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American Business and Interior Designer Leigh Anne Tuohybornleigh Anne Roberts (1960-08-09) August 9, 1960 (Age 61) Memphis, Tennessee, UsecducatioBriarcrest Christian School University MississippiccupationBusinessWoman Interior DesignersPouse (s) Sean Tuohy " (S. 1982) Ā ē Ā Ē Children3, including: Michael Oher (adopted) Leigh Anne Tuohy (NĀfĀ © Roberts; born August 9, 1960) is an American company and interior designer. It is best known for being Michael Oher's adoptive mother. Her history of her was highlighted in the 2006 book the blind side: evolution of a game and her resort of 2009 film adaptation the blind side. [1] In the film, Tuohy was portrayed by Sandra Bullock, who won a gym farmhouse and a Golden Globe for performance of her. Early vital she was born in Memphis, Tennessee, the daughter of the Virginain (NĀ © v cummings) and Stanley Roberts, a Marshal of Air U. s. She has a brother, Stanford Roberts and two nephews Bradford Roberts and Wade Roberts. Growing, she was close to her maternal grandmother, Virginia "Virgie" (Collins) Cummings, who lived with her family. [2] [3] She graduated at Briarcrest's Christian School in Memphis, Tennessee. At the beginning of the 1980s, she graduated from the University of Mississippi, where she became a member of Kappa Delta Soriatiry, was a cheerleader, [4] and met her future husband, Sean Toohy, a basketball player for the rebels of OLE Miss. [5] Her career and husband have more than 85 fast food franchises, including Taco Bell, Kentucky Fried Chicken, Hut Pizza and Long John Silver's. [6] Tuohy is also an interior designer. In 2010, she was named one of the three new members of the design team for the extreme reform of ABC: Home Edition. [7] Tuohy and her husband are also the co-authors of the book in a heartbeat: sharing the power of the cheerful donation, which was launched in 2010. [8] The personal life Tuohy She married her husband Sean Tuohy in 1982. They have three children. His adopted son Michael Oher is a former national offensive football league. [9] [10] Her daughter Collins Tuohy was a state champion and a cheerleader at the University of Mississippi. Her son Sean "Sj" Tuohy, Jr. threw basketball for the Greyhounds Loyola. [11] Tuohy and her husband live in Memphis, Tennessee. Tuohy gave Christian Brothers University's beginning on May 14, 2010. She also received an honorable diploma from the university during her beginning ceremony for her commitment to the least fortunate and her pursuit in progress to recruit others to make the difference. [12] References Ā "The Blind Side (2009)". History vs. Hollywood. December 11, 2013. Ā Tuohy, Leigh Ann (2010). In a blink: sharing the power of cheerful donation. Macmillan. ISBN 9780312577186. Ā Bertodano, Helena (March 5, 2010). "Oscar 2010: Interview Leigh Anne Tuohy". London: The TelĀ © Graph. Recovered on April 20, 2011. 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Ā "Leigh Anne Tuohy to deliver the address of CBU CV". Cbu.edu. April 8, 2010. Filed from the original on July 8, 2010, 2010, July 2, 2010. External League Leigh Anne Tuohy in IMDB Leigh Anne Tuohy - Filed Old Site Retired from Ā British Colonial Administrator (1864Ā ē 1940) for the watershed Ireland, see Michael O'Dwyer (Academic). For Hurler Irish, see Michael O'Dwyer (Hurler). Sir Michael O'Dwyergie Kcsisir Michael O'Dwyerborn28 April 1864Barronstown, Limerick Junction, County Tipperary, IrelandDied13 Mar 1940 (1940/03/13) (Aged 75) Caxton Hall, Westminster, London, EnglandCause, Deathgunshot Shot by Udham Singhresting Placebrookwood CemeteryĀn , Materballiol College, OxfordoccupationColonial Government AdmployeeEmployerBritish of IndiaorganizationIndian ServiceKnownĀ , Civil Defense of India Act 1915 Managing Martial Law in Punjab, British India (April and June 1919) The Deputy Governor of Punjab (1913 and 1919) During the Massacre Spouse Jallianwala Bagh (s) Dame Una O'Dwyerchildron2LieuTenant Governor of Punjabin Office26 May 1913Ā Ā ē 26 of May 1919 Sir Michael Francis O'Dwyer GCIE KCSI (April 28, 1864 Ā ē 13 Mar 1940) was a (ICS) official Indian Irish Civil Service and later the vice-governor of Punjab, British India between 1913 and 1919. It was during the mandate of O'Dwyer as a vice-governor of Punjab q EU Jallianwala Bag H Massacre occurred in Amritsar on April 13, 1919. As a result, its actions are