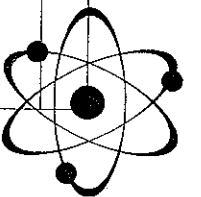



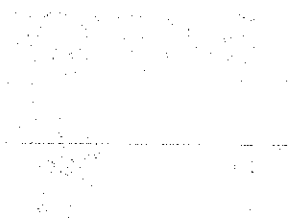

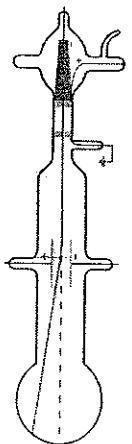
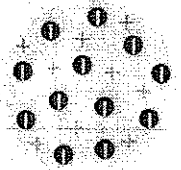


Atomic Models



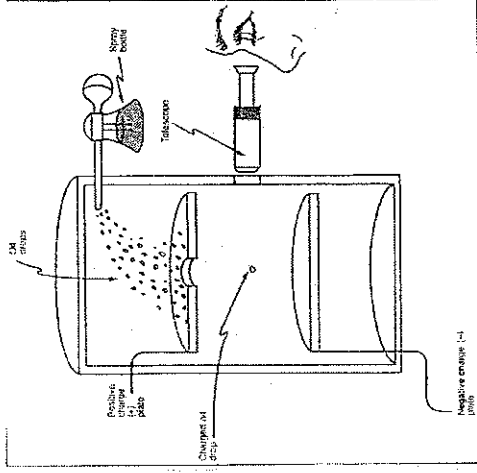
Scientist	Description	Picture
Democritus (philosopher) (460-370BC) 	Atoms are _____ and _____	
Dalton (1803) 	Used _____ methods to transform Democritus's ideas into _____ _____	Dalton's Atomic Theory <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 
Thomson (1897) 	Discovered the _____ Conducted the _____ Model called _____	 

Millikan (1916)



_____ experiment

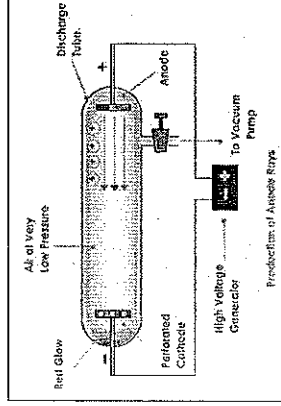
Added to Thomson's work by finding the _____ of an electron's charge and its _____



Goldstein (1886)



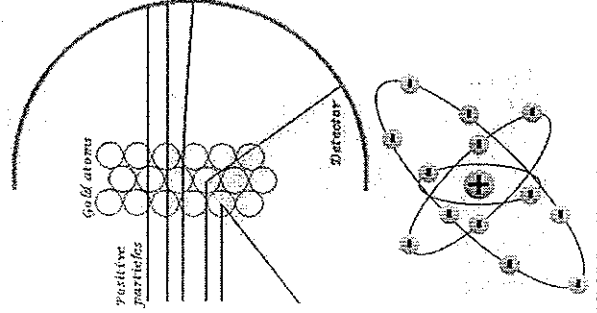
Also used cathode ray tube and discovered _____



Rutherford (1911)



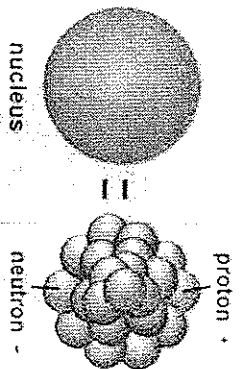
Conducted the _____ experiment
Found that _____ are in the _____
_____ are outside the nucleus and occupy most of the _____ of an atom
Model called the _____



Chadwick (1932)



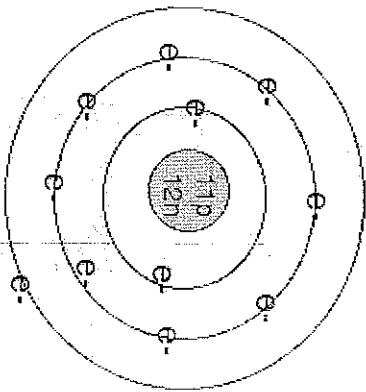
Confirmed existence of _____



Bohr (1913)



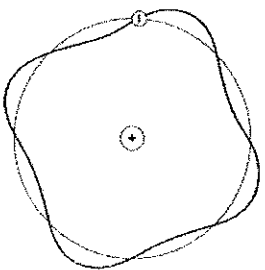
Electrons are found in _____,
the farther from _____, the _____
the energy level
_____ = the amount of energy
required to move an electron from one energy level
to another.



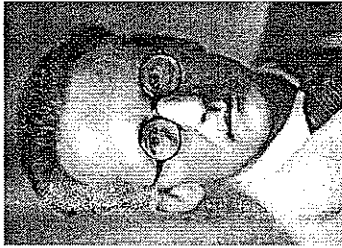
De Broglie (1923)



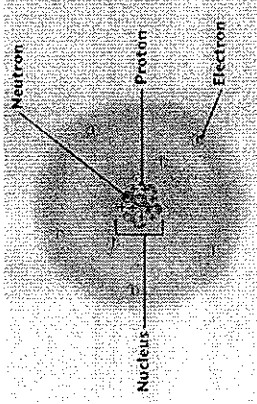
Electrons behave like particles, but also like _____



Schrodinger (1926)



_____ model
Does not specify an exact path of the electron
Instead predicts the _____ location
of an electron
_____ are like the spinning
blades of a fan



Heisenberg (1939)



_____ principle
Impossible to know the _____ and
_____ of an electron at the same time

