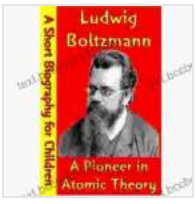
# Pioneer In Atomic Theory: A Short Biography For Children

Marie Curie was a brilliant scientist who made groundbreaking discoveries in the field of physics and chemistry. Her work on radioactivity earned her two Nobel Prizes, and her research laid the foundation for modern nuclear physics. In this article, we will explore the life and work of Marie Curie, a true pioneer in atomic theory.

## Early Life and Education

Marie Skłodowska Curie was born in Warsaw, Poland, on November 7, 1867. She was the youngest of five children born to a physics teacher and a musician. Curie showed a passion for learning from a young age, and she excelled in her studies. After graduating from high school, Curie moved to Paris to pursue her education in physics and mathematics at the Sorbonne University.




**Ludwig Boltzmann : A Pioneer in Atomic Theory (A Short Biography for Children)** by Megan Atwood

4.6 out of 5

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|---|---|
| Language | : English |
| File size | : 631 KB |
| Text-to-Speech | : Enabled |
| Screen Reader | : Supported |
| Enhanced typesetting | : Enabled |
| Word Wise | : Enabled |
| Print length | : 9 pages |
| Lending | : Enabled |

## Research on Radioactivity

In 1895, Curie met and married Pierre Curie, a fellow physicist. Together, they began to research radioactivity, a phenomenon that had been recently discovered by Henri Becquerel. Curie's research on radioactivity led to the discovery of two new elements, polonium and radium. She also developed methods for isolating and measuring radioactive substances.

## Discovery of Polonium and Radium

In 1898, Curie and her husband announced the discovery of polonium, an element named after Curie's native country, Poland. A year later, they discovered radium, an element that is even more radioactive than polonium. Curie's work on radium earned her the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1903, making her the first woman to receive a Nobel Prize.

## Development of Nuclear Physics

Curie's research on radioactivity laid the foundation for modern nuclear physics. She discovered that radioactivity was caused by the spontaneous disintegration of atoms, and she developed a theory to explain this process. Curie's work also led to the development of new medical treatments, such as radiation therapy for cancer.

## Personal Life and Legacy

Marie Curie and Pierre Curie had two daughters, Irène and Ève. Irène Curie followed in her parents' footsteps and became a physicist. She and her husband, Frédéric Joliot-Curie, were awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1935 for their discovery of artificial radioactivity.

Marie Curie died of leukemia in 1934, at the age of 66. She is buried in the Panthéon in Paris, alongside her husband. Curie's legacy continues to inspire scientists and researchers around the world. She is a role model for women in science, and her work has had a profound impact on our understanding of the atom and the universe.

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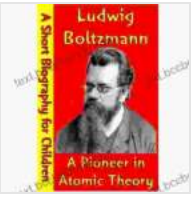
Marie Curie was a brilliant scientist who made groundbreaking discoveries in the field of physics and chemistry. Her work on radioactivity earned her two Nobel Prizes, and her research laid the foundation for modern nuclear physics. Curie was a true pioneer in atomic theory, and her legacy continues to inspire scientists and researchers around the world.

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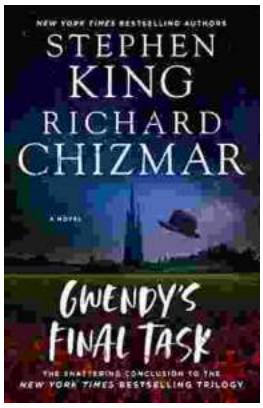


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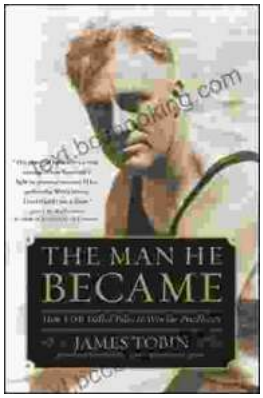


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