

# Teacher Instructions

Thank you for downloading this sample of Women's History Notebooking Pages. They can be used while listening to a read aloud or while reading a biography of Marie Curie. Or, they can be used while doing research from a variety of sources on that person .

There are fill in the blank pages for learners still developing their listening and note taking skills. For more mature learners, there are notebooking pages with headers to help them organize the information they learn. There is also a timeline to complete and a Venn diagram for comparing and contrasting with another person. Coloring pages for each element Curie discovered are included.

## Marie Curie

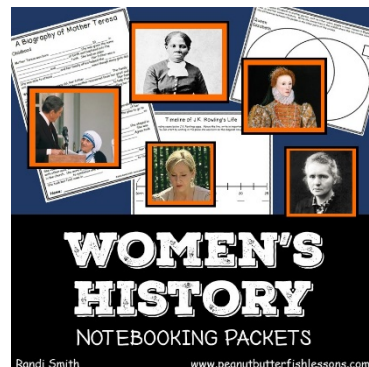
Pages 3- 6:	Fill in the Blank Pages
Pages 7 -9:	Notebooking Pages with Headers Only
Pages 10-12:	Timeline
Page 13:	Venn Diagram
Pages 14-15:	Coloring pages of Radium and Polonium
Pages 16-18:	Answer Key for Fill-in-the Blank and Coloring Pages

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Bundle of Four Other  
Sets of Women's  
Notebooking Pages



# A Biography of Marie Curie

## Childhood

Maria Sklodowska, was born \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ 18\_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_, which was part of \_\_\_\_\_ at the time. Her parents had jobs as \_\_\_\_\_ and she had \_\_\_\_\_ older siblings. Her family considered themselves \_\_\_\_\_ and hated the \_\_\_\_\_ for taking over their city.

Maria was very \_\_\_\_\_ at school. While Maria was growing up, her mother was sick with \_\_\_\_\_ and eventually \_\_\_\_\_. Her father ran a \_\_\_\_\_ out of their house. One of Maria's sisters became sick with \_\_\_\_\_ and died.

When Maria graduated high school, she was sent to live with her \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_. She was free to play and act like a \_\_\_\_\_.

## Early Adulthood

Maria was unable to go to college when she wanted because:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

However, Maria found a \_\_\_\_\_ woman who started a \_\_\_\_\_ university for women. It became known as the \_\_\_\_\_ because classes had to \_\_\_\_\_.

Maria and her sister then came up with a plan to each attend the \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_. Her sister went to school first while Maria earned money as a \_\_\_\_\_. Then Maria went to \_\_\_\_\_ to live with her sister so she could attend the \_\_\_\_\_. She changed her name to \_\_\_\_\_ at this time. Living with her sister was difficult. It was \_\_\_\_\_ from the Sorbonne and there were \_\_\_\_\_ that came to her sister's house all the time because her sister and her husband were \_\_\_\_\_.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Marie rented herself a small \_\_\_\_\_ closer to the university and lived without much money. She was one of just a few \_\_\_\_\_ studying at the university.

Marie worked very hard at studying \_\_\_\_\_ and graduated at the \_\_\_\_\_ of her class. Then she received a \_\_\_\_\_ and stayed at the Sorbonne to study \_\_\_\_\_.

After she took her math \_\_\_\_\_, her professor \_\_\_\_\_, who won a \_\_\_\_\_ found her a job in a \_\_\_\_\_ at the Sorbonne, where Marie studied \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. The equipment was not very good in the lab and in a search for an \_\_\_\_\_, Marie met her future husband, \_\_\_\_\_, a scientist.

## Marie as a Scientist

They married in \_\_\_\_\_ and loved working in the \_\_\_\_\_ together. Two years later they had a \_\_\_\_\_ named \_\_\_\_\_. Pierre's \_\_\_\_\_ offered to watch her so that Marie could get back to work. She wanted to earn her \_\_\_\_\_. She decided to study a kind of \_\_\_\_\_ that came from a metal called \_\_\_\_\_. It was discovered by another scientist named \_\_\_\_\_.

