How are elements organized on the Periodic Table?



S8P1f. Recognize that there are more than 100 elements and some have similar properties as shown on the Periodic Table of Elements



Activating Strategy

Placement Pattern

[see resources]



Suppose you went to the video store and all the DVDs were mixed together.

How could you tell the comedies from the action movies?

If the videos were not arranged in a pattern, you wouldn't know what kind of movie you had chosen!



Background Information

Scientists in the early 1860s had a similar problem like the mixed up DVDs when looking at Elements.

Dmitri Mendeleev discovered a pattern to the Elements in 1869.

Mendeleev found that when elements were arranged by similar properties, the pattern was "periodic" (repeating every seven elements). Therefore, the name The Periodic Table of Elements.

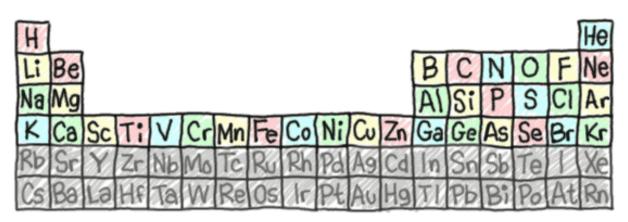
During the lesson, use the "Elements on the Periodic Table Notes" to record your information.

1. The Periodic Table represents our understanding of the	เกลเ	nave been identified in ou	ir environment.
Elements on the Periodic Table Notes 2. The Periodic Table contains	Name	Date	Period
helium 2 He	+		
4.0026			
4. What happens to the Atomic Number of Elements as you move Let	ft to Right, Up to Down on	the Periodic Table?	
5. The Periodic Table is organized like a The propert	ies of an element can be p	oredicted from	
6. The Periodic Table can also be divided into three main types of Ele	ements:		
7. Metals can be described as:			
8. Nonmetals can be described as:			
9. Metalloids can be described as:			
10. Each horizontal row of the Periodic Table is called a Ea	ach row represents the		
11. Each column of the Periodic Table is called a The Eler	ments in a group have		
12. Elements on the left of the Periodic Table are on the right.	,	in the middle	2,



What is the Periodic Table?

- It represents our understanding of the structure and usefulness of the atoms that have been identified in our environment
- Elements are organized on the Periodic Table based on similar properties





The Periodic Table contains over 100 different Elements

hydro	ogen																	Beta y	helium
"	'n I																		2
H																			He
1.00 lithi		beryllium											Ĩ	home	carbon	pitrogon	OWNERD	fluorine	4.0026
3		Derylliu⊓i 4												boron 5	6	nitrogen 7	oxygen 8	9	neon 10
Lτ	:	Be												В	C	N	0	F	Ne
"-	-11														7.00			_	
6.9 sodi		9.0122 magnesium											ŀ	10.811 aluminium	12.011 silicon	14.007 phosphorus	15.999 sulfur	18.998 chlorine	20.180 argon
1		12												13	14	15	16	17	18
N	a	Mg												Al	Si	Р	S	CI	Ar
22.9	990	24.305												26.982	28.086	30.974	32.065	35.453	39.948
potas		calcium		scandium	titanium	vanadium	chromium	manganese	iron	cobalt	nickel	copper	zinc	gallium	germanium	arsenic	selenium	bromine	krypton
19		20		21	22	23	24	25	_26	27	28	29	_30	31	32	33	34	35	36
K		Ca		Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
39.0		40.078		44.956	47.867	50.942	51.996	54.938	55.845	58.933	58.693	63.546	65.39	69.723	72.61	74.922	78.96	79.904	83.80
rubid		strontium		yttrium	zirconium	niobium	molybdenum	technetium	ruthenium	rhodium	palladium	silver	cadmium	indium	tin	antimony	tellurium	iodine	xenon
3	433	38		39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
R	b	Sr		Υ	Zr	Nb	Мо	Тс	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	ln	Sn	Sb	Te		Xe
85.4		87.62		88.906	91.224	92.906	95.94	[98]	101.07	102.91	106.42	107.87	112.41	114.82	118.71	121.76	127.60	126.90	131.29
caes 5		barium 56	57-70	lutetium 71	hafnium 72	tantalum 73	tungsten 74	rhenium 75	osmium 76	iridium 77	platinum 78	gold 79	mercury 80	thallium 81	lead 82	bismuth 83	polonium 84	astatine 85	radon 86
- 21/27	9000	100	153, 3150	-				12000	_	200		_			7.5866				
C		Ba	*	Lu	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	ΤI	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn
132		137.33		174.97	178.49	180.95	183.84	186.21	190.23	192.22	195.08	196.97	200.59	204.38	207.2	208.98	[209]	[210]	[222]
franc		radium 88	89-102	lawrencium 103	rutherfordium 104	dubnium 105	seaborgium 106	bohrium 107	hassium 108	meitnerium 109	ununnilium 110	unununium 111	ununbium 112		ununquadium 114				
	333			20000	5555050			49966969							260,200,350				
F	evidiare	Ra	* *	Lr	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	10 mm	Uuu	100000000000000000000000000000000000000		Uuq				
[22	23]	[226]		[262]	[261]	[262]	[266]	[264]	[269]	[268]	[271]	[272]	[277]		[289]				

