



Rosalind Franklin

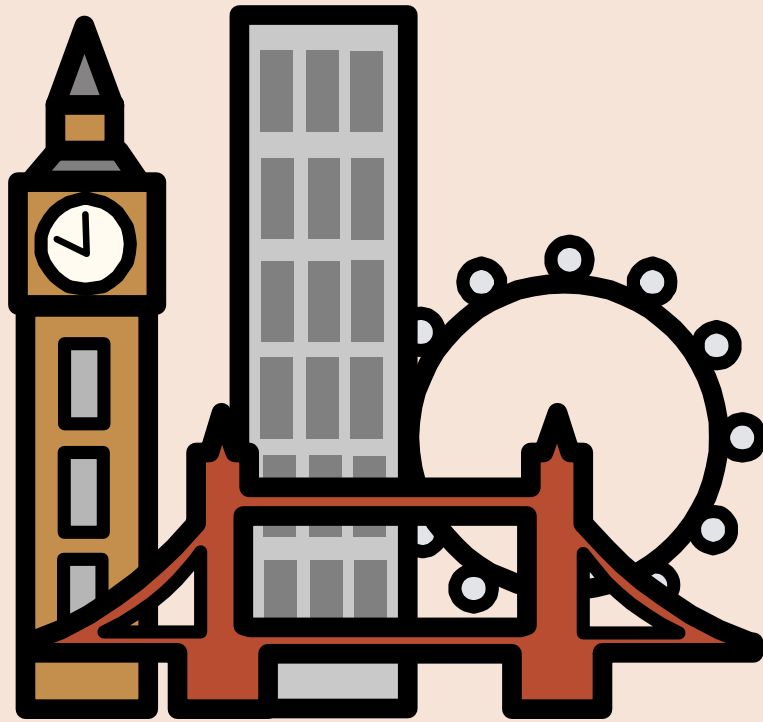
Symbol Book



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Rosalind Franklin

was



born

in



London

in

1920



Her



father



Ellis



worked

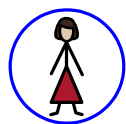
as



a merchant banker.



Her



mother



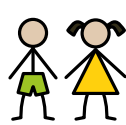
was called



Muriel.



Her



siblings

were



David,



Colin,

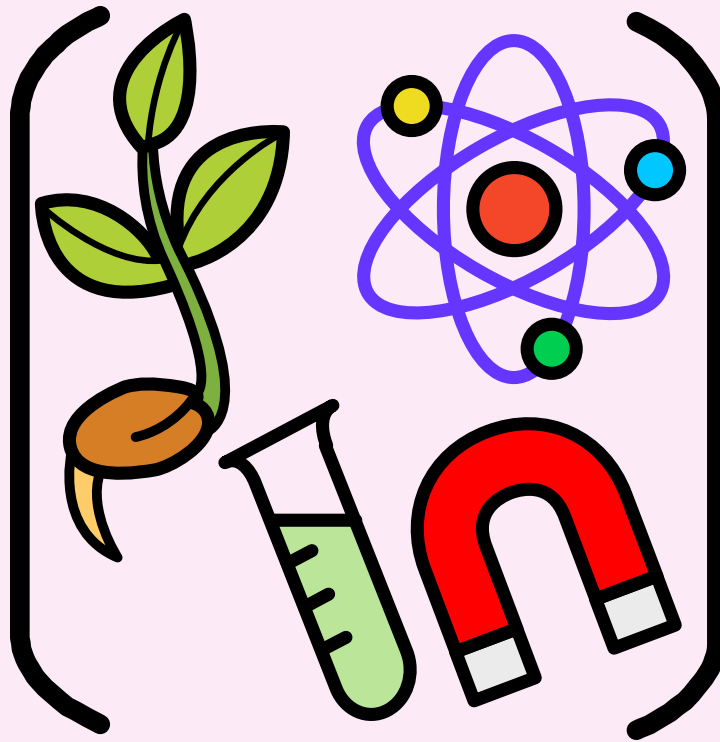


Roland

and



Jenifer.



As a child



Rosalind

was



a brilliant



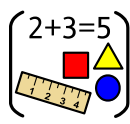
student.



She



loved

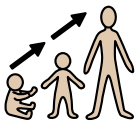


maths

and



science.



