

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

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Form 10 B

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2009

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From I.P.Pavlov's Biography

I.P.Pavlov was born in the ancient Mid-Russian town of Ryazan on 26th 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



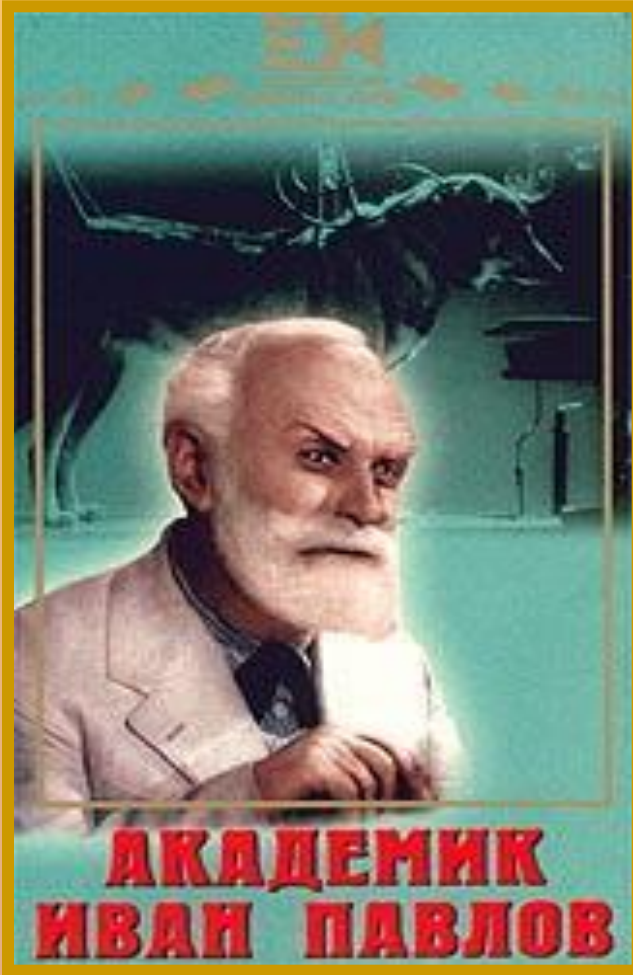
When in 1879 he graduated from the St. Petersburg Medical-Surgical Academy, he became the Head of Laboratory of Physiology.

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).

