Name _____

Chemistry

Development of the Periodic Table

Hennig Brand (c.1630-1692)	 1st discovery of an element (phosphorus) by distilling urine in 1669 Brand was an alchemist in search of philosopher's stone, which reportedly could turn base metals into gold.
Johann Dobereiner (1780-1849)	 In 1829 he developed the Law of Triads where he stated that in a group of three elements with similar properties, the weight of the middle element was the average of the mass of the lightest and heaviest elements. Ca, Sr & Ba (40, 88, 137) = (40 + 137) ÷2 = 88 Li, Na & K (7, 23, 39) = (7 + 39) ÷2 = 23 Cl, Br & I (35, 80, 127) = (35 + 127) ÷2 = 81
Alexander E. Beguyer de Chancourtois (1820-1886)	• In 1862 he published the first periodic table which was a list of all known elements wrapped around a cylinder so that elements with similar properties lined up in a vertical column.
John Newlands (1837-1898)	 After arranging 56 known elements by increasing atomic mass he noted that the physical & chemical properties of the elements began to repeat every eight elements. He was the first to formulate the concept of periodicity in the chemical elements. He compared the chemical periodicity to the notes on a musical scale and called his theory the Law of Octaves.
Dimitri Mendeleev (1834-1907)	 He arranged the elements by increasing atomic weight, grouping elements with similar properties. Mendeleev changed atomic weights for some elements. Published his first periodic table in 1869 which had 17 columns & 4 periods. Mendeleev's periodic table left spaces for yet undiscovered elements. He predicted the properties of 10 elements, 7 were actually discovered. Known as the Father of the Periodic Table.
Lothar Meyer (1830-1895)	• He produced similar results to Mendeleev, while working separately, but he published his table after Mendeleev.
Henry Moseley (1887-1915)	 Student of Ernest Rutherford (discoverer of the proton). Moseley arranged the elements of the periodic table by increasing atomic number (instead of increasing atomic weight). After being killed at age 28 during World War I, Britain adopted the policy of exempting scientists from fighting in wars.
Glenn T. Seaborg (1912 – 1999)	 Involved in the discovery (creation) of elements 94-102 and 106. He reconfigured the periodic table by placing the lanthanides &

actinides at the bottom of the table.

Homework: For each of the following statements, write the scientist's name that best applies.

- 1. John NewlandsHe wrote the Law of Octaves.
- 2. <u>A.E. Beguyer de Chancourtois</u> He wrote the first Periodic Table.
- 3. <u>Dimitri Mendeleev</u> He is the Father of the Periodic Table.
- 4. Johann Dobereiner He wrote the Law of Triads.
- 5. <u>Henry Moseley</u> He was the first to arrange the elements by increasing atomic number.
- 6. <u>Glenn Seaborg</u> He is responsible for creating elements 94-102 and 106.
- 7. Lothar Meyer He made a table similar to Mendeleev, but published it a year later.
- 8. John Newlands He was the first to show the concept of perioidicity between the elements.
 - Hennig Brand He made the first discovery of an element.
- 10. <u>Glenn Seaborg</u> Element 106 is named after this scientist.
- 11. <u>Dimitri Mendeleev</u> Element 101 is named after this man.
 - He was first to note similarities between groups of three elements and their
- 13. John Newlands He noticed that the physical & chemical properties of the elements began to repeat every eight elements in his periodic table.

14. Henry Moseley

12. Johann Dobereiner

atomic weights.

15. <u>1862</u>

9.

- 16. Dimitri Mendeleev
- 17. <u>Glenn Seaborg</u> at the bottom of the periodic table.
- He was killed at 28 years old during World War I.
- In what year was the first periodic table written?
- On his periodic table, he left spaces for yet to be discovered elements.
- He reconfigured the periodic table by placing the lanthanides and actinides le.