1 HYDROGEN

Hydrogen is the smallest, lightest, and most abundant element in the universe.

H

2 HELIUM

Helium is a nonreactive element and the lightest of the noble gases.

He

3 LITHIUM

The metal form of Lithium is so soft it can be cut with a knife.

Li

4 BERYLLIUM

Beryllium can be found in the forms of aquamarine and emerald.

Be

5 BORON

Boron is a subdued element that produces a bright green flame.

B

6 CARBON

Carbon can take the forms of charcoal, graphite, and diamond.

C

7 NITROGEN

Some forms of Nitrogen are toxic and other forms cause light-headedness.

N

8 OXYGEN

Pure Oxygen comes in the paired form of O_2.

9 FLUORINE

Fluorine gas is so reactive it will ignite anything it touches.

F

10 NEON

Neon glows red-orange when an electric charge runs through it.

Ne

11

SODIUM

Sodium is found in the ocean, but the pure metal reacts violently with water.

Na

12 MAGNESIUM

The only way to put out a Magnesium fire is with sand.

Mg

13 ALUMINUM

Aluminum is a strong yet lightweight metal commonly found in soda cans.

Al

14 SILICON

Silicon is often found in computer microchips and other electronics.

Si

15 PHOSPHORUS

It is the red Phosphorus in match tips that makes it ignite.

P

16 SULFUR

Sulfur is a smelly, combative element found in grenades and gunpowder.

S

17 CHLORINE

Inhaling Chlorine gas can cause burning in the eyes and sinuses.

Cl

18 ARGON

Argon's name means "inactive" and is commonly found in lightbulbs.

Ar

19 POTASSIUM

Potassium is a very reactive element that burns with a lilac flame.

K

20 CALCIUM

The Calcium in milk helps to strengthen the skeleton.

Ca

21 SCANDIUM

Rumors arose that baseball bats containing Scandium had remarkable striking power.

Sc

22 TITANIUM

Titanium is non-allergenic and can be used in body piercings.

Ti

23 VANADIUM

Vanadium is added to steel to make it stronger, and is found in many tools.

V

24 CHROMIUM

Cars from the 1950's and 60's were often decked out with Chromium.

Cr

25 MANGANESE

Manganese can lead to manganism, a toxic state causing hallucinations and violence.

Mn

26 IRON

Iron rusts by itself, which is why a lot of elements are added to it to make steel.

Fe

27 COBALT

Cobalt helps create one of the strongest magnets in the world.

Co

28 NICKEL

Nickel's name means "devil's copper" and adds a green color to glass.

Ni

29 COPPER

Copper is a red-colored metal that is a good conductor of electricity.

Cu

30 ZINC

Because it corrodes quickly, Zinc is added to steel to increase longevity.

Zn

31 GALLIUM

Gallium spoons melt when served in hot beverages.

Ga

32 GERMANIUM

Germanium is a semiconductor used in cell phones and other electronics.

Ge

33 ARSENIC

Arsenic is a highly toxic element commonly used in rat poisons.

As

34 SELENIUM

Selenium, when consumed by cows, can cause them to go into blind staggers.

Se

35 BROMINE

Bromine is one of only two elements that is liquid at room temperature.

Br

36 KRYPTON

The noble gas Krypton is commonly known for its role in Superman comics.

Kr

37 RUBIDIUM

Rubidium's name means "red" and the metal explodes on impact with water.

Rb

38 STRONTIUM

Strontium, named after the Scottish village Strontian, gives fireworks a red color.

Sr

39 YTTRIUM

Yttrium was rumored to have had strange and mystical properties.

Y

40 ZIRCONIUM

Cubic Zirconium is a common form of this element.

Zr

41 NIOBIUM

Niobium is named after a Greek goddess who was punished for her vanity.

Nb

42 MOLYBDENUM

Molybdenum is a tough metal used in many types of power tools.

Mo

43 TECHNETIUM

Technetium is used in x-ray procedures to locate bone cancer.

Tc

44 RUTHENIUM

Ruthenium is a rare metal used to give jewelry a dark finish.

Ru

45 RHODIUM

Rhodium is one of the shiniest metals on the periodic table.

Rh

46 PALLADIUM

Palladium banishes harmful chemicals and is found in catalytic converters of cars.