Aged

11

11



she



went to



St Paul's Girls' School

in



London.



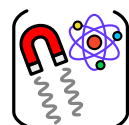
Here



Rosalind



was taught

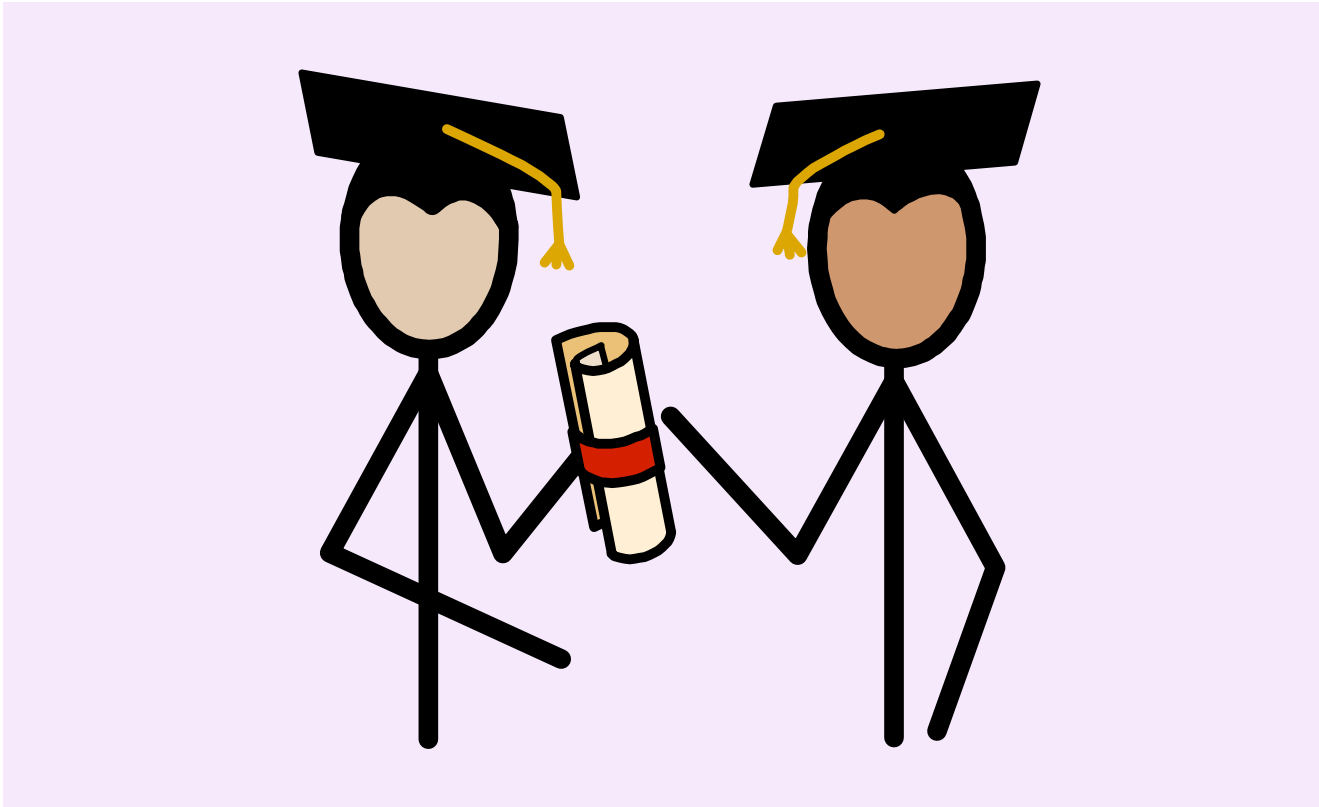


physics

and



chemistry.



Rosalind



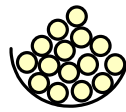
was top of



her class



winning



many



awards.

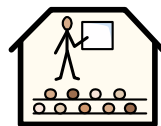
1938



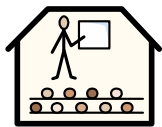
she



went to



Cambridge University.



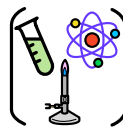
At Cambridge



Rosalind



studied



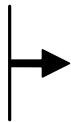
chemistry.



