



Rosalind Franklin

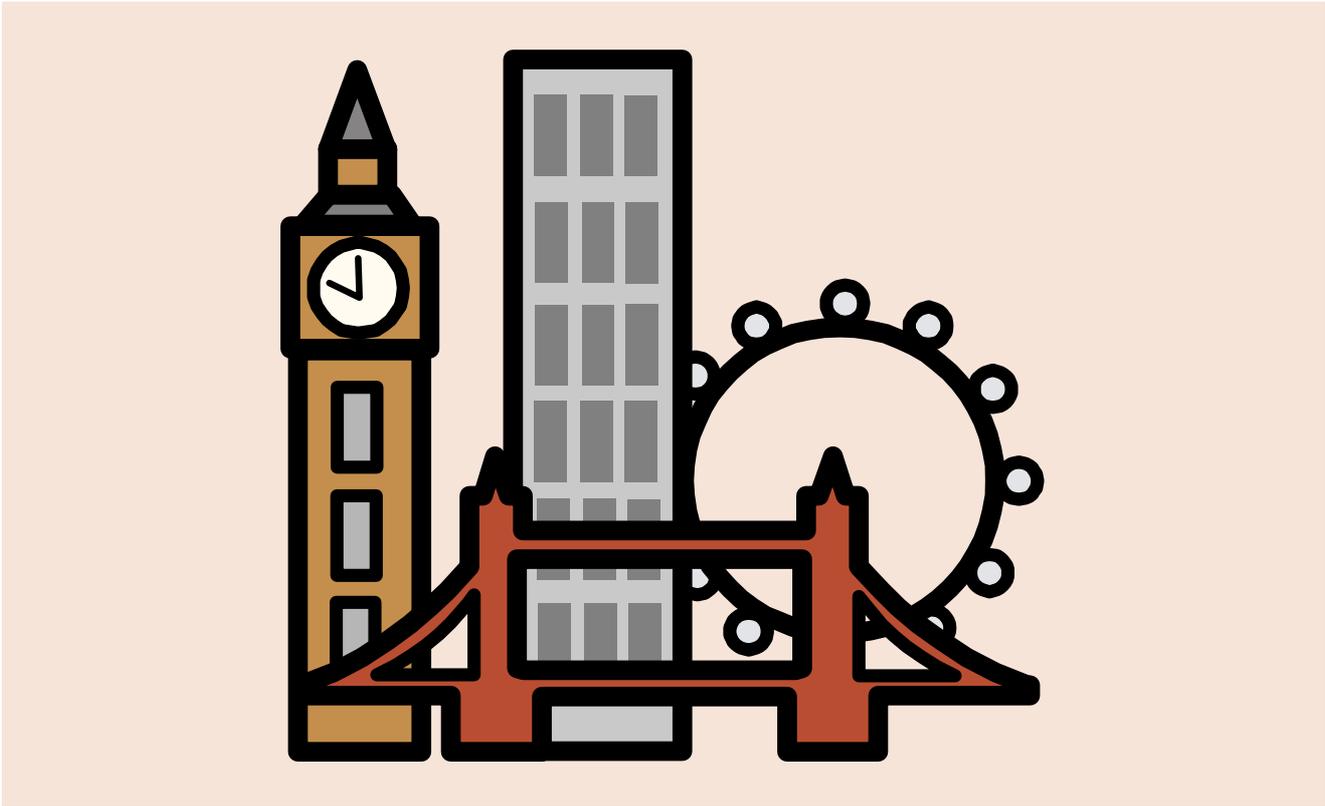
Symbol Book



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Rosalind Franklin

was



born

in



London

1920

in 1920.



Her



father



Ellis



worked

as



a merchant banker.



Her



mother



was called



Muriel.



