Click Here

118 elements are known and named at this time.This element list includes the names, symbols, and atomic numbers of all 118 chemical elements, arranged in order of increasing atomic number. The atomic number is the number of protons in an atom of that element. Each element has a symbol, which is a one- or two-letter abbreviation of its name. Sometimes the symbol represents an old name (e.g., Ag for argentum, Pb for plumbum, Au for aurum).The element list is a handy reference for students, teachers, and anyone interested in the periodic table of elements.This list is available for download as a CSV text file and as a PDF file. The PDF file is optimized for printing.NUMBERSYMBOLELEMENT1HHydrogen2HeHelium3LiLithium4BeBeryllium5BBoron6CCarbon7NNitrogen8OOxygen9FFluorine10NeNeon11NaSodium12MgMagnesium13AlAluminum14SiSilicon15PPhosphorus16SSulfur17ClChlorine18ArArgon19KPotassium20CaCalcium21ScScandium22TiTitanium23VVanadium24CrChromium25MnManganese26FeIron27CoCobalt28NiNickel29CuCopper30ZnZinc31GaGallium32GeGermanium33AsArsenic34SeSelenium35BrBromine36KrKrypton37RbRubidium38SrStrontium39YYttrium40ZrZirconium41NbNiobium4 element list is a quick-reference tool for students, educators, and science enthusiasts. Here are a few practical ways to use it:Study Aid: Use the list for memorizing element names, symbols, and atomic numbers for chemistry class, exams, or competitions.Worksheet or Quiz Resource: Print the list as a handout or for creating flashcards and classroom activities.Project Reference: Include it in science fair posters, lab notebooks, or educational displays.Periodic Table Companion: Pair it with a printable periodic table for a complete atomic reference set.Whether youre learning the periodic table or preparing classroom materials, this list keeps essential element information at your fingertips.Right now, there are no blank spaces in the periodic table up to element 118. The present table has 7 periods. However, scientists are working on synthesizing even heavier elements. Once a new element is synthesized, the IUPAC reviews the research before approving new name and symbol. The discoverer suggests a new name and symbol, but the IUPAC has the final word. The systematic element name is in use until a new name is approved. This name describes the atomic number of the element, followed by the -ium suffix. For example, element 120 has the temporary name of unbinilium. The temporary names are cumbersome, so its perfectly acceptable to refer to an unverified element by its atomic number (e.g., element 122, element 145).An element is a pure chemical substance consisting of atoms with the same number of protons in their nuclei. This number is the atomic number and determines the elements identity.The atomic number reflects the number of protons in an atom and defines the element. Ordering elements by atomic number reveals repeating chemical properties the basis of the periodic table.Each element has a unique one- or two-letter symbol (like H for hydrogen or Fe for iron), usually based on its English or Latin name.There are actually four elements that qualify as newest. Nihonium (113), moscovium (115), tennessine (117), and oganesson (118) were all officially recognized by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) in December 2015, with their names approved in 2016. In terms of the timeline of experimentation, the newest element is tennessine.Not yet. Scientists are working toward synthesis of element 119 and beyond.Ball, P. (2004). The Elements: A Very Short Introduction. Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-284099-8.Emsley, J. (2003). Natures Building Blocks: An AZ Guide to the Elements. Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-850340-8.IUPAC (1997). Chemical element. Compendium of Chemical Terminology (2nd ed.) (the Gold Book). doi:10.1351/goldbook.C01022Related Posts Group5Melting pointUnknownPeriod7Boiling pointUnknownBlockdDensity (g cm3)UnknownAtomic number105Relative atomic mass[268]State at 20CSolidKey isotopes268DbElectron configuration[Rn]5f146d37s2CAS number53850-35-4ChemSpider IDChemSpider is a free chemical structure database.Dubnium is a chemical element discovered by Albert Ghiorso in the year 1970. It has an atomic number of 105 with symbol Db, and it belongs to the 7th period of the 5th group of the periodic table.Since Dubnium is not produced in high amounts and it does not exist even on the earths crust. Hence there are no such practical applications of this metal apart from the research areas.The metal has not also proved any harmful effects on health and the environment since it tends to decompose within a short period.The metal behaves as a solid at temperatures of 20o C. Itoccurs as a synthetic element in nature, and it is artificially produced by the bombardment of the californium-249 with the nuclei nitrogen-1.Dubnium is a highly radioactive element with only one single stable isotope dubnium-268 which has a half-life measuring about only 32 hours and gets decayed through the process of spontaneous fission. The other isotopes are synthetic in nature and have mass numbers ranging from 256 to 270.Themetal is produced in small amounts artificially. The bombardment of it can make many isotopes of it with the Heavy Ion Linear Accelerator.The group number of dubnium is 5.The electron configuration of dubnium is [Rn] 5f14 6d3 7s2.The atomic mass of the dubnium element is 268 g/mol.The atomic number of dubnium is 105. Put your understanding of this concept to test by answering a few MCQs. Click Start Quiz to begin! Select the correct answer and click on the Finish buttonCheck your score and answers at the end of the quiz Visit BYJUS for all Chemistry related queries and study materials 0 out of 0 arewrong 0 out of 0 are correct 0 out of 0 are Unattempted View Quiz Answers and Analysis Science, Tech, Math All Science, Tech, MathHumanities All HumanitiesLanguages All LanguagesResources All ResourcesActinium,00AcActiniumPronunciation/ktnim/ (ak-TIN-ee-m)Appearancesilvery-white, glowing with an eerie blue light;[1] sometimes with a golden cast[2]Mass number[227]Actinium in the periodic tableHydrogenHeliumLithiumBerylliumBoronCarbonNitrogenOxygenFluorineNeonSodiumMagnesiumAluminiumSiliconPhosphorusSulfurChlorineArgonPotassiumCalciumScandiumTitaniumVanadiumChromiumManganeseIronCobaltNickelCopperZincGalliumGermaniumArsenicSeleniumBromineKryptonRubidiumStrontiumYttriumZirconiumNiobiumMolybdenumTechnetiumRutheniumRhodiumPalladiumSilverCadmiumIndiumTinAntimonyTelluriumIodineXenonCaesiumBariumLanthanumCeriumPraseodymiumNeodymiumPromethiumSamariumEuropiumGadolinium (element)ThalliumLeadBismuthPoloniumAstatineRadonFranciumRadiumActiniumThoriumProtactiniumUraniumNeptuniumPlutoniumAmericiumCuriumBerkeliumCaliforniumEinsteiniumFermiumMendeleviumNobeliumLawrenciumRutherfordiumDubniumSeaborgiumBohriumHassiumMeitneriumDarmstadtiumRoentgeniumCoperniciumNihoniumFleroviumMoscoviumLivermoriumTennessineOganessonLaAc(Uqt)radium actinium thoriumGroupf-block groups (nonumber)Periodperiod7Block f-blockElectron configuration[Rn] 6d1 7s2Electrons per shell2, 8, 18, 32, 18, 9, 2Physical propertiesPhase atSTPsolidMelting point1500K (1227C, 2240F) (estimated)[2]Boiling point3500300K (3200300C, 5800500F) (extrapolated)[2]Density (nearr.t.)10g/cm3Heat of fusion14kJ/mol Heat of vaporization400kJ/mol Molar heat capacity27.2J/(molK) Atomic propertiesOxidation states+3 (astrongly basic oxide)ElectronegativityPaulingscale: 1.1 Ionization energies1st:499kJ/mol 2nd:1170kJ/mol 3rd:1900kJ/mol (more) Covalent radius215pm Spectral lines of actiniumOther propertiesNatural occurrencefrom decayCrystal structure face-centered cubic (fcc)Thermal conductivity12W/(mK) CAS Number7440-34-8 HistoryDiscovery and first isolationFriedrich Oskar Giesel (1902)NamedbyAndr-Louis Debierne (1899)Isotopes of actiniumveMain isotopes[3]Decayabundancehalf-life (t1/2)modeproduct225Actrace9.919d221Fr14C211Bi226Acsynth29.37h226Th226Ra222Fr227Actrace21.772y227Th223FrCategory: Actiniumviewtalkedit | referencesActinium is chemical element 89 on the periodic table. Its symbol is Ac. Actinium's mass is 227 g/mol. Actinium is a silver radioactive, solid metal in actinide group. It is so radioactive that it glows in the dark. Even a small amount of actinium is dangerous to people.Actinium was discovered in 1899 by Andr-Louis Debierne, a French chemist. In 1899, Debierne described the substance as similar to titanium[4] and (in 1900) as similar to thorium.