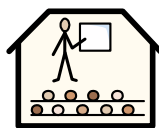
She



graduated



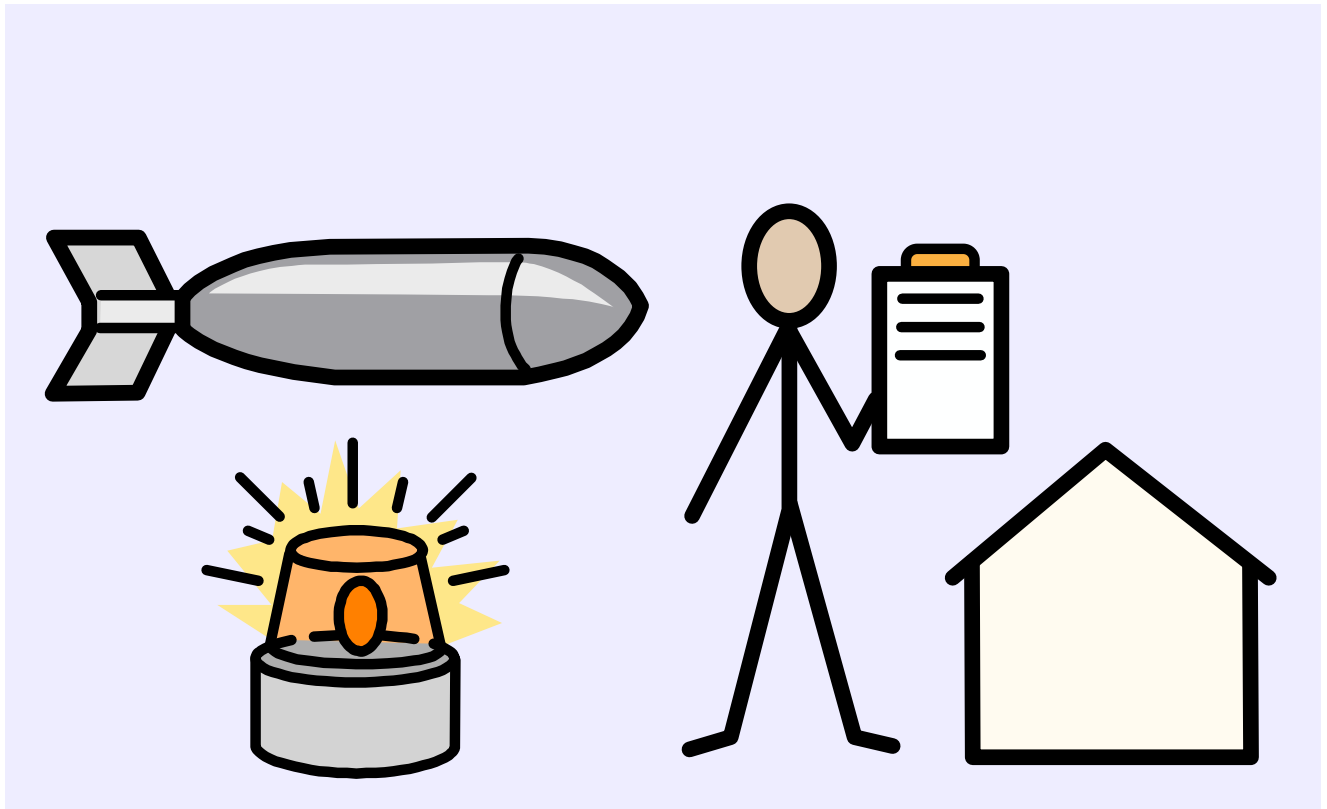
from



University

1941

in 1941.



