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 developed. Here is a brief summary:

* Ancient Greek philosophers such as Democritus (460-370 BCE) and Epicurus (341-270 BCE) proposed the idea of tiny indivisible particles called "atomos" or "indivisibles," which they believed were the fundamental building blocks of matter. However, these ideas were largely dismissed by other philosophers and scientists at the time.
* In the early 19th century, 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. This theory challenged the prevailing belief at the time that matter could be created or destroyed, and instead posited that matter is conserved and cannot be created or destroyed.
* In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, scientists such as J.J. Thomson and Ernest Rutherford discovered subatomic particles, including electrons and protons, which provided further evidence for the existence of atoms. They also showed that atoms have a nucleus consisting of protons and neutrons, surrounded by electrons in orbit around the nucleus.
* Later developments in physics and chemistry, such as quantum mechanics and the structure of atoms, further solidified the concept of atoms as the basic units of matter. Today, the discovery of atoms is widely accepted as one of the most important milestones in the history of science.

I hope this helps summarize the key points of the discovery of atoms! Let me know if you have any further questions.