

UNIT 3: CREATIVE, INVENTIVE MINDS

Lesson 4: Prize Winners

- Further the progress of (something, especially a cause, venture, or aim); support or actively encourage.
- Give or order the giving of (something) as an official payment, compensation, or prize to (someone).
- Set up (an organization, system, or set of rules) on a firm or permanent basis.
- The act or process of improving something.
- A person who has been honored for achieving distinction in a particular field or with a particular award
- Human beings considered collectively; the human race.
- A person's will, especially the part relating to personal property.
- Regard with great respect.

Promote

Award

Establish

Betterment

Laureate

Mankind

Testament

Honor

The First Winners of the Nobel Prize

1901 Physics Prize

In 1895, scientists and the public were stunned by images that were created by a mysterious and invisible type of ray, discovered by Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen, who later received the first Nobel Prize in Physics 1901.

1901 Chemistry Prize

Jacobus H. van 't Hoff, the first Nobel Laureate in Chemistry, explains osmotic pressure and its importance in plant and animal life in his Nobel Lecture.

1901 Medicine Prize

Diphtheria took thousands of lives before a cure was found. In 1901, Emil von Behring was awarded the first Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for his work on serum therapy, especially its application against diphtheria.

1901 Literature Prize

An eye disease forced Sully Prudhomme to discontinue his engineering studies and direct his life into literature and poetry writing instead. His work showed a “rare combination of the qualities of both heart and intellect”, and earned him the first Literature Prize.

1901 Peace Prize

Henry Dunant, founder of the International Committee of the Red Cross, shared the first Nobel Peace Prize with Frédéric Passy, a leading international pacifist of the time. Since then, the Red Cross has been awarded the Peace Prize three times.

The Nobel Prize

In the third and last will that he signed in Paris on 27 November 1895, Alfred Nobel declared that the major portion of his fortune should go toward prizes in physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine, literature and peace. Not everybody was pleased with this – it took four years for the executors to convince all parties to follow Alfred Nobel's wishes.

The first Nobel Prize Award ceremony was held in 1901. The names of the Nobel laureates had been kept secret and were revealed only on the same day.

Malala Yousafzai was born in the Swat district of northwestern Pakistan, where her father was a school owner and was active in educational issues. After having blogged for the BBC since 2009 about her experiences during the Taliban's growing influence in the region, in 2012 the Taliban attempted to assassinate Malala Yousafzai on the bus home from school. She survived, but underwent several operations in the UK. This resulted in a global support for Malala.

On her 16th birthday, Malala visited New York and spoke at the United Nations. Later that year, she published her first book, an autobiography entitled "I Am Malala: The Girl Who Stood Up for Education and Was Shot by the Taliban." On October 10, 2013, in acknowledgement of her work, the European Parliament awarded Malala the prestigious Sakharov Prize for Freedom of Thought.

A year later, Malala, along with Indian children's rights activist Kailash Satyarthi, was named a Nobel Peace Prize winner. At age 17, she became the youngest person to receive this prize. Accepting the award, Malala reaffirmed that "This award is not just for me. It is for those forgotten children who want education. It is for those frightened children who want peace. It is for those voiceless children who want change."

Through the Malala Fund and with her own voice, Malala Yousafzai remains a staunch advocate for the power of education and for girls to become agents of change in their communities.