[5]Actinium is a soft, silvery-white, radioactive metal.[6][7] Its estimated shear modulus is similar to that of lead. Because its strong radioactivity, actinium glows in the dark with a pale blue light.[8]Actinium reacts quickly with oxygen and moisture in air forming a white coating of actinium oxide that stops the actinium from oxidizing.[6]Actinium that is found in nature is made up of two radionuclides 227Ac and 228Ac. Thirty-six radionuclides of actinium have been found. The most stable is 227Ac which has a half-life of 21.772 years. The shortest-lived known isotope of actinium is 217Ac which has a half-life of 69 nanoseconds.Actinium is only found in trace amounts in uranium ores. For example, one tonne of uranium ore contains about 0.2 milligrams of 227Ac. Thorium ores contain about 5 nanograms of 228Ac per one tonne

answering a few MCQs. Click Start Quiz to begin! Select the correct answer and click on the Finish buttonCheck your score and answers at the end of the quiz Visit BYJUS for all Chemistry related queries and study materials 0 out of 0 arewrong 0 out of 0 are correct 0 out of 0 are Unattempted View Quiz Answers and Analysis What is Protactinium?Protactinium is a shiny, radioactive and silvery element present in the periodic table with the atomic number 91 and the symbol Pa.Table of Contents Chemical Properties of ProtactiniumGroupActinidesMelting point1572C, 2862F, 1845 KPeriod7Boiling point4000C, 7232F, 4273 KBlockDensity (g cm3)15.4Atomic number91Relative atomic mass231.036 uCSoldKey isotopes231PaElectron configuration[Rn] 5f26d1s2Discovered byMohammed Ibn Saud.[21]1744: Battle of Toulon is fought off the coast of France.17441748: The First Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India.1745: Second Jacobite rising is begun by Charles Edward Stuart in Scotland,1747: The Durrani Empire is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani.1748: The Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle ends the War of the Austrian Succession and First Carnatic War.17481754: The Second Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India.1750: Peak of the Little Ice Age.Main articles: 1750s, 1760s, 1770s, 1780s, 1790s, and 1800s1752: The British Empire adopts the Gregorian Calendar, skipping 11 days from 3 September to 13 September. On the calendar, 2 September is followed directly by 14 September.1754: The Treaty of Pondicherry ends the Second Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic.1754: King's College is founded by a royal charter of George II of Great Britain.[22]17541763: The French and Indian War, the North American chapter of the Seven Years' War, is fought in colonial North America, mostly by the French and their allies against the English and their allies.1755: The great Lisbon earthquake destroys most of Portugal's capital and kills up to 100,000.1755: The Dzungar genocide depopulates much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for Han, Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol, and Manchu colonization.17551763: The Great Upheaval forces transfer of the French Acadian population from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.17561763: The Seven Years' War is fought among European powers in various theaters around the world.17561763: The Third Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India.1757: British conquest of Bengal.Catherine the Great, Empress of Russia.1760: George III becomes King of Britain.1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat.17621796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia.1763: The Treaty of Paris ends the Seven Years' War and Third Carnatic War.1764: Dahomey and the Oyo Empire defeat the Ashanti army at the Battle of Atakpam.1764: The Mughals are defeated at the Battle of Buxar.1765: The Stamp Act is introduced into the American colonies by the British Parliament.17651767: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly destroy Attuthaya.17651769: Burma under Hsinbyushin repels four invasions from Qing China, securing hegemony over the Shan states.1766: Christian VII becomes king of Denmark. He was king of Denmark to 1808.17661799: Anglo-Mysore Wars.1767: Taksin expels Burmese invaders and reunites Thailand under an authoritarian regime.17681772: War of the Bar Confederation.17681774: Russo-Turkish War.1769: Spanish missionaries establish the first of 21 missions in California.17691770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia.17691773: The Bengal famine of 1770 kills one-third of the Bengal population.1769: The French East India Company dissolves, only to be revived in 1785.1769: French expeditions capture clove plants in Ambon, ending the Dutch East India Company's (VOC) monopoly of the plant.