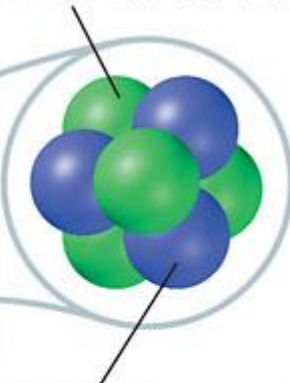


- So far: matter at the “gross” (macroscopic) level (*Chapter 1*)
 - Physical properties, physical changes
 - Chemical properties, chemical changes
- Now: matter at the atomic level (*Chapter 4*)
 - Particle model of matter (Bohr model)

Electrons are negatively charged particles found in electron clouds outside the nucleus. The size of the electron clouds determines the size of the atom.

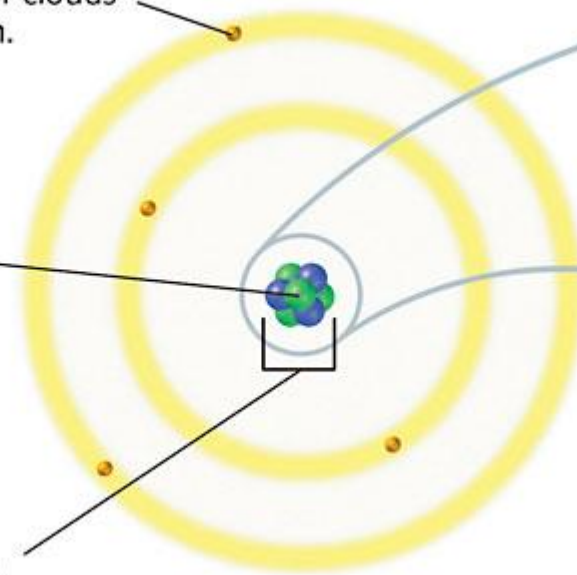
Protons are positively charged particles in the nucleus of an atom.

The **nucleus** is the small, dense, positively charged center of the atom. It contains most of the atom's mass.



Neutrons are particles in the nucleus of an atom that have no charge.

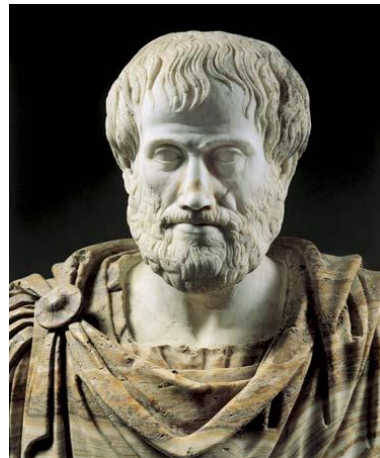
The diameter of the nucleus is 1/100,000 the diameter of the atom.



- Historical models of the atom
 - Democritus (440 BC)
 - Aristotle (400 BC)
 - John Dalton (1803)
 - J.J. Thomson (1890)
 - Ernest Rutherford (1909)
 - Niels Bohr (1912)
 - Schrödinger & Heisenberg (1926-1930)

Greek philosophers' models of the atom

- Democritus (~440 BC) – 3 ideas
- Aristotle (~350 BC)



