



Marie Curie

Symbol Book

Marie Curie

Symbol

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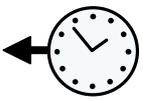
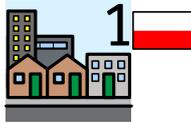
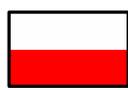
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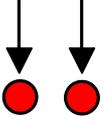
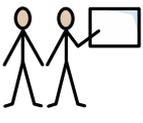
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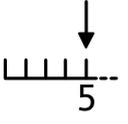


      in 1867.

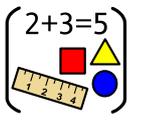
Marie Curie was born in Warsaw, Poland in 1867.

    .

Marie's parents were both teachers.

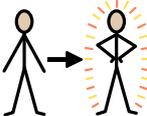
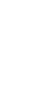
     .

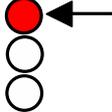
Marie was the fifth child in her family.

      .

Marie enjoyed maths and science from an early age.

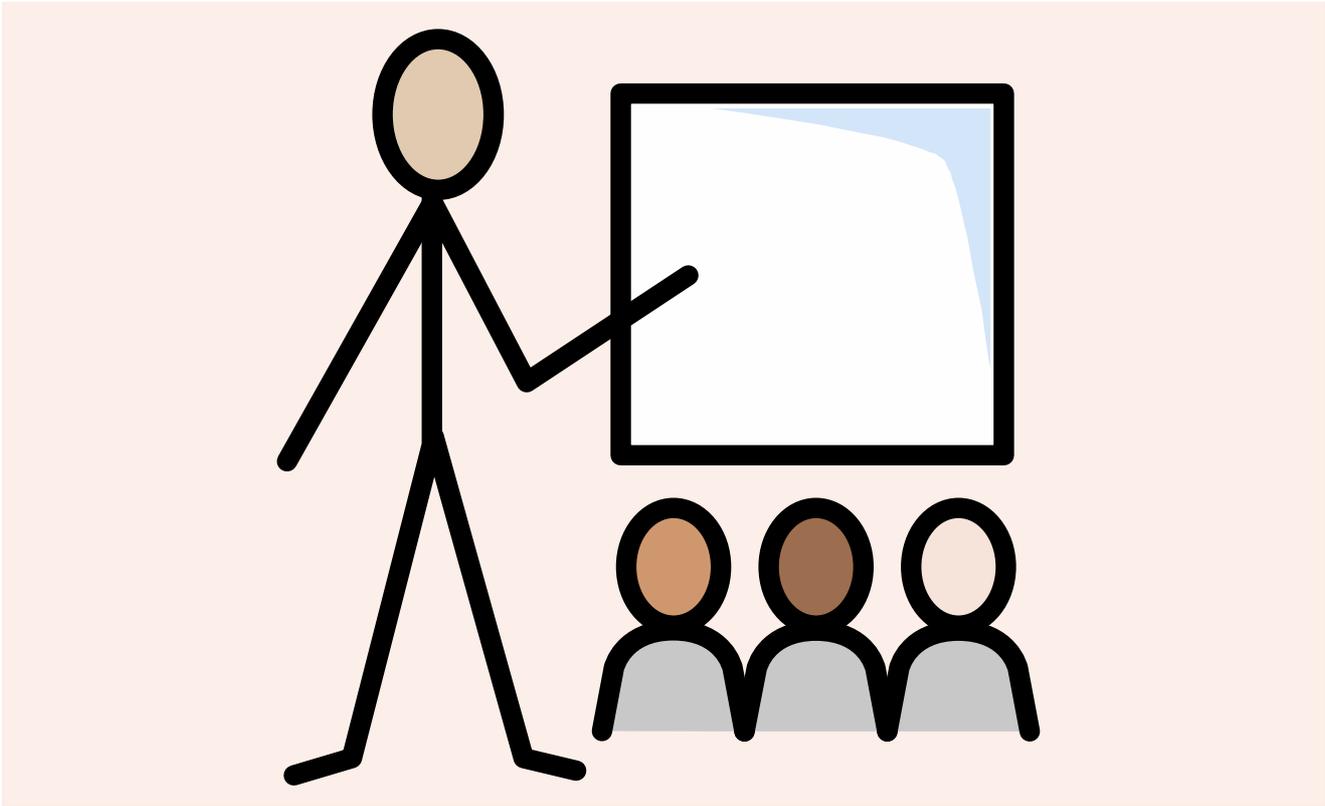


As a  girl  Marie  became  very  interested  in  physics.

