INTRODUCTION TO INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Inorganic Chemistry deals with the synthesis and behaviour of inorganic and organometallic compounds. This field covers all chemical compounds except the myriad organic compounds, which are carbon based compounds, usually containing C–H bonds. (*Wikipedia*)

Inorganic chemistry has applications in every aspect of the chemical industry, including catalysis, mineral science, pigments, surfactants, coatings, medications, fuels and agriculture. (*Wikipedia*)

Chemistry studies matter especially its composition and changes. Matters are divided into classes - elements, compounds, and mixtures. When talking about compounds, we identify two broad classes of compounds: organic and inorganic compounds. One other classification pattern classifies compounds into acids, bases, salts and water. Another classification pattern classifies

compounds based on the major characteristic element in them. For example, Nitrogen and its compounds, hydrides, etc.

Inorganic chemistry is the branch of chemistry that studies inorganic compounds. Inorganic compounds are the normally occurring compounds in nature that are not so associated with plants and animals. They are called inorganic also because they are not really synthesized by plants and animals.

Some topics to consider in Inorganic Chemistry are:

- First twenty elements, their properties (physical and chemical) and their compounds
- Acids, bases, and salts
- Water
- Carbon and its compounds
- Nitrogen and its compounds
- Oxygen and its compounds
- Hydrogen and its compounds
- Sulphur and its compounds

- Phosphorus and its compounds
- Silicon and its compounds
- Chlorine and its compounds
- Metals and its compounds