Her



siblings



were



David,



Colin,

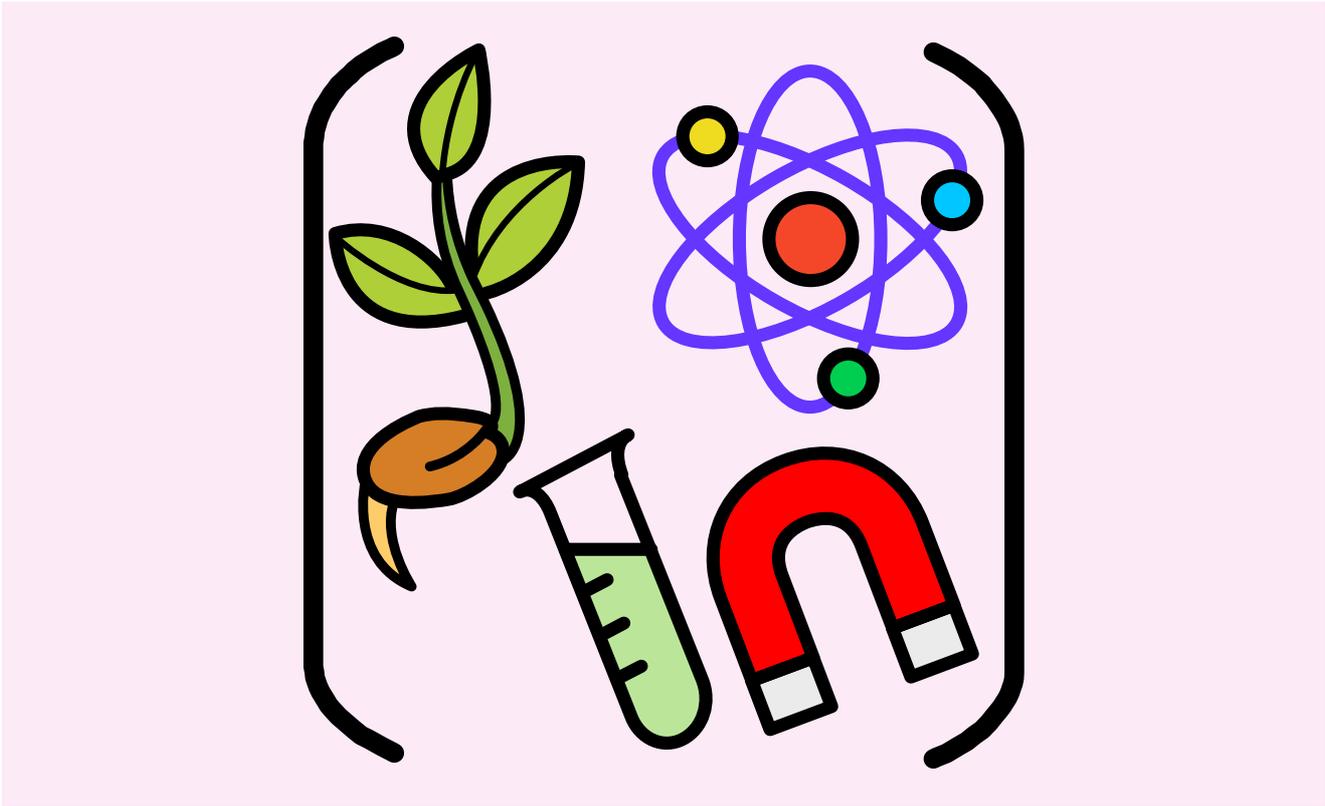


Roland

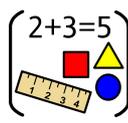
and

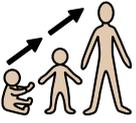


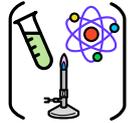
Jenifer.

