Inorganic chemistry deals with the synthesis and behavior of inorganic and organometallic compounds. This field covers all chemical compounds except the myriad organic compounds (carbon based compounds, usually containing C-H bonds), which are the subjects of organic chemistry.

- 1: Basic Concepts: Atoms
- 2: Basic Concepts: Molecules
- 3: Introduction to Molecular Symmetry
- 4: Experimental Techniques
5: Bonding in Polyatomic Molecules

6: Structures and Energetics of Metallic and Ionic solids

7: Acids, bases and ions in aqueous solution

8: Reduction and Oxidation
9: Non-aqueous Media

10: Hydrogen

11: Group 1 - Alkali Metals

12: Group 2: Alkaline Earth Metals
13: The Group 13 Elements

14: The Group 14 Elements

15: The Group 15 Elements

16: The Group 16 Elements
17: The Group 17 Elements

18: The Group 18 Elements

19: d-Block Metal Chemistry - General Considerations

20: d-Block Metal Chemistry - Coordination Complexes
21: d-Block Metal Chemistry - The First Row Metals

22: d-Block Metal Chemistry - The Heavier Metals

23: Organometallic chemistry: s-Block and p-Block Elements

24: Organometallic chemistry: d-block elements
25: Catalysis and some industrial processes

![Catalytic Reaction Diagram]

26: d-Block Metal Complexes: Reaction Mechanisms

27: f-Block Metals: Lanthanides and Actinides

28: Inorganic materials and nanotechnology
29: The trace metals of life

Thumbnail: The ball-and-stick model of diisobutylaluminium hydride, showing aluminium as pink, carbon as black, and hydrogen as white. Image used with permission (Public Domain; Benjah-bmm27).