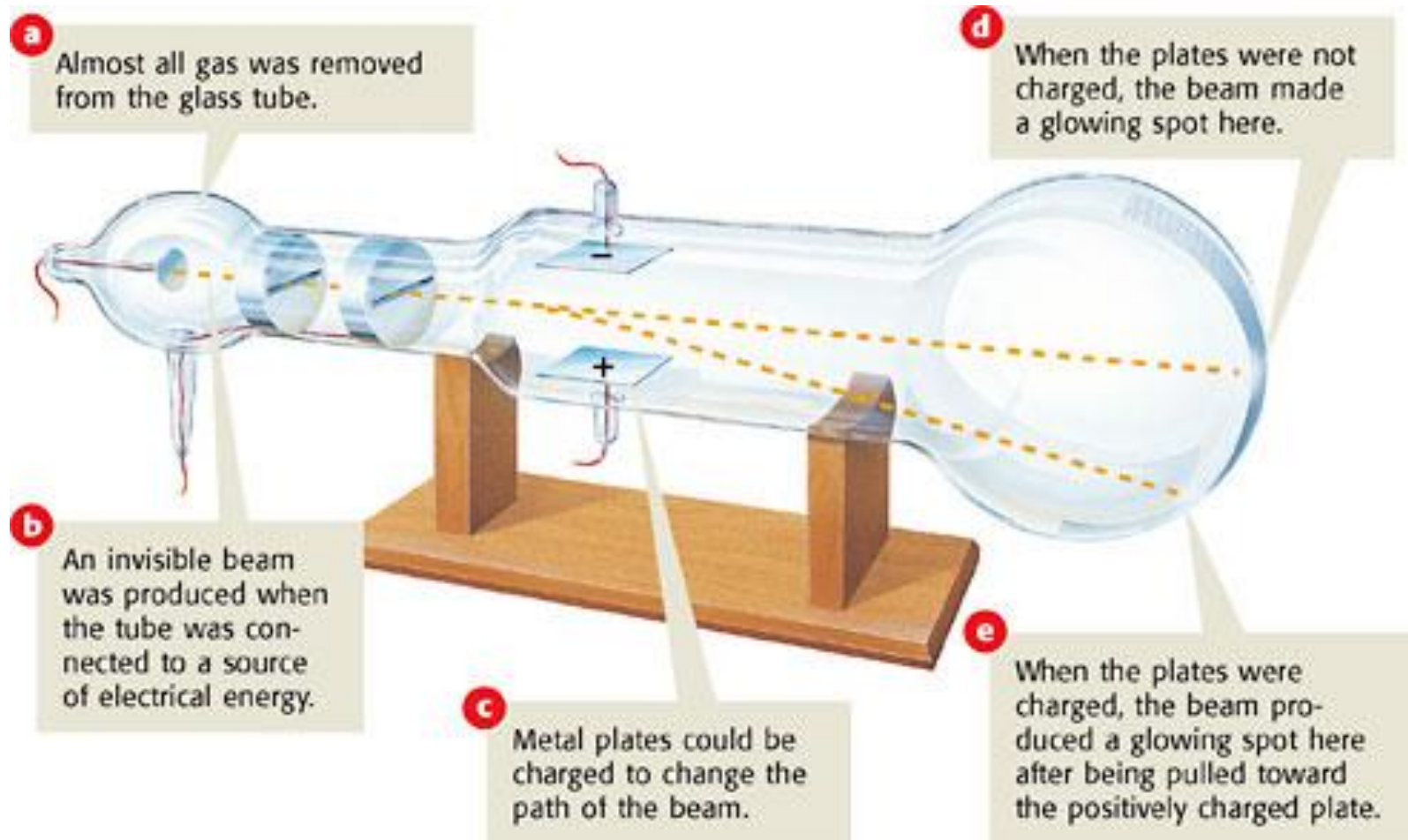
John Dalton (1803): atomic theory based on experiments

Dalton's 4 inferences:



