

Rationale

The periodic table gives us a structured organisation of all known chemical elements to help us make sense of their physical and chemical properties. The periodic table and the model of atomic structure has been developed over time as new evidence has been found. We can use our knowledge of the structure of the atom to help us explain patterns in the arrangement of the elements in the periodic table. This is a fundamental topic in Chemistry.

Diagrams
Keywords**Definitions****Metals**

Shiny element that is a good conductor of heat and electricity.

Non-metals

An element that is a poor conductor of heat and electricity.

Reactivity increases down Group 1	7 Li lithium 3	Reactivity increases up Group 7	19 F fluorine 9	Elements in Group 0 are unreactive	4 He helium 2
	23 Na sodium 11		35.5 Cl chlorine 17		20 Ne neon 10
	39 K potassium 19		80 Br bromine 35		40 Ar argon 18
	85 Rb rubidium 37		127 I iodine 53		84 Kr krypton 36
	133 Cs caesium 55		[210] At astatine 85		131 Xe xenon 54
	[223] Fr francium 87				[222] Rn radon 86

Group 1 (Alkali metals)

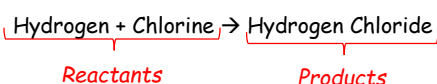
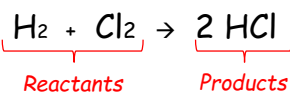
The first column in the periodic table. Elements at the **bottom** are the most reactive.

Group 7 (Halogens)

The seventh column in the periodic table. Elements at the **top** are the most reactive.

Group 0 (Noble Gases)

The final column in the periodic table. Elements are all **unreactive**.

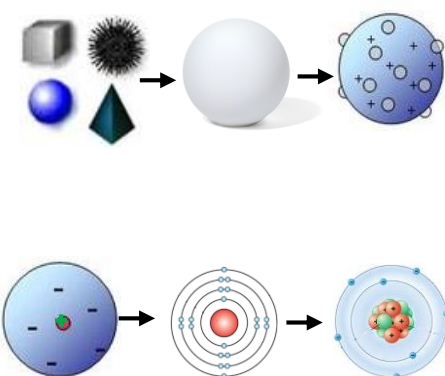
3 Word Equation Example:**Symbol Equation Example:****Reactants**

The particles that are **reacting** together (on the **left** of the equation).

Products

The particles that are being **produced** (on the **right** of the equation).

4



Democritus (~400 BC)

"Everything is made up of atoms."

Dalton (1803)

"The atom is a solid sphere."

Thompson (1897)
Plum Pudding Model

"The atom is a ball of positive charge with negative electrons embedded within."

Rutherford (1909)

"There is a tiny positively charged nucleus at the centre where most of the mass is concentrated. A 'cloud' of negative electrons surround the nucleus."

Bohr (1913)

"Electrons orbit at set distances."

Chadwick (1932)

"There are uncharged particles called neutrons within the nucleus."

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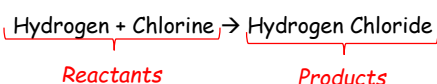
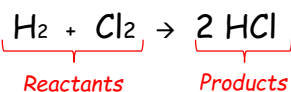
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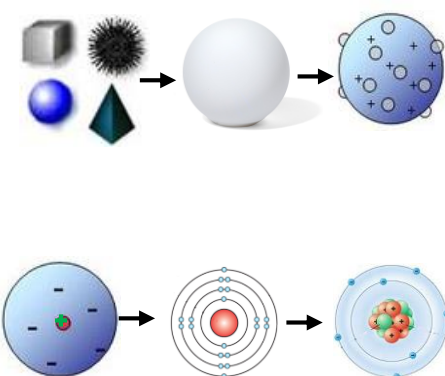
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