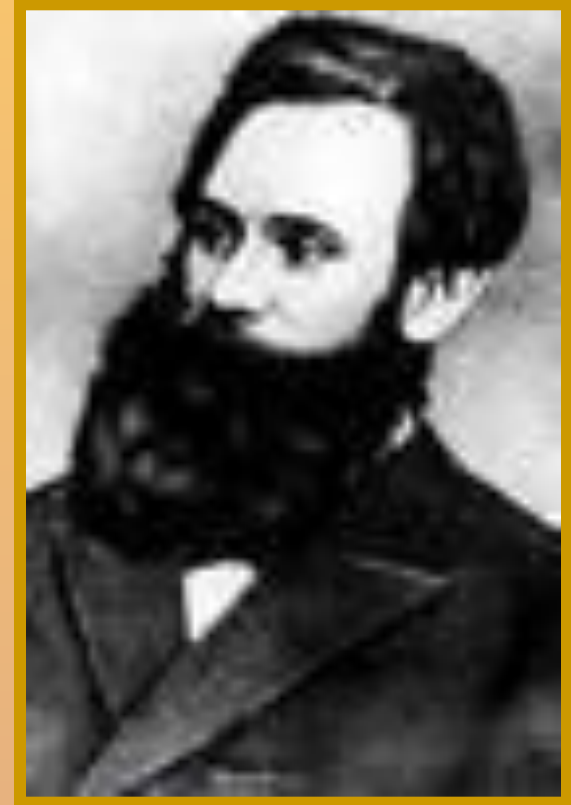
I.P. Pavlov's Scientific Work



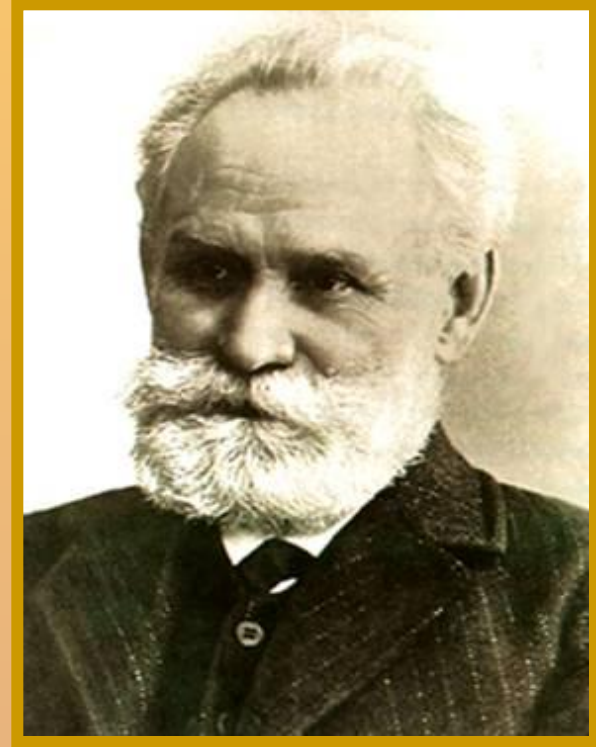
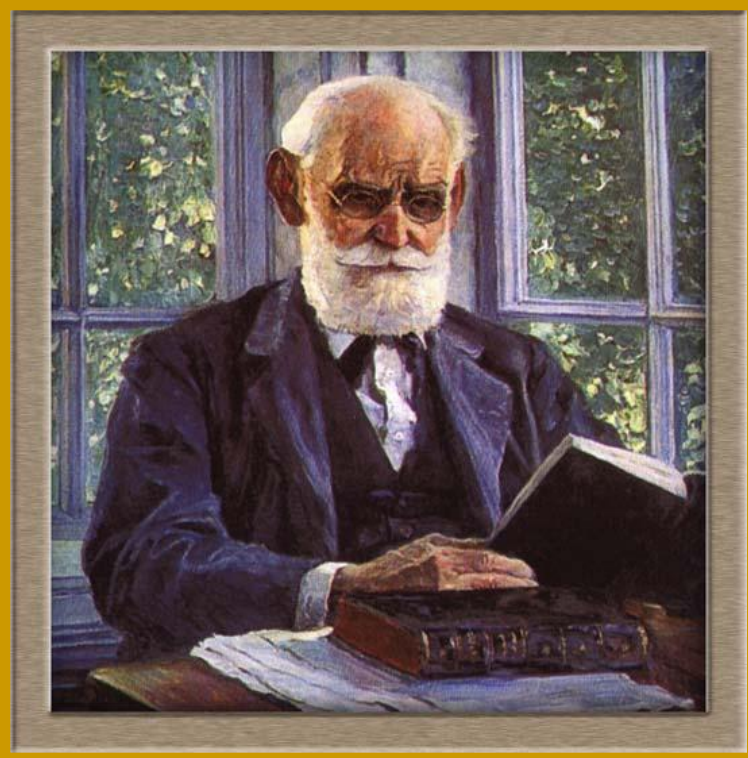
He created and ruled the Russian Society of Physiologists, Department of Physiology of Experimental Medicine Institute (1890),

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).