Rosalind



studied



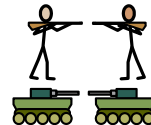
coal



to help



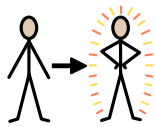
science



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



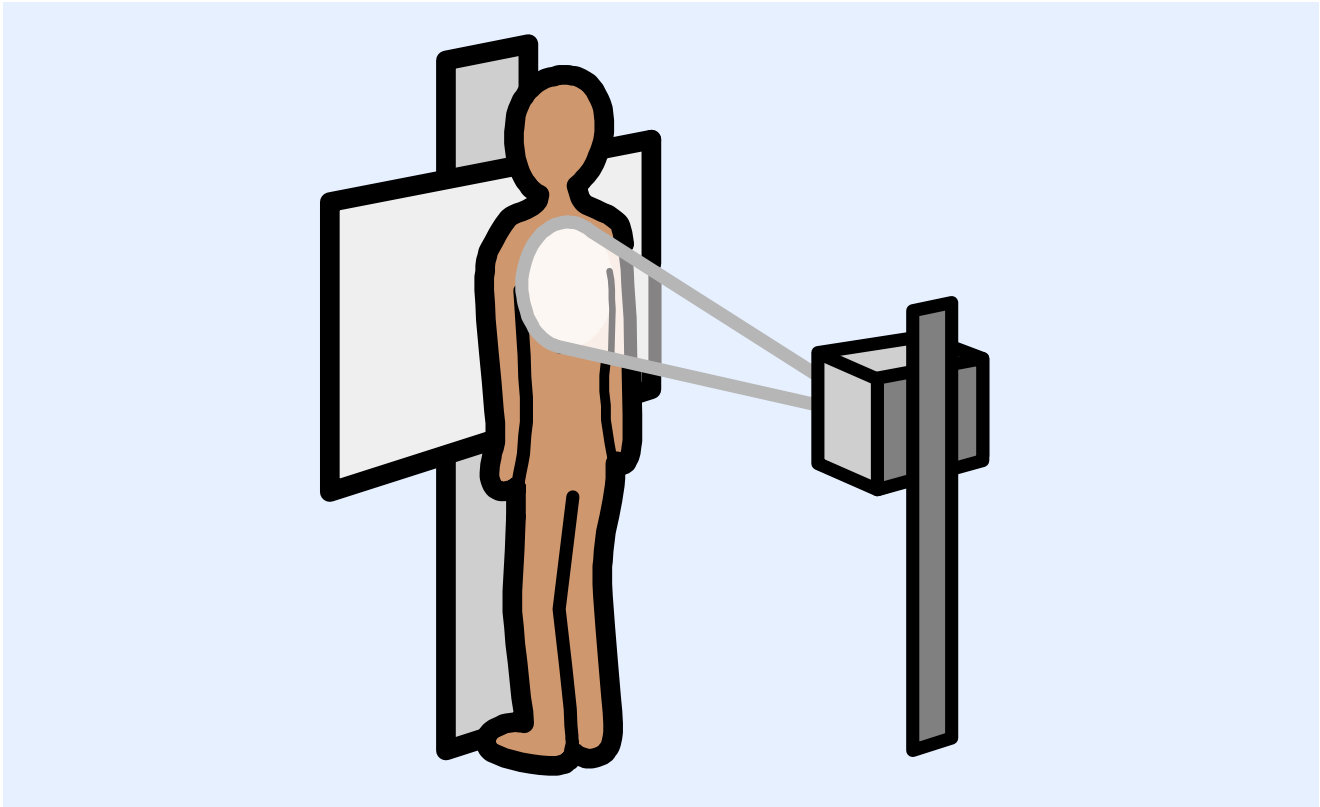
PhD


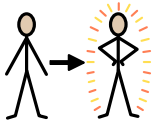
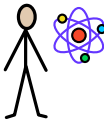
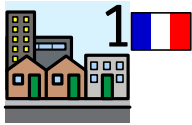


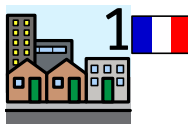

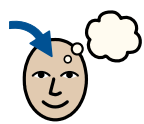
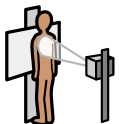
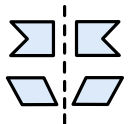
for her work



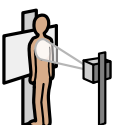




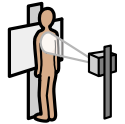
on coal.

