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.

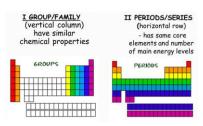
Store is series in the series of the the seri which explained why order based on weight didn't work.



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

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.

Re Os Ir Pt Au Hg Tl Pb Bi

C2 Periodic **Table**

Group 1

Alkali Metals

Very reactive (due to single electron in outer shell)



- Metals
- React with oxygen to form oxides
- · React with water to form the hydroxide and hydrogen
- · React with chlorine to form chlorides

2NaOH(aq)

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

Group 0

⊩t⊍ Hf Ta

Noble gases.

Unreactive (due to full outer shell)