Figure from page 83 of your textbook

J.J. Thomson (1890): cathode-ray tube experiment

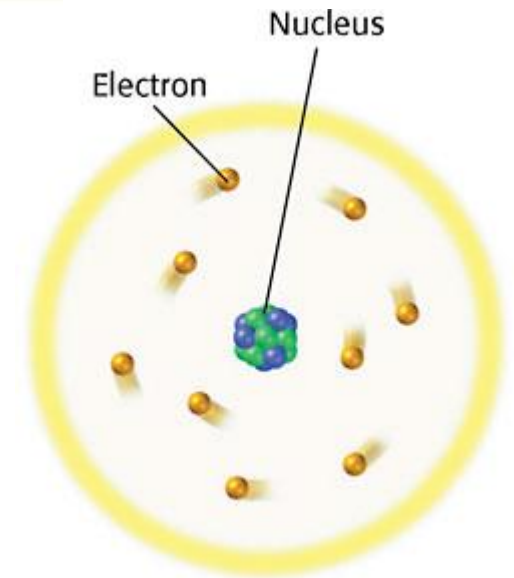
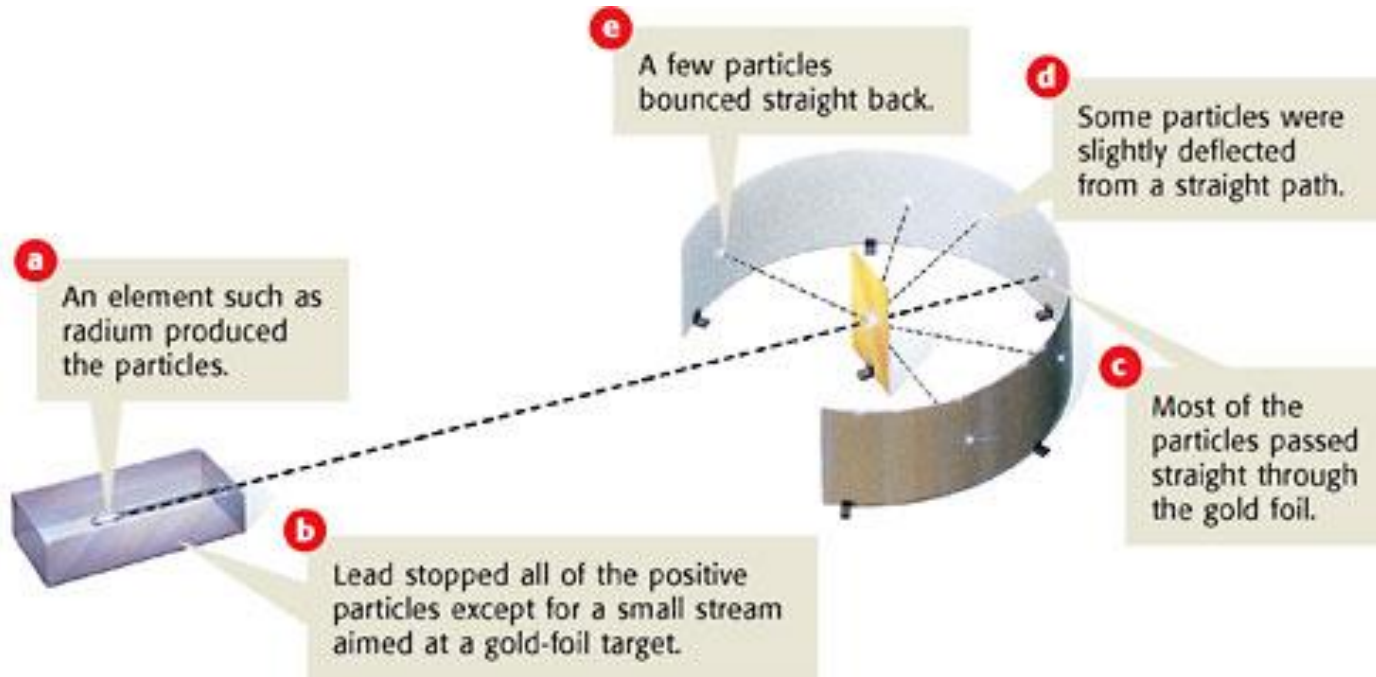