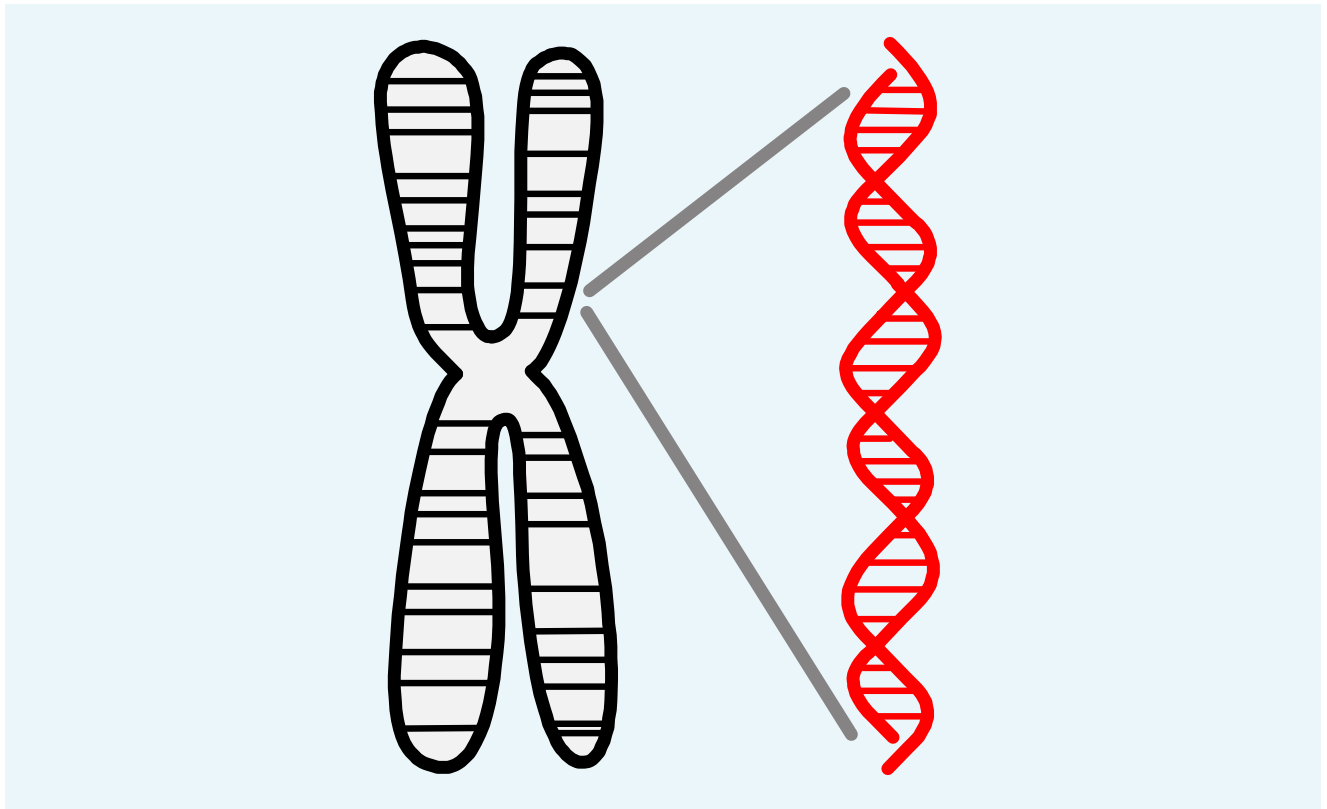


1947   a  researcher  in Paris.

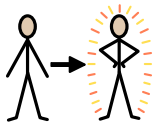
 In Paris  she  learned  X-ray  crystallography.

 She  fired  X-rays  at  crystalline structures.

 These  were used  to  build pictures  of  the crystals.



Rosalind



became



a

expert

on



this method.

1951

In 1951



she



returned to



King's College London.



Here



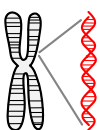
she began



building pictures



of DNA.



