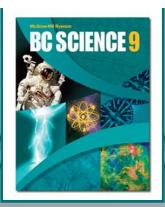
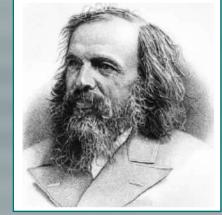
2.2 Periodic Table



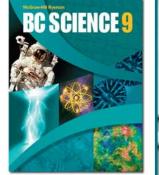
- Origin of the periodic table
 - Chemists in the 10th century wished to organize elements
 - Attempts focused on grouping elements with similar properties
 - In 1867, Dimitri Mendeleev found patterns in the elements and

organized them into table

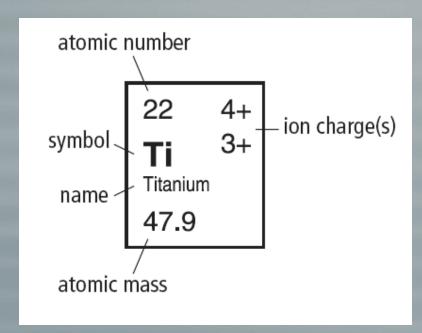
 The resulting table had holes for elements not yet discovered



Periodic Table

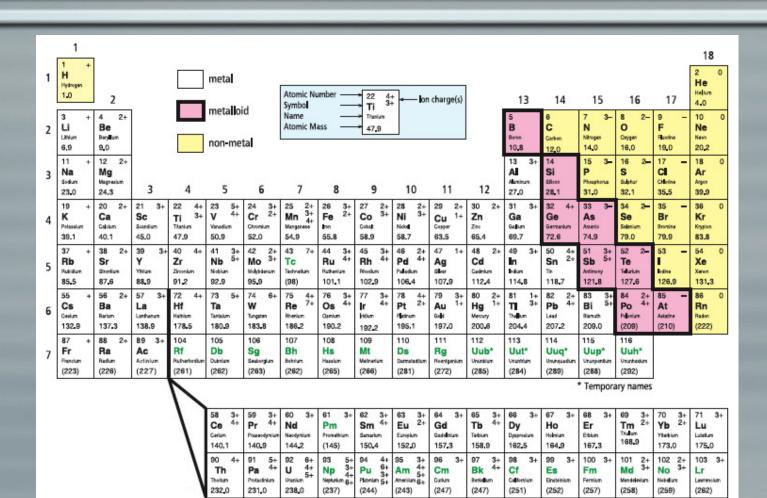


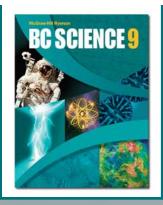
The Periodic Table provides information
 on the physical and chemical properties of elements



Atomic Mass - mass of average atom Atomic Number - number of protons Ion Charge - electric charge that forms when an atom gains or loses electrons

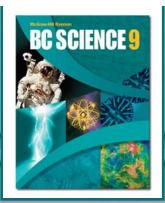
Periodic Table





See page 54

Metals, Non-metals, Metalloids

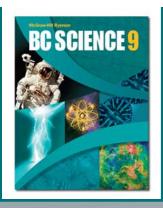


- Period table has interesting patterns
- Due to Mendeleev's organization, interesting patterns are created, such as the groups: metals, non-metals and metalloids.

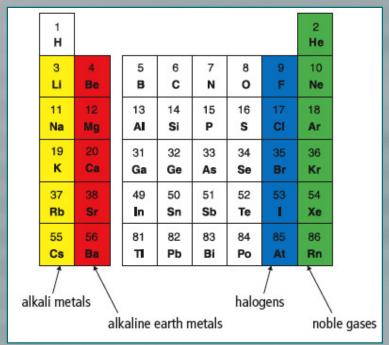
| | State at Room Temperature | Appearance | Conductivity | Malleability and Ductility |
|------------|---|------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| Metals | • solid except for mercury (a liquid) | shiny lustre | good conductors of heat and electricity | malleable ductile |
| Non-metals | some gasessome solidsonly bromine is a liquid | • not very shiny | poor conductors of heat and electricity | brittle not ductile |
| Metalloids | • solids | • can be shiny or dull | may conduct electricity poor conductors of heat | brittle not ductile |

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Periods and Families



- Each horizontal row in the periodic table is a period
- Vertical columns form groups or chemical families
 - Alkali metals highly reactive group 1
 - Alkaline earth metals group 2, burn in air if heated
 - Halogens group 17, highly reactive non-metals
 - Noble gases group 18, stable and unreactive non-metals



Take the Section 2.2 Quiz

See pages 56 - 57