



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Period: \_\_\_\_\_

## PERIODIC TABLE TIMELINE

### DIRECTIONS

**Part I:** Using the text provided, place the following events in order by listing the year the event took place and numbering them in order #1-13.

**Part II:** Once part I is completed, *illustrate* the corrected events on a timeline on another sheet of blank paper. Include at least four pictures. Your timeline should include the text of each event, along with the year. For examples of timelines, check out the internet or your history textbook.

NUMBER	YEAR	EVENT
		A Russian born chemist named Mendeleev developed a periodic table often credited as the basis of the one we use today.
		Robert Boyle rediscovered Phosphorous and made his discovery public.
		Rutherford discovers that radioactive substances are created by the breakdown of atoms of other substances.
1	Unspecified	In the beginning, there was earth, water, air, and fire.
		An English chemist organized the 56 elements known at the time into 11 groups based on physical properties.
		In opposition to his colleagues, a Manhattan Project researcher proposed changing Mendeleev's table to include the actinide series.
		The first modern chemical textbook ( <i>Elementary Treatise of Chemistry</i> ) was written by Antoine-Laurent de Lavoisier
		William Ramsey discovers the Noble Gasses and adds them to the existing structure of Mendeleev's periodic table.
		By this time, a total of 47 elements had been discovered.
		While searching for the "Philosopher's Stone", Hennig Brand becomes the first person to discover a new element (Phosphorous) but told no one.
		Henry Mosely reorders the periodic table by atomic number rather than atomic mass.
		Lothar Meyer published a periodic table of only 28 elements, similar the one soon developed by Mendeleev, but classified by valence alone.
		An early periodic table called the telluric helix was devised, organizing the elements in a spiral on a cylinder.