Thomson's "plum pudding" model of the atom

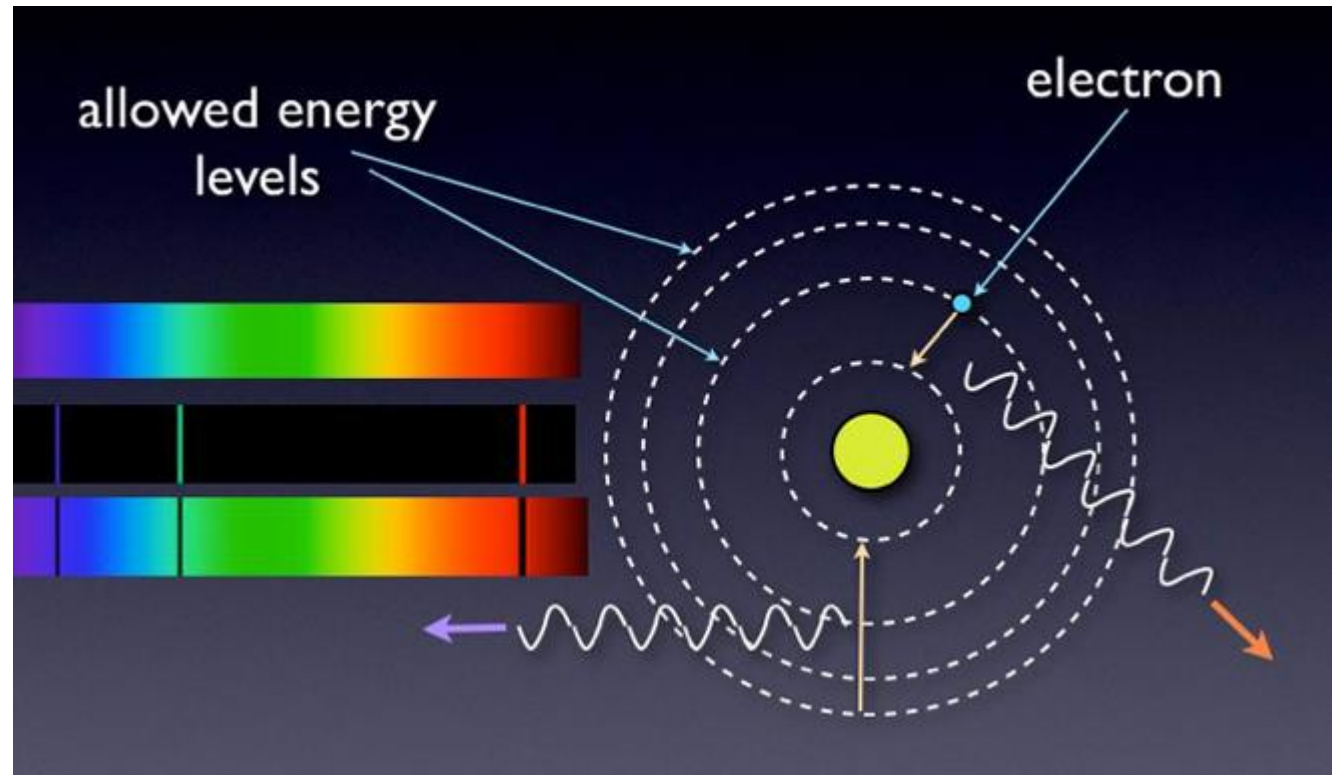


(Can you think of a better analogy?)

