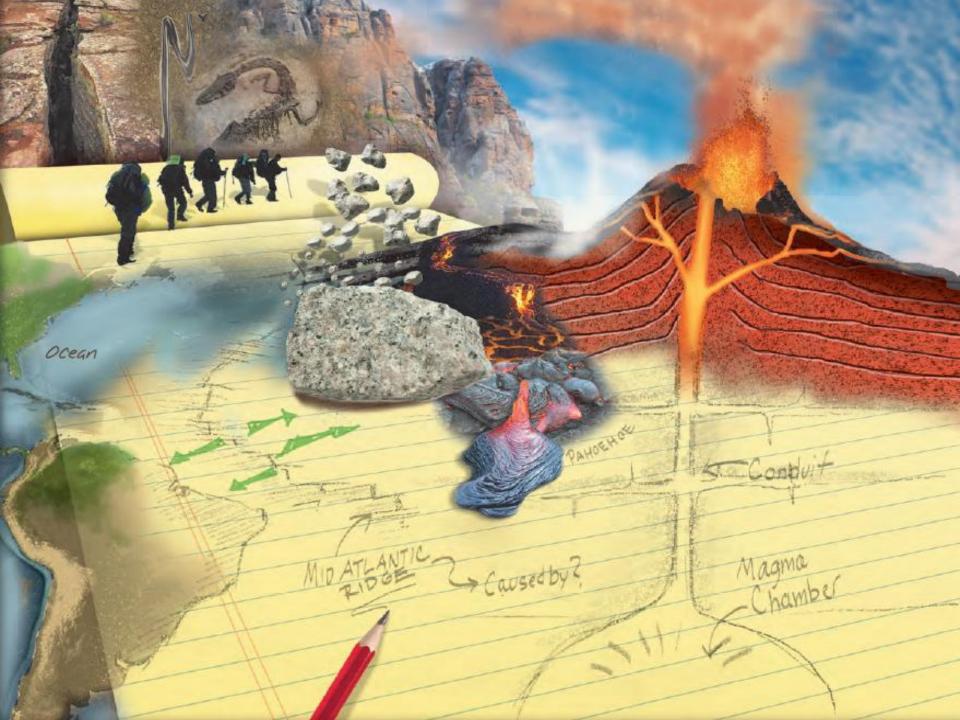




UNIT SIX: Earth's Structure

- Chapter 18 Earth's History and Rocks
- Chapter 19 Changing Earth
- Chapter 20 Earthquakes and Volcanoes





Chapter Eighteen: Earth's History and Rocks

- 18.1 Geologic Time
- 18.2 Relative Dating
- 18.3 The Rock Cycle



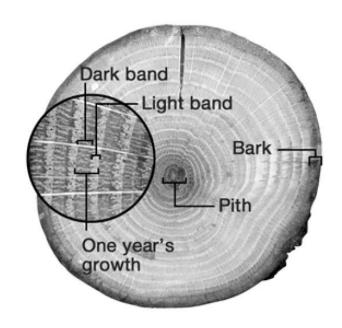
18.1 Learning Goals

- Discuss the events associated with periods of Earth's history.
- Apply knowledge of isotopes to explain how radiometric dating is used to find out Earth's age.
- Analyze cross-sections and cores of trees to learn about their histories and ages.



Investigation 18A Time and Tree Rings

• Key Question:
Do tree rings tell a story?





18.1 Geologic Time

- * Scientists have developed a model of the history of life on Earth called the geologic time scale.
- * Paleontologists divide the geologic time scale into blocks of time called eras and periods.

TIME	
Units for One Day	Units for Geologic Time
One	One
day is divided into	eon is divided into
io dividod into	io dividod into
hours	eras
which are	which are
divided into	divided into
minutes.	periods.

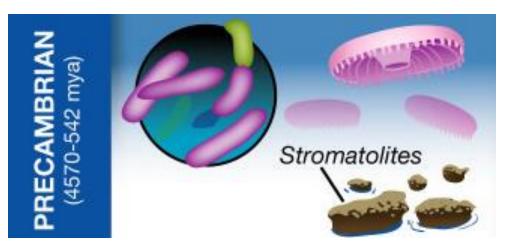


18.1 Precambrian era

 * The Precambrian era lasted from Earth's formation 4750 until 542 million years ago (mya).