DNA

is



the code



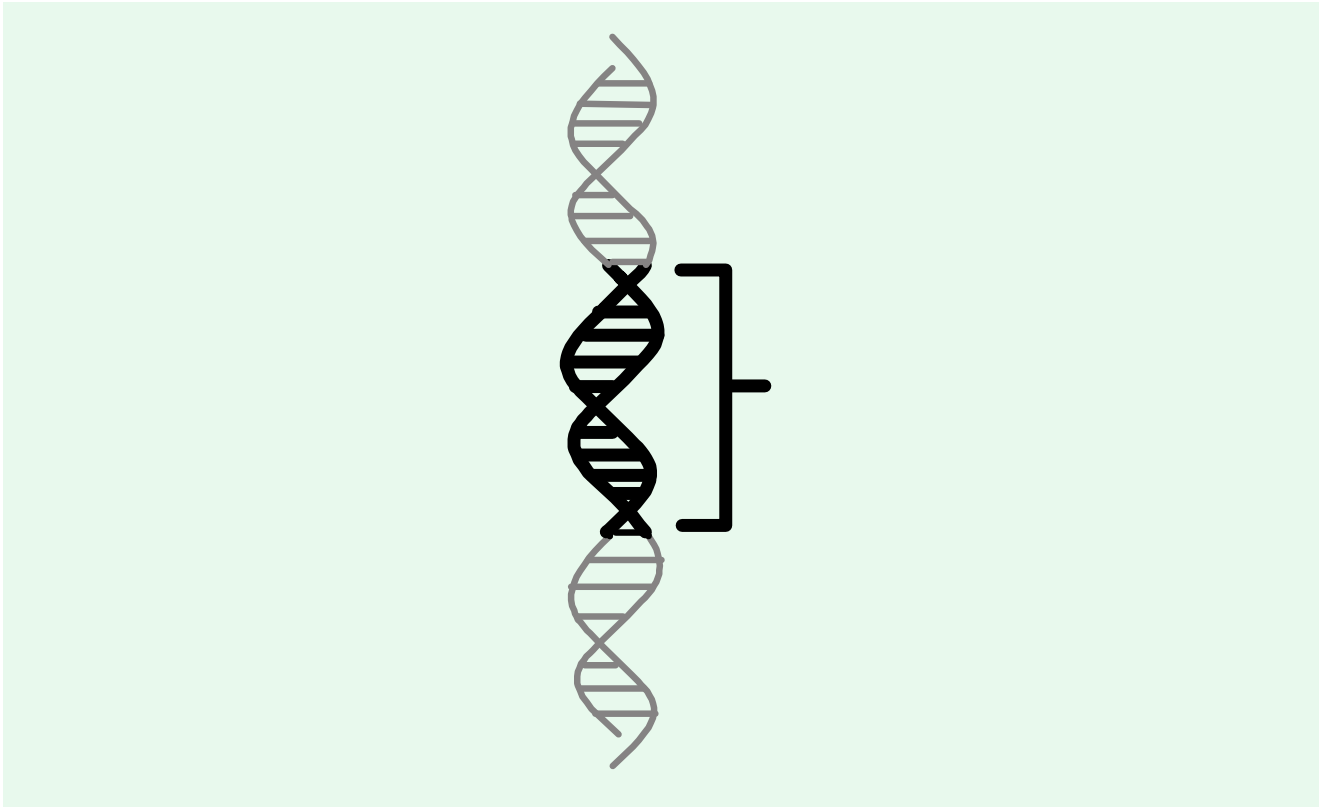
that helps





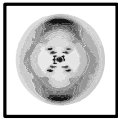
build

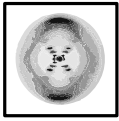




our bodies.






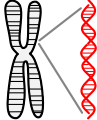

 was the 1st to see DNA was a double helix.




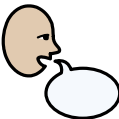




 showed this spiral structure.


 was given to competing scientists.





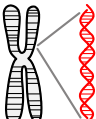

 and
 
 used this for their DNA models.