Marie studied the \_\_\_\_\_ that different metals gave off. Her big discovery came when she decided to test rock called \_\_\_\_\_. She found this gave off even \_\_\_\_\_ rays than uranium. She realized she had discovered a \_\_\_\_\_. She named it \_\_\_\_\_ after her home country of \_\_\_\_\_. She also came up with the word \_\_\_\_\_ to describe these metals that \_\_\_\_\_ energy into the air.

She wrote up her findings in a \_\_\_\_\_, which Lippmann read at the \_\_\_\_\_ of Sciences in Paris. They did not allow \_\_\_\_\_ to be members or to even attend meetings.

Marie attempted to separate the \_\_\_\_\_ from the \_\_\_\_\_, but failed. However, in the process, she discovered another \_\_\_\_\_ element, which she named \_\_\_\_\_. This was a million times more \_\_\_\_\_ than uranium.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Marie was beginning to be noticed in the scientific community, but some doubted her work because she was a \_\_\_\_\_. Others copied her \_\_\_\_\_ and wanted make new discoveries first.

Marie was given a cold, leaky \_\_\_\_\_ at the \_\_\_\_\_ and spent \_\_\_\_\_ years separating the \_\_\_\_\_ from the \_\_\_\_\_. She wrote many \_\_\_\_\_ about her work. Finally, in \_\_\_\_\_, Marie had separated a few grains of \_\_\_\_\_ from the Sorbonne.

## Marie as a Famous Scientist

Marie, Pierre and Becquerel won the \_\_\_\_\_ for their work. The Curies became \_\_\_\_\_ overnight and \_\_\_\_\_ reporters wrote many stories about them. They called Marie \_\_\_\_\_ to refer to her as Pierre's wife rather than as an individual. She was known by this name the rest of her life.

The Curies did \_\_\_\_\_ like all the publicity, but Pierre did finally receive a job as a \_\_\_\_\_ at the \_\_\_\_\_ and the Curies were given a better \_\_\_\_\_ to work in.

People started to use radium for many things because they loved how it \_\_\_\_\_. Some examples of how people used it:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

However, radium was making people \_\_\_\_\_! Both Marie and Pierre had health problems from it, but they had another \_\_\_\_\_ and a happy few years after winning the Nobel Prize.

However, in \_\_\_\_\_, Pierre was \_\_\_\_\_ by being \_\_\_\_\_ by a \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_. Marie was \_\_\_\_\_. Later that year, she took over his \_\_\_\_\_ at the Sorbonne. People \_\_\_\_\_ the streets the first day she came to teach.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Marie was sad for a few years, but she eventually fell in love with a \_\_\_\_\_ man, which caused a big scandal. She also won the \_\_\_\_\_ for a second time. Only \_\_\_\_\_ other people had ever won it twice. It took people a few years to forget about the \_\_\_\_\_, though.

## Her Later Life

Marie started to work together with her \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_. In 1914, the Sorbonne built her an entire \_\_\_\_\_ for her research. However, \_\_\_\_\_ broke out.

Marie decided to \_\_\_\_\_ all the \_\_\_\_\_ in France so that the Germans would not find it. She traveled to \_\_\_\_\_ to hide it. Then, she invented a small \_\_\_\_\_ machine called "\_\_\_\_\_", They could be carried to wounded soldiers.

Irene eventually married another \_\_\_\_\_ and they worked on their own \_\_\_\_\_. Marie focused on how radium could be used to \_\_\_\_\_ people. As she became sicker, \_\_\_\_\_ took over the Radium Institute. Marie died from radium exposure at the age of \_\_\_\_\_.

