

Who Was Marie Curie

In many ways, Marie Curie represents modern science. Her considerable lifetime achievements—the first woman to be awarded a Nobel Prize, the only woman to be awarded the prize in two fields, and the only person to be awarded Nobel Prizes in multiple sciences—are studied by schoolchildren across the world. She is a role model to women embarking on a career in science, the pride of two nations—Poland and France—and, not least of all, a European Union brand for excellence in science. In *Making Marie Curie*, Eva Hemmungs Wirtén traces a career that spans two centuries and a world war, providing an innovative and historically grounded account of how modern science emerges in tandem with celebrity culture under the influence of intellectual property in a dawning age of information. How did one create and maintain for oneself the persona of scientist at the beginning of the twentieth century? What special conditions bore upon scientific women, and on married women in particular? How, and with what consequences, was a scientific reputation secured? In its exploration of these questions and many more, *Making Marie Curie* provides a composite picture not only of the making of Marie Curie, but of the making of modern science itself.

A brief biography emphasizing the importance of learning in the life of the scientist who was awarded the Nobel prize for her work in chemistry.

A new portrait of the two-time Nobel winner and her two daughters Focusing on the first family in science, this biography of Marie Curie plumbs the recesses of her relationships with her two daughters, extraordinary in their own right, and presents the legendary scientist to us in a fresh way. Although the common image is that of a shy introvert toiling away in her laboratory, highly praised science writer Shelley Emling shows how Marie Curie was nothing short of an iconoclast. Her affair with a younger and married man drew the enmity of a xenophobic French establishment, who denied her entry to the Academy of Sciences and tried to expel her from France. But she was determined to live life how she saw fit, and passed on her resilience to her daughters. Emling draws on personal letters released by Curie's only granddaughter to show how Marie influenced her daughters yet let them blaze their own paths. Irene followed her mother's footsteps into science and was instrumental in the discovery of nuclear fission. Eve traveled the world as a foreign correspondent and then moved on to humanitarian missions. Emling also shows how Curie, following World War I, turned to America for help. Few people know about Curie's close friendship with American journalist Missy Meloney, who arranged speaking tours across the country for Marie and Eve and Irene. Months on the road, charming audiences both large and small, endeared the Curies to American women and established a lifelong relationship with the United States that formed one of the strongest connections of Marie's life. Without the financial support of American women, Marie might not have been able to go on with her research. Continuing the family story into the third generation, Emling also interviews Marie Curie's granddaughter Helene Joliot-Curie, who is an accomplished physicist in her own right. She reveals why her grandmother was a lot more than just a scientist and how Marie's trips to America forever changed her. Factually rich, personal and original, this is an engrossing story about the most famous woman in science that rips the cover off the myth and reveals the real person, friend, and mother behind it.

Two-time Nobel Prize winner Marie Curie accomplished amazing things in both chemistry and physics. This once Polish girl overcame all odds to be one of the most well-respected women in science. This title includes primary sources, sidebars, prompts and activities, charts and graphs, and much more. Aligned to Common Core Standards and correlated to state standards. Core Library is an imprint of Abdo Publishing Company.

Traces the life and work of the Polish-born scientist whose study of radioactivity lead to her receiving two Nobel Prizes.

A biography of the scientist and Nobel Prize winner Marie Curie explores both Curie's personal and professional life.

Presents the life and accomplishments of the Polish-born chemist, discussing her discovery of radium and the development of the use of X rays in medicine.

Details the life and work of Marie Curie from early childhood to the discovery of radium and her two Nobel Prizes.

History has seen many incredible men and women make their mark on the field of science. One woman who will forever be remembered for her groundbreaking work is Marie Curie. She was one of the first people to explore radioactivity, and her contributions led her to become the first woman to win a Nobel Prize. This book explores Curie's life, accomplishments, and legacy.

Marie Curie, renowned for her work on radioactivity, was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize, the first person to win in two fields (chemistry and physics), and the first woman to hold a chair position at the Sorbonne. *Marie Curie for Kids* details Curie's remarkable life, from her childhood under a repressive czar in Poland to her tireless work supporting herself through college to meeting her ideal match in scientist Pierre Curie to her revolutionary research. Kids learn how Curie quietly flouted societal norms, working in full partnership with her husband while also teaching and raising two daughters. Scientific concepts are presented in a clear, accessible way, and a range of activities—from making Polish pierogies to exploring magnetism to using electrolysis to split water—allow for exploration of Curie's life, times, and work.

The historian and author of *Lillian Gilbreth* examines the “Great Man” myth of science with profiles of women scientists from Marie Curie to Jane Goodall. Why is science still considered to be predominantly male profession? In *The Madame Curie Complex*, Julie Des Jardin dismantles the myth of the lone male genius, reframing the history of science with revelations about women's substantial contributions to the field. She explores the lives of some of the most famous female scientists, including Jane Goodall, the eminent primatologist; Rosalind Franklin, the chemist whose work anticipated the discovery of DNA's structure; Rosalyn Yalow, the Nobel Prize-winning physicist; and, of course, Marie Curie, the Nobel Prize-winning pioneer whose towering, mythical status has both empowered and stigmatized future generations of women considering a life in science. With lively anecdotes and vivid detail, *The Madame Curie Complex* reveals how women scientists have changed the course of science—and the role of the scientist—throughout the twentieth century. They often asked different questions, used different methods, and came up with different, groundbreaking explanations for phenomena in the natural world.