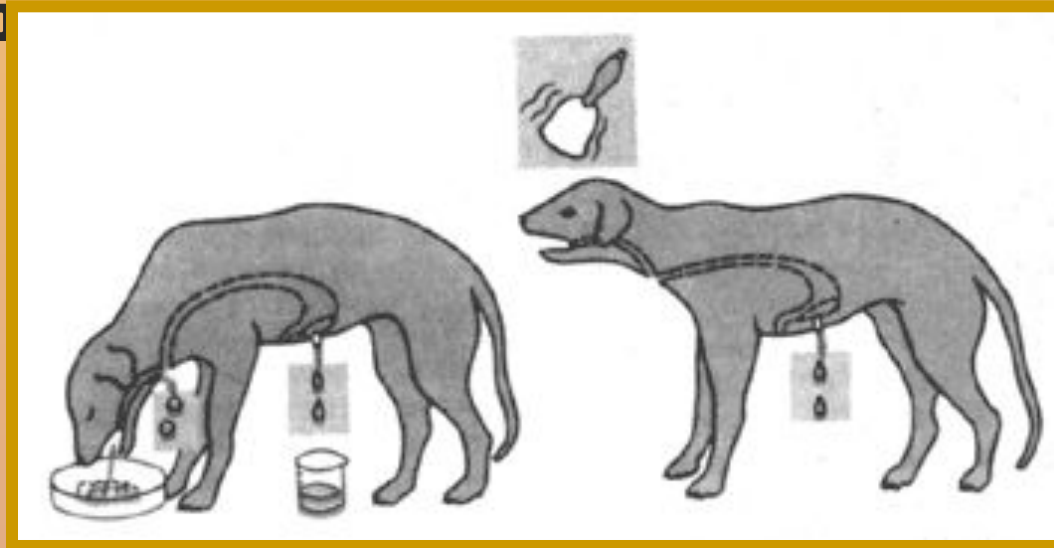
I.P. Pavlov's Scientific Work



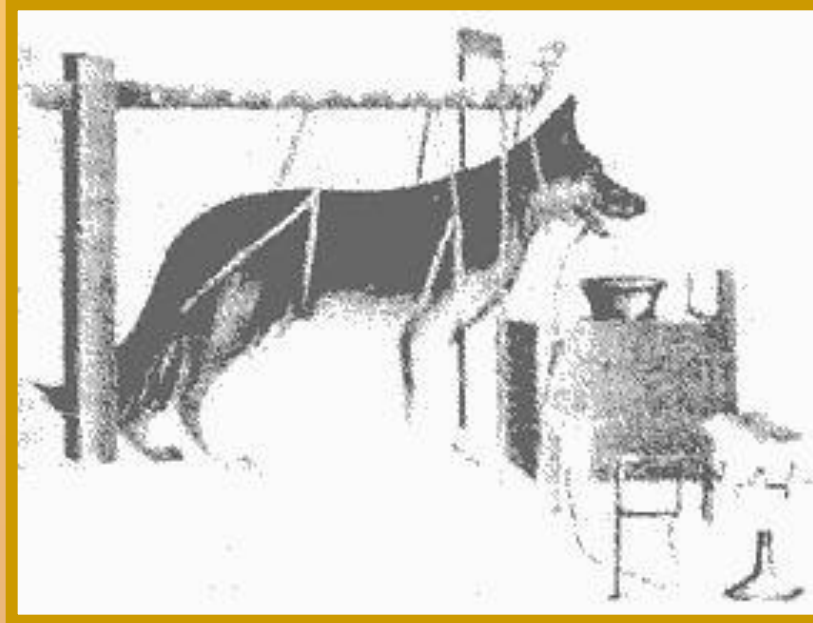
For twenty years (1893-1913) he headed the Russian Doctors' Society in St. Petersburg.

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.

