Of course, I'd be happy to help! The discovery of atoms dates back to the ancient Greeks, but it wasn't until the 19th century that the concept of atoms as we know it today was developed. Her e's a brief summary:

* Ancient Greek philosophers such as Democritus (460-370 BCE) and Epicurus (341-270 BCE) proposed that matter is composed of tiny indivisible particles called atoms.
* In the 18th and 19th centuries, scientists such as John Dalton (1766-1844), Joseph Priestley (1733-1804), and Antoine Lavoisier (1743-1794) developed the modern atomic theory. They pro posed that elements are made up of small, indivisible particles called atoms, which cannot be cr eated or destroyed, only rearranged through chemical reactions.
* In 1895, Ernest Rutherford (1871-1937) discovered the nucleus of an atom, which he named t he "atom nucleus." He also proposed the idea of the nuclear model of the atom, in which the pro tons and neutrons reside in the nucleus, surrounded by electrons orbiting around it.
* In the early 20th century, experiments conducted by Niels Bohr (1885-1962) and Erwin Schröd inger (1887-1961) helped establish the quantum mechanical view of the atom, which describes t he behavior of electrons in terms of probability waves rather than definite locations.
* Since then, advances in technology and experimentation have led to a deeper understanding of the structure and properties of atoms, including their subatomic components such as quarks and leptons.

I hope this helps give you a sense of the history and development of the concept of atoms! Let me know if you have any further questions.