Atomic Theory Timeline

Scientific knowledge builds on past research and experimentation.

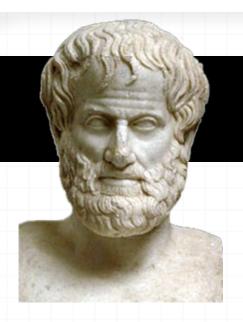
The atomic theory has changed over time as new technologies have become available.



Democrifus

400 B.C.

INFORMATION	ATOMIC MODEL	ANALOGY
DEMOCRITUS, A PHILOSOPHER IN ANCIENT GREECE, BEGAN THE SEARCH FOR A DESCRIPTION OF MATTER.		LEGOS
HE QUESTIONED WHETHER MATTER COULD BE DIVIDED INTO SMALLER AND SMALLER PIECES FOREVER UNTIL		
EVENTUALLY THE SMALLEST POSSIBLE PIECE WOULD BE OBTAINED. HE BELIEVED THAT THE SMALLEST POSSIBLE PIECE OF MATTER WAS INDIVISIBLE AND		6 6 6
HE NAMED THE SMALLEST PIECE OF MATTER "ATOMOS." MEANING "NOT TO BE CUT."		O TO
TO DEMOCRITUS, ATOMS WERE SMALL, HARD		
PARTICLES THAT WERE ALL MADE OF THE SAME MATERIAL, BUT WERE FORMED INTO DIFFERENT		
SHAPES AND SIZES.		



300 B.C. to Early 1800's

INFORMATION

ATOMIC "MODEL"

"ANALOGY"

IN ANCIENT GREECE, THE POPULAR PHILOSOPHER ARISTOTLE DECLARED THAT ALL MATTER WAS MADE OF ONLY FOUR ELEMENTS: FIRE, AIR, WATER AND EARTH. HE ALSO BELIEVED THAT MATTER HAD JUST FOUR PROPERTIES: HOT, COLD, DRY AND WET, ARISTOTLE HAD A LOT OF INFLUENCE OVER THE PUBLIC AT THIS TIME, SO HIS IDEAS WERE GENERALLY ACCEPTED FOR CENTURIES.



DEATH TO THE FIELD OF CHEMISTRY FOR 2000 YEARS!



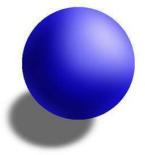


1803

INFORMATION ATOMIC MODEL ANALOGY

IN THE EARLY 1800S, THE ENGLISH CHEMIST JOHN DALTON PERFORMED A NUMBER OF EXPERIMENTS THAT EVENTUALLY LED TO THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE IDEA OF ATOMS. HE FORMULATED THE FIRST ATOMIC THEORY SINCE THE "DEATH OF CHEMISTRY" THAT OCCURRED DURING THE PRIOR 2000 YEARS. DALTON THEORIZED THAT ALL MATTER IS MADE OF ATOMS AND THAT ATOMS ARE TOO SMALL TO SEE, "UNCUTTABLE," AND INDESTRUCTIBLE. HE ALSO THEORIZED THAT ALL ATOMS OF A GIVEN ELEMENT ARE EXACTLY ALIKE AND ATOMS OF DIFFERENT ELEMENTS ARE DIFFERENT.

BILLIARD BALL







CHIPS IN A COOKIE.