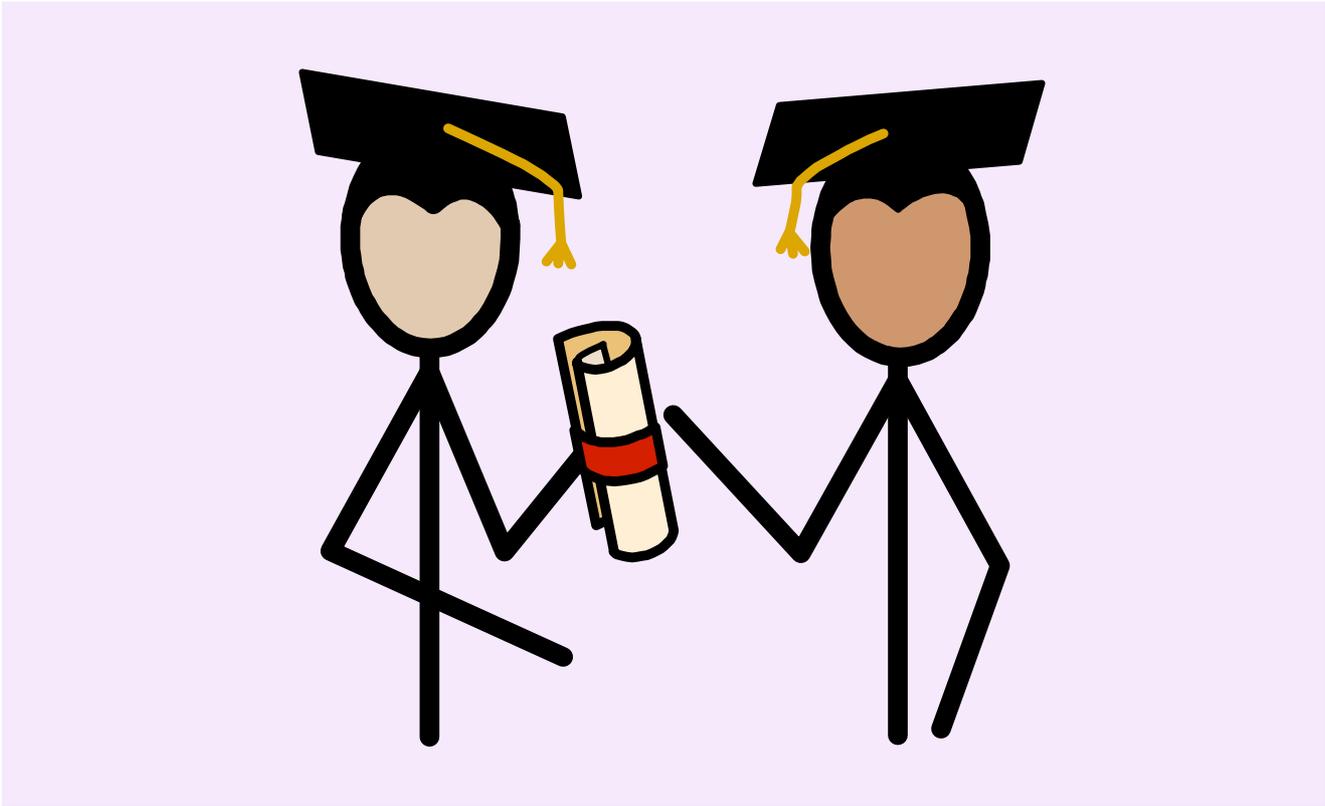


 As a child  Rosalind  was  a brilliant  student.

 She  loved  maths  and  science.

 Aged  11  she  went to  St Paul's Girls' School  in  London.

 Here  Rosalind  was taught  physics  and  chemistry.



Rosalind



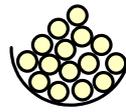
was top of



her class



winning



many



awards.

1938



she



went to



Cambridge University.



At Cambridge



Rosalind



studied



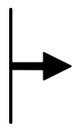
chemistry.



She



graduated



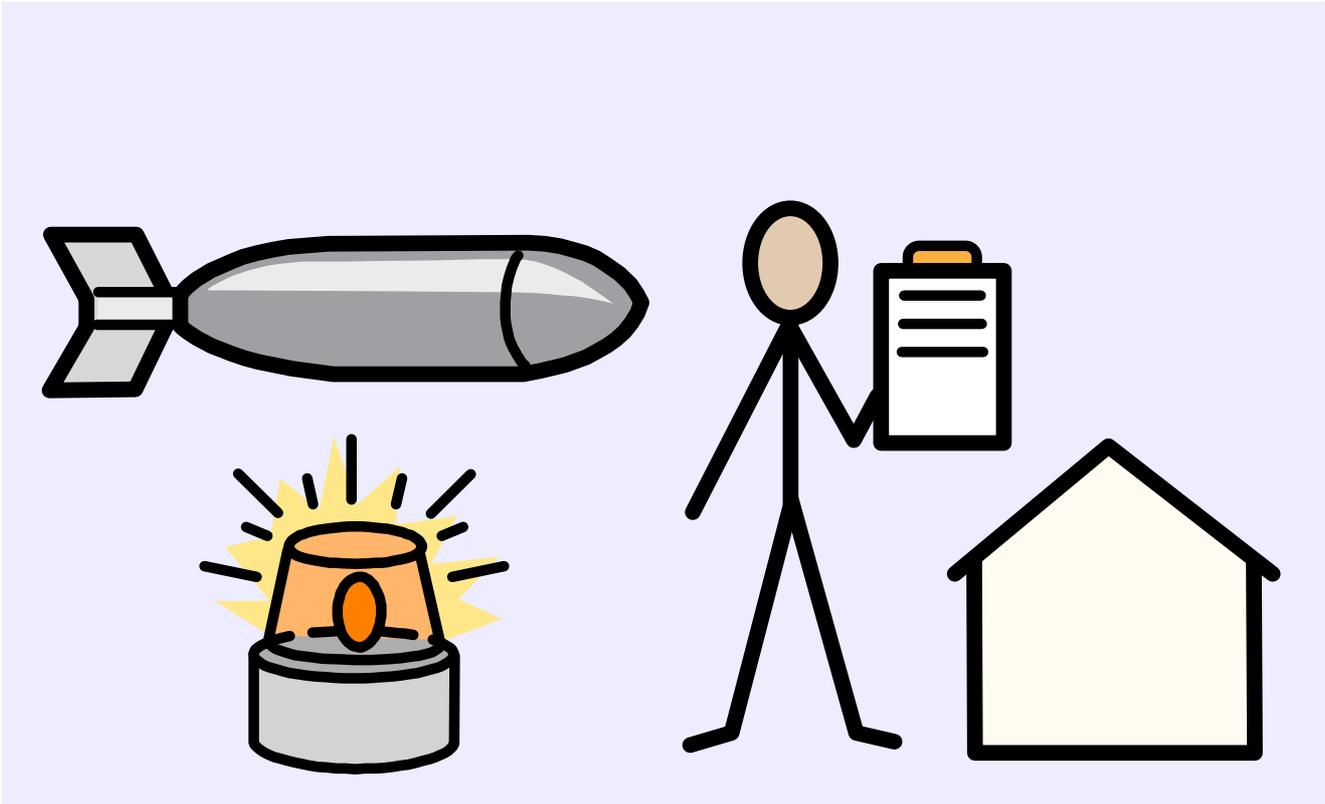
from



University

1941

in 1941.