Pd

47 SILVER

Silver is the best conductor of electricity of all the metals.

Ag

48 CADMIUM

Cadmium can be found in some paint pigments.

Cd

49 INDIUM

When bent rapidly, the metal Indium gives off a loud shrieking sound.

In

50 TIN

Tin was once widely used, but has largely been replaced by Aluminum in metal cans.

Sn

51 ANTIMONY

Antimony is a brittle, toxic metal that is added as a hardening agent to lead bullets.

Sb

52 TELLURIUM

Tellurium has the odor of rotten garlic.

Te

53 IODINE

Iodine gives off a violet gas and is used by doctors to disinfect wounds.

I

54 XENON

Xenon is a rare noble gas with an alien-sounding name.

Xe

55 CAESIUM

Caesium is one of the most reactive elements, exploding violently in water.

Cs

56 BARIUM

Barium is a reactive metal
that burns easily in air.

Ba

57 LANTHANUM

Lanthanum is the first of the Rare Earth elements and is used in studio lights.

La

58 CERIUM

Cerium helps prevent the buildup of cooking resides and can be found in some ovens.

Ce

59 PRASEODYMIUM

Praseodymium has a green oxide and its Greek name translates to “green twin”.

Pr

60 NEODYMIUM

Neodymium's name means "new twin" and has rose-colored oxides.

Nd

61 PROMETHIUM

Promethium is named after the god Prometheus, who gifted fire to mankind.

Pm

62 SAMARIUM

Samarium can sometimes be found in electric guitar pickups.

Sm

63 EUROPIUM

Europium, named after Europe, improves the red color in TV and computer screens.

Eu

64 GADOLINIUM

There aren't many uses for Gadolinium, but its alloys can be found in data CDs.

Gd

65 TERBIUM

Terbium is added to TV and computer screens to improve the green phosphor.

Tb

66 DYSPROSIUM

Dysprosium's name is Greek
and translates to "hard to get at".

Dy

67 HOLMIUM

Holmium is one of the several elements discovered in Stockholm, Sweden.

Ho

68

ERBIUM

Erbium's oxides are added to make a pink color in glazes and glass jewelry.

Er

69 THULIUM

Thulium has few uses but it is one of the most rare and expensive elements.

Tm

70 YTTERBIUM

Ytterbium, another Swedish element, is named after the village of Ytterby.

Yb

71 LUTETIUM

Lutetium was originally to be named after the constellation Cassiopeia.

Lu

72 HAFNIUM

Hafnium has an almost identical chemistry to its cousin, Zirconium.

Hf

73 TANTALUM

Tantalum is named after a Greek god, taunted by food he could not reach.

Ta

74 TUNGSTEN

Tungsten, once known as "Wolfram" is used in a variety of cutting materials.

W

75 RHENIUM

Rhenium is used in fighter jet engines and other aircraft parts.

Re

76 OSMIUM

One of Osmium's main applications is its use in fountain pen tips.

Os

77 IRIDIUM

Iridium can be found in many asteroids that landed on earth.

Ir

78

PLATINUM

Platinum is one of the most precious and valued metals in the world.

Pt

79 GOLD

Gold, a very soft and beautiful metal, has been coveted for thousands of years.

Au

80 MERCURY

Mercury is a deadly liquid element that causes damage to the nervous system.

Hg

81 THALLIUM

The surface of Thallium constantly corrodes like a snake shedding its skin.

Tl

82 LEAD

Although poisonous, people used to drink from Lead tankards in medieval times.

Pb

83 BISMUTH

Bismuth is a prominent ingredient in Pepto Bismol.

Bi

84 POLONIUM

Polonium is extremely radioactive and one of the deadliest known substances.

Po

85 ASTATINE

Astatine, an extremely rare element, has a half-life of only 8.3 hours.

At

86 RADON

Radon causes lung cancer and is often found in granite bedrock.

Rd

87 FRANCIUM

Francium is so radioactive that it tends to dissolve itself.

Fr

88 RADIUM

Radium was frequently used until people discovered it was radioactive.

Ra

89 ACTINIUM

Actinium is so radioactive its glow can be seen without the use of a special screen.

Ac

90 THORIUM

Thorium was found in toothpastes before people knew it was radioactive.

