

Maria Skłodowska Curie



Who is she?

Maria Sklodowska-Curie was born on the 7 November 1867 in Warsaw. Her father was a math and physics teacher. Her mother and sister died when she was a child. In October 1891 she decided to go to France.

In Paris as first woman in history she passed her exams for chemistry and Physics in Sorbonne. During the day she studied and at nights she worked as a coach. In 1894 she met Pierre Curie and one year later they get married.



Education

She discovered chemical elements polonium and radium. In 1903 she won a Nobel Prize for Physics and in 1911 for Chemistry. On 4 July 1934 Maria Skłodowska-Curie died from leukaemia in Sabaudia.

In the years 1891-95 she studied at the Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences in the Sorbonne, receiving BAs in physical and mathematical sciences.



Sorbonne University in Paris

Maria Curie-Skłodowska is the first woman to receive the Nobel Prize

Maria Skłodowska-Curie has received over 100 honorary titles, including over 20 honorary doctorates. She was also decorated with the Legion of Honor - the highest decoration awarded by the French government.



Maria Curie-Skłodowska is the first woman to receive the Nobel Prize



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What she discovered

She was awarded the Nobel Prize for the first time in 1903 - in physics, together with her husband Pierre Curie and with Henri Becquerel, for research into the phenomenon of radioactivity discovered by Becquerel.

1911 The Swedish Academy of Sciences awarded Maria the second, this time an independent Nobel Prize in chemistry for the discovery of polonium and radium. She became the first woman to receive this award twice and the first female Nobel laureate in chemistry.



KONGLIGA SVENSKA
VETENSKAPS-AKADEMIEN


har vid sin sammankämb den 12^{de} Nov.
1903 i enighet med förordningen i det af

ALFRED NOBEL

den 27 November 1895 uppräntade testamens-
mentet beslutat att tilldeln halften af det pris
som vana är berättigad i det som man
fyndens område har gjort den värtigaste
upptäckt eller uppfinning till

PIERRE CURIE
OCH HANS HUSTR: FRU
MARIE CURIE

välkom en erinranande af den utmärktliga
ga förtjänst de intaga genom sina gemensamt



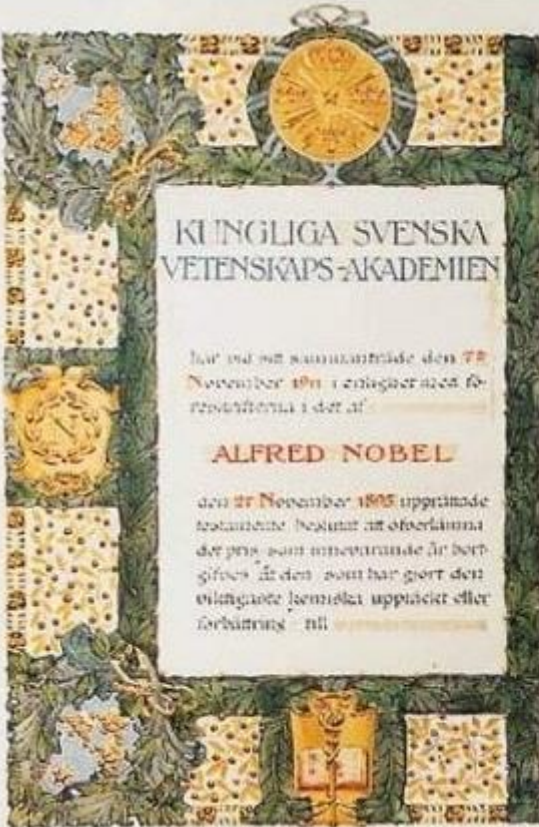
införda ordens förtjänst af Professor
Henri Becquerel upptäckta strålningsfö-
nomen.

Stockholm den 10 December 1903

P. Fredriksson
Kgl. Vet. Akad. Presid.

Chr. Anvillius
Kgl. Vet. Akad. Sekreter.





KUNGLIGA SVENSKA VETENSKAPS-AKADEMIEN

har på sin sammankomst den 27
November 1911 utvalgt och fö-
resatt följande i det af

ALFRED NOBEL

den 27 November 1895 upprättade
testamentet beviljat att öfverlämna
det pris - samt inteserande är be-
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förbättring till



MARIE SKLODOWSKA CURIE

såsom ett erkännande för den för-
närligt hon inlagt om kemiety utvæn-
ling genom upptäckten af grundäm-
nena radium och polonium - genom
karakteriserandet af radium och dess
isolerande i metalliskt tillstånd samt
genom ömsa undersökningar angående
dessa märkliga grundämnes föreningar
Stockholm, den 16 December 1911.

E. M. Dahlgren.
Svensk Vetenskaps-Akademien

Chr. Aminoff
Kungl. Vetensk. Akad. sekreterare