[23]17701771: Famine in Czech lands kills hundreds of thousands.1771: The Plague Riot in Moscow.1771: The Kalmyk Khanate dissolves as the territory becomes colonized by Russians. More than a hundred thousand Kalmyks migrate back to Qing Dzungaria.1772: Gustav III of Sweden stages a coup d'tat, becoming almost an absolute monarch.Encyclopdie, ou dictionnaire raisonn des sciences, des arts et des mtiers17721779: Maratha Empire fights Britain and Raghunathrao's forces during the First Anglo-Maratha War.17721795: The Partitions of Poland end the PolishLithuanian Commonwealth and erase Poland from the map for 123 years.17731775: Pugachev's Rebellion, the largest peasant revolt in Russian history.1773: East India Company starts operations in Bengal to smuggle opium into China.1775: Russia imposes a reduction in autonomy on the Zaporizhian Cossacks of Ukraine.17751782: First Anglo-Maratha War.17751783: American Revolutionary War.1776: Several kongsi republics are founded by Chinese settlers in the island of Borneo. They are some of the first democracies in Asia.17761777: A Spanish-Portuguese War occurs over land in the South American frontiers.1776: Illuminati founded by Adam Weishaupt.1776: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia.1776: Adam Smith publishes The Wealth of Nations.1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands.1778: Franco-American alliance signed.1778: Spain acquires its first permanent holding in Africa from the Portuguese, which is administered by the newly-established La Plata Viceroyalty.1778: Vietnam is reunified for the first time in 200 years by the Tay Son brothers. The Ty Sn dynasty has been established, terminating the L dynasty.17791879: Xhosa Wars between British and Boer settlers and the Xhosas in the South African Republic.17791783: Britain loses several islands and colonial outposts all over the world to the combined France-Spanish navy.1779: Iran enters yet another period of conflict and civil war after the prosperous reign of Karim Khan Zand.1780: Outbreak of the indigenous rebellion against Spanish colonization led by Tpac Amaru II in Peru.1781: The city of Los Angeles is founded by Spanish settlers.George Washington17811785: Serfdom is abolished in the Austrian monarchy (first step; second step in 1848).1782: The Thonburi Kingdom of Thailand is dissolved after a palace coup.1783: The Treaty of Paris formally ends the American Revolutionary War.1783: Russian annexation of Crimea.17851791: Imam Sheikh Mansur, a Chechen warrior and Muslim mystic, leads a coalition of Muslim Caucasian tribes from throughout the Caucasus in a holy war against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against local traditionalists, who followed the traditional customs and common law (Adat) rather than the theocratic Sharia.[24]17851795: The Northwest Indian War is fought between the United States and Native Americans.17851787: The MarathaMysore Wars concludes with an exchange of territories in the Deccan.17861787: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart premieres The Marriage of Figaro and Don Giovanni.1787: The Tuareg occupy Timbuktu until the 19th century.17871792: Russo-Turkish War.1788: First Fleet arrives in Australia17881790: Russo-Swedish War (17881790).1788: Dutch Geert Adriaans Boomgaard (17881899) would become the first generally accepted validated case of a supercentenarian on record.