Explores the life of Marie Curie and her efforts to understand the principles of radioactivity, which ultimately led to her discovery of radium

The professional triumphs and personal struggles of a pioneering woman scientist

La légende n'a voulu retenir de Marie Curie (1867-1934) que l'image d'une travailleuse acharnée et brillante, pionnière dans le domaine de la radioactivité, et Prix Nobel à deux reprises. Mais ne fut-elle pas aussi une mère attentive, une épouse dévouée, une amante passionnée, une femme perdue en un temps qui lui refusa la reconnaissance qu'elle méritait ? Dans cette France de la Belle Epoque où Mirbeau affirme que le rôle unique de la femme consiste à " perpétuer la race ", Marya Salomea Sklodowska, la Polonaise, fut traitée d'" étrangère ", d'" intellectuelle athée ", de " femme émancipée ". Quand elle meurt en juillet 1934, " usée par un travail écrasant, seule et sans défense ", comme l'écrit sa fille Eve, son enterrement ne donne lieu à aucune cérémonie ni discours officiel.

Born in Warsaw, Poland, on November 7, 1867, Marie Curie was forbidden to attend the male-only University of Warsaw, so she enrolled at the Sorbonne in Paris to study physics and mathematics. There she met a professor named Pierre Curie, and the two soon married, forming one of the most famous scientific partnerships in history. Together they discovered two elements and won a Nobel Prize in 1903. (Later Marie won another Nobel award for chemistry in 1911.) She died in Savoy, France, on July 4, 1934, a victim of many years of exposure to toxic radiation.

A biography of the Polish-born scientist who, with her husband Pierre, was awarded a 1903 Nobel Prize for discovering radium.

Marie Curie is the only woman ever to have received two Nobel prizes: the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1903, shared with her husband, Pierre Curie, and the Nobel Prize for Chemistry for her work with polonium and radium in 1911. She was also the first woman ever to teach at the Sorbonne. This inspired comic is set at the time she received her second Nobel Prize, when a vicious press campaign was launched against her, denouncing her affair with the physician Paul Langevin. Through her flash-backs, we're invited to witness the key moments of this exceptional woman's life and work.

Biografie van de Frans-Poolse ontdekker van het radium (1867-1934).

From artists and pilots to scientists and revolutionaries, small stories of great histories is a new series of small format stories that presents the most inspiring historical figures to children. In an accessible and fun way, will colorful illustrations and a refreshing design, these give life to their incredible exploits.

Describes the life of the first woman to study physics at the University College of Paris, who went on to receive two Nobel Prizes for her work in radioactivity.

"A biography [of Nobel Prize winner Madame Curie] that stirs the heart and the mind by a fine counterpoint of sense and sensibility, a great story superbly told."--New York Times Marie Sklodowska Curie (1867-1934) was the first woman scientist to win worldwide acclaim and was, indeed, one of the great scientists of the twentieth century. Written by Curie's daughter, the renowned international activist Eve Curie, this biography chronicles Curie's legendary achievements in science, including her pioneering efforts in the study of radioactivity and her two Nobel Prizes in Physics and Chemistry. It also spotlights her remarkable life, from her childhood in Poland, to her storybook Parisian marriage to fellow scientist Pierre Curie, to her tragic death from the very radium that brought her fame. Now updated with an eloquent, rousing introduction by best-selling author Natalie Angier, this timeless biography celebrates an astonishing mind and a extraordinary woman's life.

Part of a series which explores the lives of famous figures in history. Each book includes sidebars, a timeline and cartoon illustrations.

"A touching three-dimensional portrait of the Polish-born scientist and two-time Nobel Prize winner" (Kirkus) Madame Curie, the discoverer of radium and radioactivity One hundred years ago, Marie Curie discovered radioactivity, for which she won the Nobel Prize in physics. In 1911 she won an unprecedented second Nobel Prize, this time in chemistry, for isolating new radioactive elements. Despite these achievements, or perhaps because of her fame, she has remained a saintly, unapproachable genius. From family documents and a private journal only recently made available, Susan Quinn at last tells the full human story. From the stubborn sixteen-year-old studying science at night while working as a governess, to her romance and scientific partnership with Pierre Curie—an extraordinary marriage of equals—we feel her defeats as well as her successes: her rejection by the French Academy, her unbearable grief at Pierre's untimely and gruesome death, and her retreat into a love affair with a married fellow scientist, causing a scandal which almost cost her the second Nobel Prize. In Susan Quinn's fully dimensional portrait, we come at last to know this complicated, passionate, brilliant woman.

A biography of the chemist whose research with radium made her the first woman to receive a Nobel Prize and the first person to receive the award twice.

Intimate memoir of the Nobel laureate, written by his wife and lab partner, analyzes the nature and significance of the Curies' experiments. In addition, the author reconstructs her own work with radiation.

