Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, also known as Jackie Kennedy, was the wife of President John F. Kennedy and served as the First Lady of the United States from 1961 to 1963. She was known for her grace, elegance, and style, and was a fashion icon of her time. Before marrying John F. Kennedy, Jacqueline Bouvier, as she was known then, worked as a photographer for the Washington Times-Herald and as an inquiring photographer for the New York Times. She also wrote a weekly column for the Washington Times-Herald. Jacqueline Kennedy was fluent in several languages, including French, Spanish, and Italian. She studied at the Sorbonne in Paris and also spent a year in France as part of her education. After the assassination of President Kennedy in 1963, Jacqueline Kennedy continued to be a public figure and advocate for the arts and preservation. She played a key role in the creation of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington, D.C. In 1968, Jacqueline Kennedy married Greek shipping magnate Aristotle Onassis, which caused some controversy at the time. She became known as Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis and lived a relatively private life in her later years. Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis was an avid reader and had a love for literature. She worked as an editor at Viking Press and Doubleday, where she was known for her keen editorial eye and her ability to spot promising literary talent. In addition to her work in publishing, Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis was also a successful book editor. She worked on several best-selling books, including Michael Jackson's autobiography 'Moonwalk' and the memoirs of dancer and choreographer Martha Graham. Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis was known for her impeccable sense of style and fashion. She was often photographed wearing elegant and timeless outfits, and her signature look included tailored suits, pillbox hats, and oversized sunglasses. Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis was a dedicated mother to her two children, Caroline and John Jr. She worked hard to provide them with a sense of normalcy and privacy, despite the constant public attention that surrounded their family. In her later years, Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis became known for her philanthropy and charitable work. She supported numerous causes, including the preservation of historic landmarks, the arts, and the New York City Ballet. She also served on the boards of several organizations, including the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Ballet Theatre.