



Lesson Question

Lesson Goals

Identify trends in the .

Examine the

of the periodic table.

Describe the

of the periodic table.

Determine the

of an element using
the periodic table.



Words to Know

Fill in this table as you work through the lesson. You may also use the glossary to help you.

	a vertical column of elements in the periodic table
	a table that organizes the chemical elements in order of increasing atomic number and that groups elements based on similarities in chemical properties and electron configurations
	a horizontal row of elements in the periodic table
	the average mass of all isotopes of an element

**Elements**

- Made up of only one type of
- Combine to form
- Make up matter in the universe
- Identified by:
 - Chemical
 - number

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The Periodic Table

The is an organized display of the elements.

History of the Periodic Table

Several chemists made contributions to the way elements are organized. These arrangements eventually led to the modern periodic table.

Year: 1789	Year: 1829	Year: 1865
Antoine Lavoisier wrote <i>Elementary Treatise of Chemistry</i> , which <input type="text"/> elements as acid- forming, gas-like, metallic, or earthy.	Johann Wolfgang Döbereiner <input type="text"/> elements into <input type="text"/> based on similar properties.	John Newlands <input type="text"/> elements according to their <input type="text"/> .

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Dmitri Mendeleev (1843–1907)

PROFILE

Produced the first arrangement of known elements

existence of elements based on his initial arrangement

The First Periodic Table

Dmitri Mendeleev

- Ordered elements by increasing atomic .
- Observed repetition of .
- Left blank spaces for elements.
- Used to predict undiscovered elements.

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Henry Moseley (1887–1915)

PROFILE

- Arranged elements in order of increasing atomic
- Accounted for variations resulting from
- the periodic table to the modern version

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Trends in the Periodic Table

- As you move from left to right, the atomic number of each element increases by .
- As atomic number increases, so does atomic mass

Classification of Elements on the Periodic Table

The of the periodic table fall into three general categories:

- - usually
 - can be bent into a variety of shapes
 - good of heat and electricity
 - most
 - examples: iron, tin, and gold
- - many are
 - often dull and break easily when bent
 - do conduct electricity or heat well
 - examples: carbon and sulfur

Instruction | Periodic Table

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-
- look like a on the periodic table
- have characteristics of metals and nonmetals
- examples: boron and polonium

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Organization of the Periodic Table: Periods

A horizontal row of elements in the periodic table is called a .

Periods follow particular .

- The atomic number from left to right.
- The atomic increases from left to right.

Organization of the Periodic Table: Groups

A vertical column of elements in the periodic table is called a .

- Group (e.g., Group 1)
- Group (e.g., Group 1A)

Elements within a group have similar properties.

- Same number of electrons

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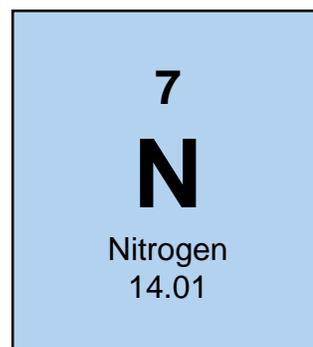
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Elements of the Periodic Table: Information about Each Element

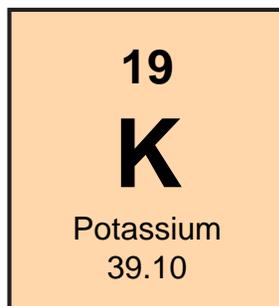
There is one square per element on the periodic table. Each square contains important information about the element.

Example: Nitrogen

- Atomic number:
- Chemical symbol:
- Name of element:
- Atomic mass:

**Elements of the Periodic Table: Example**

You can use the information in an element's square to determine the number of protons, electrons, and neutrons in an atom.



Example: Potassium

- Number of protons (same as atomic number):
- Number of electrons (equal to the number of protons):
- Number of neutrons (subtract number of protons from atomic mass):
 $39 - 19 =$



Summary

Periodic Table



Lesson Question

How is the periodic table arranged?



Answer

Summary | Periodic Table

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Review: Key Concepts

SCIENTISTS WHO CREATED THE PERIODIC TABLE

Dmitri Mendeleev

- Created first arrangement of known elements
- Ordered elements by atomic

Henry Moseley

- Arranged elements by atomic
- Revised the periodic table to the version

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Review: Key Concepts

ARRANGEMENT OF THE PERIODIC TABLE

Periods – horizontal that follow particular patterns

- Atomic increases from left to right

- Atomic increases from left to right

Groups – vertical that have similar chemical properties

- number of valence electrons

Three categories of elements:

- Metals

-

- Metalloids

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Review: Key Concepts

INFORMATION ABOUT EACH ELEMENT

The diagram illustrates the components of an element's information in a periodic table. On the left, four labels are followed by empty rectangular boxes: "Atomic", "symbol", "Name of", and "Atomic". On the right, a light blue rectangular box represents the periodic table entry for Nitrogen. This entry contains the atomic number "7", the symbol "N", the name "Nitrogen", and the atomic weight "14.01". Four horizontal arrows point from the boxes on the left to the corresponding information in the periodic table entry: the first arrow points to the atomic number, the second to the symbol, the third to the name, and the fourth to the atomic weight.



Summary

Periodic Table

Use this space to write any questions or thoughts about this lesson.