Irene and her husband went on to win the \_\_\_\_\_ and their children also became \_\_\_\_\_. Marie and Pierre were eventually buried at the \_\_\_\_\_, which is where France's most famous people are buried.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_



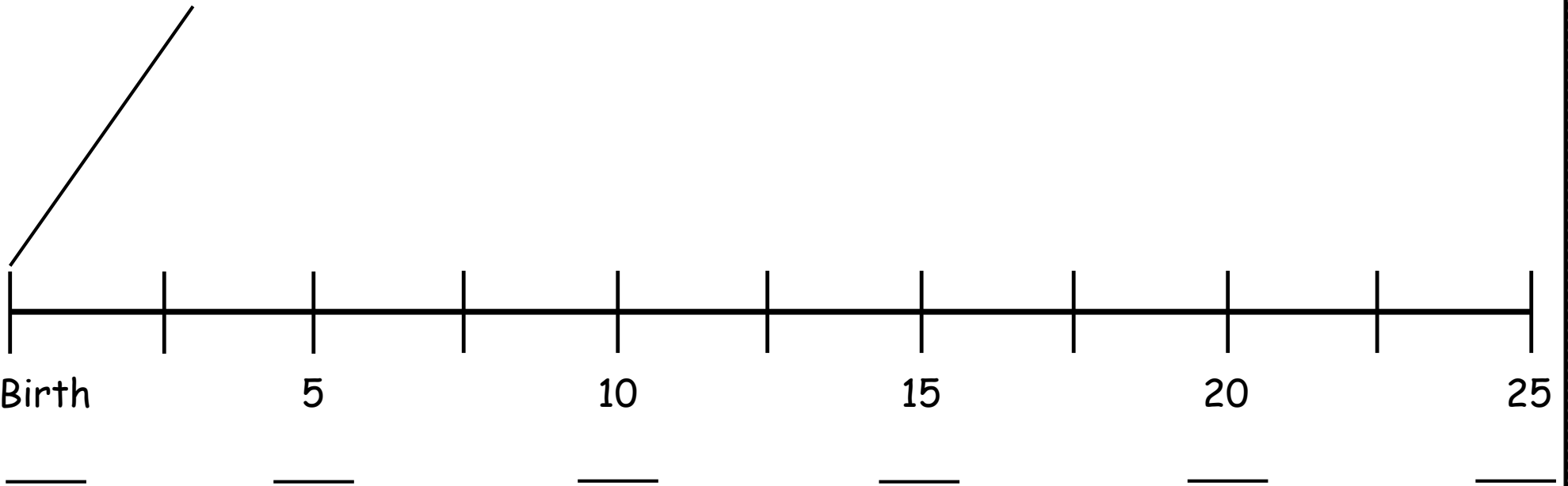




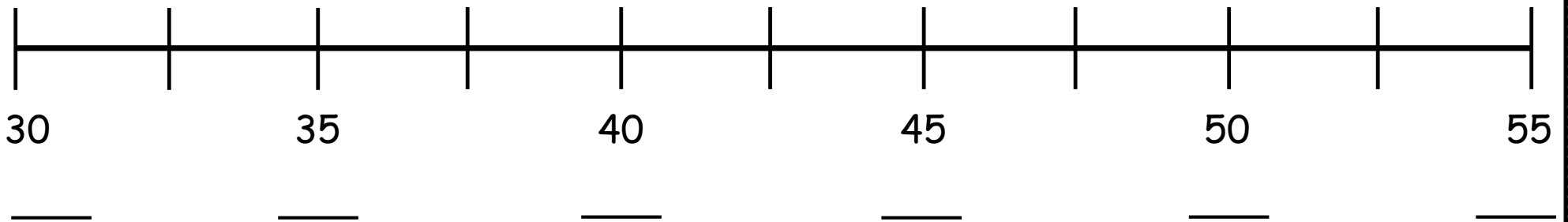


# Timeline of Marie Curie's Life

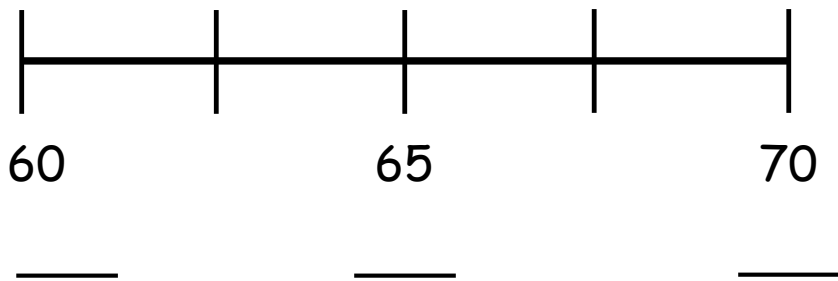
Fill-in the corresponding years below Marie Curie's ages on the timeline. Above the line, write in important or interesting events in her life. You can start by writing in the place she was born on the diagonal line provided.



