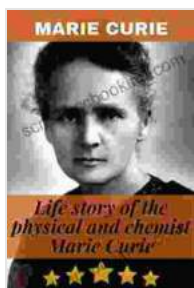


# The Extraordinary Life and Legacy of Marie Curie, Pioneering Physicist and Chemist



Marie Curie, born Maria Skłodowska in 1867, was a Polish and naturalized-French physicist and chemist who conducted pioneering research on radioactivity. Her groundbreaking discoveries earned her the distinction of

being the first woman to win a Nobel Prize, and the only person to win the Nobel Prize in two different scientific fields.



## Marie Curie: Life story of the physical and chemist

**Marie Curie** by Sara Henderson

★★★★☆ 4.8 out of 5

Language : English  
File size : 1576 KB  
Text-to-Speech : Enabled  
Screen Reader : Supported  
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled  
Word Wise : Enabled  
Print length : 25 pages  
Lending : Enabled



### Early Life and Education

Marie Curie was born in Warsaw, Poland, on November 7, 1867. Her parents, Bronisława and Władysław Skłodowski, were teachers. Marie was a bright and inquisitive child, and she excelled in her studies. However, her family faced financial difficulties, and Marie was forced to work as a governess after graduating from high school.

In 1891, Marie moved to Paris to study at the Sorbonne, where she earned degrees in physics and mathematics. She met Pierre Curie, a French physicist, in 1894, and they married the following year. The Curies collaborated on their research, and together they discovered two new elements, polonium and radium.

### Groundbreaking Discoveries

Marie Curie's groundbreaking discoveries revolutionized our understanding of radioactivity. In 1898, she published her doctoral thesis on the isolation of polonium and radium. These elements were found to be highly radioactive, and Marie Curie's research laid the foundation for the development of nuclear physics and radiation therapy.

In 1903, Marie Curie was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics with her husband Pierre Curie and Henri Becquerel for their research on radioactivity. She was the first woman to win the Nobel Prize.

### **Personal Struggles**

Despite her groundbreaking discoveries, Marie Curie faced significant personal struggles. She was a target of sexism and discrimination throughout her career. She was also exposed to high levels of radiation during her research, which led to health problems later in life.

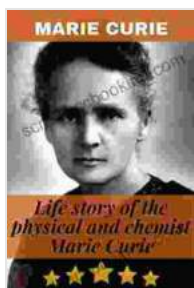
Marie Curie died from aplastic anemia, a rare blood disease, in 1934. She was 66 years old.

### **Legacy**

Marie Curie's legacy is immense. She was a pioneer in the field of physics, and her discoveries revolutionized our understanding of radioactivity. She was also a role model for women in science, and her work inspired generations of scientists.

The Curie Institute, founded by Marie and Pierre Curie in 1920, continues to conduct groundbreaking research on radioactivity and cancer.

Marie Curie was a remarkable scientist and a pioneer in the field of physics. Her groundbreaking discoveries revolutionized our understanding of radioactivity, and her work has had a profound impact on our world. She was also a role model for women in science, and her legacy continues to inspire generations of scientists.

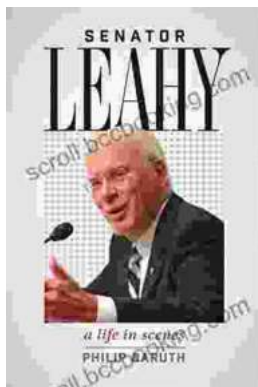


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