**DEVELOPMENT OF THE ATOMIC THEORY**

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| **Scientist** | **FROM**  | **YEAR** | **CONTRIBUTION** |
| Democritus | Greece | 440 BCE | * Named the small particle that you would end up with if you cut something until it could not be cut again,
* Thought atoms were small hard particles.
* Made of a single material formed into different shapes and sizes
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| Aristotle | Greek | 384-322 BCE | * Disagreed with Democritus
* He said ALL particles can continue to be broken in (Aristotle was wrong)
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| John Dalton | Britain | 1803 | * All substances are made of atoms
* Atoms cannot be created, divided or destroyed (Wrong)
* Atoms of the same element are exactly alike
* Atoms join with other atoms to make new substances
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| J.J. Thompson(Joseph John) | Britain | 1897 | * Small particles are inside the atom
* Negative charged particles are in every atom (These are now called electrons)
* Plum-Pudding model of an atom
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| Ernest Rutherford | Britain | 1909 | * Most of the atom is empty space
* The center is tiny, extremely dense,positively charged part
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| Niels Bohr | Denmark | 1913 | * Electrons move around the nucleus in certain paths or energy levels
* Electrons can jump from one level to another
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| Edwin Schrodinger | Austria | 1926 | * Electrons travel in areas not levels as Bohr suggested.
* This is the accepted theory
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| Werner Heisenberg | Germany | 1925? | * Electrons move in areas not levels as Bohr suggested
* This is the accepted theory
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