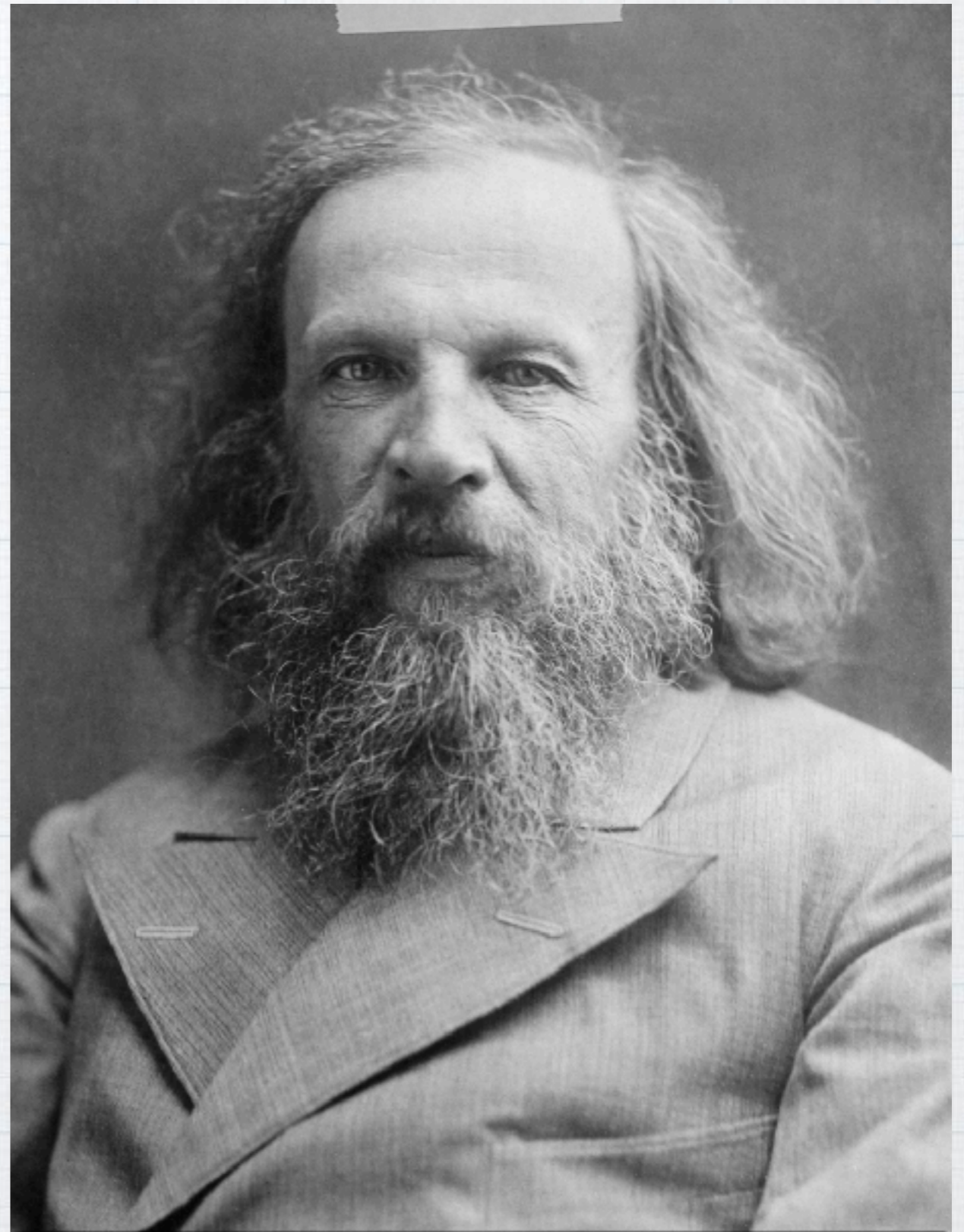


The Periodic Table

Dmitri Mendeleev

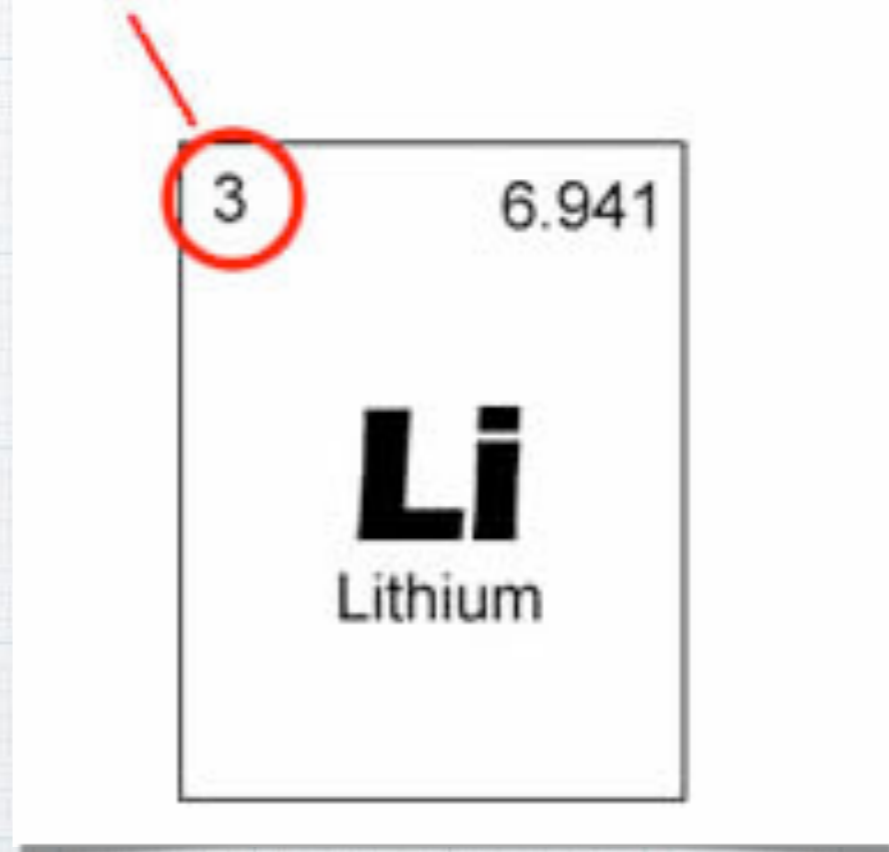
Meet Dmitri Mendeleev, the
father of the modern
periodic table.



The Periodic Table

- * Elements are arranged in order of increasing atomic number.

