# History

Early periodic tables arranged in order of atomic weight

Some elements were in the wrong groups so didn't follow the pattern



Mendeleev left gaps for undiscovered elements.

© The elements were discovered that filled the gaps and proved him right.

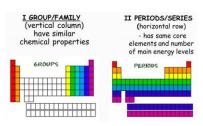
Isotopes were discovered which explained why order based on weight didn't work.



Modern periodic table – order of atomic (proton) number.

Elements with similar properties in columns (groups).

Elements in same group have the same number of electrons in their outer shell and so have similar chemical properties.



# Metals vs Non-metals

Hf Ta

Non-metals: Many

electrons in outer shell so

form negative ions.

Low melting and boiling

points.

Cr Mn Fe Co Ni Cu Zn Ga Zr Nb Mo Tc Ru Rh Pd Ag Cd In Sn

Metals: Few electrons in

outer shell so form

positive ions.

Hard, high melting and

boiling points.

Noble gases.

Unreactive (due to full outer

shell)

Increasing boiling point

Group 0

Increasing

atomic

mass

Periodic Table

Re Os Ir Pt Au Hg TI Pb Bi

C2 Periodic **Table** 

Group 1

### **Alkali Metals**

Very reactive (due to single electron in outer shell)



- oxygen to form oxides
- · React with water to form and hydrogen
- · React with chlorine to

 $2Na(s) + Cl_s(g)$ 

#### Metals

- · React with
- the **hydroxide**
- form chlorides



hydrogen

sodium chloride 2NaCl(s)

## Group 7

## **Halogens**

Very reactive (due to having 7 electrons in outer shell)

- Non- metals
- Exist in pairs as molecules (diatomic molecules)









- · React with metals to form white solid crystals
- React with non-metals to form small molecules





