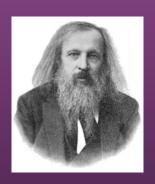
History of the Periodic Table



In 1869, Dmitri Mendeleev created the first periodic table and ordered the elements by their atomic masses. He noticed that elements in the same groups had similar chemical and physical properties. However, there were some gaps in his table.

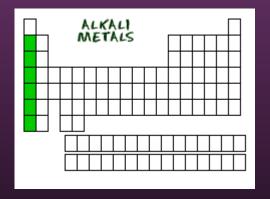


In 1913, when Henry Moseley arranged the elements in the periodic table by their number of protons rather than their atomic weights, the flaws in the periodic table that had been making scientists uncomfortable for decades simply disappeared.

Periodic Table Columns

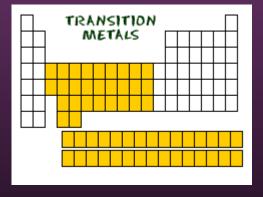
Left side of the table = metal elements

ALKALINE



Group 2

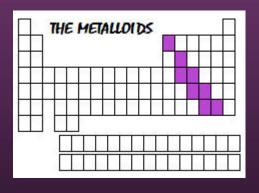
Group 2
Alkaline Earth Metals
Slightly less reactive

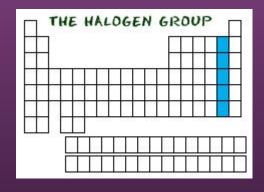


Group 1
Alkali Metals
(except for hydrogen)
Most reactive metals

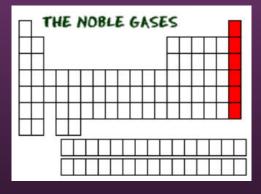
Groups 3 – 12
Transition Metals
Can combine in many
ways with nonmetals

Right side of the table = nonmetal elements





Group 17
Halogens
Most reactive nonmetals



Zig Zag Line Metalloids

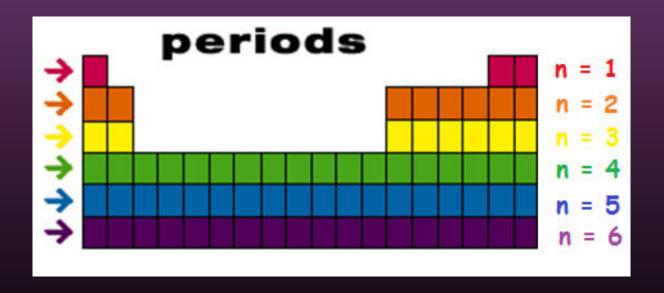
Semi-metals have properties of both metals and nonmetals

Group 18 Noble Gases

Un-reactive gases. Full octet.

Periodic Table Rows

Horizontal rows on the periodic table are called periods. Each row represents a new electron orbital cloud at a higher energy level.



Can you name the groups?