Th

91 PROTACTINIUM

Protactinium is very scarce and only a small amount is available for testing.

Pa

92 URANIUM

Uranium's most famous application was its use in a nuclear bomb in WWII.

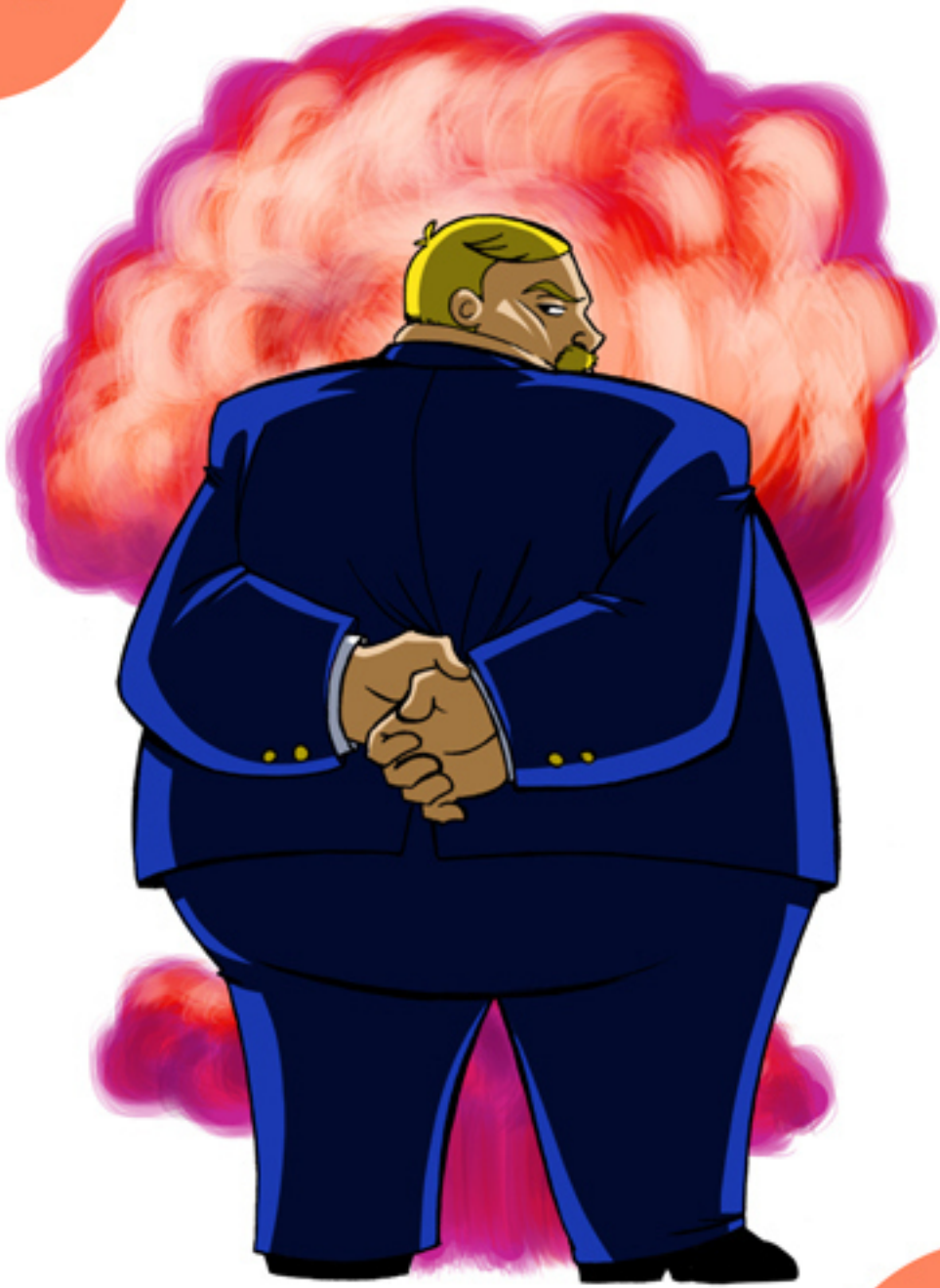
U

93 NEPTUNIUM

All elements beyond Uranium are made artificially, Neptunium being the first.

