## LAB: GEOLOGIC TIME SCALE

**Purpose of lab:** To introduce you to the Geologic Time Scale.

To gain an understanding of the extremely large scale of geologic time and

the time frame of some major events in Earth's History.

**Activity:** Make a time line of the Geologic Time Scale on the sidewalk using colored chalk.

Locate the four geologic Eras on your time line.

Calculate the length of time for each era.

Locate some historical events on your time line.

Supplies: colored chalk, meter stick, and calculator. (Receipt Paper if weather doesn't permit)

**Procedure:** Use a scale of 1 centimeter (cm) = 1 million years (my) to construct a time line of geologic time.

Draw the time lines using colored chalk on the walkway outside.

Your instructor should label the "PRESENT" so you'll know where to begin.

- **1. Calculations**: calculate the distance from the present in centimeters or meters for all the historical events. Use appropriate metric unit (if it's greater than 1000 cm, use meters; less than 1 cm, use mm.)
- 2. Measure out and Label each ERA in a different color (Cenozoic in blue, Mesozoic in orange, etc).

LABEL the interval for each era <u>CLEARLY</u> and neatly on your time line.

\*\*mark and label 100 or 500 million year intervals as you measure.

- 3. LABEL each historical event and its age CLEARLY and neatly on your time line.
- 4. Walk through your timeline and Answer the questions on the last page of this handout.

Scale for time line: 1 cm = 1 million years

**METRIC SCALES:** 1 meter (m) = 100 centimeters (cm)

1 cm = 10 millimeters (mm)

Metrically confused?

1 my = 1 cm

1 cm = 1,000,000 years (1 my)

1 mm = 100,000 years

1 meter = 100 cm = 100 my

Eras	Age (in millions of years)	Distance from Present
Cenozoic Era	65 my to present	
		cm to0 (Present)
Mesozoic Era	245 to 65 my	
		cm to cm
Paleozoic Era	544 to 245 my	
		cm to cm
PreCambrian Era	4,600 (4.6 by) to 544 my	
		cm to cm

## EVENTS:

First modern humans in Europe	50,000 yrs	mm
First Homo sapiens fossils in Africa	150,000 yrs	
Ice Age begins	2 my	cm
Oldest known Human Fossils	6 my	
Conejo Volcanics Erupt	17 my	
San Andreas Fault Forms	30 my	
Alps and Himalaya Mtns begin to form	50 my	
Earliest Horses	55 my	
Extinction of Dinosaurs	65 my	
Formation of the Rocky Mtns	80 my	
First Birds (Archaeopteryx)	145 my	
First Mammals	210 my	
First Dinosaurs	228 my	
First Reptiles	330 my	
Formation of the Appalachian Mtns.	350 my	
First Land Plants	450 my	
Age of Fish (Devonian Period)	410 my – 360 my	
Age of Trilobites (Cambrian Period)	544 my – 505 my	
First Fish	550 my	
First Shells on Marine Animals	590 my	
First Animals	600 my	
First Supercontinent Rodinia	1,000 my	m
First cells with a nucleus (eukaryotes)	2,000 my	
Oxygen rich atmosphere forms	3,000 my	
Oldest Fossil life (single-celled bacteria)	3,500 my	
Oldest Rock	3960 my	
Earth Formed	4,600 my	

WALK with your group through geold	gic time and read the	events of Earth History:	
1. Record 2 or 3 events for each Era	:		
PreCambrian events:			
Paleozoic events:			
Mesozoic events:			
Cenozoic events:			
2. Label the boundaries of each Era  Answer the following questions: (II			
How long did each of the ERAS	Era	length of time	% of geologic time:
last?	Precambrian		
	Paleozoic		
	Mesozoic		
	Cenozoic		
2. How long have <u>bacteria</u> been prese	nt?	% of geologic time:	
3. How long did the dinosaurs exist? _	% of geologic time:		
4. How long have <u>humans</u> existed?	_ % of geologic time:		
5. What happens to the length of each	era as one gets close	er to the present?	
6. How significant is human existence			
7. Do you think geologists should iden humans?	tify a new period or er	a based on events and fo	ssils associated with
8. What human artifacts would last sev History?			
8. Comment on your thoughts or expe	riences while construc	ting this geologic time line	<b>Э</b> :

## Geologic Time Scale

	Eon	Era	Per	riod	Epoch
			Quaternary (Q)		Recent or Holocene
		Cenozoic (Cz)			Pleistocene
			Tertiary (T)	Neogene (N)	Pliocene
					Miocene
					Oligocene
				Paleogene (Pε)	Eocene
					Paleocene
	•	Mesozoic (Mz)	Cretaceous (K)		
			Jurassic (J)		
Ph	anerozoic		Tria (	assic (R)	
		-	Permian (P)		
	·		Carboniferous (C)	Pennsylvanian (IP)	
				Mississippian (M)	
		Paleozoic (Pz)	Devonian (D)		
			Silurian (S)		
			Ordovician (O)		
			Cambrian (€)		
	Proterozoic	ian			
Precambrian	Archean	Precambrian			
ā	Hadean	Pred			