

Adapted by Ingenio

TWELVE IDEAS MUST KNOW ABOUT MARIE CURIE

A woman sitting in front of a table working in her laboratory with test tubes and chemical instruments, this is the image that is observed in the doodle¹ that in 2011 Google made in honor of the lover of the Sciences, Marie Curie, who in 2012 meets 145 years to be born.

In the city of Varsovia, Polonia, Marie Salomea Sklodowska was born one 7 of November of 1867, more known as Marie Curie.

Her parents were Władysław Skłodowski, a high school physics and mathematics teacher and Bronisława Boguska a teacher, a pianist and a singer.

Marie was the youngest of five brothers: Zofia (1862), Józef (1863), Bronisława (1865) and Helen (1866).

She was fond of reading, at four years she read perfectly, especially books about natural history and physics. In high school she stood out as the first of her class. Polish, Russian, German and French are languages that she knew perfectly.

At age of 24 she enrolled to the Sorbonne University² in the Sciences course and changed her name to Marie. Two years later she graduated in Physics and a year later in Math.

In 1895 she married to Pierre Curie, physicist, with him she had two daughters, Irene and Éve.

In 1898 she discovered two new elements: polonium and radio, the first named after her home Country. The Curie couple treated eight tons of the mineral known as pitchblende, to obtain one gram of pure radio chloride.

- 1. Doodle: designed images from Google's logotype.
- 2. The Sorbone University was the most important of the world in those moment.

When she was 34 years old obtained her PhD in Sciences with an investigation about the Becquerel radiations that she called radioactivity.

In 1903 she became the first woman to receive the Nobel Prize in Physics. She obtained it by finding radioactive elements.

This also led her to become the first woman teaching at the Paris University and continuing with her researchers.

Her second Nobel Prize was for her research in the field of Chemistry in 1911. Later she would found the Institute Curie in Paris and Varsovia.

Due to the constant radiation to her bones marrow, as a result of her work, she died of leukemia on July 4 of 1934 at the age of 66.

This twelve ideas about Marie Curie's life, were the result of an exhaustive seek from different references of public knowledge. The text was elaborated, proved and approved by the Editorial Committee of the Ingenio Magazine.