[25][26]Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen17881789: A Qing attempt to reinstall an exiled Vietnamese king in northern Vietnam ends in disaster.1789: George Washington is elected the first President of the United States; he serves until 1797.1789: Quang Trung defeats the Qing army.17891799: French Revolution.1789: The Lige Revolution.1789: The Brabant Revolution.1789: The Inconfidncia Mineira, an unsuccessful separatist movement in central Brazil led by Tiradentes1791: Suppression of the Lige Revolution by Austrian forces and re-establishment of the Prince-Bishopric of Lige.17911795: George Vancouver explores the world during the Vancouver Expedition.17911804: The Haitian Revolution.1791: Mozart premieres The Magic Flute.17921802: The French Revolutionary Wars lead into the Napoleonic Wars, which last from 18031815.1792: The New York Stock & Exchange Board is founded.1792: PolishRussian War of 1792.1792: Margaret Ann Neve (17921903) would become the first recorded female supercentenarian to reach the age of 110.[27][28]1793: Upper Canada bans slavery.1793: The largest yellow fever epidemic in American history kills as many as 5,000 people in Philadelphia, roughly 10% of the population.[29]17931796: Revolt in the Vende against the French Republic at the time of the Revolution.17941816: The Hawkesbury and Nepean Wars, which were a series of incidents between settlers and New South Wales Corps and the Aboriginal Australian clans of the Hawkesbury river in Sydney, Australia.1795: The Marseillaise is officially adopted as the French national anthem.Napoleon at the Bridge of the Arcole1795: The Battle of Nuuanu in the final days of King Kamehameha I's wars to unify the Hawaiian Islands.17951796: Iran invades and devastates Georgia, prompting Russia to intervene and march on Tehran.1796: Edward Jenner administers the first smallpox vaccination; smallpox killed an estimated 400,000 Europeans each year during the 18th century, including five reigning monarchs.[30]1796: War of the First Coalition: The Battle of Montenotte marks Napoleon Bonaparte's first victory as an army commander.1796: The British eject the Dutch from Ceylon and South Africa.17961804: The White Lotus Rebellion against the Manchu dynasty in China.1797: John Adams is elected the second President of the United States; he serves until 1801.1798: The Irish Rebellion fails to overthrow British rule in Ireland.17981800: The Quasi-War is fought between the United States and France.1799: Dutch East India Company is dissolved.1799: Austro-Russian forces under Alexander Suvorov liberates much of Italy and Switzerland from French occupation.1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of the French Revolution.1799: Death of the Qianlong Emperor after 60 years of rule over China. His favorite official, Heshen, is ordered to commit suicide.1800: On 1 January, the bankrupt VOC is formally dissolved and the nationalized Dutch East Indies are established.[31]Main articles: Timeline of historic inventions 18th century, and Timeline of scientific discoveries 18th centuryThe spinning jenny1709: The first piano was built by Bartolomeo Cristofori1711: Tuning fork was invented by John Shore1712: Steam engine invented by Thomas Newcomen1714: Mercury thermometer by Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit1717: Diving bell was successfully tested by Edmond Halley, sustainable to a depth of 55ftc. 1730: Octant navigational tool was developed by John Hadley in England, and Thomas Godfrey in America1733: Flying shuttle invented by John Kay1736: Europeans encountered rubber the discovery was made by Charles Marie de La Condamine while on expedition in South America. It was named in 1770 by Joseph Priestley. 1740: Modern steel was developed by Benjamin Huntsman1741: Vitus Bering discovers Alaska1745: Leyden jar invented by Ewald Georg von Kleist was the first electrical capacitor1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first precision lathe1752: Lightning rod invented by Benjamin Franklin1753: The first clock to be built in the New World (North America) was invented by Benjamin Banneker.1755: The tallest wooden Bodhisattva statue in the world is erected at Puning Temple, Chengde, China.1764: Spinning jenny created by James Hargreaves brought on the Industrial Revolution1765: James Watt enhances Newcomen's steam engine, allowing new steel technologies1761: The problem of longitude was finally resolved by the fourth chronometer of John Harrison1763: Thomas Bayes publishes first version of Bayes' theorem, paving the way for Bayesian probability17681779: James Cook