**Part 1: Physicist Biography**

 A renown physicist that brushes aside stereotypes of white male physicists is Marie Curie. She was born in Warsaw, Poland on November 7th, 1867. After receiving a general education from schools in her area as well as some training in sciences from her father, Curie went to Paris to study Licentiateships in Physics and the Mathematical Sciences in 1891. There, she met her future husband, Pierre Curie, a Physics professor at Sorbonne, her school of study, and where she would later become the Head of the Physics Laboratory, earner her Doctor of Science degree in 1903, and, after the death of Pierre, took her husband’s place as the general physics professor – which was the first time a woman had ever help this position. She later became the Director of the Curie Laboratory in the Radium Institute, located at the University of Paris.

 When not teaching at the university, the Curies conducted research as best as they could and found great success, eventually isolating polonium and radium after the discovery of radioactivity. Marie continued to use separated radium for its properties, including therapeutic uses during World War I. She went on to receive half of the Nobel Prize in 1903 for her and Pierre’s study along with Becquerel on spontaneous radiation. Curie received a Nobel Prize in Chemistry as well, for her continued work in radioactivity. She and Pierre also received the Davy Medal of the Royal Society in 1903. Finally, in 1921, President Harding gave Curie one gram of radium in recognition of her service to science on behalf of the women of the United States. Curie died on July 4th, 1934, in Savoy, France, after being ill. Her contributions to Science opened doors for women around the world.