

**Ivan Petrovich Pavlov,  
a Russian Nobel Prize  
Winner**

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# From I.P.Pavlov's Biography

**I.P.Pavlov was born in the ancient Mid-Russian town of Ryazan on 26<sup>th</sup> September, 1849 into the family of a clergyman**



# From I.P.Pavlov's Biography

**He was the eldest son in a large family. Being a clever and quick-witted boy, he learned reading and writing very early, and in 1860 he was admitted to the Ryazan theological school, right to the second grade.**

# From I.P.Pavlov's Biography



**Following traditions of his family, in 1864, after finishing the theological school he entered the theological seminary, but didn't graduate from it.**

**In 1870 his passionate interest in natural sciences made him enter the Faculty of Law, and a little later, leave it for the Natural Department of the St.Petersburgh University.**

# From I.P.Pavlov's Biography

**In 1875 the University Council awarded Pavlov with golden medal for his scientific report “About nerves, heading the work of pancreas”.**

# From I.P.Pavlov's Biography

**At the end of 1870s he got acquainted with his future wife, S.V.Karchevskaya. Married in May, 1881, in 1884 they went to Germany, where Pavlov practiced in R.Geidengain's and K.Ludwig's laboratories.**



# I.P. Pavlov's Scientific Work



**When in 1879 he graduated from the St. Petersburg Medical-Surgical Academy, he became the Head of Laboratory of Physiology.**

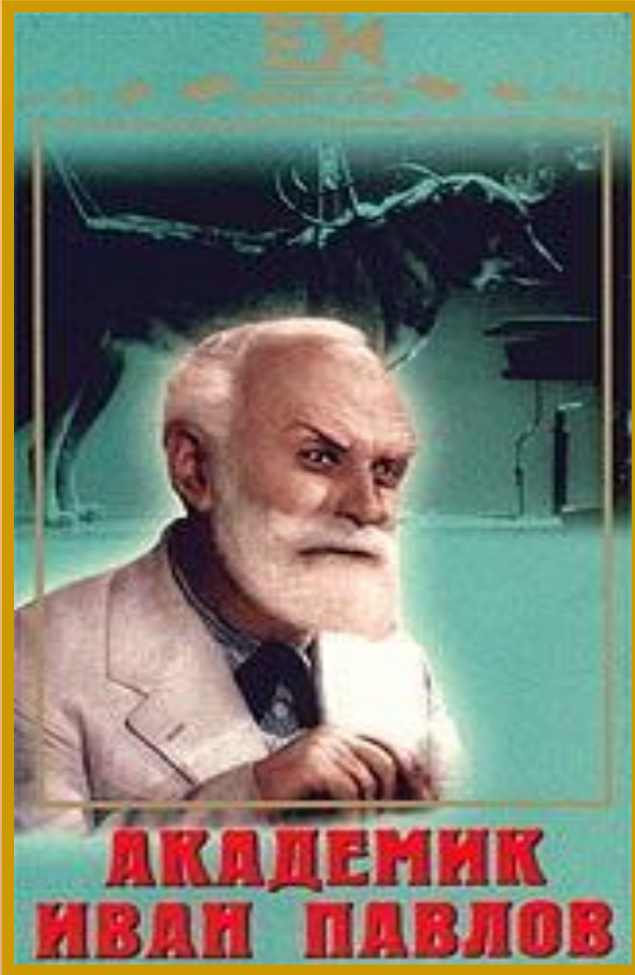


# I.P. Pavlov's Scientific Work



**I. P. Pavlov was the founder of the greatest and most fruitful scientific school of physiologists (more than 300 scientists were his students and collaborators).**

