



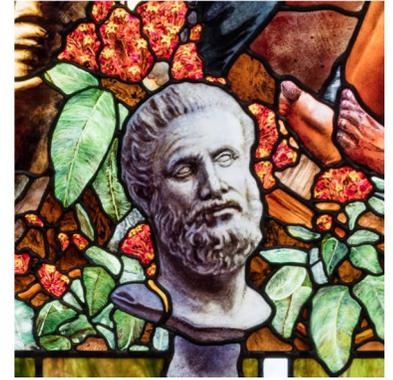
### 1. Oxen

Today, half of all U.S. cattle are corralled through chutes and equipment designed by Temple Grandin, American author and professor of animal behavior. Grandin, who is autistic, benefited from speech therapy and support from her mother and teacher. She has said that she believes her autism and unique way of processing information have led to her success.



### 2. Glass Eye

The first prosthetic eye was crafted using a ball of tar and animal fat coated in a thin layer of gold. It belonged to a woman, believed to be a priestess, 5000 years ago in Iran. Glass eyes, such as the one portrayed in this panel, would not be made until the 16th century CE. Since World War II, prosthetic eyes have been made of acrylic, which increases durability and comfort.



### 3. Hippocrates

Considered to be the father of modern medicine, Hippocrates (460–370 BCE) was one of the first physicians to discount the idea that illness resulted from wrongdoing or divine punishment. To this day, many doctors take the Hippocratic Oath to uphold professional standards inspired by Hippocrates' ethics in medical care.



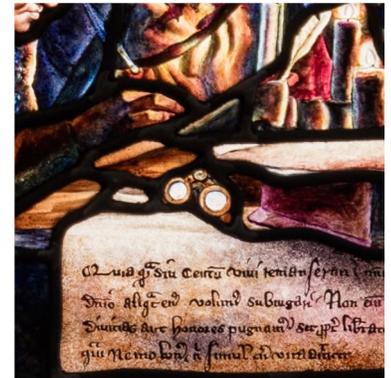
### 4. Jesus Christ

One of the revolutionary philosophies inspired by Jesus Christ's ministry was his emphasis on inclusion. According to the Bible, he refused to shun people with leprosy and other debilitating diseases, which was culturally expected behavior at the time.



### 5. Viking Vessel

This is a rendering of a vessel used by the Norsemen during the Viking Age (793–1066 CE). Legendary Viking Chief Ivar the Boneless—known for being wise, strategic, and fond of shooting a giant bow while carried on his men's shields—led his army while having the bone disease Osteogenesis imperfecta.



### 6. Spectacles

Medieval art depicts different styles of spectacles as far back as the 14th century. Before the advent of eyeglasses, the condition of astigmatism could be debilitating. Many who wear glasses today may have been considered disabled a few centuries ago.



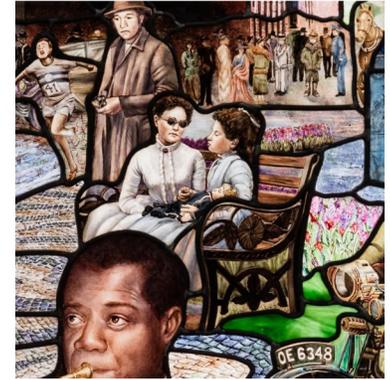
### 7. *Paradise Lost*

*Paradise Lost* (1667), by John Milton, relates the biblical stories of the war in heaven, Lucifer's tragic fall, and the temptation of Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden. Milton wrote *Paradise Lost* after he had gone blind and was suffering from illness, relying on his daughters to take dictation.



### 8. *Harriet Tubman*

Harriet Tubman (1822–1913) was an American abolitionist who helped over 300 enslaved African Americans escape to freedom on the Underground Railroad. She developed epilepsy at age 13 when a slave owner hit her on her head. As a result of her condition, Tubman lived with seizures and excessive sleepiness for the rest of her life.



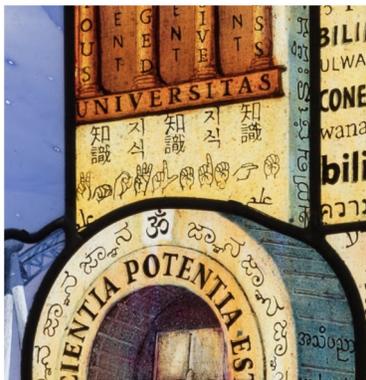
### 9. *Helen Keller*

Helen Keller (1880–1968) was left blind and deaf because of an illness she contracted before her second birthday. With help from her lifelong teacher, Anne Sullivan, Keller became one of the most influential members of the blind and deaf community, using tools such as the manual alphabet, braille, and the typewriter.



### 10. *Typewriter*

In 1801, Pellegrino Turri invented an accessible typewriter to help his blind friend Countess Carolina Fantoni da Fivizzano write letters. Since then, typewriters and keyboards have aided countless individuals who have struggled with writing, such as author Agatha Christie, who had the writing disability dysgraphia.



### 11. *Building of Knowledge*

American Sign Language (ASL), shown here on the fictitious "Building of Knowledge," was created in 1827 by Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet. It was not recognized as an official language until 1960. Although not all deaf or hard-of-hearing individuals use ASL, it is the third most-used language in the U.S.

Note: This ASL finger spelling of the word "knowledge" is misspelled as "knowledgege."



### 12. *Girl in Wheelchair*

The first device resembling a wheelchair dates back to 5th-century BCE China. Since then, new wheelchair technology has helped over 65 million users around the world.