## 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.

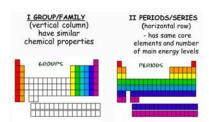
- © The elements were discovered that filled the gaps and proved him right.
- © Isotopes were discovered which explained why order based on weight didn't work.



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

K Ca Sc Ti V Cr Mn Fe Co Ni Cu Zn Ga

Fr Ra Act

Rb Sr Y 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

Non-metals: Many

electrons in outer shell so

form negative ions.

Low melting and boiling points.

Re Os Ir Pt Au Hg TI Pb Bi

# L4 - 10Periodic Table

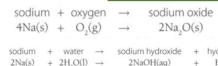
## Group 1

### **Alkali Metals**

Very reactive (due to single electron in outer shell)



- Metals
- React with oxygen to form oxides
- React with water to form the **hvdroxide** and hydrogen
- React with chlorine to



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





- form chlorides

hydrogen H,(g)

## 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

Halogens get



lithium



T T ۵۵ metals Alkali ~