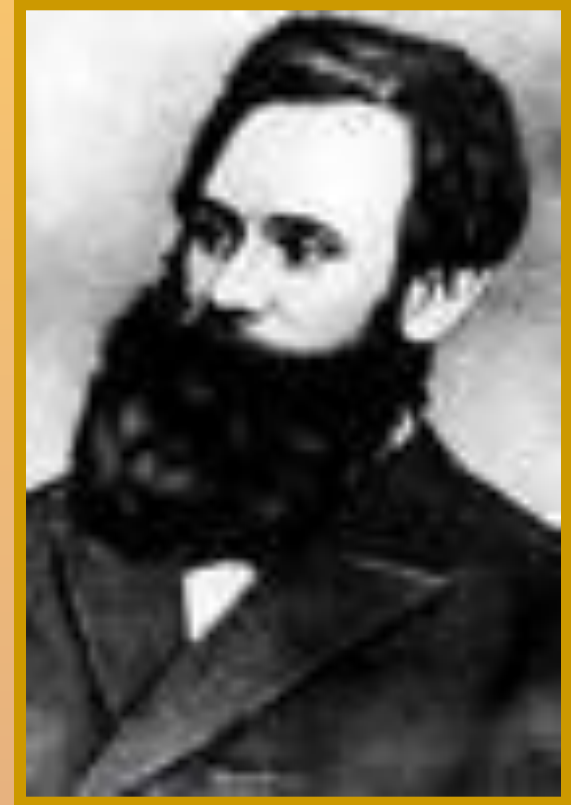
# I.P. Pavlov's Scientific Work



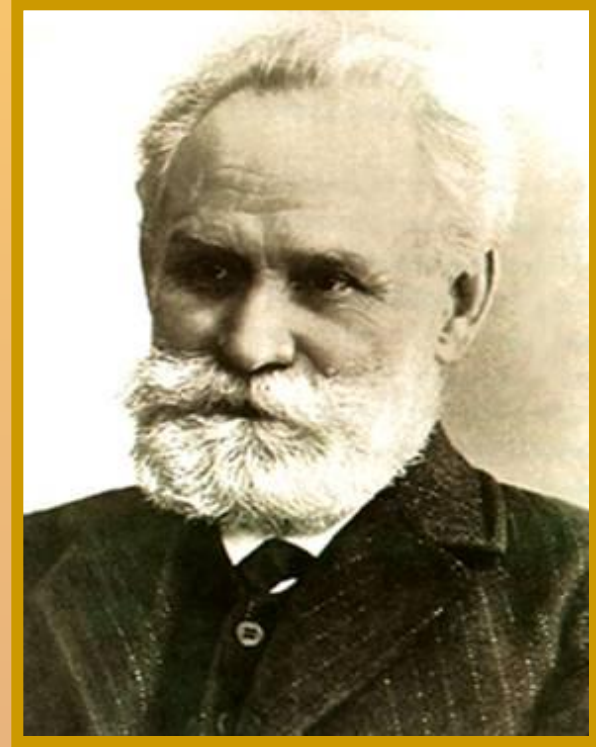
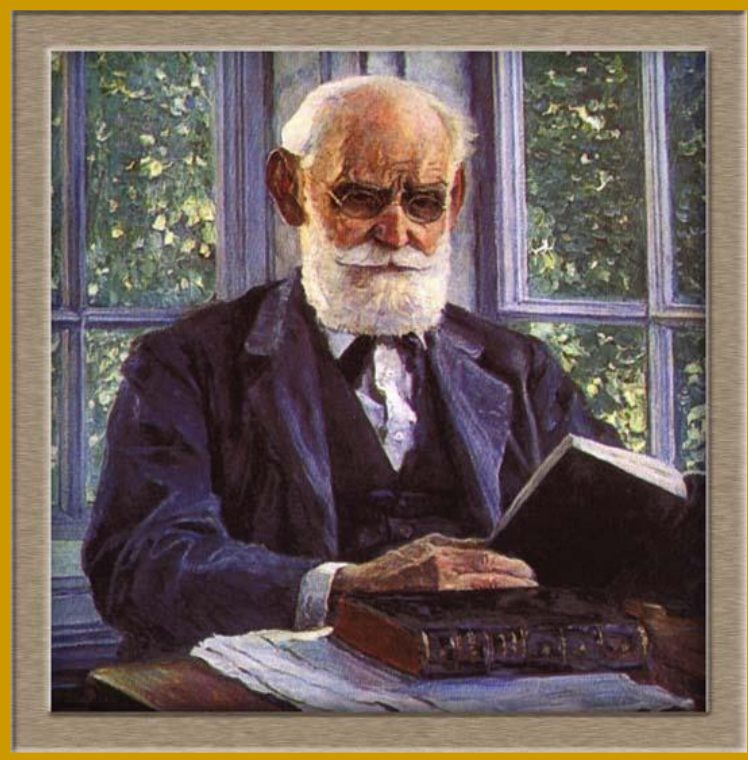
**He created and ruled the Russian Society of Physiologists, Department of Physiology of Experimental Medicine Institute (1890),**