*Lanthanide series

* * Actinide series

lanthanum	cerium	praseodymium	neodymium	promethium		europium	gadolinium	terbium	dysprosium	holmium	erbium	thulium	ytterbium
57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dv	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb
138.91	140.12	140.91	144.24	[145]	150.36	151.96	157.25	158.93	162.50	164.93	167.26	168.93	173.04
actinium	thorium	protactinium	uranium	neptunium	plutonium	americium	curium	berkelium	californium	einsteinium	fermium	mendelevium	nobelium
89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102
Ac	Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No
[227]	232.04	231.04	238.03	[237]	[244]	[243]	[247]	[247]	[251]	[252]	[257]	[258]	[259]



What do the numbers and Letters mean?

helium

hydrogen 1 H																	je -	hallum 2 He	
1,8079 Ithlum	beryllum											Ì	boron	carbon	nitrogen	oxygen	fluorine	пеоп	
3 Li	Be												B	ć	Ń	ô	F F	Ne	
6.941	9.0122												10.811	12.011	14.007	15.999	18,998	20.190	
sodium	magnesium												aluminium	silicon	phosphorus	sulfur	drilorine	argon	
11	12 D //												13	14	15	16	17	18	
Na	Mg												ΑI	Si	Р	S	CI	Ar	
22,990 potassium	24.305 calcium	98	scandium	tianium	vanadum	chromium	manganese	Iron	pobalt	nickel	copper	zho	26.982 gallium	28.096 germanium	30,974 arsenic	32,065 selentum	35,453 bromine	89,948 krypton	
19	20		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
K	Ca		Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr	
39.098	40.078		44.966	47.867	50.942	51,996	54.938	55.845	5B,933	58,693	63.546	65,39	69.723	72,61	74.922	78.95	79.904	B3,90	
rubidium 37	strontum 38		yttrium 39	zrconium 40	11/0b/um 41	molybdenum 42	technetium 43	ruthenium 44	rhodium 45	paliadium 46	silver 47	cadmium 48	indium 49	50	antimony 51	tellurium 52	odine 53	xenon 54	
Rb	Sr		Υ	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	Î	Xe	
85.468	87.62		88,906	91.224	92.906	95.94	[98]	101.07	102.91	106.42	107.87	112.41	114.82	118.71	121.76	127,60	126,90	131.29	
caesium 55	barlum 56	57-70	luteflum 71	hafnium 72	tantalum 73	tungsten 74	rhenium 75	osmlum 76	ndium 77	platinum 78	gold 79	mercury 80	thallium 81	lead 82	bismuth 83	polonium 84	astatine 85	radon 86	
Cs	Ba	*	Lu	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	lr	Pt	Au	Hg	ΤI	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn	
132.91	137.33		174.97	178.49	180,95	183.84	186.21	190.23	192.22	195.08	196,97	200.59	204.38	207.2	208.98	12091	12101	[222]	
frandum	radium	00.400	lawrenclum	rutherford iu m	dubnium	seaborgium	behrium	hassium	meltnerium	ununnilum	unununtum	ununblum		ununguadium					
87	88	89-102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112		114					
Fr	Ra	* *	Lr	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	Uun	Uuu	Uub		Uuq					
[223]	[226]		[262]	[261]	[262]	[266]	[264]	[269]	[268]	[271]	[272]	[277]		[289]					

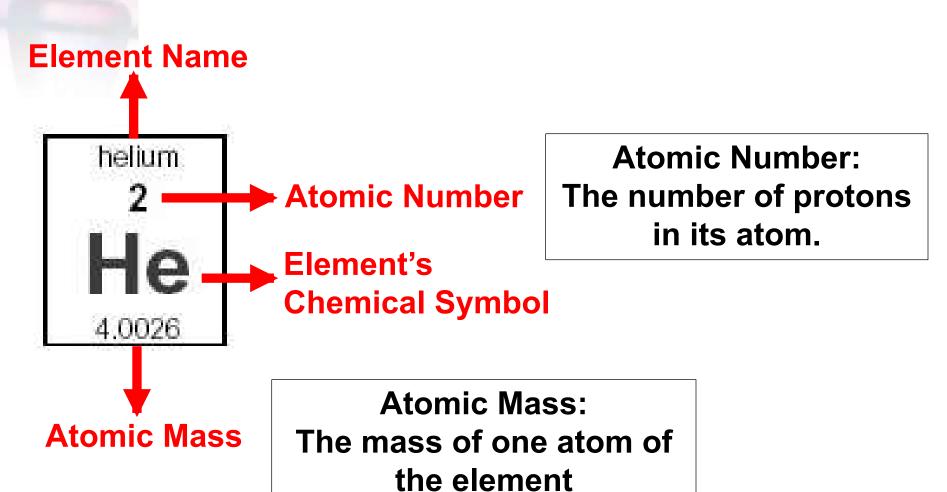
*Lanthanide series

* * Actinide series

lanthanum 57	certum 58	praseodymium 59	neodymium 60	promethum 61	samanum 62	europium 63	gadolinium 64	terblum 65	dysprosium 66	holmlum 67	егон и ті 68	thulum 69	ytterbium 70
La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Но	Er	Tm	Yb
138.91	140.12	140.91	144.24	[145]	150.36	151.96	157.25	158.93	162.50	164.93	167.26	168.93	173.04
actinium 89	thorium 90	protactinium 91	uranjum 92	neptunium 93	plutonium 94	americium 95	curium 96	berkeilum 97	calfornium 98	einsteinium 99	fermum 100	mendelevium 101	nobelium 102
Ac	Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No
[227]	232.04	231.04	238.03	[237]	[244]	[243]	[247]	[247]	[251]	[252]	[257]	[258]	[259]



What do the numbers and Letters mean?