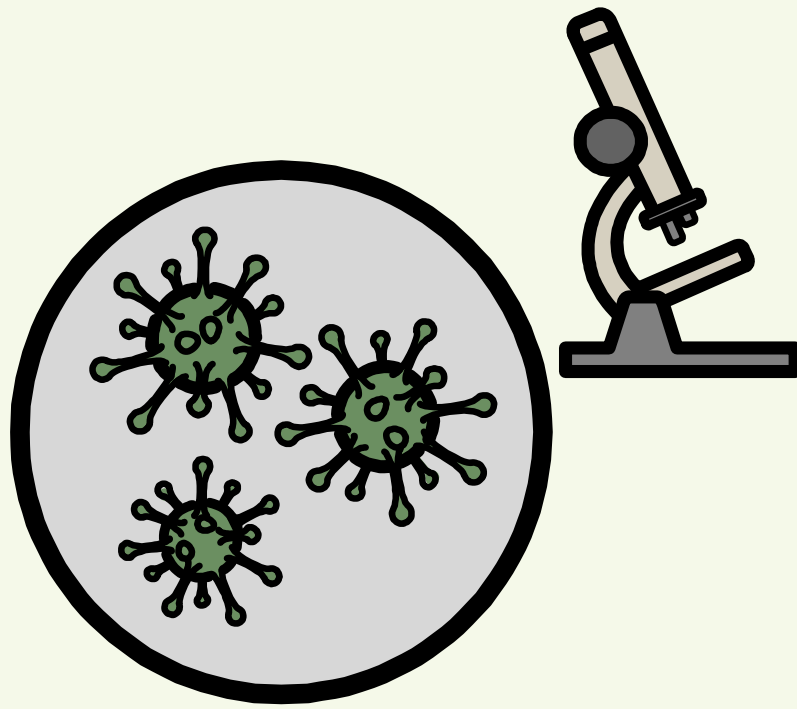


   
Watson and Crick were praised for this.

     
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.

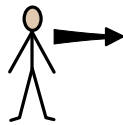


1953

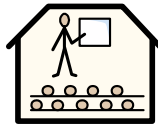
In 1953



Rosalind

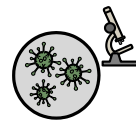


joined



Birkbeck

to

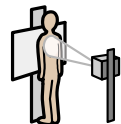


study viruses.

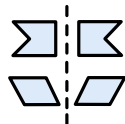


She

used



X-ray

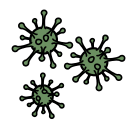


crystallography

to



photograph



them.



She

studied



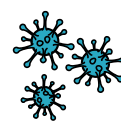
the

tobacco mosaic



and

polio viruses.

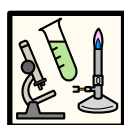


She

created

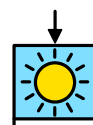


lab methods








still


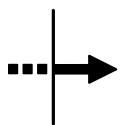

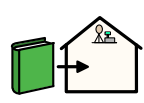
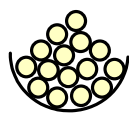

used today.










1956  → 
In 1956 Rosalind became unwell.

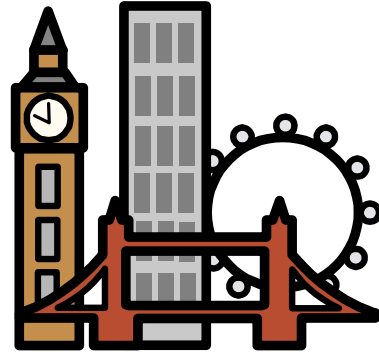
  
She spent time in hospital.

     
She continued her research publishing many papers.

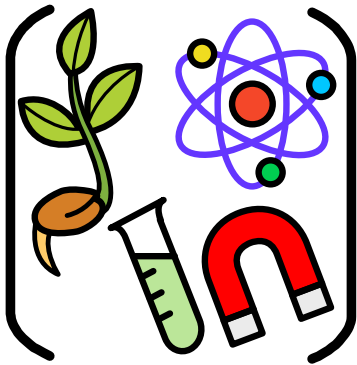
    1958  37
She sadly died on 16 April 1958 aged 37.