# Timeline of Marie Curie's Life



# Timeline of Marie Curie's Life

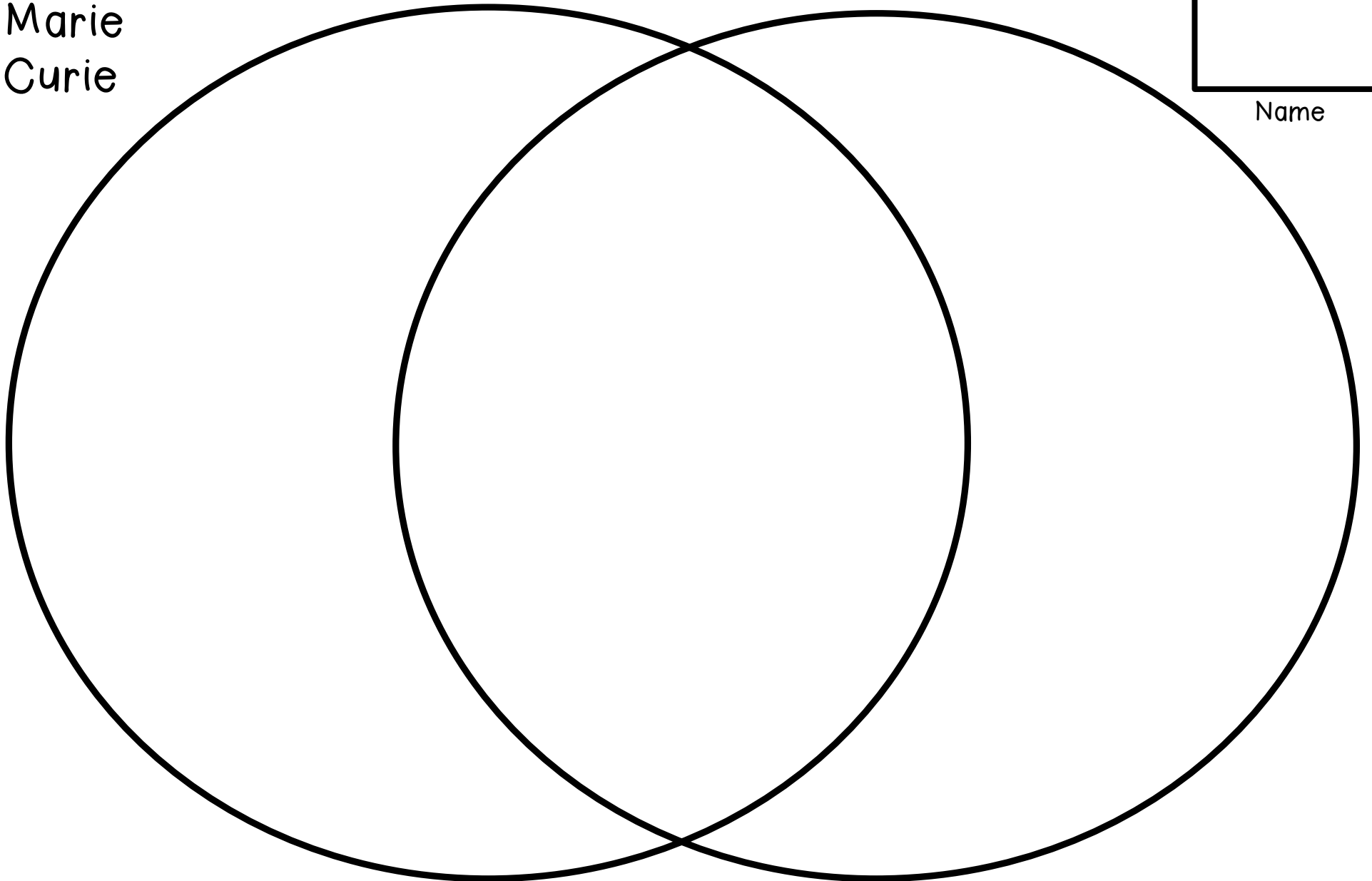


Marie Curie died in \_\_\_\_\_ at the  
age of \_\_\_\_\_.  
year

Compare Marie Curie to another person, such as other scientists or another woman in history. Write the similarities in the middle where the two circles overlap. Write the differences between the people in the other parts of the circles.

