



Isaac Asimov

#### Born

Isaak Yudovich Ozimov Between October 4, 1919 and January 2, 1920[1] Petrovichi, Russian SFSR

#### Died

April 6, 1992 (aged 72) Brooklyn, New York, U.S.

#### Occupation

Writer, professor of biochemistry

#### Nationality

Russian (early years), American

#### Education

Columbia University, PhD. Biochemistry, 1948 Period 1939–1992

#### Genre

Science fiction (hard SF, social SF), mystery

#### Subject

Popular science, science textbooks, essays, literary criticism

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Literary movement

Golden Age of Science Fiction

Notable works

- The Foundation Series
- The Robot series
- Nightfall
- The Intelligent Man's
- Guide to Science
- I, Robot
- The Bicentennial Man
- The Gods Themselves

Spouse

Gertrude Blugerman (1942–1973; divorced) Janet Opal Jeppson (1973–1992; his death)

Children

David Asimov

Robyn Joan Asimov Isaac Asimov (born Isaak Yudovich Ozimov; circa January 2, 1920 – April 6, 1992) was an American author and professor of biochemistry at Boston University, best known for his works of science fiction and for his popular science books. Asimov was prolific and wrote or edited more than 500 books and an estimated 90,000 letters and postcards.

His books have been published in 9 of the 10 major categories of the Dewey Decimal Classification. Asimov is widely considered a master of hard science fiction and, along with Robert A. Heinlein and Arthur C. Clarke, he was considered one of the "Big Three" science fiction writers during his lifetime. Asimov's most famous work is the Foundation Series; his other major series are the Galactic Empire series and the Robot series. The Galactic Empire novels are explicitly set in earlier history of the same fictional universe as the Foundation series. Later, beginning with Foundation's Edge, he linked this distant future to the Robot and Spacer stories, creating a unified "future history" for his stories much like those pioneered by Robert A. Heinlein and previously produced by Cordwainer Smith and Poul Anderson.

He wrote hundreds of short stories, including the social science fiction "Nightfall", which in 1964 was voted by the Science Fiction Writers of America the best short science fiction story of all time. Asimov wrote the Lucky Starr series of juvenile science-fiction novels using the pen name Paul French.