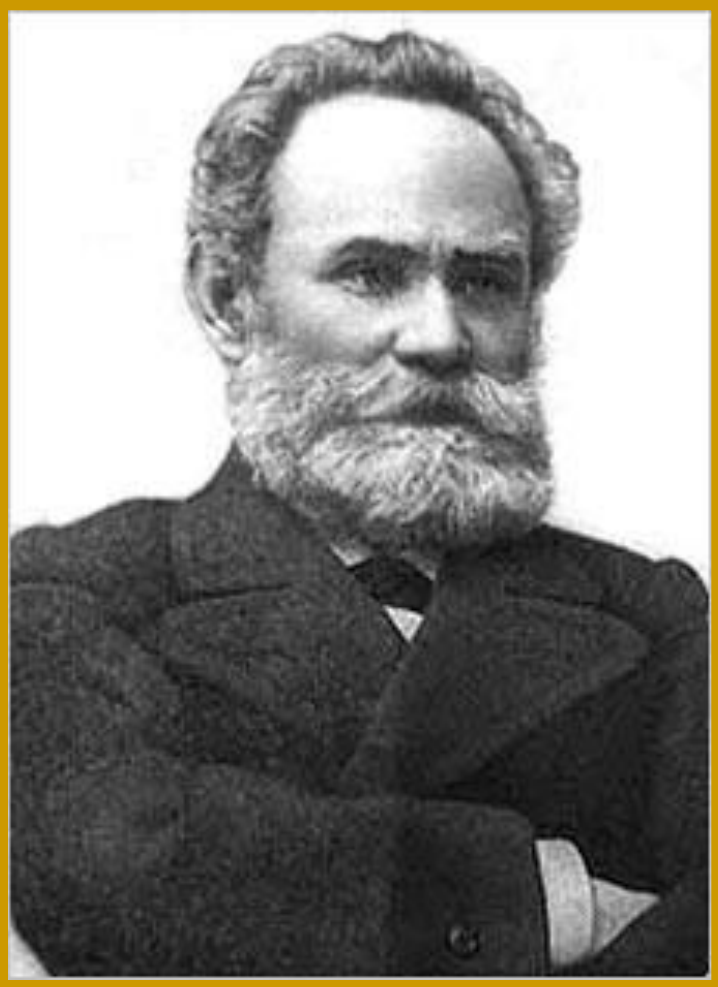


Nobel Prize Winner



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**

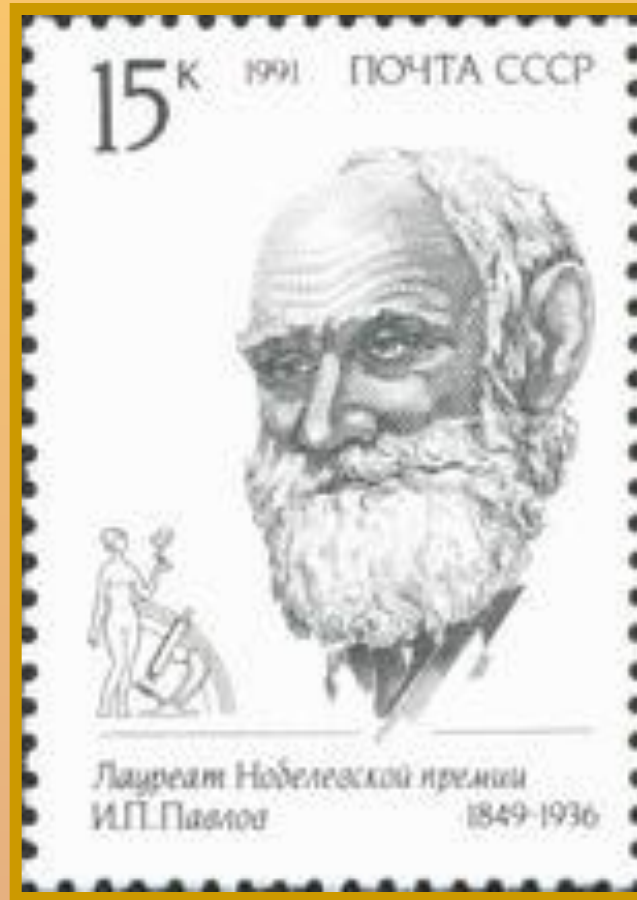
**Many towns and streets in
different places were named
after I.P.Pavlov; various
memorial things have been
issued, among them stamps,
books, medals, coins, etc.**

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
- 3) www.BestReferat.ru
- 4) “Anatomy”, a school textbook for 8th form