Rosalind



studied



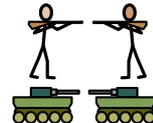
coal



to help



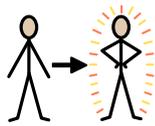
science



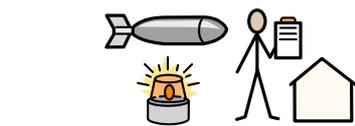
during the war.



She



became



an Air Raid Warden



during World War 2.



She



helped



look after



people



during air raids.

1945

In 1945



she



received a



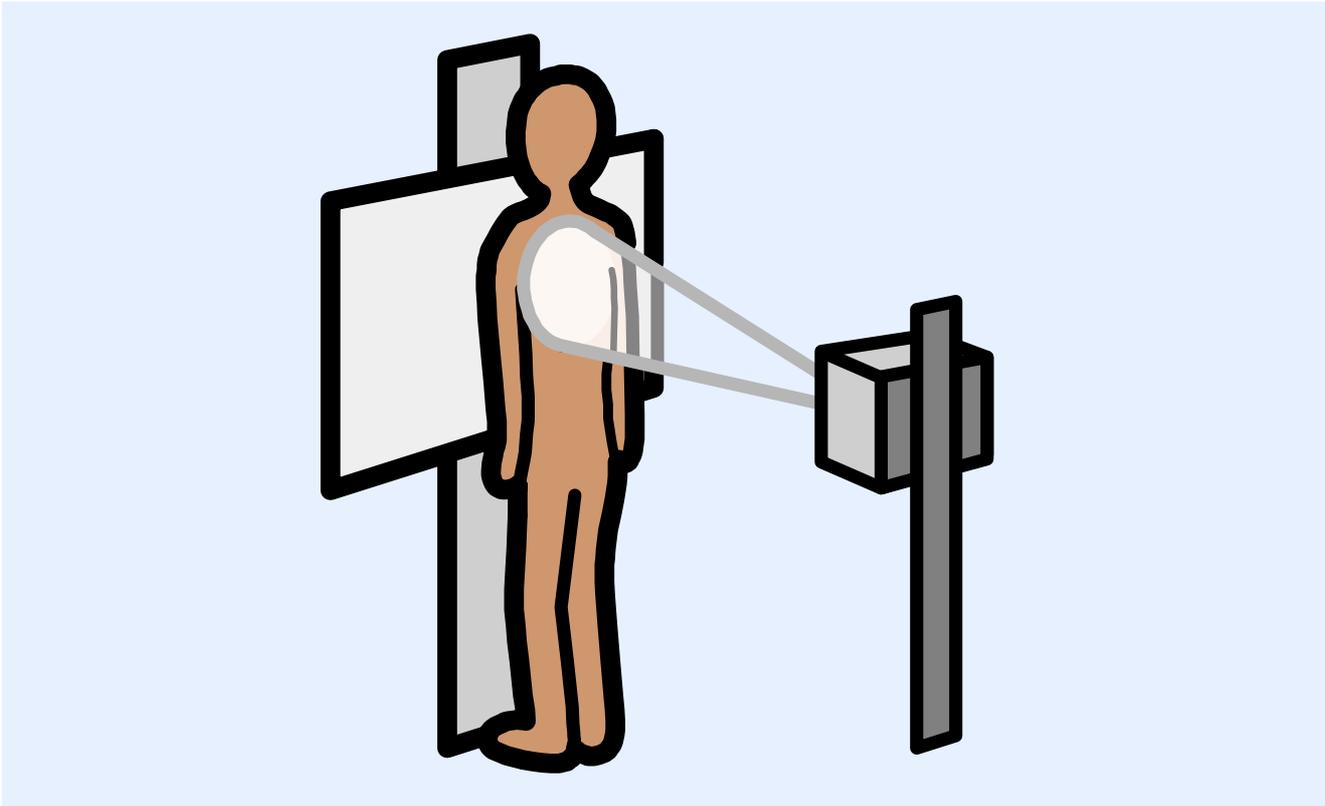
PhD

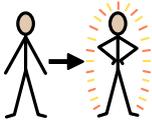
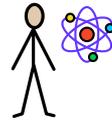


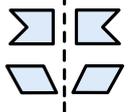
for her work

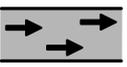


on coal.