Marie  
Curie

Name



88

Ra

226

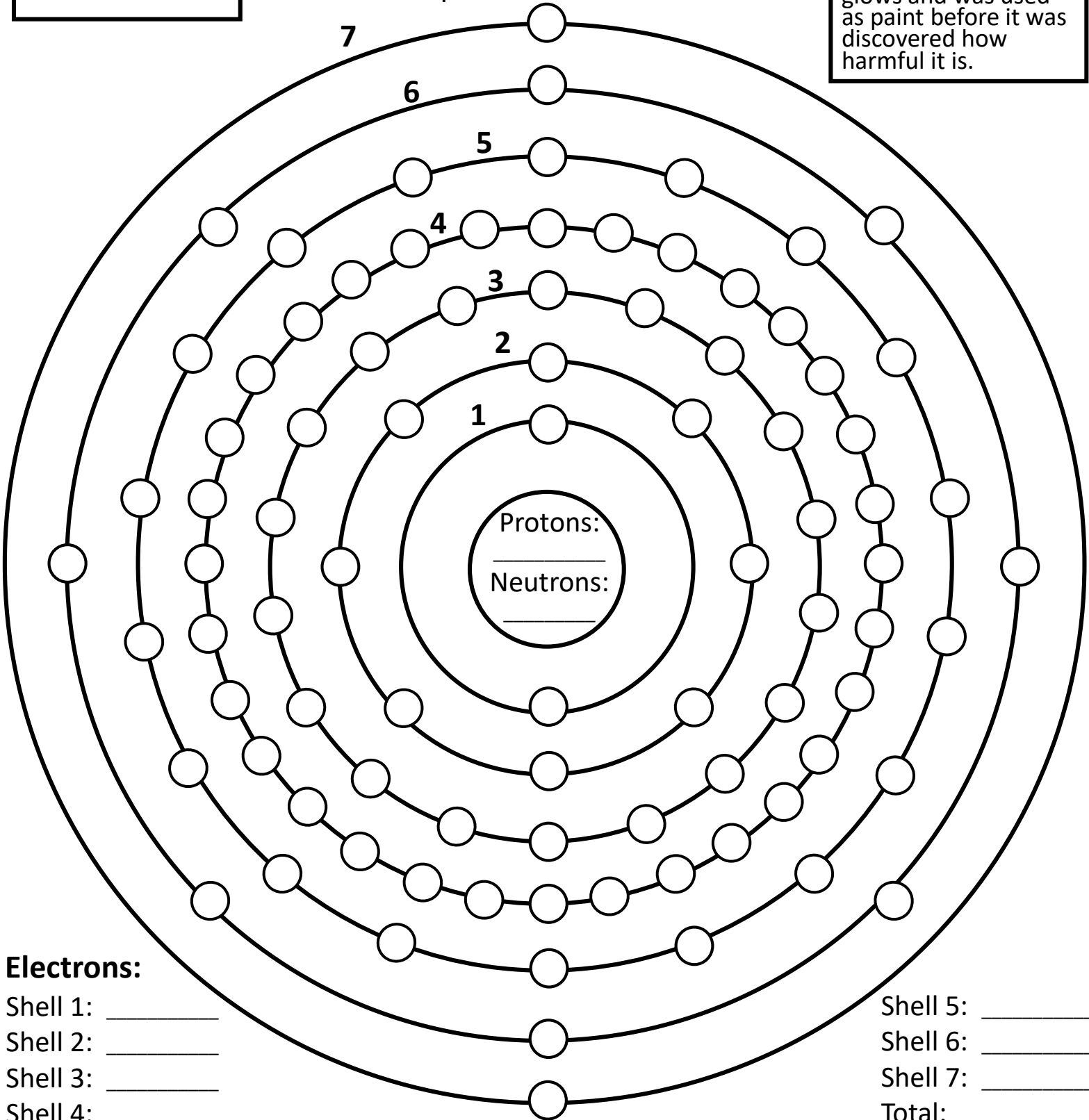
# Radium

*Discovered by Marie Curie*

Color the electrons blue and fill in how many are in each shell. Use the atomic number and mass to fill in the number of protons and neutrons.

### Facts:

Radium is radioactive and can cause cancer in people. It is also used to treat bone cancer. It is used in an x-ray-like machines to explore the inside of machinery. Radium glows and was used as paint before it was discovered how harmful it is.



### Electrons:

Shell 1: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Shell 2: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Shell 3: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Shell 4: \_\_\_\_\_

Shell 5: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Shell 6: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Shell 7: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Total: \_\_\_\_\_

# Polonium

*Discovered by Marie Curie*

Color the electrons blue and fill in how many are in each shell. Use the atomic number and mass to fill in the number of protons and neutrons.

