

Marie Skłodowska Curie (/ˈkjuəri/ *KEWR-ee*,^[3] French: [kyʁi], Polish: [kjiˈɾi]), born **Maria Salomea Skłodowska** (Polish: [ˈmarja salɔˈmɛa skwɔˈdɔfska]; 7 November 1867 – 4 July 1934), was a [Polish and naturalized-French physicist](#) and [chemist](#) who conducted pioneering research on [radioactivity](#). She was the [first woman](#) to win a [Nobel Prize](#), the first person and the only woman to [win the Nobel Prize twice](#), and the only person to win the Nobel Prize in two different scientific fields. She was part of the [Curie family legacy](#) of five Nobel Prizes. She was also the first woman to become a professor at the [University of Paris](#),^[4] and in 1995 became the first woman to be entombed on her own merits in the [Panthéon](#) in Paris.^[5]

She was born in [Warsaw](#), in what was then the [Kingdom of Poland](#), part of the [Russian Empire](#). She studied at Warsaw's clandestine [Flying University](#) and began her practical scientific training in Warsaw. In 1891, aged 24, she followed her older sister [Bronisława](#) to study in Paris, where she earned her higher degrees and conducted her subsequent scientific work. She shared the 1903 [Nobel Prize in Physics](#) with her husband [Pierre Curie](#) and physicist [Henri Becquerel](#). She won the 1911 [Nobel Prize in Chemistry](#).

Her achievements include the development of the theory of *radioactivity* (a term she coined),^{[6][7]} techniques for isolating radioactive [isotopes](#), and the discovery of two elements, [polonium](#) and [radium](#). Under her direction, the world's first studies were conducted into the treatment of [neoplasms](#) using radioactive isotopes. She founded the [Curie Institutes in Paris](#) and [in Warsaw](#), which remain major centres of medical research today. During [World War I](#) she developed mobile radiography units to provide [X-ray](#) services to [field hospitals](#).

While a French citizen, Marie Skłodowska Curie, who used both surnames,^{[8][9]} never lost her sense of [Polish identity](#). She taught her daughters the [Polish language](#) and took them on visits to Poland.^[10] She named the first [chemical element](#) she discovered *polonium*, after her native country.^[a]

Marie Curie died in 1934, aged 66, at a [sanatorium](#) in [Sancellemoz](#) ([Haute-Savoie](#)), France, of [aplastic anaemia](#) from exposure to radiation in the course of her scientific research and in the course of her radiological work at field hospitals during [World War I](#).^[12]