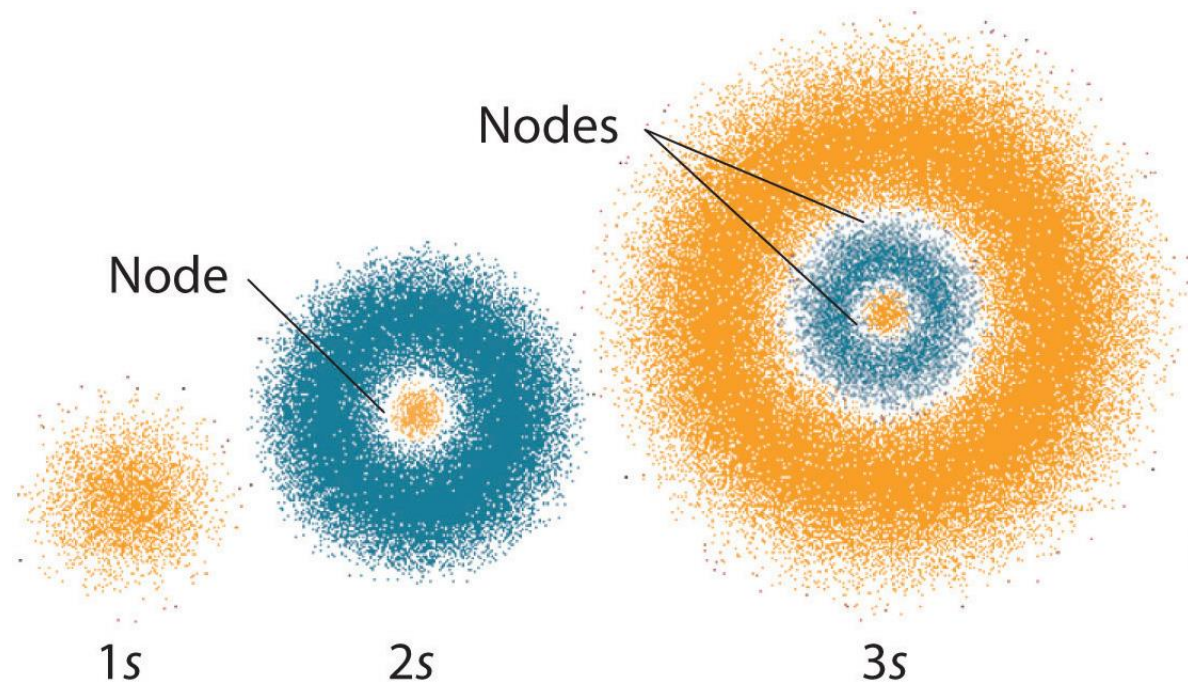
Ernest Rutherford (1909): gold-foil experiment



Niels Bohr (1912): electrons have discrete energy levels



Schrödinger & Heisenberg (1926-1930): electron clouds



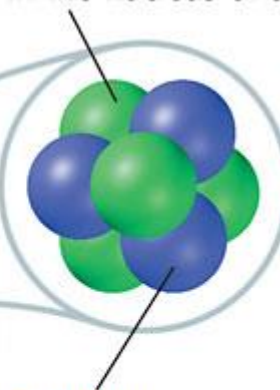
The Bohr model (below) will be especially helpful as we learn about the periodic table (Chapter 5).

Homework: p. 87, questions 1 through 10

Electrons are negatively charged particles found in electron clouds outside the nucleus. The size of the electron clouds determines the size of the atom.

Protons are positively charged particles in the nucleus of an atom.

The **nucleus** is the small, dense, positively charged center of the atom. It contains most of the atom's mass.



Neutrons are particles in the nucleus of an atom that have no charge.

The diameter of the nucleus is $1/100,000$ the diameter of the atom.

Wednesday, November 29

Assignment: draw model atoms!

LO: Illustrate historical models of the atom.

SLE: Convey ideas in a variety of formats.

- Draw model atoms on a piece of drawing paper.
 - Header on the back of the paper.
 - Show these models: Dalton, Thomson, Rutherford, Bohr.
 - Label the parts of each model (e.g., nucleus, electrons).
 - Below each model list 2 facts relevant to that model (e.g., an experiment on which it was based, or a verbal description of key features).
 - Please include some color.
 - Due Thursday, Nov. 30.

Review for Friday (Dec. 1) quiz on matter

- How does the mathematical definition of density relate to the definition of matter?
- Be able to classify a property as a physical property or a chemical property.
- Be able to classify a change as a physical change or a chemical change.
- Summarize the ways each person advanced our understanding of the atom: Dalton, Thomson, Rutherford, Bohr, and Schrödinger/Heisenberg.
- What did Thomson's cathode-ray tube experiment and Rutherford's gold-foil experiment show about atoms?