What do you notice about the Atomic Number of Elements as you move Left to Right, Up to Down on the Periodic Table of Elements?

hydrogen 1 H 1.0079			T	he	· A	Atc	m	ic	M	las	S							helium 2 He 4,0026	
lithium 3	beryllium 4 Be				Ir	ıcı	'ea	150	es				boron 5	carbon 6 C	nitrogen 7	oxygen 8	fluorine 9	neon 10 Ne	
6.941 sodium 11	9.0122 magnesium 12	L										┛╽	10.811 aluminium 13	12.011 silicon 14	14.007 phosphorus 15	15.999 sulfur 16	18.998 chlorine 17	20.180 argon 18	
Na 22.990	Mg 24.305		sacodium	titanium	vapadium	abromium	mandanasa	iron	achalt	piekol	goppor	zina	26.982	28.086	30.974	S 32.065 selenium	35,453	Ar 39.948	
potassium 19	20		scandium 21	titanium 22	vanadium 23	chromium 24	manganese 25	iron 26	27	nickel 28	29	30 7.0	gallium 31	germanium 32	arsenic 33	34	bromine 35	krypton 36	
n	Ca		Sc	П	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr	
39.098 rubidium	40.078 strontium		44.956 vttrium	47.867 zirconium	50.942 niobium	51.996 molybdenum	54.938 technetium	55.845 ruthenium	58.933 rhodium	58,693 palladium	63.546 silver	65.39 cadmium	69.723 indium	72.61 tin	74.922 antimony	78.96 tellurium	79.904 iodine	83.80 xenon	┨
37	38		39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	ı
Rb	Sr		Υ	Zr	Nb	Мо	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe	
85.468 caesium	87.62 barium		88.906 lutetium	91.224 hafnium	92.906 tantalum	95.94 tungsten	[98] rhenium	101.07 osmium	102.91 iridium	106.42 platinum	107.87 gold	112.41 mercury	114.82 thallium	118.71 lead	121.76 bismuth	127.60 polonium	126.90 astatine	131.29 radon	┨
55	56	57-70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	ı
Cs	Ba	*	Lu	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	ΤI	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn	
132.91 francium	137.33 radium		174.97 lawrencium	178.49 rutherfordium	180.95 dubnium	183.84 seaborgium	186.21 bohrium	190.23 hassium	192.22 meitnerium	195.08 ununnilium	196.97 unununium	200.59 ununbium	204.38	207.2 ununguadium	208.98	[209]	[210]	[222]	J,
87	88	89-102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112		114					
Fr	Ra	* *	Lr	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	Uun	Uuu	Uub		Uuq					
[223]	[226]		[262]	[261]	[262]	[266]	[264]	[269]	[268]	[271]	[272]	[277]		[289]					

*Lanthanide series

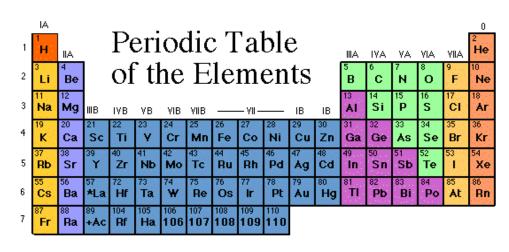
* * Actinide series

	lanthanum 57	cerium 58	praseodymium 59	neodymium 60	promethium 61	samarium 62	europium 63	gadolinium 64	terbium 65	dysprosium 66	holmium 67	erbium 68	thulium 69	ytterbium 70
	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Но	Er	Tm	Yb
- 1	138.91	140.12	140.91	144.24	[145]	150.36	151.96	157.25	158.93	162.50	164.93	167.26	168.93	173.04
- [actinium	thorium	protactinium	uranium	neptunium	plutonium	americium	curium	berkelium	californium	einsteinium	fermium	mendelevium	nobelium
- 1	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102
	Ac	Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No
-	[227]	232.04	231.04	238.03	[237]	[244]	[243]	[247]	[247]	[251]	[252]	[257]	[258]	[259]



So how is the Periodic Table arranged?

- The Periodic Table is organized like a big grid.
- The properties of an element can be predicted from its location in the Periodic Table
- There are rows (left to right) and columns (up and down). Each row and column mean something different.



*Lanthanide Series

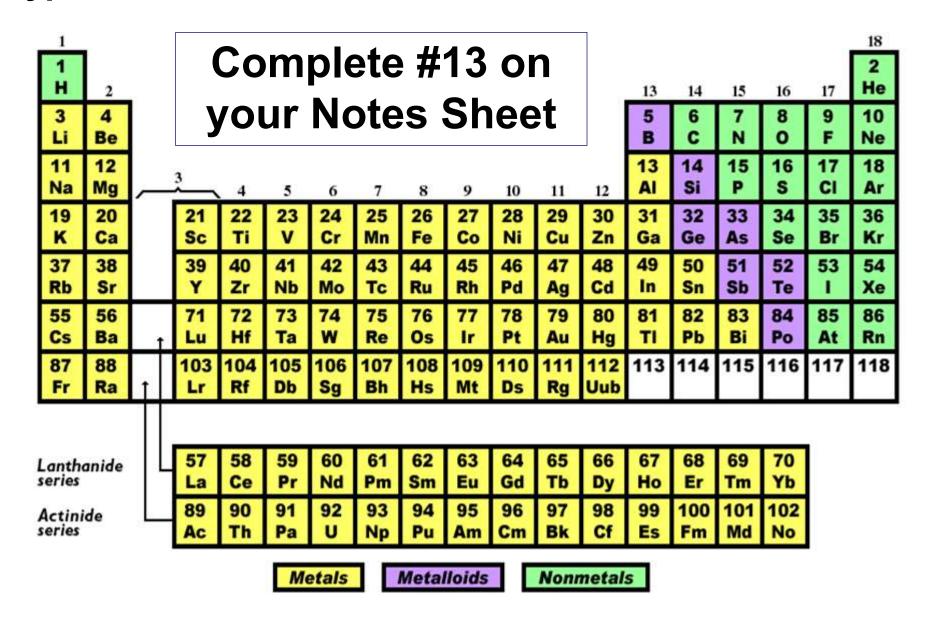
+ Actinide Series 6 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71

