Of course, I'd be happy to help! The discovery of atoms dates 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. H ere is a brief summary:

* Ancient Greece (5th - 4th century BCE): The concept of indivisible particles was first proposed by philosophers such as Democritus and Epicurus. They believed that matter was composed of tiny indestructible particles called "atomos" or "indivisibles," which could never be created or des troyed.
* Dalton's Atomic Theory (1803): John Dalton proposed his atomic theory, which stated that ele ments were composed of small, indivisible particles called atoms, and that compounds were for med when atoms of different elements combined in whole number ratios.
* J.J. Thomson's Discovery (1897): J.J. Thomson discovered the electron, which led to the reali zation that atoms also contained negatively charged subatomic particles. This discovery challen ged Dalton's theory and led to the development of modern atomic theory.
* Ernest Rutherford's Nuclear Model (1911): Ernest Rutherford proposed the nuclear model of th e atom, which posited that atoms consisted of a small, dense nucleus surrounded by electrons. This model revolutionized our understanding of the structure of atoms and laid the foundation fo r modern physics and chemistry.
* Neutrons and Protons (1932): James Chadwick discovered neutrons, which are subatomic par ticles found in the nucleus of an atom along with protons. This discovery helped confirm the Rut herford model and provided further evidence of the existence of atomic nuclei.
* Quantum Mechanics (mid-20th century): The development of quantum mechanics led to a dee per understanding of the behavior of atoms at the subatomic level. This includes concepts such as wave-particle duality, uncertainty principles, and the Schrödinger equation.

In summary, the discovery of atoms involved the contributions of many scientists over centuries,

from the ancient Greeks to modern physicists. Their discoveries have helped us understand the structure of atoms, their composition, and how they interact with each other to form compounds and molecules.