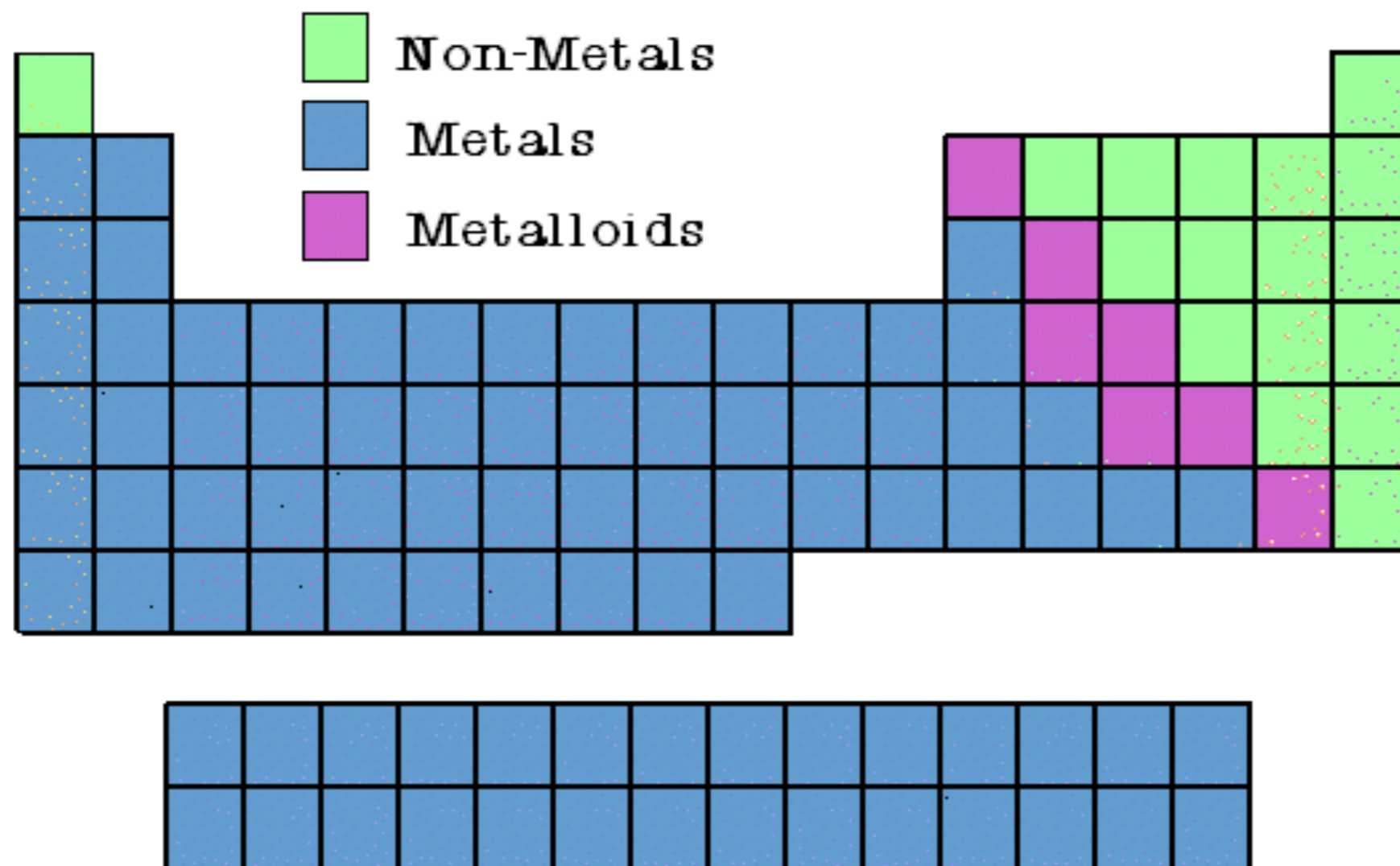
Atomic Number = # of Protons



The Periodic Table

- * Number of know elements: 118
- * Number of natural elements: 94
- * Number of man-made elements: 24

The elements of the periodic table can be divided into three main categories: Metals, Non-Metals, and Metalloids.



Families in the Periodic Table

- * Vertical groups in the periodic table with similar properties
- * Properties show a trend within a family. Example: Li, Na, K

A simplified periodic table grid consisting of 7 rows and 18 columns. The first column is shaded blue. The grid is structured as follows:

Shaded																	
Shaded																	
Shaded																	
Shaded																	
Shaded																	
Shaded																	
Shaded																	

A separate grid representing a family of elements, consisting of 2 rows and 14 columns.

The shaded area represents a family in the periodic table.

Family 1

- * Alkali Metals
- * They are soft, highly reactive metals.



Family II

- * Alkaline Earth Metals

- * They are light, reactive metals.