Ce Pr Nd Pm Sm Eu Gd Tb Dy Ho Er Tm Yb Lu

90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103

Th Pa U Np Pu Am Cm Bk Cf Es Fm Md No Lr

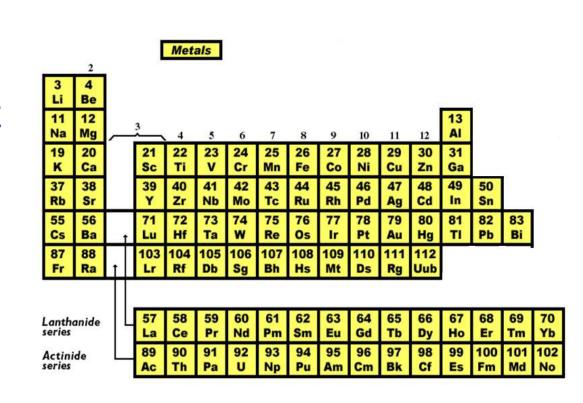
The Periodic Table can also be divided into three main types of Elements: Metals, Metalloids, and Nonmetals





Metals

- Metals are shiny
- Metals are solid at room temperature
- Metals have high conductivity
- Metals can be flattened and not shatter (malleable)



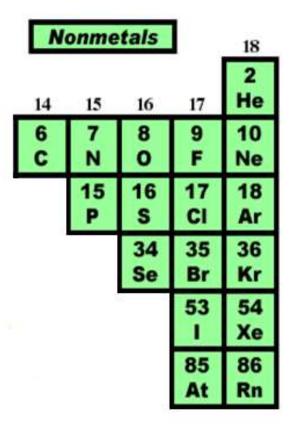


Nonmetals

- Nonmetals are not shiny
- Nonmetals are mostly gaseous at room temperature



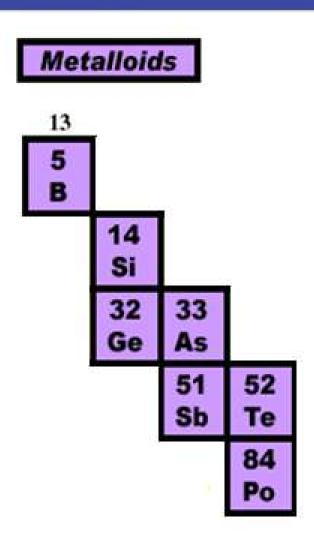
- Nonmetals are poor conductors
- Nonmetals are brittle and will shatter easily (not malleable or ductile)





Metalloids

- Metalloids have characteristics between metals and nonmetals
- Metalloids are solid at room temperature
- Metals are semi-conductors





Distributed Summarizing

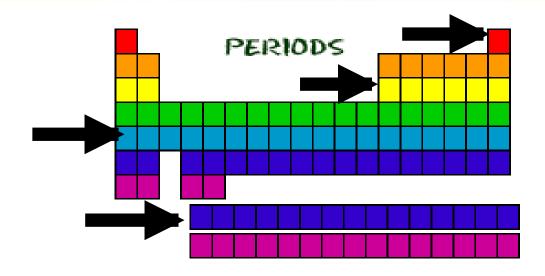
Turn to a seat partner and discuss the following questions [without looking at your notes]:

- (1)Give a general description of the location of Metals, Nonmetals, and Metalloids on the Periodic Table
 - (2) Most Elements are of which type?
 - (3)What are some of the differences/similarities between them?

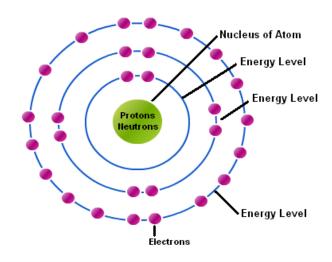


Periods

 Each horizontal row of the table is called a period



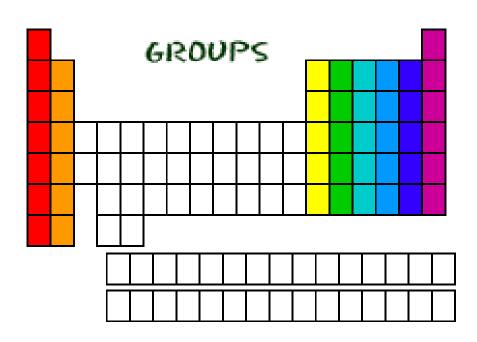
 Each row represents the number of energy levels present in an atom of the element





Groups (Families)

- The Columns are called Groups
- There are 18 groups
- The Elements in a group have the same number of electrons in their outer energy level
- Groups are often "grouped" together to form Families because of similar properties





Groups (Families)

You probably know a family with several members who look a lot alike.