 Marie  graduated  top  of her  class  aged  15.

 Marie  wanted to  study  at  university.

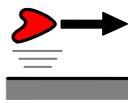
 In  Poland  girls  could not  study  at  university.



Marie



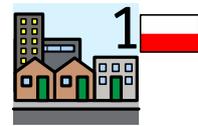
attended



the



"Flying University"



in Warsaw.



Classes



were

held

in

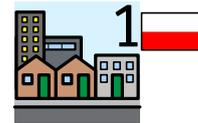


different



houses

in



Warsaw.



This

unofficial



university



taught



female



students.



Marie



studied



anatomy,

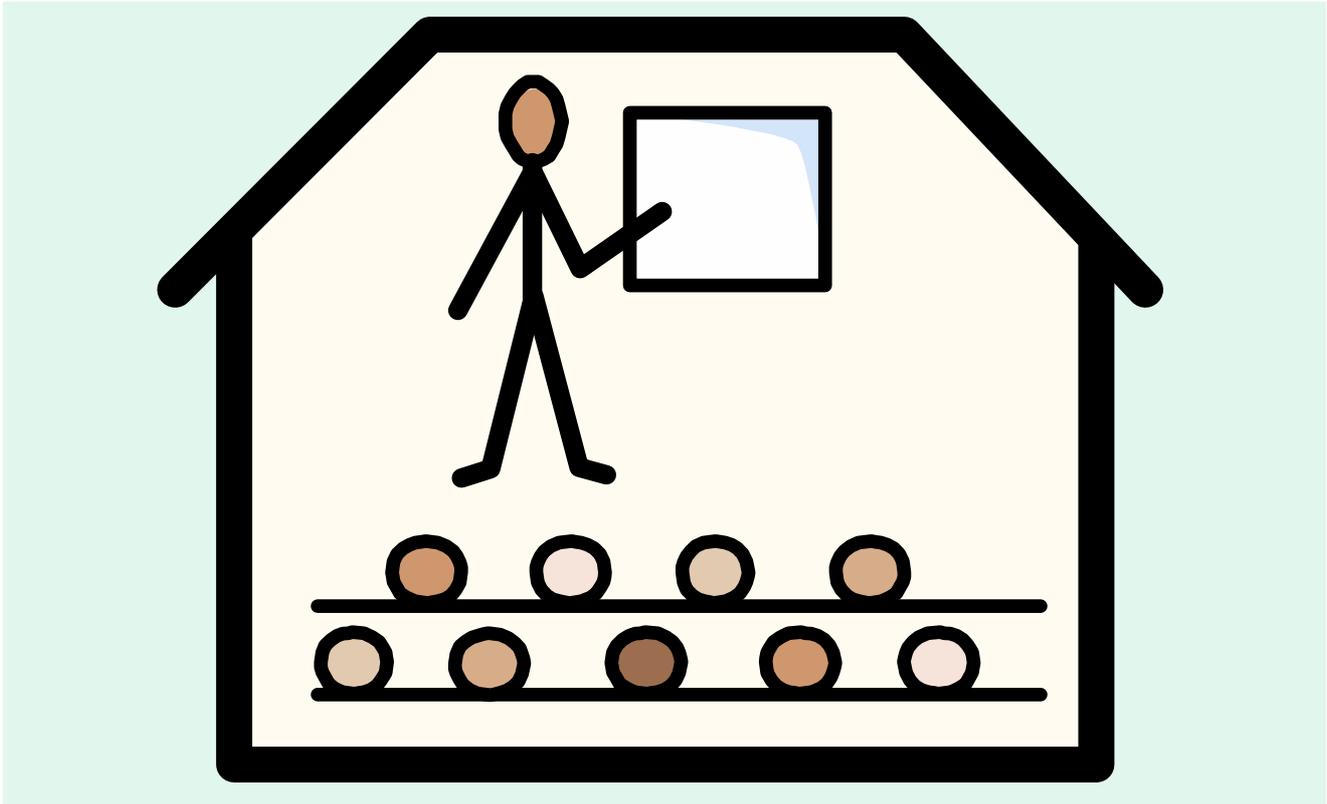


natural history

and



sociology.



Marie



saved money

as a



private



tutor



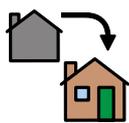
in

Poland.



In 1891

Marie



moved

to



live

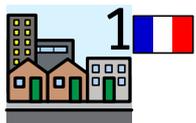
in



Paris,



France.



In

Paris



she

was able

to



study

at



university.



