

Marie Curie (1867-1934) was a physicist and chemist who was born in Poland but lived much of her life in France. She and her husband and research partner, Pierre Curie, were the joint recipients of a Nobel Prize in physics in 1903, along with Henri Becquerel. Curie went on to win a second Nobel Prize in chemistry in 1911 for the discovery of the radioactive elements polonium and radium, making her the first person to win two Nobel Prizes.

She discovered two new elements, revolutionized our understanding of the atom, and even invented mobile x-ray units for use at the battlefield in WWI. In 1917 and 1918, these mobile units took more than a million X-rays of injured soldiers.



A stylized illustration of Marie Curie in a laboratory. She is shown in profile, wearing a black dress and a black apron, looking down at a piece of glassware. The background is a light pink color. In the foreground, there are various laboratory glassware items, including a round-bottom flask on a stand, a funnel, a beaker, and a graduated cylinder. The text 'MARIE CURIE' is written in large, bold, white letters with a blue shadow effect, positioned over the lower part of the illustration.

# MARIE CURIE