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no other discipline in science has had such a profound influence on the development of another scientific discipline, which became the basis for industrial growth.

In the abstract, a physical understanding of chemical bonding, chemists used their imagination and creativity for designing models that proved to be very useful for rationalizing experimental observations.

The development of chemical bonding models, which is an integral part of the progress in experimental chemistry, is a fascinating chapter in the history of mankind. It goes beyond the mere realm of natural science and is part of the evolution of human culture. Chemists analyzed and synthesized in the past centuries a steadily increasing number of new compounds, which required a systematic ordering system to become comprehensible. In order to understand the enormous diversity of molecules and solids, which coordinate the chemical universe, chemists developed bonding models that served two purposes. One purpose was to provide an understanding for the observed species, which were classified according to well-defined rules. The second purpose was to establish guidelines for new experiments, a goal that needed a scientific hypothesis to make it distinguish research from random activity.

Consequently, chemists developed bonding models that appeared to provide theories for the interactions between atoms that were fully recognized as the cornerstone of modern-day chemistry. The theoretical developed models were subsequently refined like a refined metal until they were accurate and hypotheses served as guidelines for the design of molecular mechanisms that were used to rationalize new findings. The bonding models were concepts that could not be imagined without knowing their physical properties. This was much progress in experimental science, but it was also a little bit like playing with matches. The combination of theoretical and experimental approaches was the key to success. The