

Who Was Marie Curie

Marie Curie

Salomea Skłodowska-Curie (Polish: [ˈmarja salˈmʲa skvɔˈdʲfska kɨˈɹi] ; née Skłodowska; 7 November 1867 – 4 July 1934), known as Marie Curie (/ˈkjʊˈri/ KURE-ee;

Maria Salomea Skłodowska-Curie (Polish: [ˈmarja salˈmʲa skvɔˈdʲfska kɨˈɹi] ; née Skłodowska; 7 November 1867 – 4 July 1934), known as Marie Curie (KURE-ee; French: [maʁi kyʁi]), was a Polish and naturalised-French physicist and chemist who conducted pioneering research on radioactivity.

She was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize, the first person to win a Nobel Prize twice, and the only person to win a Nobel Prize in two scientific fields. Her husband, Pierre Curie, was a co-winner of her first Nobel Prize, making them the first married couple to win the Nobel Prize and launching the Curie family legacy of five Nobel Prizes. She was, in 1906, the first woman to become a professor at the University of Paris.

She was born in Warsaw, in what was then the Kingdom of Poland, part of the Russian Empire. She studied at Warsaw's clandestine Flying University and began her practical scientific training in Warsaw. In 1891, aged 24, she followed her elder sister Bronisława to study in Paris, where she earned her higher degrees and conducted her subsequent scientific work. In 1895, she married the French physicist Pierre Curie, and she shared the 1903 Nobel Prize in Physics with him and with the physicist Henri Becquerel for their pioneering work developing the theory of "radioactivity"—a term she coined. In 1906, Pierre Curie died in a Paris street accident. Marie won the 1911 Nobel Prize in Chemistry for her discovery of the elements polonium and radium, using techniques she invented for isolating radioactive isotopes.

Under her direction, the world's first studies were conducted into the treatment of neoplasms by the use of radioactive isotopes. She founded the Curie Institute in Paris in 1920, and the Curie Institute in Warsaw in 1932; both remain major medical research centres. During World War I, she developed mobile radiography units to provide X-ray services to field hospitals.

While a French citizen, Marie Skłodowska Curie, who used both surnames, never lost her sense of Polish identity. She taught her daughters the Polish language and took them on visits to Poland. She named the first chemical element she discovered polonium, after her native country.

Marie Curie died in 1934, aged 66, at the Sancellemoz sanatorium in Passy (Haute-Savoie), France, of aplastic anaemia likely from exposure to radiation in the course of her scientific research and in the course of her radiological work at field hospitals during World War I. In addition to her Nobel Prizes, she received numerous other honours and tributes; in 1995 she became the first woman to be entombed on her own merits in the Paris Panthéon, and Poland declared 2011 the Year of Marie Curie during the International Year of Chemistry. She is the subject of numerous biographies.

Pierre Curie

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Pierre Curie (KYOOR-ee, kyoo-REE; French: [pjʁi kyʁi]; 15 May 1859 – 19 April 1906) was a French physicist and chemist, and a pioneer in crystallography, magnetism, and radioactivity. He shared one half of the 1903 Nobel Prize in Physics with his wife Marie Curie "in recognition of the extraordinary services they have rendered by their joint researches on the radiation phenomena discovered by Professor Henri

Becquerel". With their win, the Curies became the first married couple to win a Nobel Prize, launching the Curie family legacy of five Nobel Prizes.

Ève Curie

pianist. Ève Curie was the younger daughter of Marie Skłodowska-Curie and Pierre Curie. Her sister was Irène Joliot-Curie and her brother-in-law was Frédéric

Ève Denise Curie Labouisse (French pronunciation: [ʔv dʔniz kyʔi labwis]; December 6, 1904 – October 22, 2007) was a French and American writer, journalist and pianist. Ève Curie was the younger daughter of Marie Skłodowska-Curie and Pierre Curie. Her sister was Irène Joliot-Curie and her brother-in-law was Frédéric Joliot-Curie. She worked as a journalist and authored her mother's biography *Madame Curie* and a book of war reportage, *Journey Among Warriors*. From the 1960s she committed herself to work for UNICEF, providing help to children and mothers in developing countries. Ève was the only member of her family who did not choose a career as a scientist and did not win a Nobel Prize, although her husband, Henry Richardson Labouisse Jr., did collect the Nobel Peace Prize in 1965 on behalf of UNICEF, completing the Curie family legacy of five Nobel Prize winners.

Marie Curie (charity)

Marie Curie is a registered charitable organisation in the United Kingdom which provides hospice care and support for anyone with an illness they are

Marie Curie is a registered charitable organisation in the United Kingdom which provides hospice care and support for anyone with an illness they are likely to die from, and those close to them, and campaigns for better support for dying people. It was established in 1948, the same year as the National Health Service (NHS).

In the financial year 2021/22, the charity supported 66,024 people through its nursing services, hospices and support line calls. It runs nine hospices in Belfast, Bradford, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hampstead, Liverpool, Newcastle, and the West Midlands. The charity's information and support service was used more than 1.2 million times.

Marie Curie campaigns on issues affecting people with any illness they're likely to die from, their families and carers, and it's the largest charitable UK funder of palliative and end-of-life care research.