# I.P. Pavlov's Scientific Work

**... the Russian Physiological Journal (1917), Institute of Physiology of the Russian Academy of Sciences (1925), and Biological Station in Koltushi (1926).**



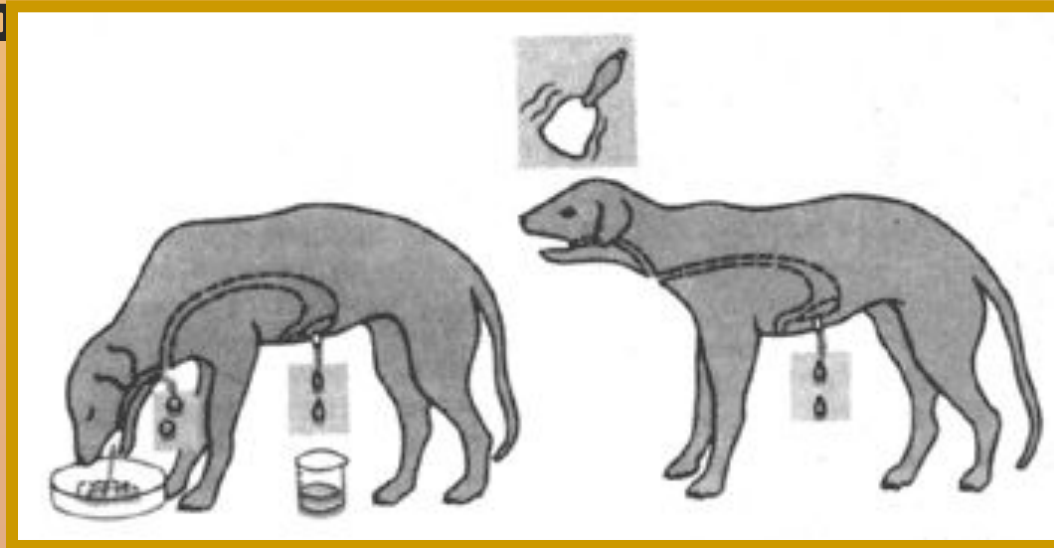
# I.P. Pavlov's Scientific Work



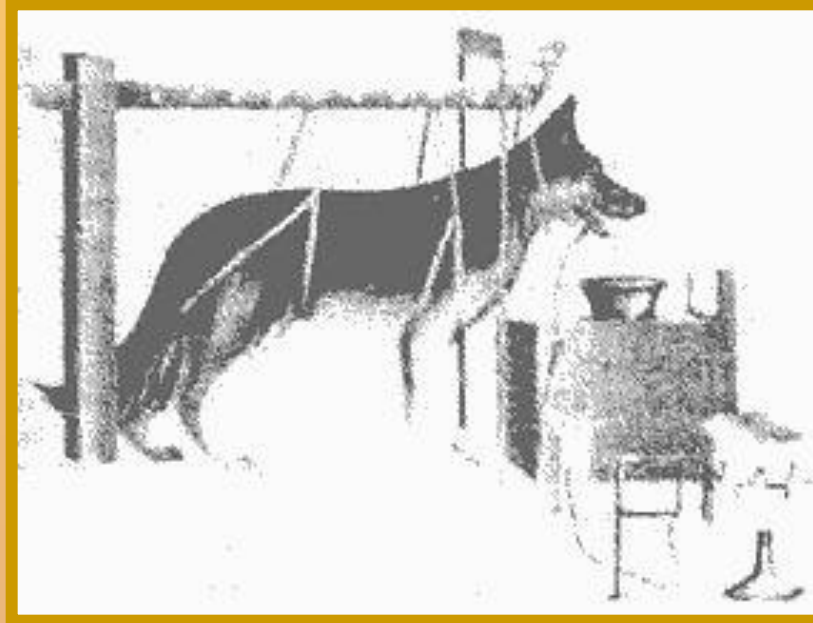
**For twenty years (1893-1913) he headed the Russian Doctors' Society in St. Petersburg.**