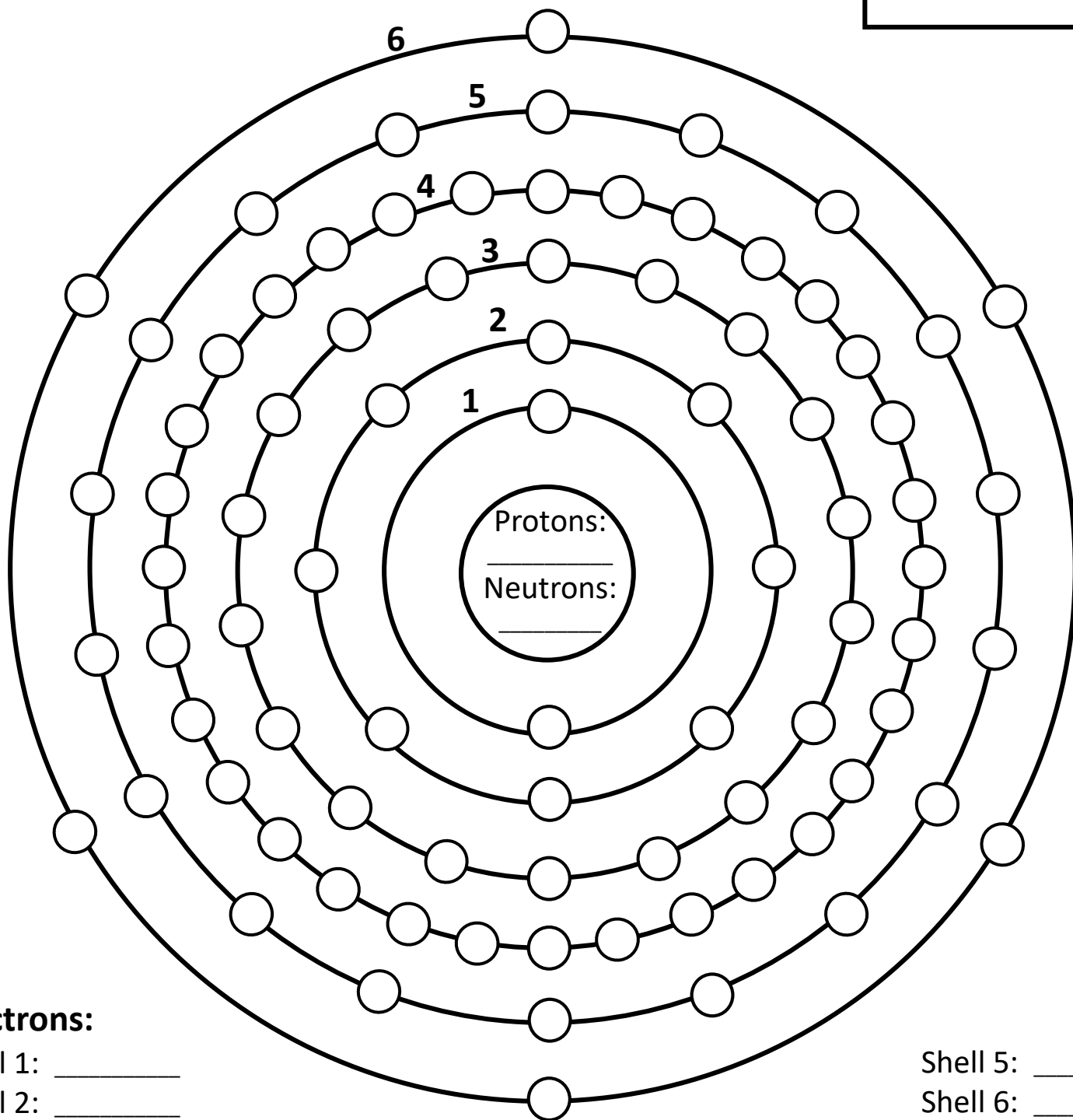
## Facts:

Polonium is highly radioactive and can cause cancer in people. It is rare and has only a few industrial uses.

84

Po

209



## Electrons:

Shell 1: \_\_\_\_\_  
Shell 2: \_\_\_\_\_  
Shell 3: \_\_\_\_\_  
Shell 4: \_\_\_\_\_

Shell 5: \_\_\_\_\_  
Shell 6: \_\_\_\_\_  
Total: \_\_\_\_\_

# A Biography of Marie Curie

## Childhood

Maria Sklodowska, was born November, 7 1867 in Warsaw, which was part of Russia at the time. Her parents had jobs as teachers and she had 4 older siblings. Her family considered themselves Polish and hated the Russians for taking over their city.

Maria was very good at school. While Maria was growing up, her mother was sick with tuberculosis and eventually died. Her father ran a boarding school out of their house. One of Maria's sisters became sick with typhus and died.

When Maria graduated high school, she was sent to live with her relatives in the countryside. She was free to play and act like a child.

## Early Adulthood

Maria was unable to go to college when she wanted because:

1. there was only enough money for one child to go at a time
2. Warsaw University did not accept women

However, Maria found a Polish woman who started a secret university for women. It became known as the Flying University because classes had to move around.

Maria and her sister then came up with a plan to each attend the Sorbonne in Paris. Her sister went to school first while Maria earned money as a governess. Then Maria went to Paris to live with her sister so she could attend the Sorbonne. She changed her name to Marie at this time. Living with her sister was difficult. It was far from the Sorbonne and there were patients that came to her sister's house all the time because her sister and her husband were doctors.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Marie rented herself a small room closer to the university and lived without much money. She was one of just a few women studying at the university.

