

The life of famous scientist marie curie

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Marie Curie “ Nothing in life is to be feared, it is only to be understood. Now is the time to understand more, so that we may fear less.” This famous quote was said by the Polish and naturalized-French physicist and chemist who conducted pioneering research on radioactivity, you guessed it, it's Marie Curie.

Early Life

Marie Curie was born Maria Salomea Skłodowska on November 7th 1867 in Warsaw Poland. Her mother was the headmistress of a Private school, but she took after her father a math And physicist instructor. She lived in the Victorian era. Russian government said that the Polish people should not have the right to learn. But her father had other ideas and sent her and sisters to an illegal night school. They avoided the authorities by continuously changing their location. Its name was the floating University. But when she was still a young girl, her mother got very sick, the doctors couldn't save her. So her father was left to raise all 5 of them alone. At The age of 18, the future Nobel Prize winner Worked as a governess to save up money, she called the job of cruel trial. But finally Once she had saved up enough money she made the 4-day-long trip to France to further her studies. She attended the school of since at the sorborn in 1891. In 1893, Marie graduated from Sorbonne with a degree in physics, becoming the first woman to graduate with such a degree from the university. The following year, she graduated with a degree in mathematics, made possible by a scholarship from Poland.

Career

In 1894, she met her new lab partner Pierre Curie. And in 1895 they got married. This new couple dedicated the rest of their lives to their studies. They discovered radium and polonium. Radium was named for its irresistible radioactive glow. And polonium was named after Marie's home country Poland. In December 1903, the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences awarded Pierre Curie, Marie Curie, and Henri Becquerel the Nobel Prize in Physics, ' in recognition of the extraordinary services they have rendered by their joint researches on the radiation phenomena discovered by Professor Henri Becquerel.' But unfortunately on April 19, 1906, Rue Dauphine, Paris, France Pierre Curie did not look before he crossed the road and was run over by a heavy horse and carriage. Marie was crushed, but she didn't let that stop her, oh no. In 1911, she received a second Nobel Prize, this time in Chemistry, in recognition of her work in radioactivity. Marie and her two daughters helped by bringing X-rays to the front line.

Global Influence

Unfortunately, Marie Curie died on July 4, 1934, Sancellemoz. She died at 66 years of age. But what she left behind will never be forgotten. She founded the X-ray and a cure for some cancers. Marie made a big difference in the world of science and technology that we have today. Marie helped out on the front line bring X-rays to the soldiers so that the doctors would know exactly where the broken bone was and what to operate on. She stood up for women's rights because she did not accept the fact that just because she was a girl she could not go to school, so she went to France to prove them

wrong. She is a role model for women who want to pursue higher education in science math and anything really.

Conclusion

I chose Marie because my mom had cancer and it was Marie's discovery that saved her life. What Marie Curie did really made an impact on my life, and that's why I think it was a good idea to dig deeper and learn more about her.