Marie

was



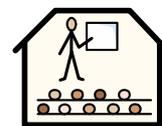
awarded

a

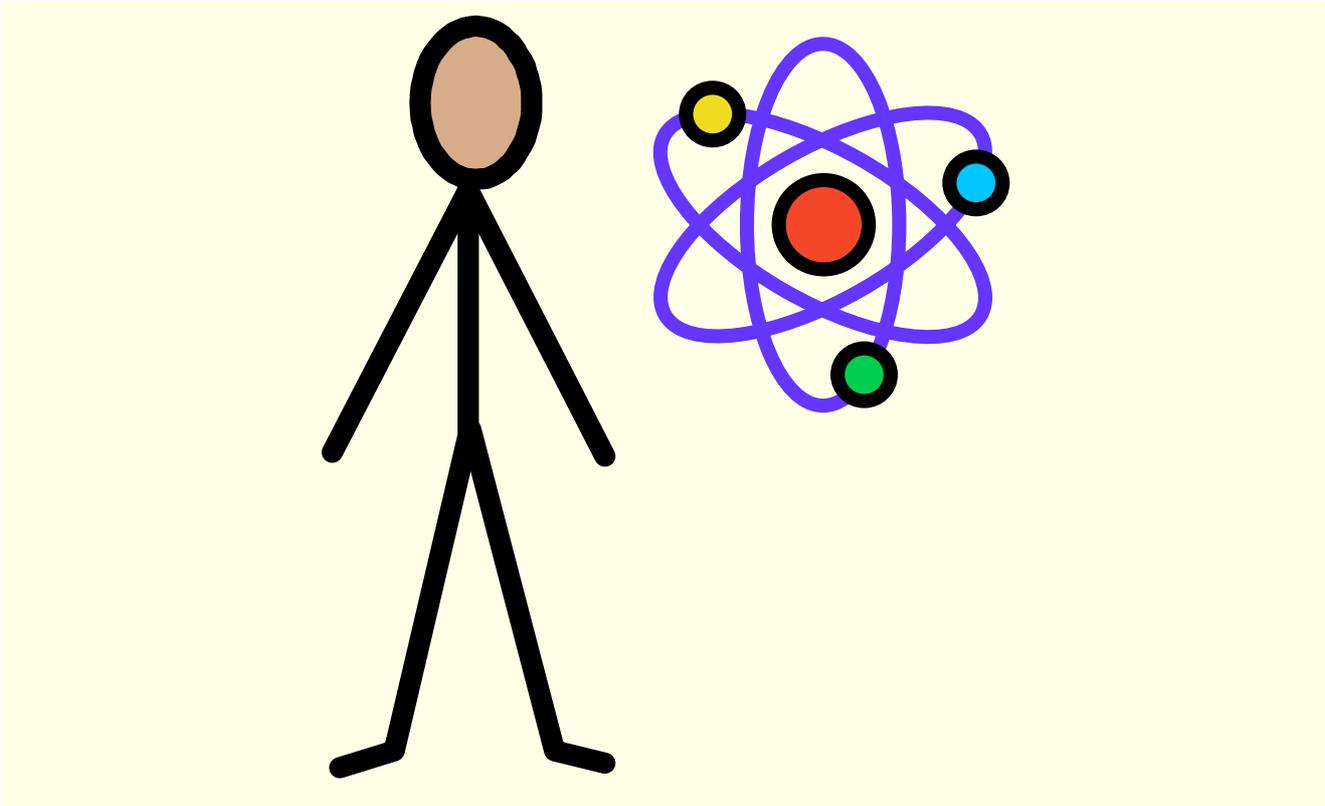


PhD

at the



University of Paris.