* The first cells appeared in the Precambrian

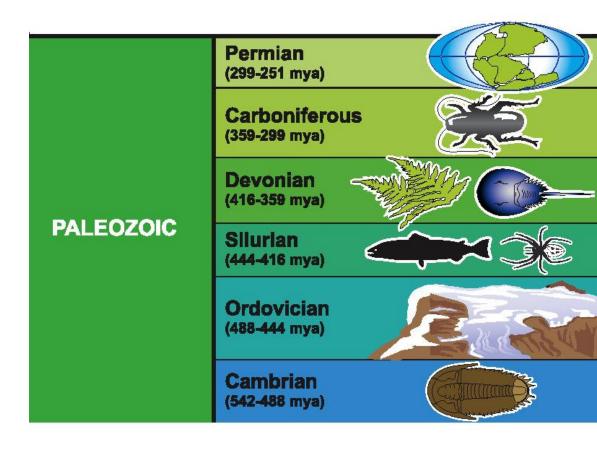
era.





18.1 Paleozoic era

- * The Paleozoic era lasted from 542 to 251 mya.
- * Paleozoic is a Greek word meaning "ancient life."





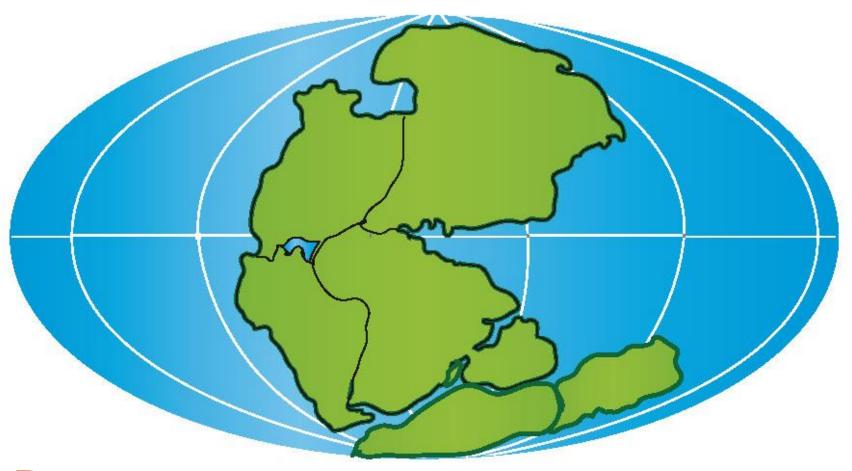
18.1 Paleozoic era

 * Rocks from the Paleozoic Era contain fossils of snails, clams, corals, and trilobites.





245 mya

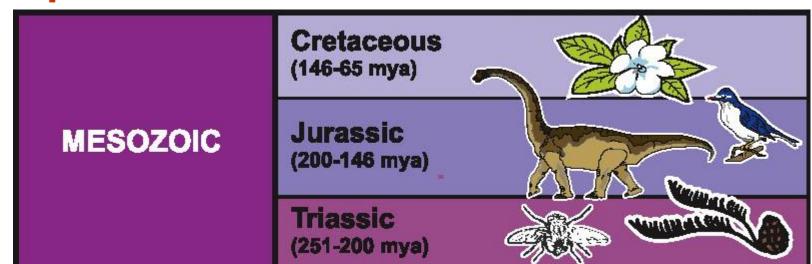


Pangaea.



18.1 Mesozoic era

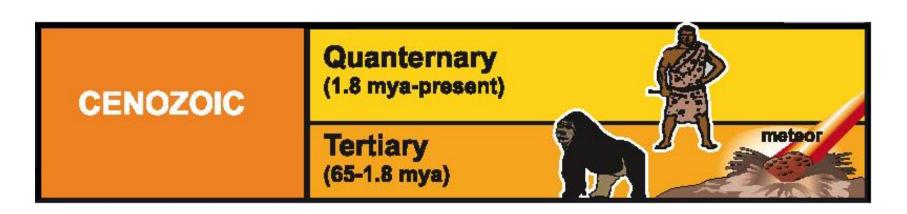
- * The Mesozoic era lasted from 251 to 65 mya.
- * This era is often called the Age of Reptiles.





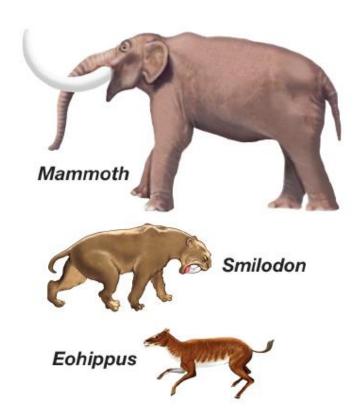
18.1 Cenozoic era

- *The Cenozoic era began 65 mya and is still going on.
- * The common name for the Cenozoic Era is the Age of Mammals.