Curie family

The Curie family is a French-Polish family from which hailed a number of distinguished scientists. Polish-born Marie Skłodowska-Curie, her French husband

The Curie family is a French-Polish family from which hailed a number of distinguished scientists. Polish-born Marie Skłodowska-Curie, her French husband Pierre Curie, their daughter, Irène Joliot-Curie, and son-in-law, Frédéric Joliot-Curie, are its most prominent members. Five members of the family in total were awarded a Nobel Prize, with Marie winning twice.

Marie and Pierre shared a Nobel Prize in Physics in 1903 and Marie was awarded a second one in chemistry in 1911, making her the first person in history to win a Nobel Prize in two scientific disciplines. Linus Pauling was the second. Irène and Frédéric Joliot-Curie won the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1935. Henry Richardson Labouisse, Jr., the spouse of Irène's younger sister, Ève Curie, was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1965.

The chemical element curium (number 96) is named after Marie and Pierre.

While Pierre Curie died at age 46 from an accident, Marie, Irène and Frédéric died from diseases likely caused by their exposure to radiation during their scientific experiments.

Irène Joliot-Curie

Irène Joliot-Curie (French: [iʁɛn ʒo kyʁi] ; née Curie; 12 September 1897 – 17 March 1956) was a French chemist and physicist who received the 1935

Irène Joliot-Curie (French: [iʁɛn ʒo kyʁi] ; née Curie; 12 September 1897 – 17 March 1956) was a French chemist and physicist who received the 1935 Nobel Prize in Chemistry with her husband, Frédéric Joliot-Curie, for their discovery of induced radioactivity. They were the second married couple, after her parents, to win the Nobel Prize, adding to the Curie family legacy of five Nobel Prizes. This made the Curies the family with the most Nobel laureates to date.

Her mother Marie Skłodowska-Curie and she also form the only mother–daughter pair to have won Nobel Prizes whilst Pierre and Irène Curie form the only father-daughter pair to have won Nobel Prizes by the same occasion, whilst there are six father-son pairs who have won Nobel Prizes by comparison.

She was also one of the first three women to be a member of a French government, becoming undersecretary for Scientific Research under the Popular Front in 1936. Both children of the Joliot-Curies, Hélène and Pierre, are also scientists.

In 1945, she was one of the six commissioners of the new French Alternative Energies and Atomic Energy Commission (CEA) created by de Gaulle and the Provisional Government of the French Republic. She died in Paris on 17 March 1956 from an acute leukemia linked to her exposure to polonium and X-rays.

Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions

The Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions (MSCA; named after Marie Curie) are major research fellowships created by the European Union / European Commission

The Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions (MSCA; named after Marie Curie) are major research fellowships created by the European Union / European Commission to support research in the European Research Area (ERA). The Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions are among Europe's most competitive and prestigious research and innovation fellowships.

Madame Curie (film)

Polish-French physicist Marie Curie in 1890s Paris as she begins to share a laboratory with her future husband Pierre Curie. This was the third of eight onscreen

Madame Curie is a 1943 American biographical film made by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. The film was directed by Mervyn LeRoy and produced by Sidney Franklin from a screenplay by Paul Osborn, Paul H. Rameau, and Aldous Huxley (uncredited), adapted from the biography by Ève Curie. It stars Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon, with supporting performances by Robert Walker, Henry Travers, and Albert Bassermann.

The film tells the story of Polish-French physicist Marie Curie in 1890s Paris as she begins to share a laboratory with her future husband Pierre Curie.

This was the third of eight onscreen pairings with Pidgeon and Garson.

In several versions, much of the scientific aspects of the film were cut or removed entirely. Turner Classic Movies has shown it unedited at 124 minutes.

Maria Skłodowska-Curie National Research Institute of Oncology

The Maria Skłodowska-Curie National Research Institute of Oncology (Polish: Narodowy Instytut Onkologii im. Marii Skłodowskiej-Curie – Państwowy Instytut

The Maria Skłodowska-Curie National Research Institute of Oncology (Polish: Narodowy Instytut Onkologii im. Marii Skłodowskiej-Curie – Państwowy Instytut Badawczy, until 2020 Maria Skłodowska-Curie Institute of Oncology, Polish: Centrum Onkologii–Instytut im. Marii Skłodowskiej-Curie) is a specialized research institute and hospital of the Polish Ministry of Health. Based in Warsaw, it also has regional branches in Gliwice and Kraków. It was founded in 1932 as the Radium Institute by double-Nobel laureate Maria Skłodowska-Curie in collaboration with the Polish Government, especially President Ignacy Mościcki.

Curie Metropolitan High School

Marie Skłodowska Curie Metropolitan High School is a public four-year magnet high school located in the Archer Heights neighborhood on the southwest side

Marie Skłodowska Curie Metropolitan High School is a public four-year magnet high school located in the Archer Heights neighborhood on the southwest side of Chicago, Illinois, United States. Curie is operated by Chicago Public Schools district. The school has a Technical, Performing Arts, and International Baccalaureate Programme.

Curie Metropolitan High School was named after Nobel Prize laureate Marie Skłodowska–Curie in recognition of the area's historically heavy Polish-American populace. Curie Metro High School is accessible via the Chicago L's nearby Pulaski Orange Line station.

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