What is the periodic table?

KS2 KS3 Ages 7-14 ⏰ 2 min read

The **periodic table** is basically a massive chart that shows all the different types of atoms that exist in the universe. Think of atoms as the building blocks of absolutely everything — your phone, your dog, the air you breathe, even you. Scientists have discovered 118 different types of atoms, and the periodic table is where they've organised them all in a wonderfully logical way.

More Than Just a List

You might wonder why scientists didn't just make a simple list instead of this table with rows and columns. Here's the clever bit: the periodic table isn't random at all. It's arranged so that atoms with similar personalities sit near each other, like seating friends together at a dinner party.

Imagine organising all the students in your school not just by age, but by putting people with similar interests in the same rows — all the football players here, all the artists there, all the bookworms in another section. That's essentially what the periodic table does with atoms.

Each square on the table represents a different **element** — that's the scientific name for a type of atom. Hydrogen is the simplest element with just one tiny particle in its centre, while uranium is much more complex with 92 particles packed in there.

Reading the Pattern

The rows are called **periods**, and as you move from left to right across a row, the atoms get heavier and more complex. The columns are called **groups**, and elements in the same column behave in remarkably similar ways. For example, all the elements in the far-right column are gases that don't like to react with anything else — they're the loners of the atomic world.

Why It Matters

This organisation helps scientists predict how different elements will behave, even before they've had a chance to study them properly. When Dmitri Mendeleev created

the first version in 1869, he actually left gaps where he predicted unknown elements should go. Years later, scientists discovered those missing elements exactly where Mendeleev said they'd be.

The periodic table is still growing too. Scientists create new, super-heavy elements in laboratories, though these usually last for just tiny fractions of a second before breaking apart. It's like the ultimate reference book that keeps getting new chapters added.

Free for educational use