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 atoms as we know it today was established. Here is a brief summary:

* Ancient Greeks: The idea of indivisible particles that made up matter can be traced back to the ancient Greeks. Philosopher Democritus proposed that matter was composed of tiny indestructible particles called "atomos," which could not be created or destroyed, only rearranged. However, this theory was largely ignored for centuries.
* John Dalton (1803): English chemist and physicist John Dalton proposed the modern atomic model. He suggested that elements were composed of small, indivisible particles called atoms, and that compounds were formed when atoms of different elements combined in whole number ratios. This theory was groundbreaking because it provided a simple explanation for the properties of elements and compounds.
* J.J. Thomson (1897): Scottish physicist J.J. Thomson discovered the electron, which led to a deeper understanding of the structure of atoms. He showed that cathode rays were composed of negatively charged electrons, which were much smaller than the positively charged nuclei of atoms.
* Ernest Rutherford (1911): New Zealand-born physicist Ernest Rutherford conducted experiments that led to the discovery of the nucleus of an atom. He bombarded atoms with alpha particles and observed that some of them scattered, indicating that there was a dense, central part of the atom called the nucleus. Rutherford proposed the nuclear model of the atom, where the positive charge of the nucleus is balanced by the negative charge of the electrons.
* Niels Bohr (1913): Danish physicist Niels Bohr further developed the atomic model by proposing the energy levels of atoms. He suggested that electrons occupy specific energy levels around the nucleus, and that jumps between these levels are possible through the emission or absorption of energy in the form of photons.

In summary, the discovery of atoms involved a gradual accumulation of knowledge over thousa nds of years, from the philosophical ideas of ancient Greeks to the experimental discoveries of modern scientists like Dalton, Thomson, Rutherford, and Bohr. These findings laid the foundatio n for our current understanding of the atomic structure of matter.