

The background is a dark blue, textured surface filled with various chemical structures and molecular diagrams in a lighter blue, semi-transparent style. These structures include rings, chains, and functional groups, creating a scientific and technical atmosphere.

Marie Skłodowska Curie

A Lady of Science

Marie Curie's Childhood

- Marie Curie was born on the 7th of November 1867, Warsaw
- Marie Curie had a tragic childhood because at age 10 her sister died from typhus and 2 years later Marie's mother died from tuberculosis.
- Marie's father struggled to support his family, but Marie hoped to go to university. Which was unusual for women at the time.

Marie Curie's Education

- Her parents placed a high value on learning and insisted that all their children—including their daughters—receive a quality education at home and at school. Marie received extra science training from her father, and when she graduated from high school at age 15, she was first in her class.

Marie Curie's Death

- Sadly no one can live forever so on July 4, 1934 she sadly died, of aplastic anemia, believed to be caused by prolonged exposure to radiation. She was known to carry test tubes of radium around in the pocket of her lab coat. Her many years working with radioactive materials took a toll on her health.
- In her many years as a scientist she also discovered treatments for cancer they would not cure cancer but they would help

Marie Curie Facts

- Marie Skolwdowska Curie was denied admission to a university because she was a WOMEN!!! (Which I find outrageous).
- Marie was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize, in Physics, and with her later win, in Chemistry, she became the first person to claim Nobel honors twice. Her efforts with her husband Pierre led to the discovery of polonium and radium, and she championed the development of X-rays.



Thank you for your time

Hoped you liked my presentation on Marie Curie