mapped the boundaries of the Pacific Ocean and discovered many Pacific Islands1774: Joseph Priestley discovers "dephlogisticated air", oxygenThe Chinese Putuo Zongcheng Temple of Chengde, completed in 1771, during the reign of the Qianlong Emperor.1775: Joseph Priestley's first synthesis of "phlogisticated nitrous air", nitrous oxide, "laughing gas"1776: First improved steam engines installed by James Watt1776: Steamboat invented by Claude de Jouffroy1777: Circular saw invented by Samuel Miller1779: Photosynthesis was first discovered by Jan Ingenhousz1781: William Herschel announces discovery of Uranus1784: Bifocals invented by Benjamin Franklin1784: Argand lamp invented by Aim Argand[32]1785: Power loom invented by Edmund Cartwright1785: Automatic flour mill invented by Oliver Evans1786: Threshing machine invented by Andrew Meikle1787: Jacques Charles discovers Charles's law1789: Antoine Lavoisier discovers the law of conservation of mass, the basis for chemistry, and begins modern chemistry1798: Edward Jenner publishes a treatise about smallpox vaccination1798: The Lithographic printing process invented by Alois Senefelder[33]1799: Rosetta Stone discovered by Napoleon's troopsMain articles: 18th century in literature and 18th century in philosophy1703: The Love Suicides at Sonezaki by Chikamatsu first performed17041717: One Thousand and One Nights translated into French by Antoine Galland. The work becomes immensely popular throughout Europe.1704: A Tale of a Tub by Jonathan Swift first published1712: The Rape of the Lock by Alexander Pope (publication of first version)1719: Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe1725: The New Science by Giambattista Vico1726: Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift1728: The Dunciad by Alexander Pope (publication of first version)1744: A Little Pretty Pocket-Book becomes one of the first books marketed for children1748: Chushingura (The Treasury of Loyal Retainers), popular Japanese puppet play, composed1748: Clarissa; or, The History of a Young Lady by Samuel Richardson1749: The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling by Henry Fielding1751: Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard by Thomas Gray published17511785: The French Encyclopdie1755: A Dictionary of the English Language by Samuel Johnson1758: Arithmetika Horvatzka by Mihalj Ilobod Boli1759: Candide by Voltaire1759: The Theory of Moral Sentiments by Adam Smith17591767: Tristram Shandy by Laurence Sterne1762: Emile: or, On Education by Jean-Jacques Rousseau1762: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau1774: The Sorrows of Young Werther by Goethe first published1776: Ugetsu Monogatari (Tales of Moonlight and Rain) by Ueda Akinari1776: The Wealth of Nations, foundation of the modern theory of economy, was published by Adam Smith17761789: The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire was published by Edward Gibbon1779: Amazing Grace published by John Newton17791782: Lives of the Most Eminent English Poets by Samuel Johnson1781: Critique of Pure Reason by Immanuel Kant (publication of first edition)1781: The Robbers by Friedrich Schiller first published1782: Les Liaisons dangereuses by Pierre Choderlos de Laclos1786: Poems, Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect by Robert Burns17871788: The Federalist Papers by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay1788: Critique of Practical Reason by Immanuel Kant1789: Songs of Innocence by William Blake1789: The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano by Olaudah Equiano1790: Journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow by Alexander Radishchev1790: Reflections on the Revolution in France by Edmund Burke1791: Rights of Man by Thomas Paine1792: A Vindication of the Rights of Woman by Mary Wollstonecraft1794: Songs of Experience by William Blake1798: Lyrical Ballads by William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge1798: An Essay on the Principle of Population published by Thomas Malthus(mid18th century): The Dream of the Red Chamber (authorship attributed to Cao Xueqin), one of the most famous Chinese novels1711: Rinaldo, Handel's first opera for the London stage, premiered1721: Brandenburg