

## ELEMENTS

## The Periodic Table

$\square$ Dmitri Mendeleev 1870
$\square 60$ known elements and their densities, boiling points, and melting points
$\square$ Arranged elements according to their atomic mass
$\square$ He left gaps for missing elements and predicted their properties
$\square$ "Periodic" = the repeating pattern of certain properties of the elements
$\square$ Vertical columns $=$ Groups or families

- Numbered 1-18
$\square$ Horizontal rows $=\underline{\text { Periods }}$
$\square$ Two rows below keep the table from becoming too wide
- Lanthanides \& Actinides


## Element Symbols

$\square$ Each element has a unique symbol
$\square$ Some symbols are related to the English name

- Carbon
- Hydrogen
- Oxygen
$\square$ Others are derived from older Latin or German names

- Lead $=\mathrm{Pb}$ (plumbum)
- Mercury $=\mathrm{Hg}$ (Hydrargyrum)
- Gold = Au (Aurum)


## Element Symbols (continued)



## Periods

$\square$ Horizontal (left to right)
$\square$ There are 7 periods on the table.
$\square$ Metals on the left side
$\square$ Goes from most reactive to least reactive
$\square$ Semimetals between metals and non-metals
$\square$ Larger mass left to right and larger going down

## Groups

$\square$ Vertical (up to down)
$\square$ Also called a "family"
$\square$ Similar characteristics
$\square$ Alkali metals (group 1)..what did they all do?

## Lanthanides \& Actinides

$\square$ Bottom two rows.
$\square$ These are radioactive metal elements.
$\square$ Don't fit in the periodic table without making it a weird shape.

## Generally

## Metals

Non-Metals
Metalloids

Calcium:



## Element vs. Atom

$\square$ What is the difference between an element and an atom?
$\square$ An element is a specific type of atom.
$\square$ An atom refers to the size, mostly.
$\square$ Example:


Carbon Atom


Hydrogen Atom


Platinum Atom

## How small is an atom?

$\square$ https://www.youtube.com/watch? $\mathrm{V}=$ ORRVV4Diomg

## Time to color...

## Periodic Table Coloring Activity



