Name: $\qquad$ Date: $\qquad$

## Notes: Historical Development of the Periodic Table

What have scientists known since they have been able to isolate pure elements?

What are common physical properties of lithium, sodium, and potassium?

What is a common chemical property of $\mathrm{Li}, \mathrm{Na}$, and K ? $\qquad$
What property of elements is relatively easy to determine? $\qquad$
What other name is used to describe atomic mass? $\qquad$
What did scientists call groups of 3 similar elements? $\qquad$
What seemed significant about the average atomic masses of similar elements in a triad?

What did the Law of Triads imply? $\qquad$
What did scientists start to try and do once they realized there might be an order to elements?

John Newlands placed elements in what order? $\qquad$
How often did the pattern of elements seem to repeat? $\qquad$
What did Newlands call this pattern? $\qquad$
Why wasn't this taken seriously? $\qquad$
Were all of the elements discovered in John Newlands time? $\qquad$
Who created the first accepted Periodic Table? $\qquad$
How did placing gaps where undiscovered elements might go make Mendeleev's table more acceptable? $\qquad$
What did Mendeleev do for these undiscovered elements that later validated his ideas?

What correction to the order of elements did Henry Moseley make to the Periodic Table?

What do we now know is the reason for the repeating pattern of elements?

Define periodic: $\qquad$
Where are the metals on the periodic table? $\qquad$
Where are the nonmetals on the periodic table? $\qquad$
Name of elements along the dark, jagged line: $\qquad$
Name of elements in the middle of the periodic table: $\qquad$
What do we call columns on the periodic table? $\qquad$
Why do these elements have similar properties? $\qquad$
Where are valence electrons in an atom? $\qquad$
How many valence electrons are in each of the elements below?
Oxygen has $\qquad$ valence electrons.

Argon has $\qquad$ valence electrons.
Chlorine has $\qquad$ valence electrons.

Silver has $\qquad$ valence electrons.
Silicon has ___ valence electrons.
Magnesium has $\qquad$ valence electrons.
Which Lewis diagrams are correct:

1. $\cdot \dot{H} \cdot \mathrm{H} \cdot \mathrm{H} \cdot \mathrm{H} \cdot \mathrm{H} \cdot$
2. : ${ }^{\text {St }} \mathrm{S}$ -

3. :Ṇẹ: :

Group names:
Group 1: $\qquad$ Group 17: $\qquad$
Group 2: $\qquad$ Group 18: $\qquad$
Write the group number that applies to the groups below:
Oxygen Group: $\qquad$ Boron Group: $\qquad$
Carbon Group: $\qquad$ Nitrogen Group: $\qquad$
What do we call a row on the Periodic Table? $\qquad$
What do the elements in a row have in common? $\qquad$
Which elements are filling their $\mathbf{s}$ and $\mathbf{p}$ sublevels? $\qquad$
Which elements are filling their $\mathbf{d}$ and $\mathbf{f}$ sublevels? $\qquad$
Iron, cobalt and nickel are known as what? $\qquad$
Which group on the periodic table undergoes the fewest reactions? $\qquad$
What is this group's name? $\qquad$
Why are they so unreactive? $\qquad$