Concertos by J.S. Bach1723: The Four Seasons, violin concertos by Antonio Vivaldi, composed1724: St John Passion by J.S. Bach1727: Tafelmusik Teil 3 by Georg Philipp Telemann1727: Ode for the Coronation of George II of Great Britain. It has been performed at every subsequent British coronation.1733: Hippolyte et Aricie, first opera by Jean-Philippe Rameau1741: Goldberg Variations for harpsichord published by Bach1742: Messiah, oratorio by Handel premiered in Dublin1749: Mass in B minor by J.S. Bach assembled in current form1751: The Art of Fugue by J.S. Bach1762: Orfeo ed Euridice, first "reform opera" by Gluck, performed in Vienna1786: The Marriage of Figaro, opera by Mozart1787: Don Giovanni, opera by Mozart1788: Jupiter Symphony (Symphony No. 41) composed by Mozart1791: The Magic Flute, opera by Mozart17911795: London symphonies by Haydn1798: The Pathtique, piano sonata by Beethoven1798: The Creation, oratorio by Haydn first performed^ Volkov, Sergey. Concise History of Imperial Russia.^ Rowe, William T. China's Last Empire.^ Anderson, M. S. (1979). Historians and Eighteenth-Century Europe, 17151789. Oxford University Press. ISBN978-0-19-822548-5. OCLC185538307.^ Ribeiro, Aileen (2002). Dress in Eighteenth-Century Europe 17151789 (reviseded.). Yale University Press. ISBN978-0-300-09151-9. OCLC186413657.^ Baines, Paul (2004). The Long 18th Century. London: Arnold. ISBN978-0-340-81372-0.^ Marshall, P. J., ed. (2001). The Oxford History of the British Empire: Volume II: The Eighteenth Century (Oxford History of the British Empire). Oxford University Press, USA. ISBN978-0-19-924677-9. OCLC174866045., "Introduction" by P. J. Marshall, page 1^ O'Gorman, Frank (1997). The Long Eighteenth Century: British Political and Social History 16881832 (The Arnold History of Britain Series). A Hodder Arnold Publication. ISBN978-0-340-56751-7. OCLC243883533.^ a b Chandra, Bipin. Modern India. India.^ Campbell, John; Watts, William (1760). Memoirs of the Revolution in Bengal, anno Dom. 1757. A. Millar, London.^ Parthasarathi, Prasannan (2011), Why Europe Grew Rich and Asia Did Not: Global Economic Divergence, 16001850, Cambridge University Press, p.207, ISBN978-1-139-49889-0^ Allana, Gulam (1988). Muslim political thought though the ages: 15621947 (2ed.). Pennsylvania State University, Pennsylvania: Royal Book Company. p.78. ISBN9789694070919. Retrieved 18 January 2013.^ "War of the Spanish Succession, 17011714". Historyofwar.org. Retrieved 25 April 2009.^ Ricklefs (1991), page 82^ Historic uk heritage of britain accommodation guide (3 May 2007). "The history of Scotland The Act of Union 1707". Historic-uk.com. Archived from the original on 8 April 2009. Retrieved 25 April 2009.^ Ricklefs (1991), page 84^ "Welcome to Encyclopdia Britannica's Guide to History". Britannica.com. 31 January 1910. Archived from the original on 16 April 2009. Retrieved 25 April 2009.^ "List of Wars of the Crimean Tatars". Zum.de. Archived from the original on 12 March 2009. Retrieved 25 April 2009.^ "Len Milich: Anthropogenic Desertification vs 'Natural' Climate Trends". Ag.arizona.edu. 10 August 1997. Archived from the original on 11 February 2012. Retrieved 25 April 2009.^ Wadsworth, Alfred P.; Mann, Julia De Lacy (1931). The Cotton Trade and Industrial Lancashire, 16001780. Manchester University Press. p.433. OCLC2859370.^ "A guide to Scottish clans". Unique-cottages.co.uk. Archived from the original on 11 May 2008. Retrieved 25 April 2009.^ "Saudi Arabia The Saud Family and Wahhabi Islam". Countrystudies.us. Retrieved 25 April 2009.^ "History". Columbia University.^ Ricklefs (1991), page 102^ "Sufism in the Caucasus". Islamicsupremecouncil.org. Archived from the original on 23 February 2009. Retrieved 25 April 2009.^ "Table A Verified Supercentenarians (Listed Chronologically By Birth Date)". Archived from the original on 12 July 2016. Retrieved 9 November 2016.^ Photo Gallery for Supercentenarians born before 1850, as of May 17, 2019^ Balfour-Pau, Glen (20 December 2005). Bagpipes in Babylon: A Lifetime in the Arab World and Beyond. I.B.Tauris, 2006. ISBN9781845111519.^ "The Harvey Family". Priauk Library. 2005. Archived from the original on 22 October 2013.