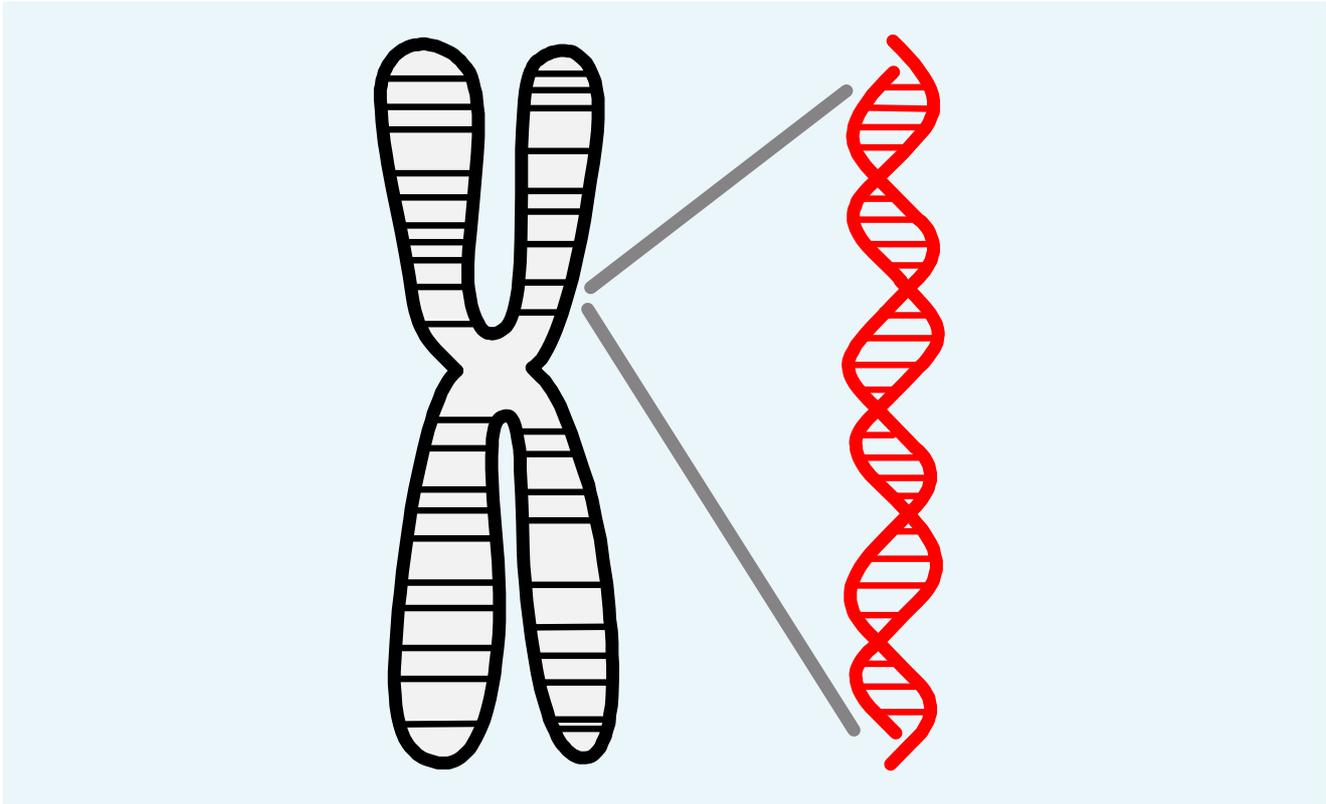


1947   became a  researcher  in Paris.

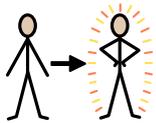
 In Paris  she  learned  X-ray  crystallography.

 She  fired  X-rays at  crystalline  structures.

 These  were used to  build pictures of  the crystals.



Rosalind



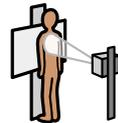
became



a

expert

on



this method.

1951



she



returned to



King's College London.



Here



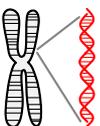
she began



building pictures



of DNA.