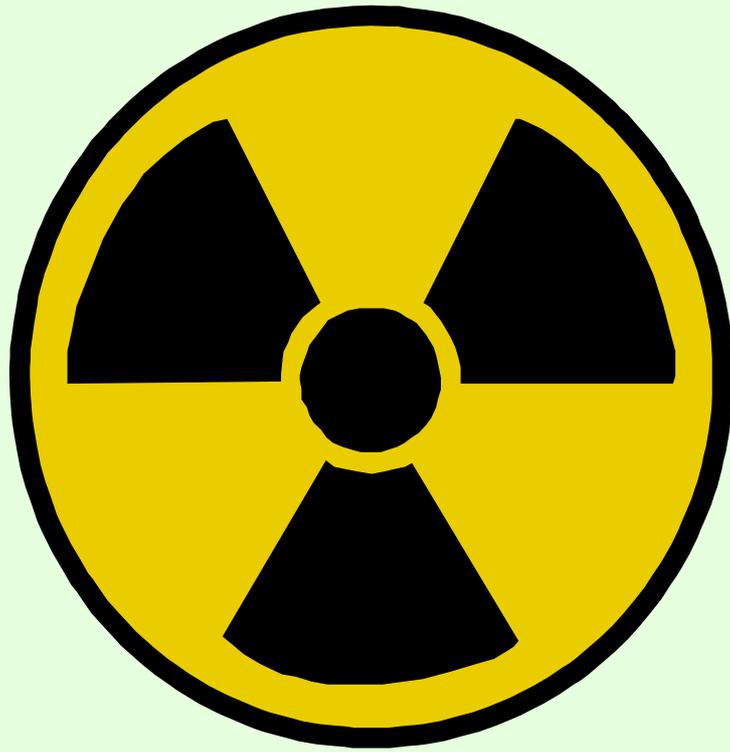


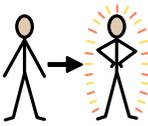
In Paris Marie met a scientist called Pierre Curie.

Pierre was a respected physicist and researcher.

Marie and Pierre were married a year later.

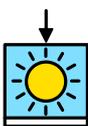
They spent their marriage doing research together.

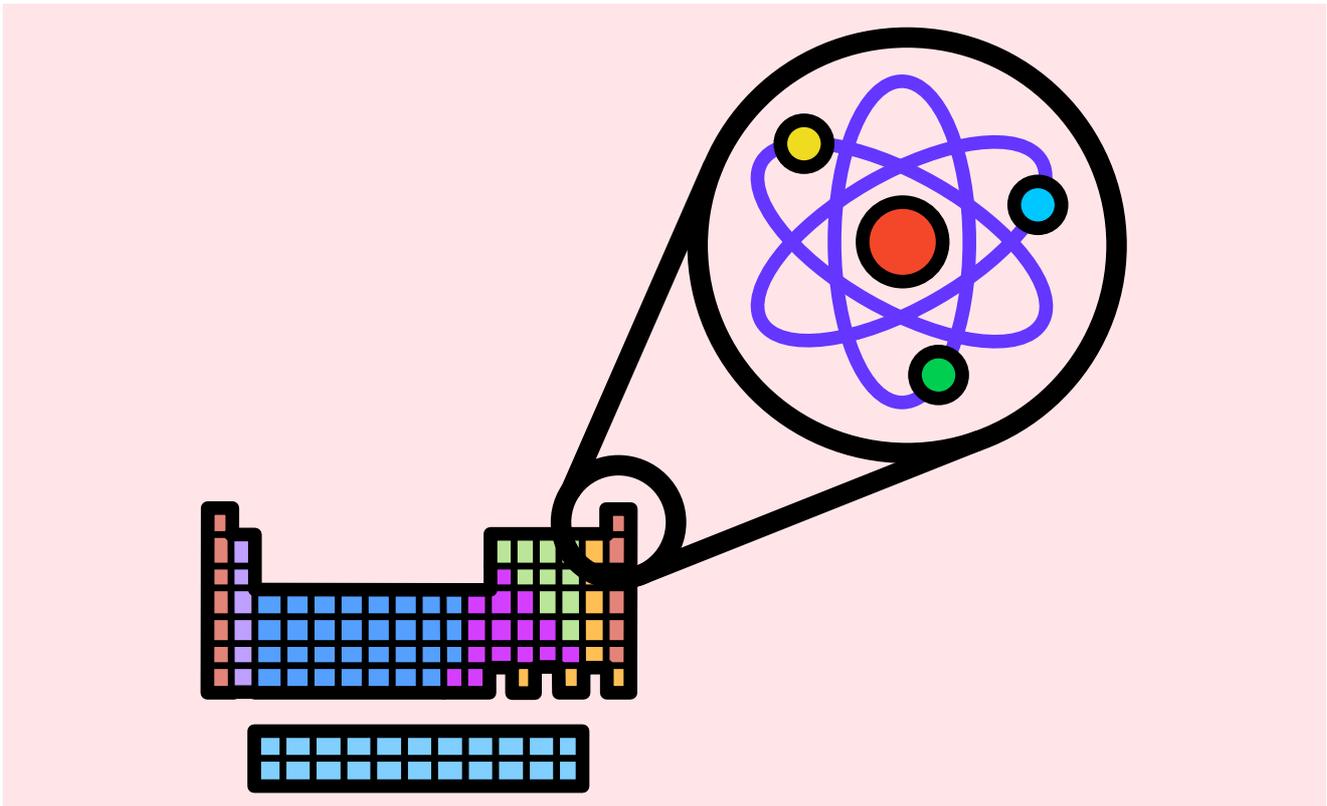


   
Marie became very interested in uranium.

