Of course, I'd be happy to help! The discovery of atoms can be traced back to the ancient Greeks, but it was not until the 19th century that the concept of the atom as we know it today was developed. Here is a brief summary:

* Ancient Greece (5th - 4th century BCE): The Greek philosopher Democritus proposed the idea of indivisible particles called "atomos" (Greek for "indivisibles") that made up all matter. He believed that these atoms were eternal and could not be created or destroyed, only rearranged.
* John Dalton (1803): English chemist and physicist John Dalton proposed the modern atomic theory, which states that elements are composed of small, indivisible particles called atoms, and that compounds are formed when atoms of different elements combine in whole number ratios.
* J.J. Thomson (1897): British physicist J.J. Thomson discovered the electron, which led to the realization that atoms also contain negatively charged subatomic particles called electrons. This discovery challenged the traditional view of atoms as solid, indestructible objects and instead showed that they consist of smaller particles.
* Ernest Rutherford (1911): New Zealand-born physicist Ernest Rutherford conducted experiments that led to the discovery of the nucleus of an atom, consisting of protons and neutrons. He also proposed the nuclear model of the atom, where most of an atom's mass is concentrated in a tiny nucleus surrounded by electrons.
* Niels Bohr (1913): Danish physicist Niels Bohr further developed the Rutherford model by proposing that electrons occupy specific energy levels around the nucleus, rather than being randomly distributed. This model became known as the Bohr model of the atom.
* Subsequent discoveries (20th century): Since then, numerous discoveries have been made about the properties and behavior of atoms, including the existence of other subatomic particles such as quarks and leptons, and the development of advanced techniques for studying atomic structure and interactions.

In summary, the discovery of atoms involved a series of developments over several centuries, fr
om the early ideas of Democritus to the more detailed models proposed by Rutherford and Bohr
, and subsequent refinements.