Thomson

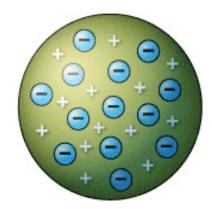


INFORMATION

ATOMIC MODEL

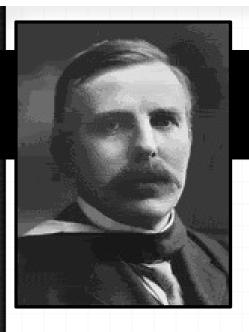
ANALOGY

IN 1897, THE ENGLISH SCIENTIST NAMED J.J.
THOMSON PROVIDED THE FIRST HINT THAT AN ATOM
IS MADE OF EVEN SMALLER PARTICLES.
HE DISCOVERED THE PRESENCE OF A NEGATIVE
PARTICLE IN THE ATOM - THE ELECTRON.
HE PROPOSED A MODEL OF THE ATOM THAT IS
SOMETIMES CALLED THE "PLUM PUDDING" MODEL.
HIS THEORY WAS THAT ATOMS ARE MADE FROM A
POSITIVELY-CHARGED SUBSTANCE WITH
NEGATIVELY-CHARGED ELECTRONS SCATTERED
ABOUT, LIKE RAISINS IN A PUDDING OR CHOCOLATE



CHOCOLATE CHIP





Rutherford

1008

INFORMATION

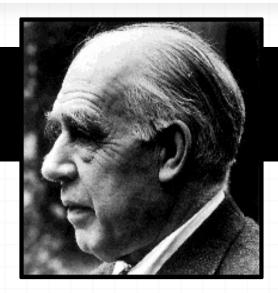
ATOMIC MODEL

ANALOGY

IN 1908, THE NEW ZEALAND-BORN PHYSICIST, ERNEST RUTHERFORD, PERFORMED AN EXPERIMENT USING POSITIVELY-CHARGED PARTICLES FIRED AT GOLD FOIL. THROUGH HIS EXPERIMENT, HE PROVED THAT ATOMS ARE NOT A "PUDDING" FILLED WITH A POSITIVELY CHARGED MATERIAL. HE THEORIZED THAT ATOMS HAVE A SMALL, DENSE, POSITIVELY-CHARGED CENTER, WHICH HE CALLED THE "NUCLEUS". HE SAID THAT THE NUCLEUS IS TINY COMPARED TO THE ATOM AS A WHOLE, BECAUSE THE ATOM IS MOSTLY OPEN SPACE! HE CONCLUDED THAT THE NEGATIVELY-CHARGED PARTICLES ARE SCATTERED OUTSIDE THE NUCLEUS AT A DISTANCE

CHERRY WITH A PIT





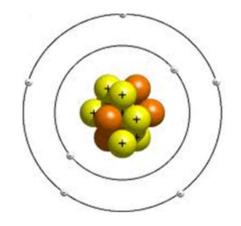
[0]3

INFORMATION

ATOMIC MODEL

ANALOGY

IN 1913, THE DANISH SCIENTIST NIELS BOHR PROPOSED AN IMPROVEMENT TO THE ATOMIC MODEL. HE BUILT ON THE CONCEPT THAT THE MASS OF AN ATOM IS CONTAINED MOSTLY IN THE NUCLEUS. HE ALSO THEORIZED THAT ELECTRONS MOVE IN DEFINITE ORBITS AROUND THE NUCLEUS, MUCH LIKE PLANETS CIRCLE THE SUN. IN HIS MODEL, THESE ORBITS, OR ENERGY LEVELS, ARE LOCATED AT CERTAIN DISTANCES FROM THE NUCLEUS.



SOLAR SYSTEM



Solar System



Modern Cloud) Theory

20th Century

SCHRODINGER, HEISENBERG, EINSTEIN AND MANY OTHER SCIENTISTS ACCORDING TO TODAY'S ATOMIC
THEORY, ELECTRONS DO NOT ORBIT THE
NUCLEUS IN NEAT PLANET-LIKE ORBITS
BUT MOVE AT HIGH SPEEDS IN AN
ELECTRON CLOUD AROUND THE NUCLEUS.
IN THE ELECTRON CLOUD, ELECTRONS
WHIRL AROUND THE NUCLEUS BILLIONS
OF TIMES IN ONE SECOND, BUT THEY ARE
NOT MOVING AROUND IN RANDOM
PATTERNS—AN ELECTRON'S LOCATION
WITHIN THE 'CLOUD' DEPENDS UPON
HOW MUCH ENERGY THE ELECTRON HAS.