    
Uranium produced invisible rays of energy.

    
Marie and Pierre called this energy radioactivity.

   
This energy is still called radioactivity today.



Pierre
 and
 Marie
 began
 researching
 radioactivity.

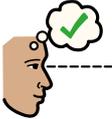
At the time
 no-one
 understood
 radioactivity.

Marie
 discovered
 2
 new
 chemical elements.

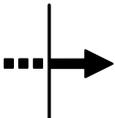
Marie
 called
 these
 radium
 and
 polonium.

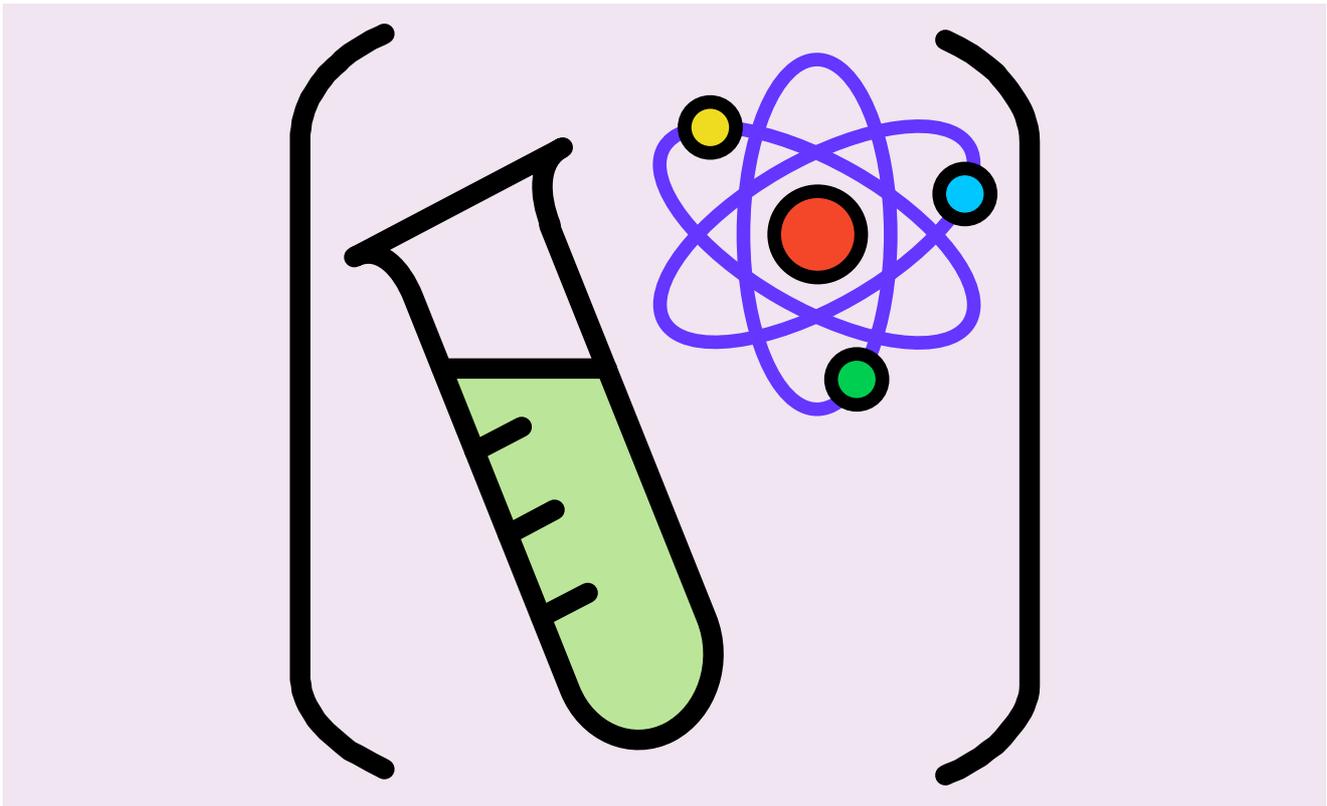


1903  and  received a  Nobel Prize.

This was to  recognise their  work on  radioactivity.

 Pierre  sadly  died in 1906.

 Marie  continued with her  research.