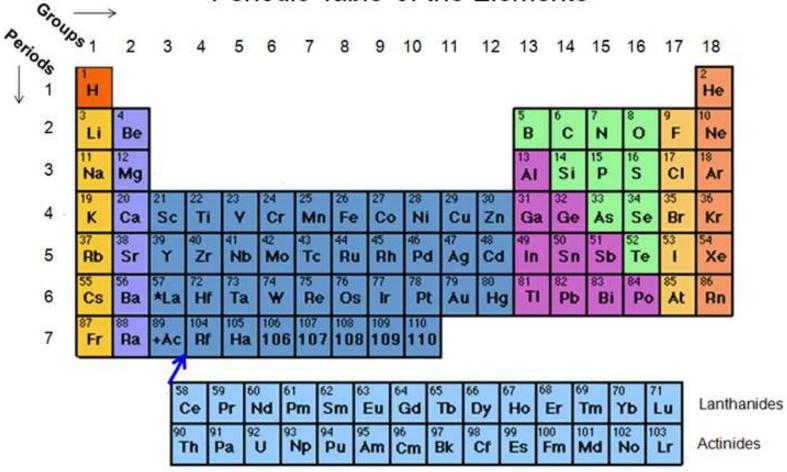
The Elements in a group or family in the periodic table often-but not always-have similar properties.

Although you are not expected to know the names of the similar "family groups", here is a quick glance. [Names vary depending on source]

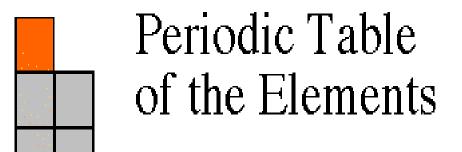


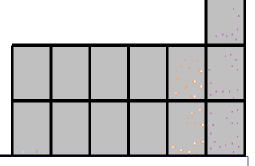
Complete #14 on your Notes

Periodic Table of the Elements



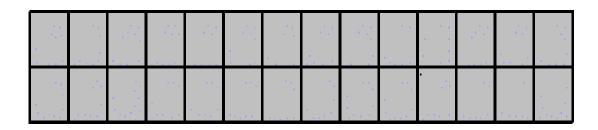
Hydrogen



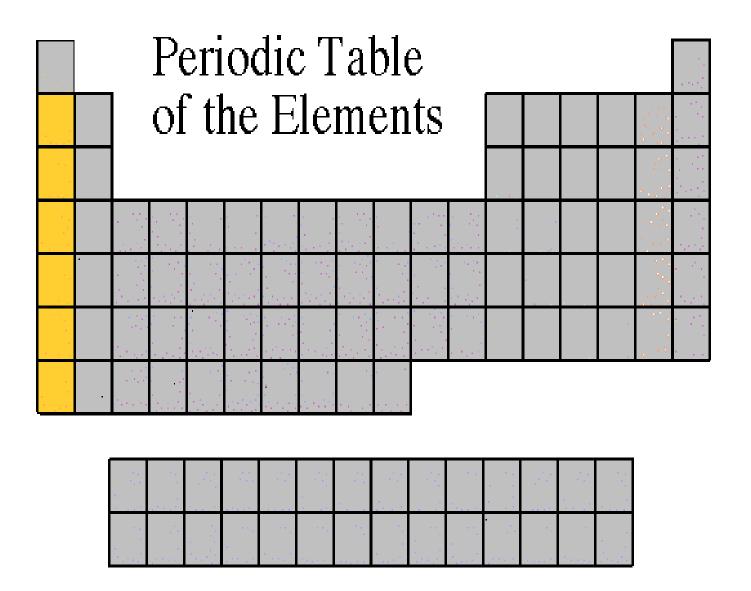


The properties of Hydrogen do not match the properties of any single group, so it is set apart. It is above Group 1 because it has 1 electron in its outer energy level like Group 1.