Examines the life of the Polish-born scientist who, with her husband Pierre, was awarded a 1903 Nobel Prize for discovering radium.

Learn about the great scientist Marie Curie as she advanced the study of radioactivity. You'll read about her life, the science behind her studies, and the impact of her work on the world today.

A biography of the chemist whose work with radium laid the foundation for much of today's scientific knowledge.

The bestselling, "excellent...poignant—and scientifically lucid—portrait" (New York Times Book Review) of the remarkable Marie Curie. Through family interviews, diaries, letters, and workbooks that had been sealed for over sixty years, Barbara Goldsmith reveals the Marie Curie behind the myth—an all-too-human woman struggling to balance a spectacular scientific career, a demanding family, the prejudice of society, and her own passionate nature. Obsessive Genius is a dazzling portrait of Curie, her amazing scientific success, and the price she paid for fame.

This informative, accessible, and concise biography looks at Marie Curie not just as a dedicated scientist but also as a complex woman with a sometimes-tumultuous personal life.

In terms of practical accomplishments helping to better the lives of people today, Madame Marie Curie far exceeds the achievements of any other modern or scientific person. Anybody who is in a hospital that uses an X-Ray machine is using technology developed by Marie Curie. Any cancer patient who is undergoing radiation treatment to prolong life is using a procedure discovered by Marie Curie. Anybody who turns on a light bulb in their house is likely using power from a nuclear power plant based on discoveries made by Marie Curie. The list of discoveries made by Marie Curie goes on and on, not the least of which it was the discoveries of Marie Curie of nuclear fission that made the Atomic Bomb and other nuclear weapons possible. Yet except for a few academics and watchers of The Discovery Channel, the name of Marie Curie is largely unknown. Ask a hundred men on the street if they know who Marie Curie is or was, not more than one of them will have ever heard her. If you ask the same group if they have ever heard of Albert Einstein, all of them will have heard of him. Yet, Albert Einstein was only concerned with theoretical physics and his own theories. None of his discoveries have yet been proven or confirmed. None have been made into a machine like the common X-Ray Machine now seen in all major hospitals. Marie Curie suffered from a form of discrimination experienced by almost all women of

academic accomplishment. Her discoveries were not taken seriously or were often credited to some man in her background. Always it was assumed that the real work was done by some man and that the woman was just a wall flower.

*Includes pictures *Includes contemporary accounts *Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading "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." - Marie Curie The tens of millions who perished in the First World War - not to mention the horrendous turmoil that culminated in the outbreak of its successor - understandably marred the conception of the first decades of the 20th century. However, during that time, unparalleled minds from all over the globe unsnarled age-old mysteries and perfected prevailing theories, conjuring up wave after wave of breakthroughs that catapulted the world of science to unprecedented heights. Owing to this influx of novel ideas and innovative concepts, conferences had to be assembled to keep the relevant scientific spheres apprised of the latest advances. The formation of such conferences also allowed them to confront burning questions and investigate unexplored realms in their respective fields. At first glance, the image, captured at the Solvay Conference in October of 1927, seems no different than any other generic staff or faculty photograph. Pictured are 3 rows of stern, sharply suited figures, the middle and front rows seated on a line of chairs a step apart, and the last row, left to stand upright, hovering behind them in their best distinguished poses. Only upon closer inspection and a proper gander at the faces of those pictured does it dawn on one that this is no ordinary photograph - far from it. Often hailed as the "most intelligent photograph of all time," it features 29 of the most illustrious scientists in the world, 17 of whom were freshly crowned, as well as future Nobel laureates. The most familiar face is that of Albert Einstein, creator of the famous mass-energy equivalence formula ($E=mc^2$) and the general theory of relativity. The 48-year-old had been presented with the Nobel Prize in Physics "for his services to theoretical physics, and especially for his discovery of the law of the photoelectric effect" 6 years prior. But in the picture near Einstein, seated two spaces to his left, is an older scientist with a solemn face lined with wisdom, framed by the wispy, snow-white flyaways of her characteristic loose bun. Her thin lips are somewhat pursed in a scowl, and there is an aura of confidence radiating from her, the lone woman amidst a pack of exalted, intimidating men. Her shoulders are relaxed, her legs are crossed under her plain black cloak, and her felt bowler hat rests casually against her lap. This is none other than Madame Marie Curie, who not only cracked the glass ceiling but completely shattered it. Not surprisingly, early 20th century society, stunted by its narrow, patriarchal mindset, assailed her with double the toilsome trials and taxing tribulations, many of which were unique to her solely on account of her gender. Be that as it may, the tenacious pupil-turned-savant soldiered on through the discrimination and clambered over the often gratuitous stumbling blocks, ultimately cementing her place in history as one of the greatest scientists of all time. Marie Curie: The Life and Legacy of the Legendary Scientist Who Became the First Woman to Win a Nobel Prize examines the career that made Madame Curie one of the world's most important figures. Along with pictures of important people, places, and events, you will learn about Marie Curie like never before.

[Copyright: 2495071b7dccbd3a3277babf22059c54](#)