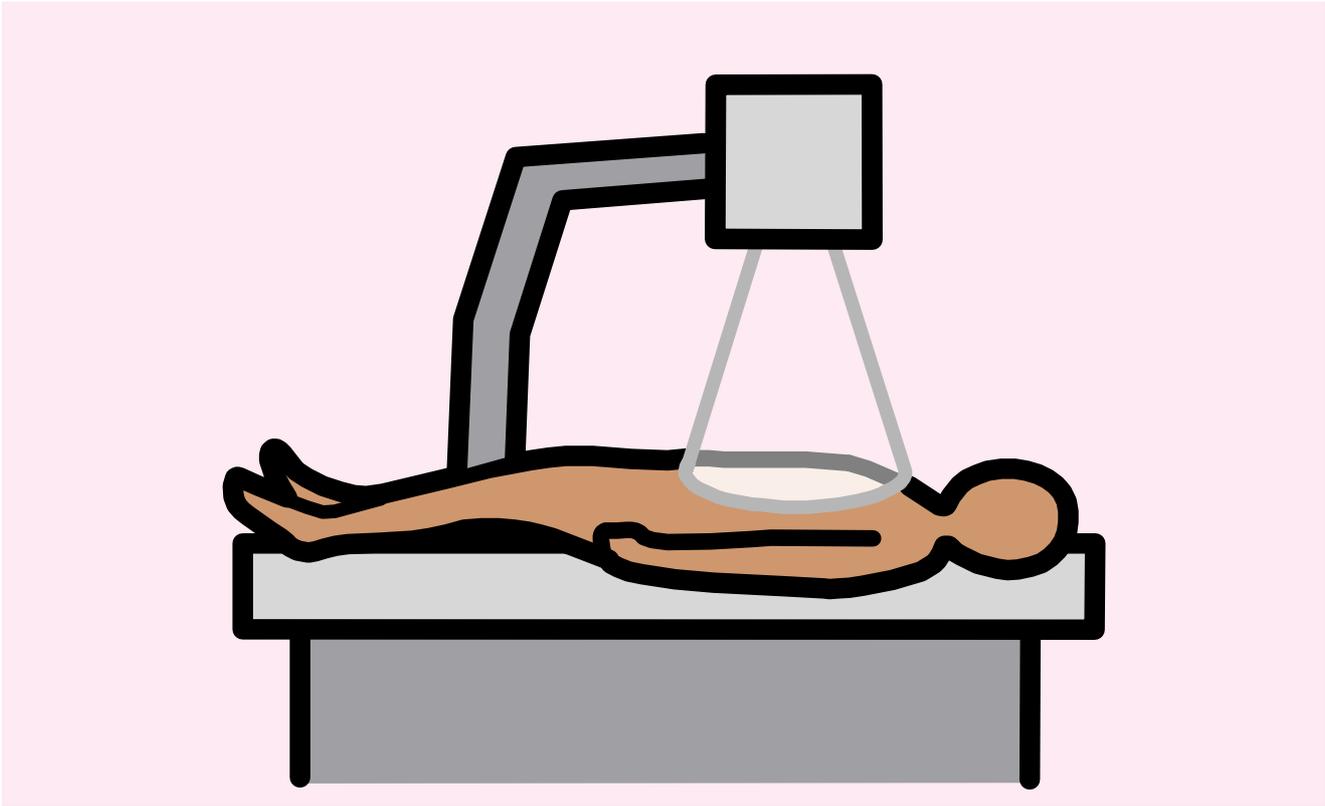


In 1911 Marie earned a 2nd Nobel Prize for chemistry.

This was for discovering polonium and radium.

A Nobel Prize is a very important award.

It is only given to scientists doing amazing work.



Marie



made

even



more



discoveries.



Marie



developed

the



x-ray

for

medical purposes.



During



World War 1



she

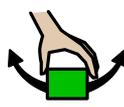


invented

x-ray machines.



She



used

the



machines

to



treat

wounded



soldiers.



X-rays

are a



radiation



used to



photograph



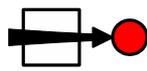
our bodies.



X-rays



can



pass through



most

of



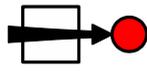
our body.



X-rays



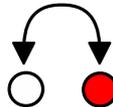
cannot



pass through



bones



or



teeth.



Doctors



use



x-rays

to



identify



fractures.



Marie



discovered



radium



could



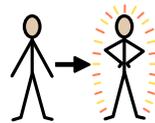
treat



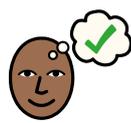
serious illness.



This treatment



became



known

as



radiotherapy.