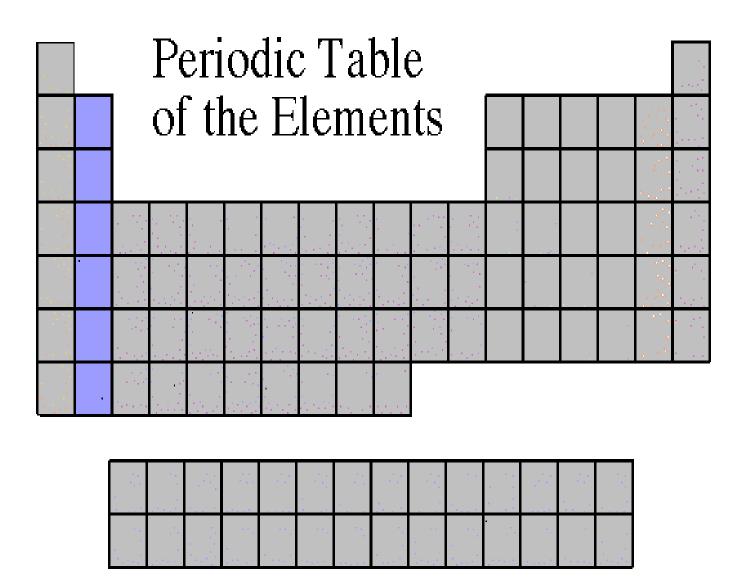




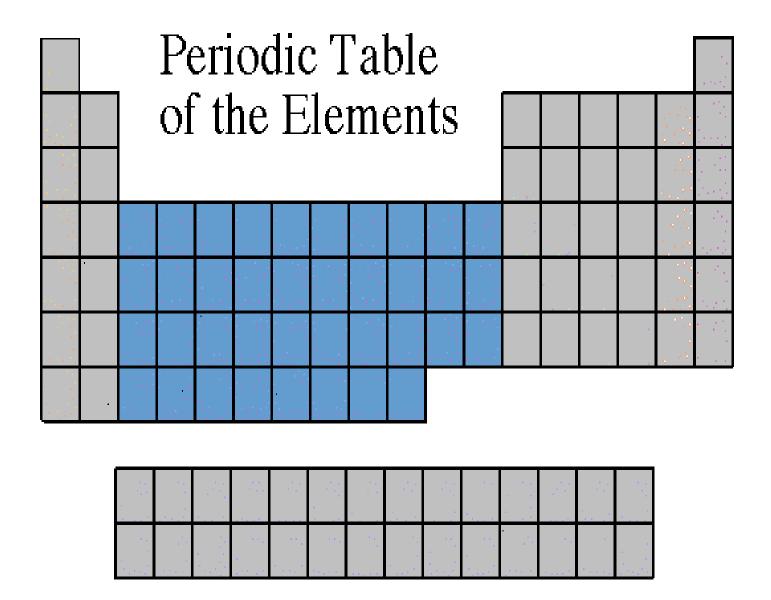
Alkali Metals



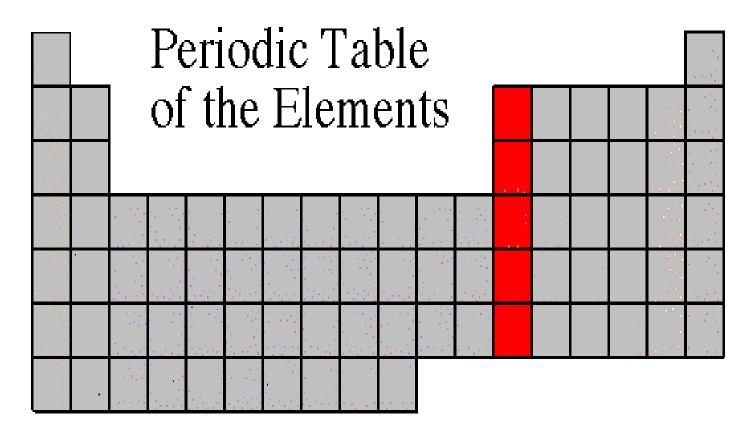
Alkaline-Earth Metals



Transition Metals

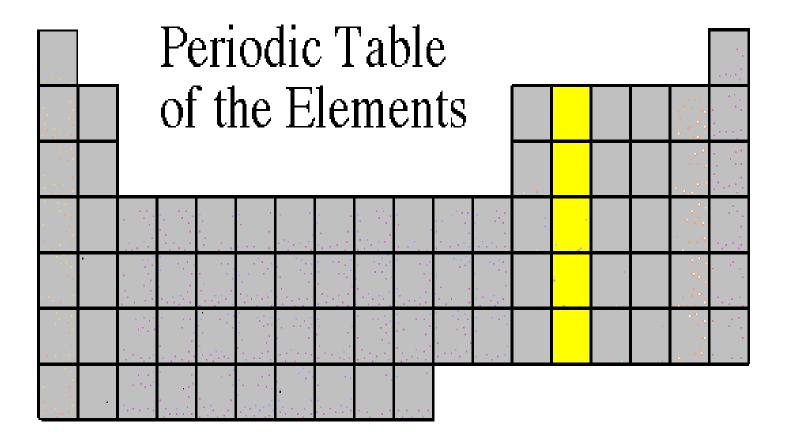


Boron Group



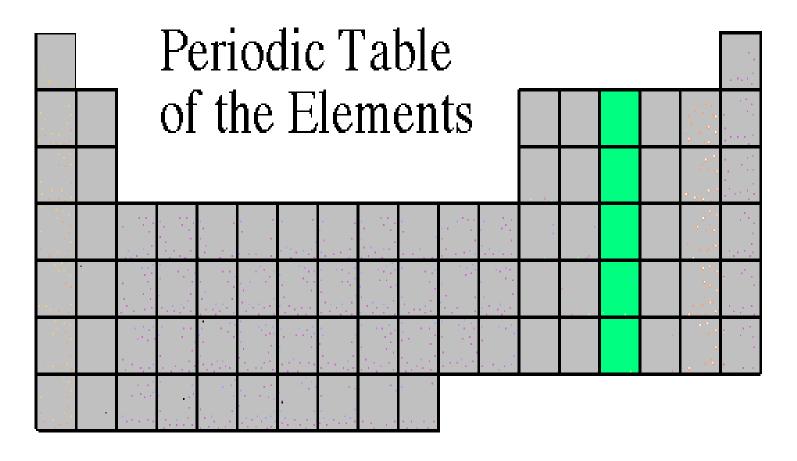
100 mg/s	100		100	100	100	10	100	100	

Carbon Group



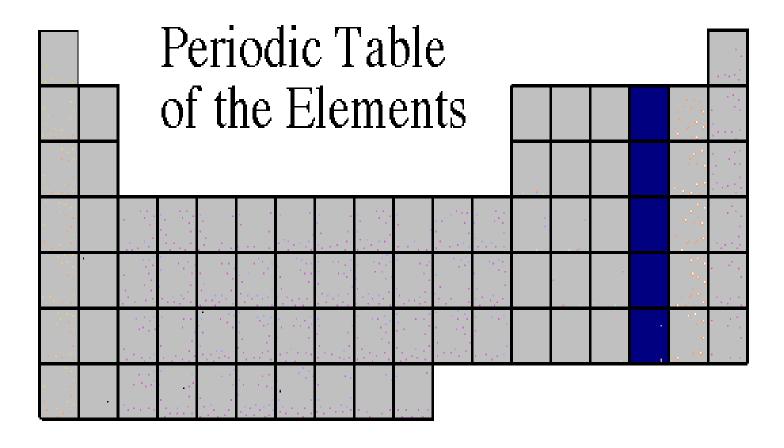
						100	
 1000		 	1		 		

Nitrogen Group