DNA

is



the code



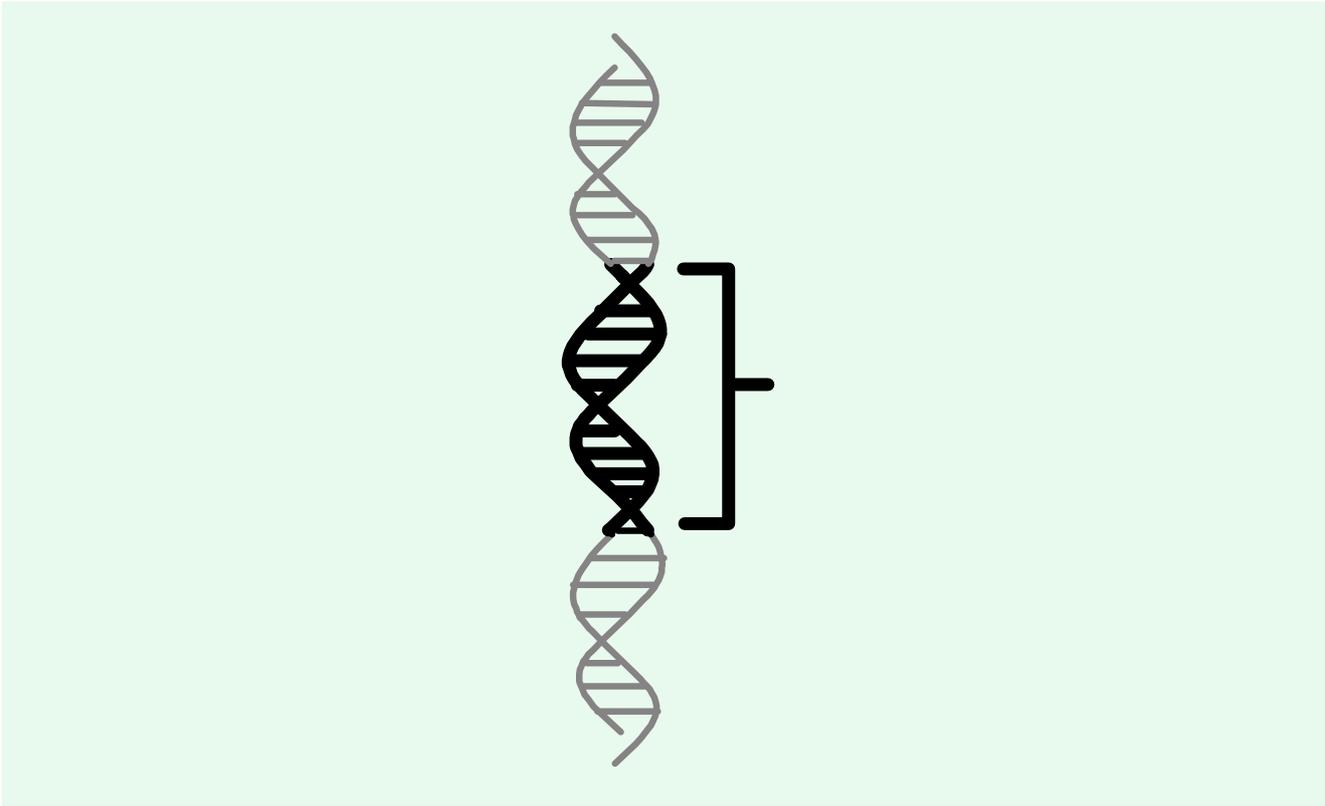
that helps

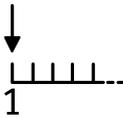
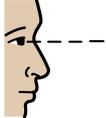
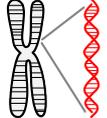


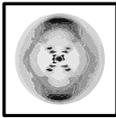
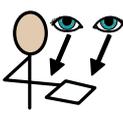
build

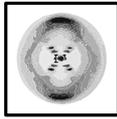
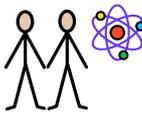


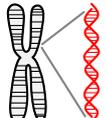
our bodies.



 was  the 1st  to see  DNA was a  double helix.

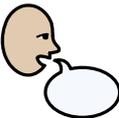
Her  Photograph 51 showed  this  spiral structure.

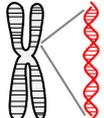
The photo  was  given to  competing  scientists.

 Watson and  Crick used  this for  their DNA  models.