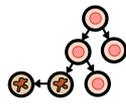
Radiotherapy



can

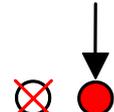


treat



cancer

and



other



diseases.



Radiotherapy

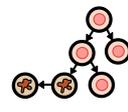
is still



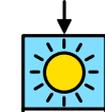
used to



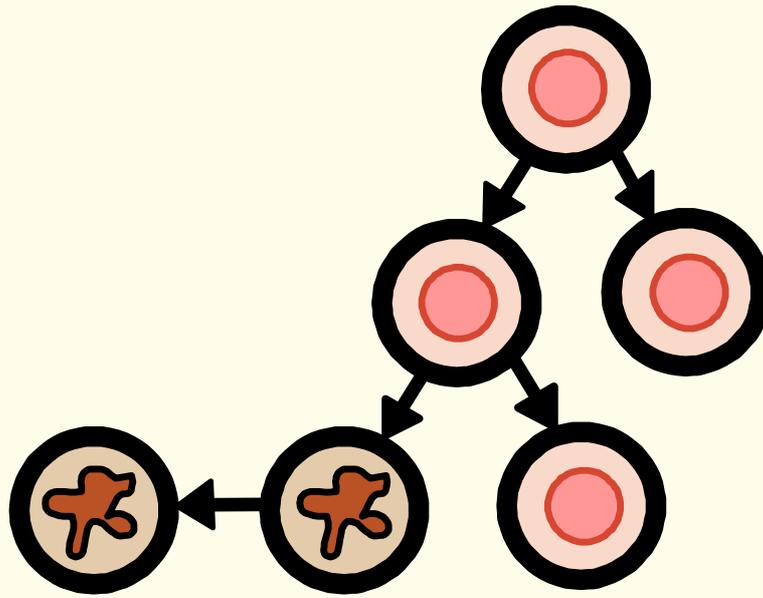
treat



cancer



today.



Marie

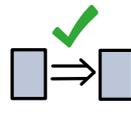
also



discovered that



radium



causes

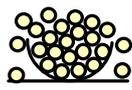


illness.



Exposure

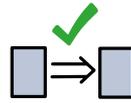
to



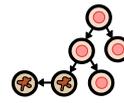
too much



radiation



causes



cancer.



For

years



Marie



worked

with



radioactive substances.



She



became

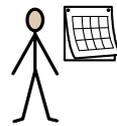


ill

and



died



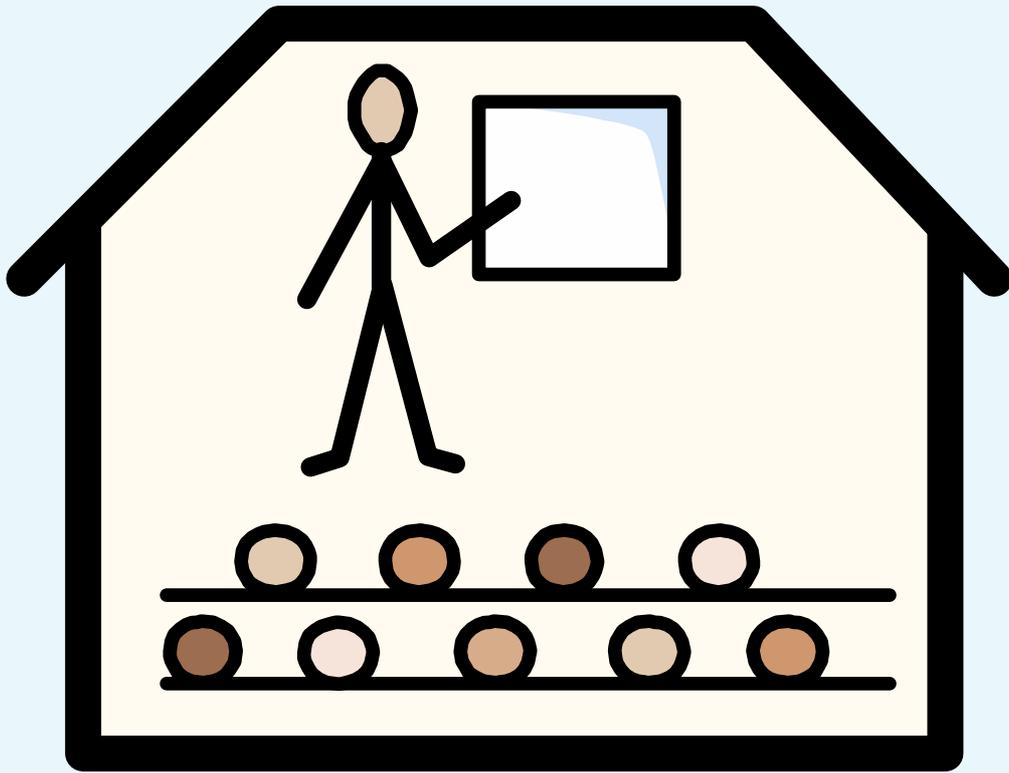
aged

66

in

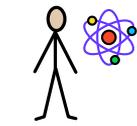
1934

1934.

