Funmilayo Ransome-Kuti was a Nigerian educator, political campaigner, women's rights activist, and traditional aristocrat. She was born on October 25, 1900, in Abeokuta, Nigeria, and was the first female student at Abeokuta Grammar School. Ransome-Kuti was an influential figure in the fight for Nigerian independence from British colonial rule. She was a member of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons (NCNC) and was a delegate to the United Nations. She was a vocal advocate for women's rights and was instrumental in the formation of the Abeokuta Women's Union, which fought against unfair taxation and other oppressive colonial policies. She also played a key role in the creation of the Nigerian Women's Union. Ransome-Kuti was a fierce opponent of traditional chieftaincy systems and the oppression of women in traditional Yoruba society. She campaigned for the rights of women to own property and to participate in political and social decision-making. In 1947, she led a protest against the Alake of Egbaland, a traditional ruler who was imposing taxes on women without their consent. This protest, known as the Egba Women's Tax Revolt, was a significant moment in the fight for women's rights in Nigeria. Ransome-Kuti was the mother of three prominent Nigerian activists: musician Fela Kuti, doctor Beko Ransome-Kuti, and teacher and activist Olikoye Ransome-Kuti. Her children were heavily influenced by her activism and became influential figures in their own right. She was a strong advocate for education and was the first Nigerian woman to drive a car. She traveled extensively and was exposed to different cultures and ideas, which influenced her activism and political beliefs. Ransome-Kuti was a recipient of the Lenin Peace Prize, an international award given by the Soviet Union to promote peace among nations. She was also awarded the national honor of the Order of the Niger by the Nigerian government. She was a founding member of the Nigerian Union of Teachers and was involved in the establishment of several schools in Nigeria. She believed that education was essential for the empowerment of women and for the progress of Nigerian society. Ransome-Kuti passed away on April 13, 1978, but her legacy lives on. She is remembered as a pioneering figure in the fight for Nigerian independence and women's rights, and her impact on Nigerian society continues to be felt to this day.