Magnesium



Beryllium



Calcium



Strontium



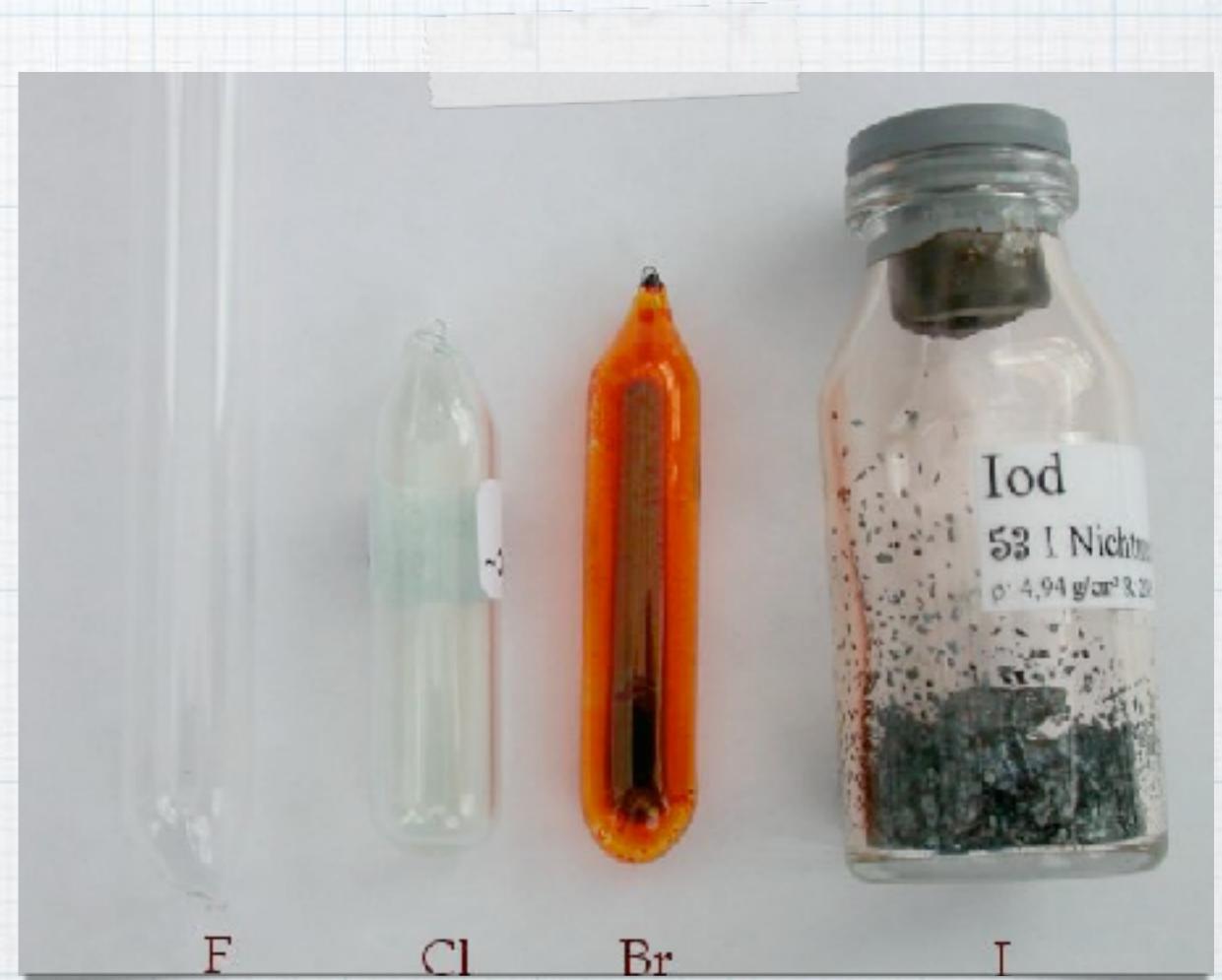
Barium



Radium