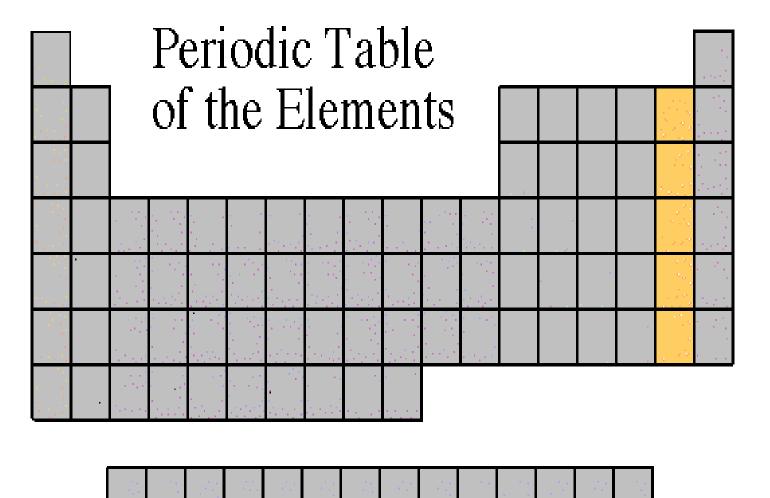
		er.			14 44.1.1	

Oxygen Group

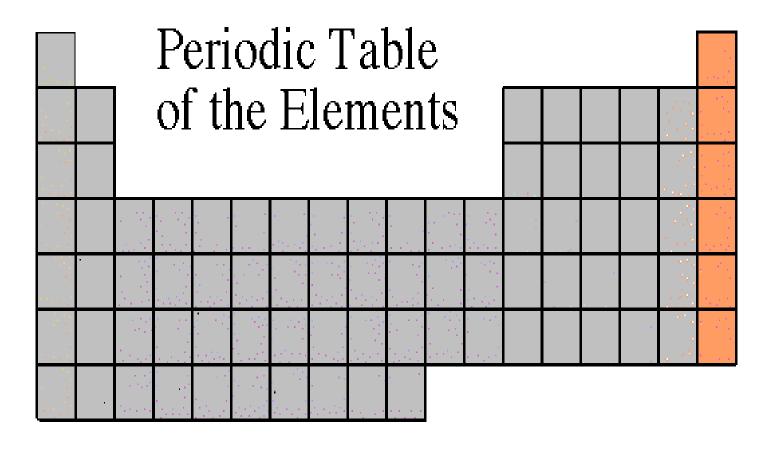


100	100			100		20	100				100	10	
							200						
			****	***	110						1.	•	
100	1000	1000		* * * * *	1.4		1000	100	1,	1000	1.11	1	200

Halogen Group

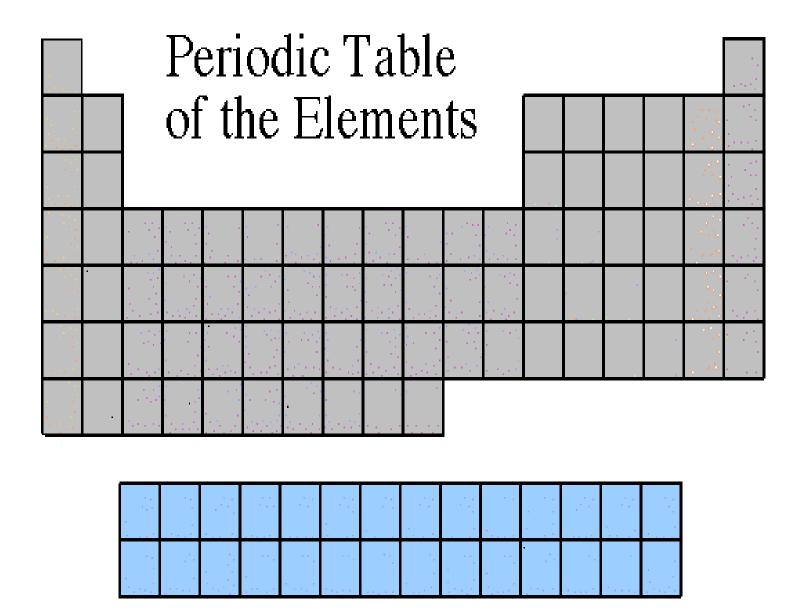


Noble Gases



			100	100		- 25	100		100		33	10	
							1.						
			•	**	**.						**		
1.00	1000	1000		1000	1000		1000	100	100	100		1.2.2.	1000