# Nobel Prize Winner

**Academician I.P.Pavlov devoted all his life to the studies of blood circulation and digestion. He was the first to discover the scientific method of conditioned reflexes, which made his name immortal. Speaking to the point, he has recreated the modern physiology of digestion.**



# Nobel Prize Winner



**In 1903 54-year old scientist made a report at the XIV International Medical Congress in Madrid, and the next year, in 1904, the Nobel Prize Committee awarded him with the Nobel Prize in the field of physiology and medicine.**

# Nobel Prize Winner



**So, Ivan Petrovich Pavlov became the first Russian Nobel Prize Winner and the fourth in this nomination after Emil Bering (1901), Ronald Ross (1902), and Nils Finsen (1903).**

# The Place of His Burial



**Ivan Petrovich Pavlov died on 27th February, 1936 in Leningrad, and was buried at the Volkov Cemetery. On his gravestone one can see his words: “Remember, Science demands from a human all his life. If only you had two, that won’t be enough.”**



**Russia greatly honors Pavlov's work  
and memory**

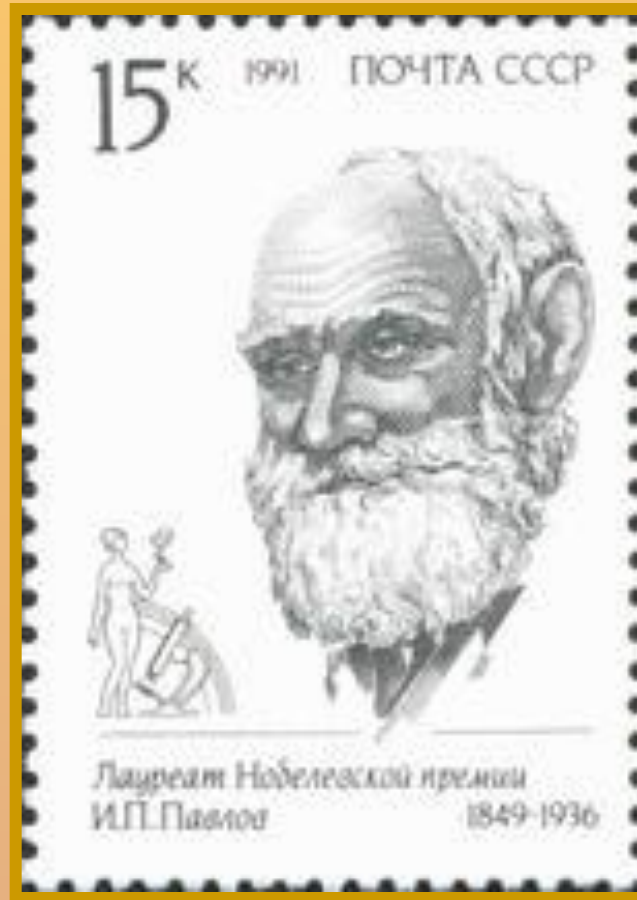
**Many towns and streets in  
different places were named  
after I.P.Pavlov; various  
memorial things have been  
issued, among them stamps,  
books, medals, coins, etc.**

# Russia greatly honors Pavlov's work and memory



**Both sides of Pavlov's Memorial Medal**

# Russia greatly honors Pavlov's work and memory



**Postal stamp issued in 1991**

# Russia greatly honors Pavlov's work and memory



**A Jubilee Coin**

# Russia greatly honors Pavlov's work and memory



**Monument to I.P.Pavlov in Svetlogorsk**

# Sources

- 1) <http://slovari.yandex.ru/dict/krugosvet/>
- 2) [www.ronl.ru](http://www.ronl.ru)
- 3) [www.BestReferat.ru](http://www.BestReferat.ru)
- 4) “Anatomy”, a school textbook for 8<sup>th</sup> form