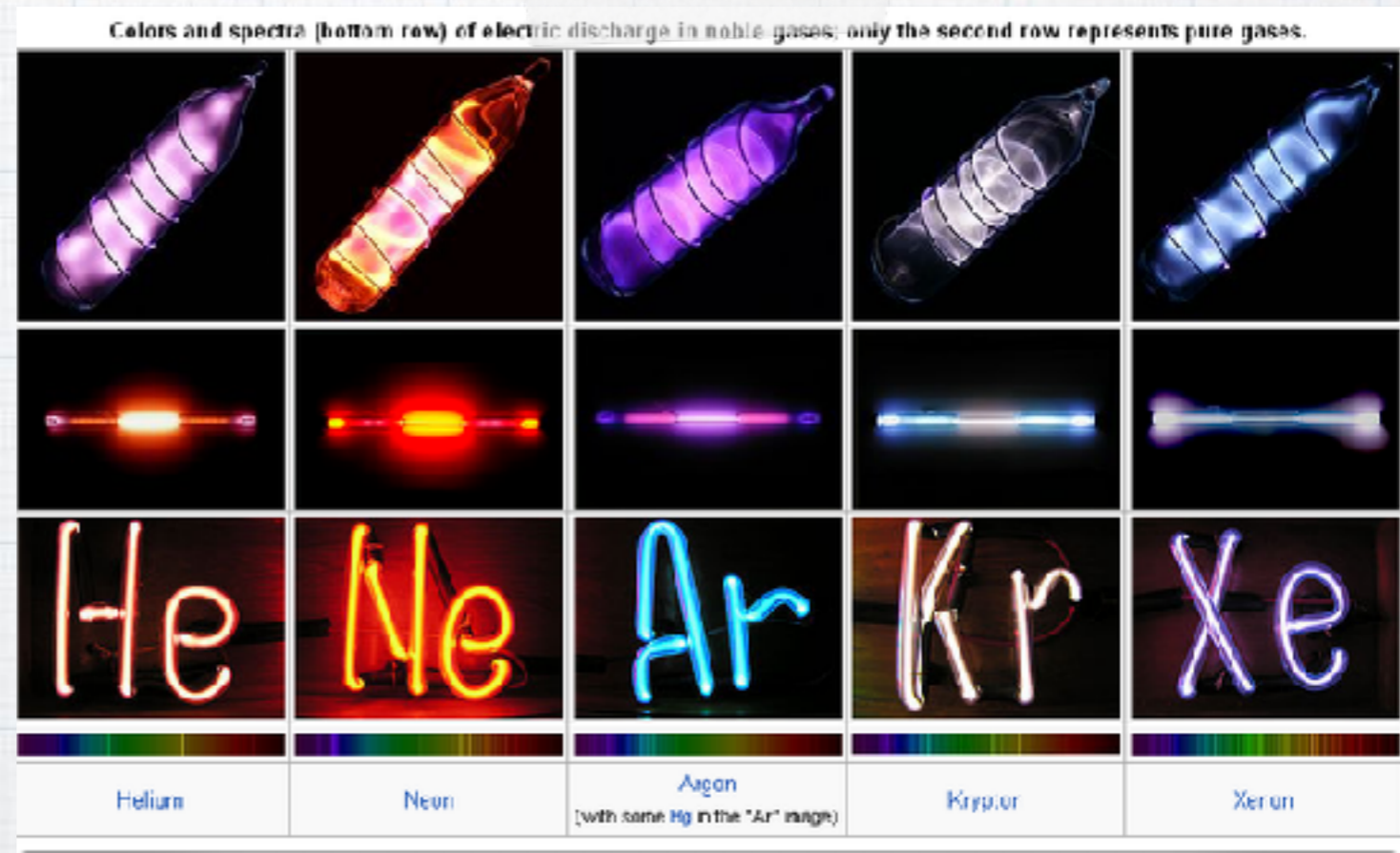
Family VII

- * The Halogens
- * They are very reactive non-metals.



