# Revision flashcards and flowchart

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Illustration aids understanding, which makes flashcards a useful revision tool. Students can place them in order on a flowchart or diagram; in this example, they will learn not only the details, but also how the details fit together. They can also combine this activity with self-explanation.

## History of our understanding of atomic structure

Cut out the flashcards and then place them in order on the flowchart. Read each flashcard aloud to yourself, and explain the vocabulary and concepts.

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| **FRONT** |  | **BACK** |
| **Who?** | **Model** | **What?** |
| John Dalton | C:\Users\clatworthyl\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\INetCache\Content.Word\1-circles.jpg | Substances made up of atoms |
| JJ Thomson | C:\Users\clatworthyl\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\INetCache\Content.Word\2-circles.jpg | Experiments with applying high voltages to gases at low pressure  🡪 electrons 🡪 Plum Pudding model |
| Ernest Rutherford | C:\Users\clatworthyl\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\INetCache\Content.Word\3-circles.jpg | Gold foil experiment 🡪 electrons orbit nucleus which contains positively charged protons |
| Niels Bohr | C:\Users\clatworthyl\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\INetCache\Content.Word\4-circles.jpg | The nucleus is in the centre and electrons orbit in different shells at set distances. |
| James Chadwick |  | Discovered the neutron |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **When** | **Who?** | **Model** | **What?** |
| Early 1800s |  |  | |
| Late 1800s |  |  | |
| Early 1900s |  |  | |
| Early 1900s |  |  | |
| 1930s |  |  | |