Rare Earth Elements





Distributed Summarizing

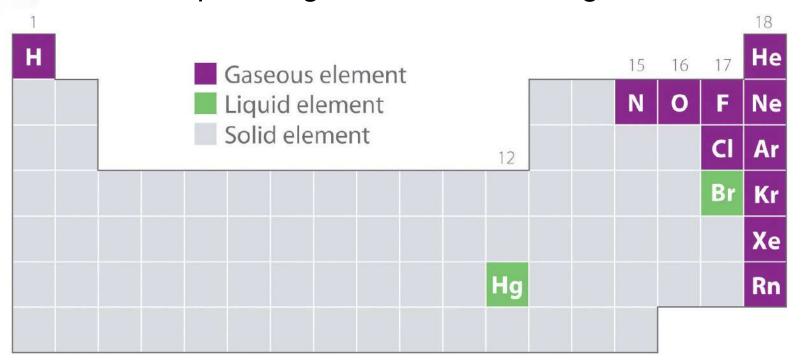
It is tough to remember the difference between a Period and a Group on the Periodic Table.

With a partner, come up with a strategy for remembering the difference between a Period and a Group. Keep in mind the similar properties of each.



Periodic Table and States of Matter

Most Periodic Table models also indicate whether an element is a solid, liquid, or gas. Look at the diagram below.



Complete #15 on your Notes



Let's Review the Basics of the Periodic Table

http://studyjams.scholastic.com/studyjams/jams/science/matter/periodic-table.htm



Reactivity of Elements

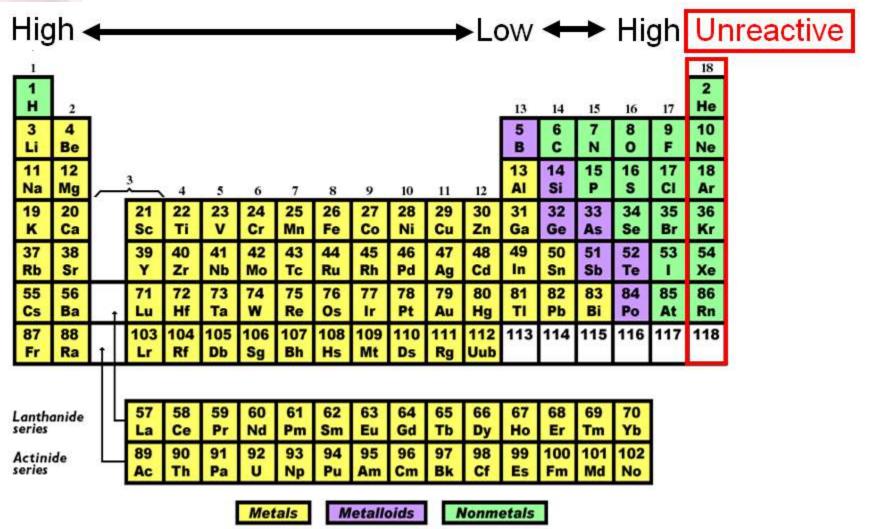
Atoms will often take, give, or share electrons with other atoms in order to have a complete set of electrons in their outer energy level.

Elements whose atoms undergo such processes are called Reactive and can combine to form compounds.

Since "Groups" [columns] are similar because they have the same number of electrons in their outer energy level, the Periodic Table is also organized by degree of reactivity.



Reactivity of Elements





Reactivity of Elements

In general, Elements located on the left of the Periodic Table are most reactive metals, least reactive metals in the middle, and nonmetals on the right.



Distributed Summarizing

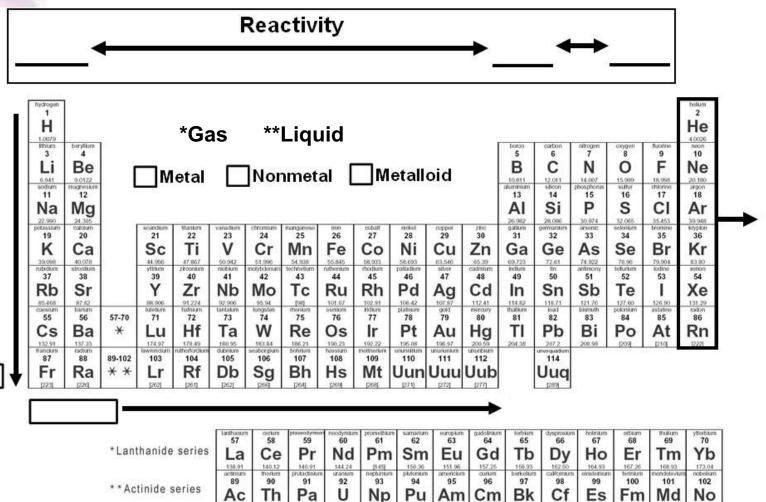
Elements whose atoms take, give, or share electrons are called Reactive and can combine to form compounds.

How could you compare Reactive Elements to people who are active on social media [Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Snap Chat, etc]?

Using those thoughts, identify an Element that would be very active on social media. Identify an Element that would not join in social media. Explain Why.



Complete #15 on your Notes





Summarizing Strategy

3-2-1

- ■Name at least 3 ways the Periodic Table is organized
- ■Identify the 2 numbers given for each element
- ■Identify the main purpose of the Periodic Table