Marie worked very hard at studying science and graduated at the top of her class. Then she received a scholarship and stayed at the Sorbonne to study math.

After she took her math exams, her professor Gabriel Lippmann, who won a Nobel Prize found her a job in a lab at the Sorbonne, where Marie studied magnetism and steel. The equipment was not very good in the lab and in a search for an electrometer, Marie met her future husband, Pierre Curie, a scientist.

## Marie as a Scientist

They married in 1895 and loved working in the lab together. Two years later they had a baby named Irene. Pierre's father offered to watch her so that Marie could get back to work. She wanted to earn her PhD. She decided to study a kind of xray that came from a metal called uranium. It was discovered by another scientist named Henri Becquerel.

Marie studied the rays that different metals gave off. Her big discovery came when she decided to test a rock called pitchblende. She found this gave off even more rays than uranium. She realized she had discovered a new element. She named it polonium after her home country of Poland. She also came up with the word radioactivity to describe these metals that release energy into the air.

She wrote up her findings in a report, which Lippmann read at the Academy of Sciences in Paris. They did not allow women to be members or to even attend meetings.

Marie attempted to separate the polonium from the pitchblende, but failed. However, in the process, she discovered another new element, which she named radium. This was a million times more radioactive than uranium.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_



Marie was beginning to be noticed in the scientific community, but some doubted her work because she was a woman. Others copied her work and wanted make new discoveries first.

Marie was given a cold, leaky lab at the Sorbonne and spent 3 years separating the radium from the pitchblende. She wrote many research papers about her work. Finally, in 1902, Marie had separated a few grains of pure radium. She now received her PhD from the Sorbonne.

## Marie as a Famous Scientist

Marie, Pierre and Becquerel won the Nobel Prize for their work. The Curies became famous overnight and newspaper reporters wrote many stories about them. They called Marie Madame Curie to refer to her as Pierre's wife rather than as an individual. She was known by this name the rest of her life.

The Curies did not like all the publicity, but Pierre did finally receive a job as a professor at the Sorbonne and the Curies were given a better lab to work in.

People started to use radium for many things because they loved how it glowed. Some examples of how people used it:

1. drank it
2. actors and dancers used it on their costumes
3. painted on watches and clocks

However, radium was making people sick! Both Marie and Pierre had health problems from it, but they had another baby and a happy few years after winning the Nobel Prize.

However, in 1906, Pierre was killed by being hit by a horse - drawn wagon. Marie was devastated. Later that year, she took over his teaching job at the Sorbonne. People lined the streets the first day she came to teach.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Marie was sad for a few years, but she eventually fell in love with a married man, which caused a big scandal. She also won the Nobel Prize for a second time. Only 3 other people had ever won it twice. It took people a few years to forget about the scandal, though.

## Her Later Life

Marie started to work together with her daughter, Irene. In 1914, the Sorbonne built her an entire building for her research. However, World War I broke out.

Marie decided to hide all the radium in France so that the Germans would not find it. She traveled to Bordeaux to hide it. Then, she invented a small xray machine called "Little Curie". They could be carried to wounded soldiers.

Irene eventually married another scientist and they worked on their own research. Marie focused on how radium could be used to help people. As she became sicker, Irene took over the Radium Institute. Marie died from radium exposure at the age of 66.

Irene and her husband went on to win the Nobel Prize and their children also became scientists. Marie and Pierre were eventually buried at the Pantheon, which is where France's most famous people are buried.

## Coloring Sheet Answers:

### Radium

Protons: 88

Neutrons: 138

Electrons total: 88

Shell 1: 2

Shell 2: 8

Shell 3: 18

Shell 4: 32

Shell 5: 18

Shell 6: 8

Shell 7: 2

### Polonium

Protons: 84

Neutrons: 125

Electrons total: 84

Shell 1: 2

Shell 2: 8

Shell 3: 18

Shell 4: 32

Shell 5: 18

Shell 6: 6

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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