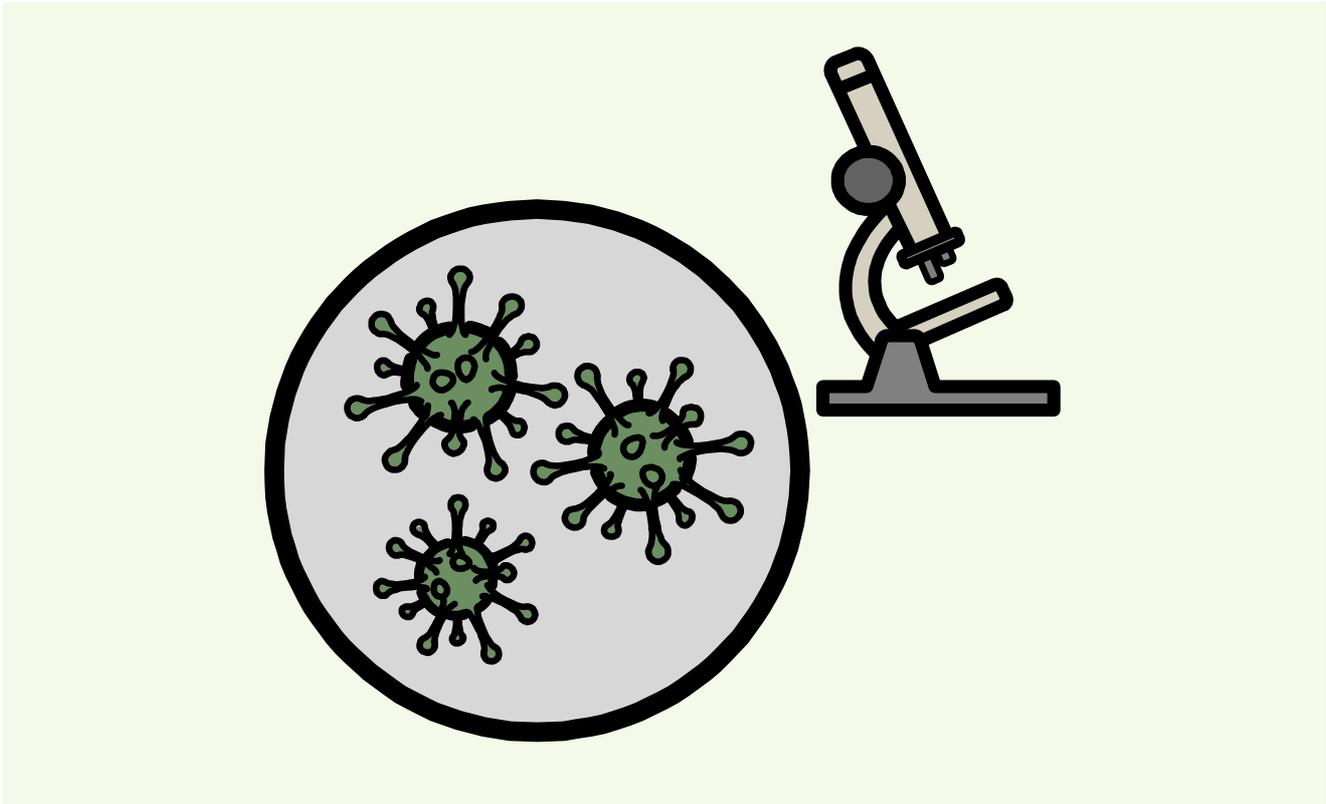


   
Watson and Crick were praised for this.

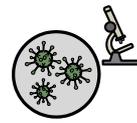
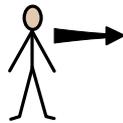
     
They didn't mention Rosalind's work.

     1962
They were given the Nobel Prize for this in 1962.

    
Rosalind's work helped discover the DNA structure.



1953



In 1953 Rosalind joined Birkbeck to study viruses.

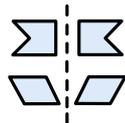


used



X-ray

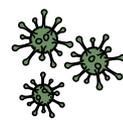
crystallography



to



photograph



them.



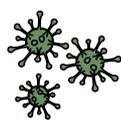
She

studied



the

tobacco mosaic



and

polio viruses.



She

created

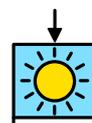


lab methods



still

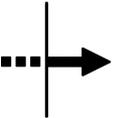
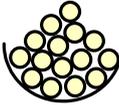
used today.





1956  → 
In 1956 Rosalind became unwell.

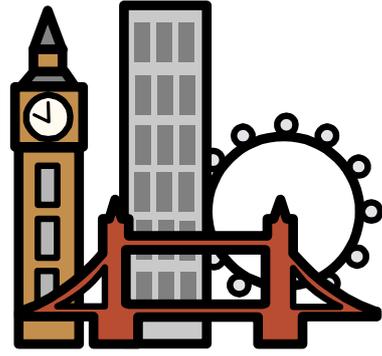
  
She spent time in hospital.

     
She continued her research publishing many papers.

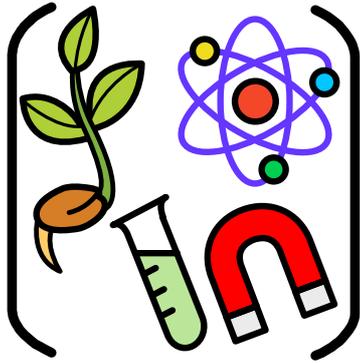
  **16**  **1958**  **37**
She sadly died on 16 April 1958 aged 37.