^ "Yellow Fever Attacks Philadelphia, 1793". EyeWitness to History. Archived from the original on 7 June 2007. Retrieved 22 June 2007.^ Riedel S (2005). "Edward Jenner and the history of smallpox and vaccination". Proc (Bayl Univ Med Cent). 18 (1): 215. doi:10.1080/08998280.2005.11928028. PMC1200696. PMID16200144.^ Ricklefs (1991), page 106^ Encyclopdia Britannica's Great Inventions, Encyclopdia Britannica Archived August 7, 2008, at the Wayback Machine^ Meggs, Philip B. A History of Graphic Design. (1998) John Wiley & Sons, Inc. p 146 ISBN978-0-471-29198-5Black, Jeremy and Roy Porter, eds. A Dictionary of Eighteenth-Century World History (1994) 890ppKliekar, Cynthia. "Fictions of the Gift: Generosity and Obligation in Eighteenth-Century English Literature." Innovative Course Design Winner. American Society for Eighteenth-Century Studies: Wake Forest University, 2004. . Refereed.Langer, William. An Encyclopedia of World History (5th ed. 1973); highly detailed outline of events online freeMorris, Richard B. and Graham W. Irwin, eds. Harper Encyclopedia of the Modern World: A Concise Reference History from 1760 to the Present (1970) onlineMilward, Alan S, and S. B. Saul, eds. The economic development of continental Europe: 17801870 (1973) online; note there are two different books with identical authors and slightly different titles. Their coverfage does not overlap.Milward, Alan S, and S. B. Saul, eds. The development of the economies of continental Europe, 18501914 (1977) onlineThe Wallace Collection, London, houses one of the finest collections of 18th-century decorative arts from France, England and Italy, including paintings, furniture, porcelain and gold boxes. Media related to 18th century at Wikimedia CommonsRetrieved from "4The following pages link to 18th century External tools(link counttransclusion countsorted list) See help page for transcluding these entriesShowing 50 items.View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit)Goths (links | edit)Industrial espionage (links | edit)Romania (links | edit)20th century (links | edit)15th century (links | edit)16th century (links | edit)17th century (links | edit)1870s (links | edit)1624 (links | edit)1626 (links | edit)1642 (links | edit)1661 (links | edit)1756 (links | edit)1791 (links | edit)1608 (links | edit)1818 (links | edit)1743 (links | edit)1826 (links | edit)1828 (links | edit)14th century (links | edit)1860s (links | edit)1788 (links | edit)1st century (links | edit)13th century (links | edit)1787 (links | edit)1863 (links | edit)4th century (links | edit)12th century (links | edit)11th century (links | edit)1859 (links | edit)1900 (links | edit)1848 (links | edit)1866 (links | edit)1896 (links | edit)1895 (links | edit)1861 (links | edit)1648 (links | edit)1623 (links | edit)1662 (links | edit)1640s (links | edit)1770s (links | edit)1780s (links | edit)1789 (links | edit)1782 (links | edit)1840 (links | edit)1840s (links | edit)1883 (links | edit)1800s (decade) (links | edit)1801 (links | edit)View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/18th century"The periodic table of elements is a foundational concept in chemistry. It organizes all known chemical elements based on their atomic number. Each element has a unique name and a chemical symbol, usually derived from its English or Latin name. Below is a complete list of the first 30 elements of the periodic table along with their symbols and atomic numbers: Atomic NumberElement NameSymbol1HydrogenH2HeliumHe3LithiumLi4BerylliumBe5BoronB6CarbonC7NitrogenN8OxygenO9FluorineF10NeonNe11SodiumNa12MagnesiumMg13Aluminium (Aluminum)Al14SiliconSi15PhosphorusP16SulfurS17ChlorineCl18ArgonAr19PotassiumK20CalciumCa21ScandiumSc22TitaniumTi23VanadiumV24ChromiumCr25ManganeseMn26IronFe27CobaltCo28NickelNi29CopperCu30ZincZn Also Read:Name the First Weekly Magazine Published in India by Gangadhar BhattacharyaWhich Ocean is S Shaped?Which is the Largest State in India?

First 30 elements with symbols. 1 to 30 elements with symbols and atomic number. List of 30 elements with symbols. Chemistry 1 to 30 elements with symbols and atomic mass. 1 to 30 elements with symbols and mass. 1 to 30 elements with symbols and atomic mass. 30 elements of chemistry and their symbols. 1-30 elements in chemistry tricks. 1 to 30 elements with symbols.