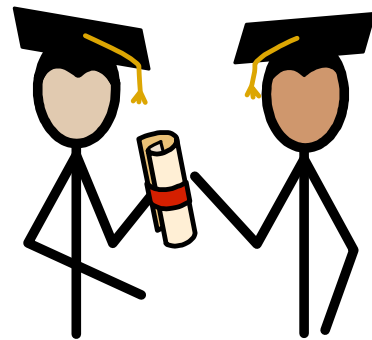
Rosalind Franklin



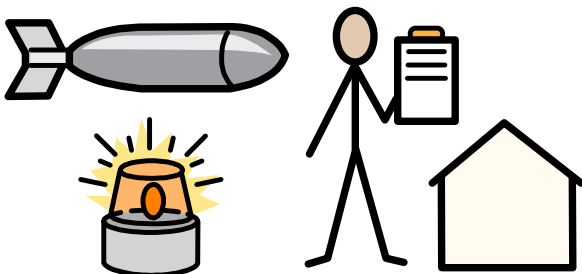
London



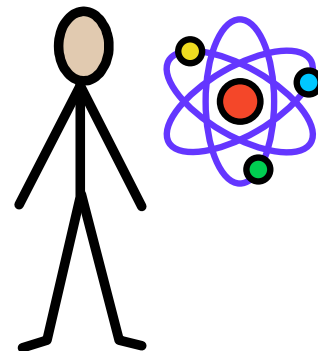
science



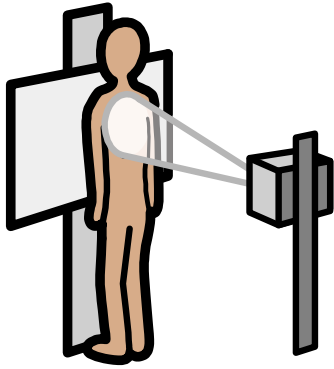
graduated



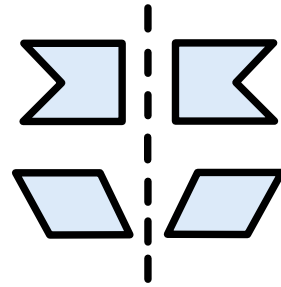
Air Raid Warden



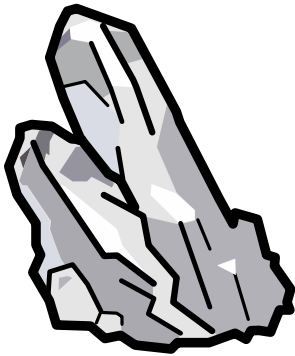
researcher



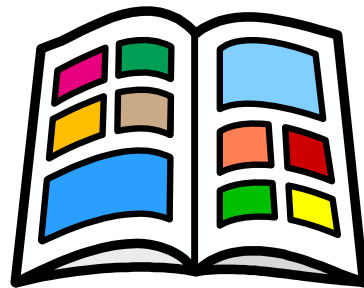
X-ray



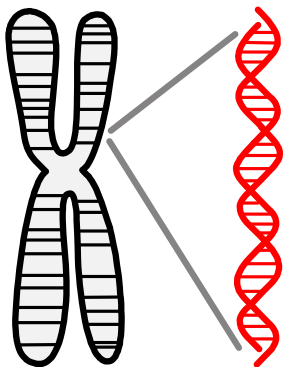
crystallography



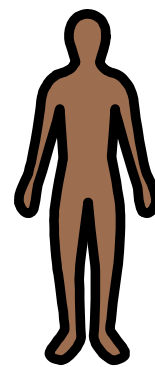
crystals



build pictures



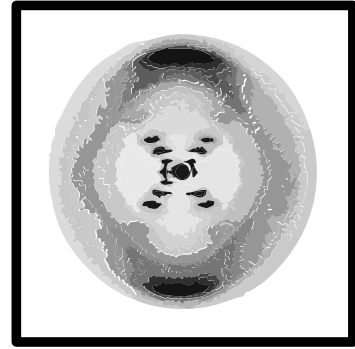
DNA



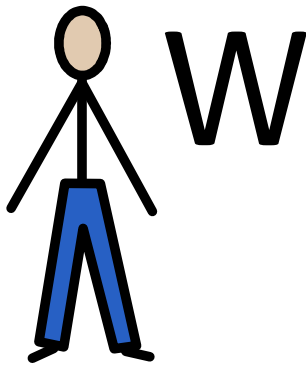
bodies



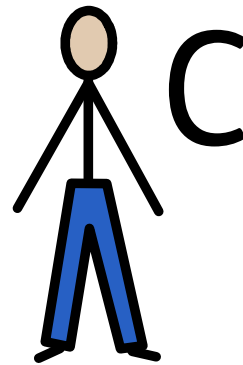
double helix



Photograph 51



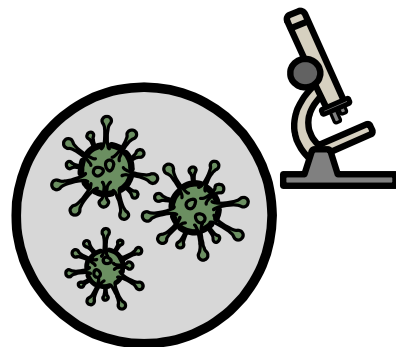
Watson



Crick



Nobel Prize



viruses