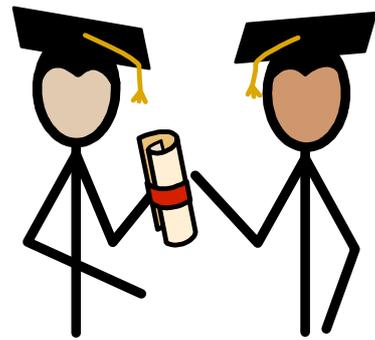
Rosalind Franklin



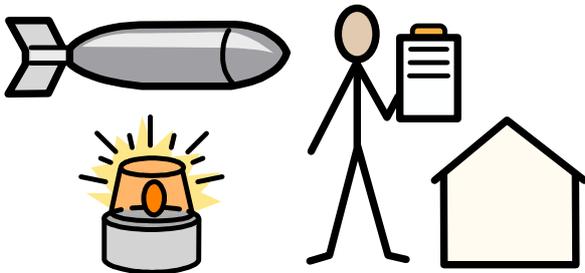
London



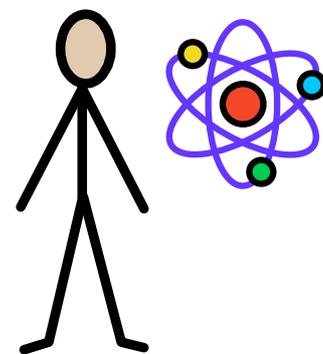
science



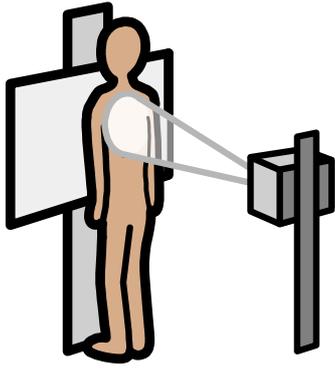
graduated



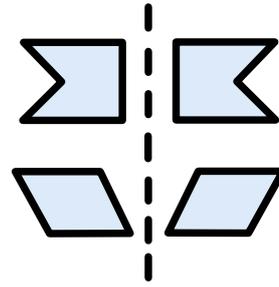
Air Raid Warden



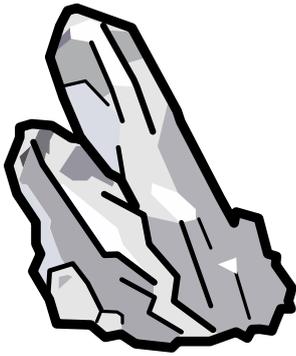
researcher



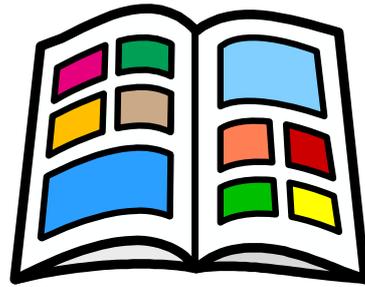
X-ray



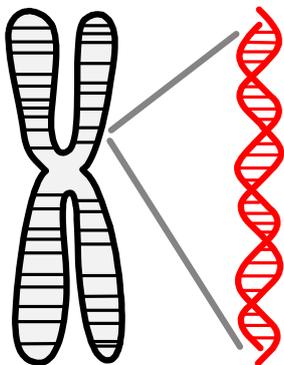
crystallography



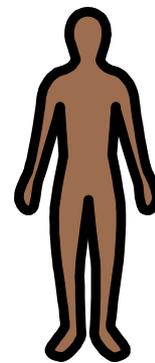
crystals



build pictures



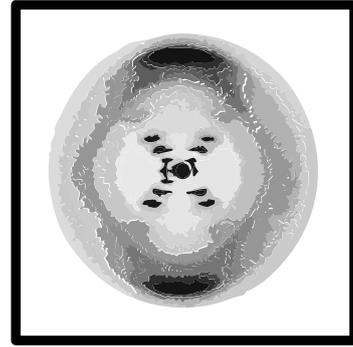
DNA



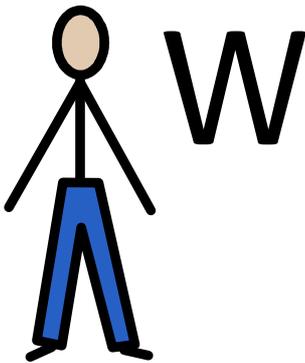
bodies



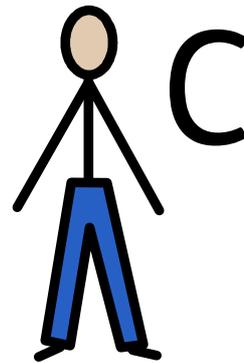
double helix



Photograph 51



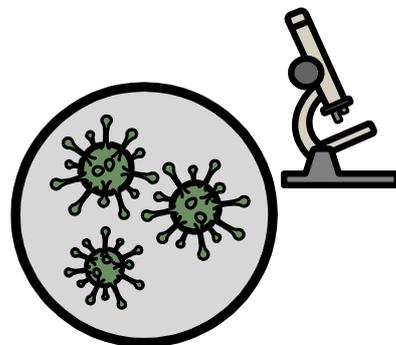
Watson



Crick



Nobel Prize



viruses