considered one of the most significant factors in the Ascension of the Indian independent movement. O'Dwyer endorsed Reginald Dyer's action in Jallianwala Bagh, making it clear that he felt Dyer's orders to throw the crowds was correct. He subsequently administered the martial law in Punjab on April 15th, and retroactive than on March 30, 1919. In 1925, he published in India as I knew that, in which he wrote that his time as an administrator in Punjab was concerned about the threat of terrorism and propagation of politic agitation. In 1940, in retaliation by the massacre, O'Dwyer was murdered by the Indian revolutionary Udham Singh. Youth and Education Michael Francis O'Dwyer was born on April 28 1864 in Barronstown, Limerick Junction, County Tipperary, For John, A Barronstown Land Owners, Solohead, and Margaret (NĀfĀ Ā © and Quirkie) O'Dwyer, from TOEM; Both County Tipperary, Ireland. He was the sixth son of a fourteen children's family, [1] [2] and was created without any sense of Irish nationalism or support to Ireland of Young Movement. [3] At the age of seven he was sent to be educated in St Stanislaus College, Rahan, County Offaly. [1] Later, he frequented Mr.'s educational crammer school in Powis Square, London, and then passed the open entrance competition for the Civil Indian service in 1882. [4] After completing two Years of parole in Balliol College, Oxford, he passed the final exam in 1884 in fourth general place. At the time, the ICS exam was highly competitive, with no more than 1,200 ICS officers in the office of a once time, and he was probably influenced by the reputations of the tastes of Lord Lawrence, one of the first British public administrators Ē in India. [1] [3] In his third year he obtained a first class in the jurisprudence. [1] Philip Woodruff wrote about O'Dwyer's education: Michael O'Dwyer was one of the fourteen sons of an unknown Irish land owner without great wealth, both producer and proprietary. He was raised in a world of hunting and snipe-shot, threatening letters and cattle habber, where he spent every day the results of illegality on the blackboards of empty houses every day. It was a very different world of the soft and ordained life of southern England ... It has the impression [of O'Dwyer when by the balliol] of a man who rarely opened a book without a purpose, whose hard citizen interested acquired quickly Do not forget, but had little time for subtleties. [5] In 1882, in Ireland, his family home was targeted by Irish nationalists and the following year Father died following a second course. [3] From his brothers, two served in India and two became Jesu Fathers. [6] Before the career in 1885 he traveled to India [6] as an ICS officer and was sent for the first time in Shahpur in Punjab. [7] He distinguished himself into the Land Revenue Liquidation work, and in 1896 was held director of terrestrial records and agriculture in Punjab. Subsequently, he was placed in charge of the settlements of the States of Alwar and Bharatpur. [1] After a year and a half to travel through Europe and Russia, [3] he was selected by Lord Curzon for a significant role in the organization of the new Northwest Border Province and its separation of Punjab. From 1901 to 1908 he was ComissĀrio revenues from 1908 to 1909, he was acting resident of Hyderabad and from 1910 to 1912 he was agent to the Governor-General in India Ā Central. [1] In December 1912, during the Lord Hilinge of Peshhurst tenure as viceroy, O'Dwyer was appointed lieutenant governor of Punjab. [1] When he took the burden in May 1913, he was named a rider commander of the Star Order of India [8] and was warned by the Viceroy Peshhurst that "Punjab was the province on which the Government was more concerned; there was very inflammable material lying down; which required a very careful handling if an explosion was avoided. " [1] [7] The first recruitment of World War O'Dwyer worked in close collaboration with military authorities and sought the aid of local rural punjabi borders to organize a centralized system for the recruitment of soldiers for the first world war effort, in exchange for compensation, including large terrestrial and formal donations. Totals. [9] [10] As a result, most of the recruits were taken from rural Punjab Areas finally leaving a sĀ © rie of their families without breadwinners. 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