. November 1, 2010. <http://www.ncwell.com/Biographies/Earhart.html> Amelia Earhart Quotes. November 3, 2010. [http://www.brainyquote.com/quotes/authors/a/amelia\\_earhart.html](http://www.brainyquote.com/quotes/authors/a/amelia_earhart.html) Amelia Earhart the Official Website Fast Facts. October 28, 2010. <http://www.ameliaearhart.com/about/fastfacts.html> Biography of Amelia Earhart. <https://assignbuster.com/amelia-earhart-1-essay/>

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