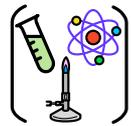


Marie

was a



physicist,



chemist

+

and a

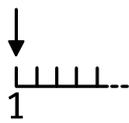


feminist.

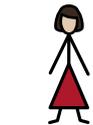


Marie

was the



1st



woman

to win



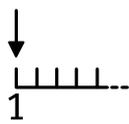
a

Nobel Prize.



She

was the



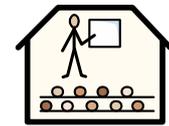
1st



female

professor

at the

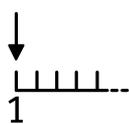


Sorbonne.

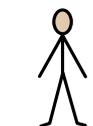


She

was the



1st



person

to



win

2

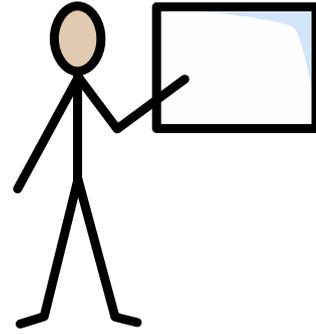
2

Nobel Prizes.





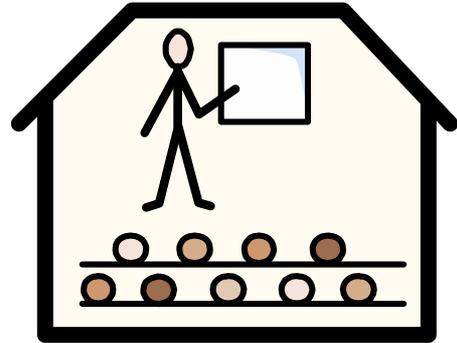
Marie Curie



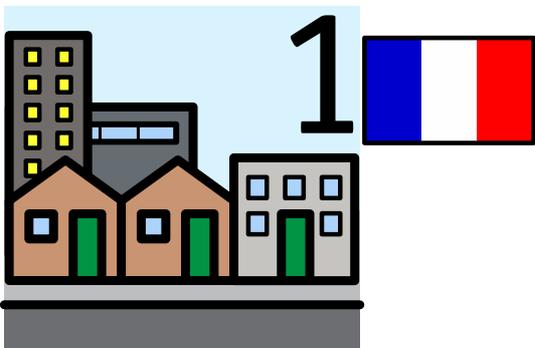
tutor



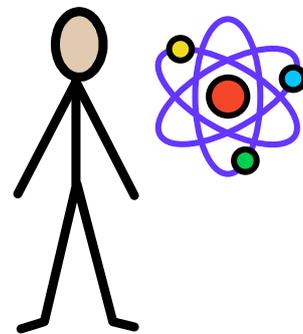
study



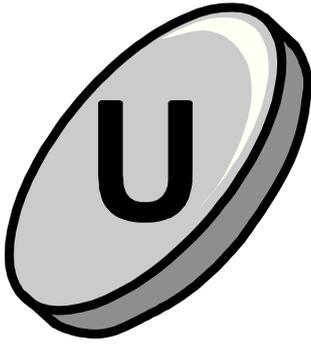
university



Paris



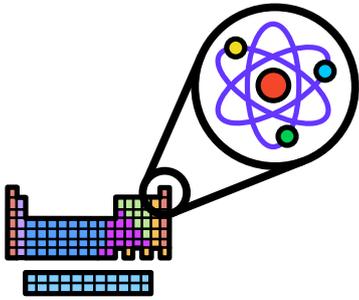
physicist



uranium



radioactivity



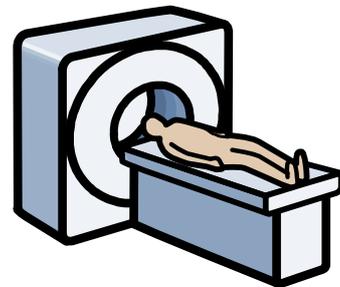
chemical
elements



Nobel Prize



x-rays



radiotherapy