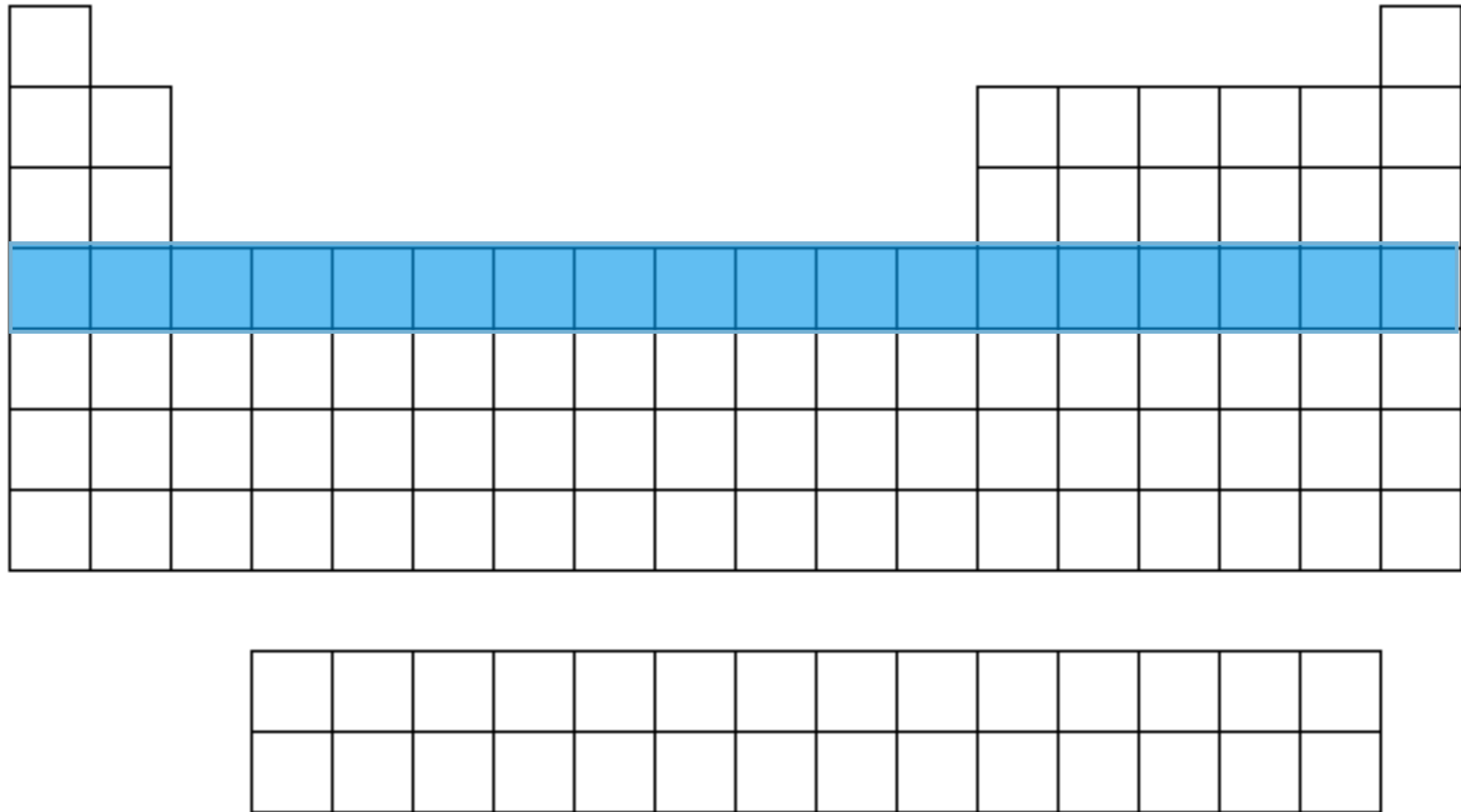
Family VIII

- * Noble Gases (or Inert Gases).
- * They are the least reactive of all the known elements.



The Periodic Table

- * **Periods: Horizontal rows in the Periodic Table.**
- * **Elements in periods do not have similar properties.**



The shaded area represents a period in the periodic table.