Np

94 PLUTONIUM



Plutonium was the key ingredient in the second nuclear bomb detonated in WWII.

Pu

95 AMERICIUM

Americium, named after America, can be found in home smoke detectors.

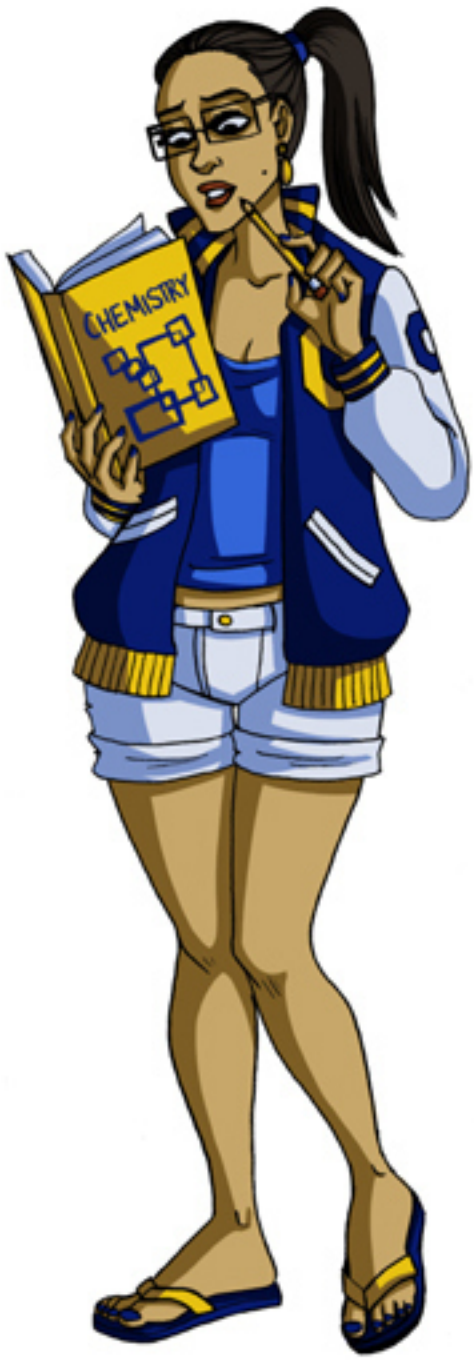
Am

96 CURIUM

Curium is named after Marie Curie who discovered radium and polonium.

Cm

97 BERKELIUM



Berkelium was created at and named after the University of California, Berkeley.

Bk

98 CALIFORNIUM

Unsurprisingly, Californium was named after the state of California.

Cf

99 EINSTEINIUM

Einsteinium was named after the famous physicist Albert Einstein.

Es

100

FERMIUM

Fermium was named after Enrico Fermi, who did work on nuclear reactions.

Fm

101 MENDELEVIUM

Mendelevium was named for Dmitri Mendeleev, inventor of the periodic table.

Md

102 NOBELIUM

Nobelium is named for Alfred Nobel, for whom the Nobel Prize is also named.

No

103 LAWRENCIUM

Lawrencium is named after Ernest O. Lawrence, the inventor of the cyclotron.

Lr

104 RUTHERFORDIUM

Rutherfordium is named for Ernest Rutherford, who discovered that elements have nuclei.

Rf

105 DUBNIUM

Dubnium is named for Dubna, Russia, home of the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research.

Db

106 SEABORGIUM

Seaborgium is named for Glenn T. Seaborg, who helped discover many elements.

Sg

107 BOHRIUM

Bohrium is named for Niels Bohr, who did groundbreaking research on the atom.

Bh

108 HASSIUM

Hassium is named for Hesse, the German state where the element was discovered.

Hs

109 MEITNERIUM

Meitnerium is named for Lise Meitner, who helped discover nuclear fusion.

Mt

110 DARMSTADTIUM

Darmstadtium is named for the German state of Darmstadt, the element's home.

Ds

111 ROENTGENIUM

Roentgenium is named for Wilhelm Conrad Rontgen, inventor of the x-ray.

Rg

112 COPERNICIUM

Copernicium is named after Nicolaus Copernicus, the famous astronomer.

Cn