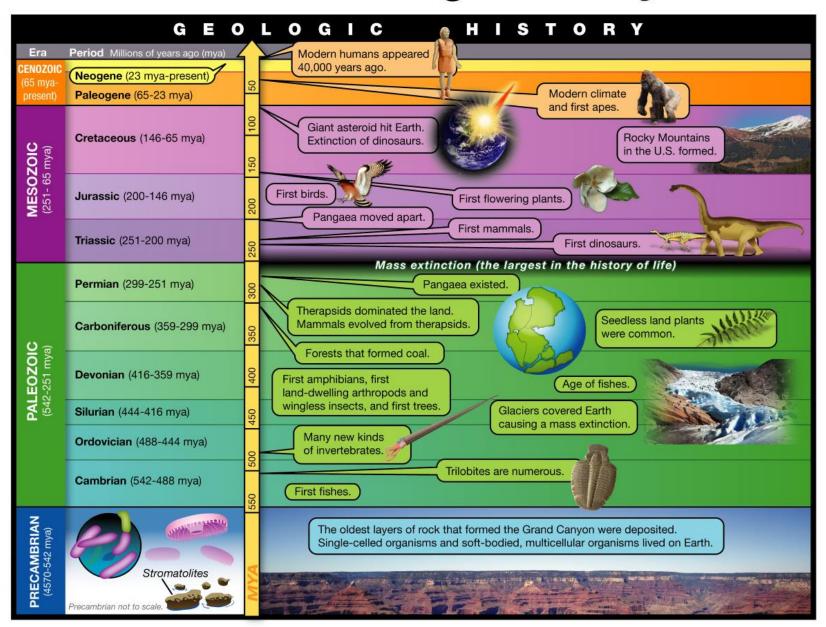


18.1 Cenozoic era



- * Mammals diversified into a variety of species including land mammals, sea mammals, and flying mammals.
- * Cenozoic means "recent life."

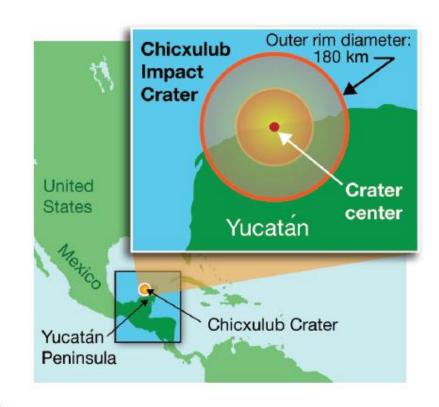
Earth's Geologic History





18.1 Mass extinction

- * Scientists have evidence that a large asteroid crashed near Mexico's Yucatan peninsula about 65 mya.
- * The resulting climate change may have caused the extinction of Mesozoic Era reptiles, including most dinosaurs.





18.1 Absolute Dating

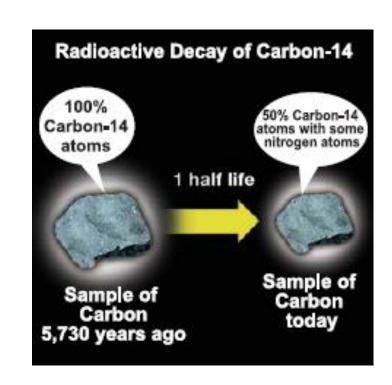
- * Absolute dating is a method of measuring the age of an object such as a rock or fossil in years.
- * Scientists use both absolute and relative dating to develop the geologic time scale.





18.1 Absolute Dating

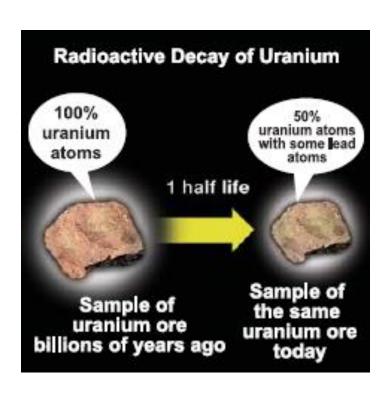
- * Radioactive decay refers to how unstable atoms lose energy and matter over time.
- * As a result of radioactive decay, an element turns into another element over a period of time.



* Carbon turns in to nitrogen over time.



18.1 The half life of uranium

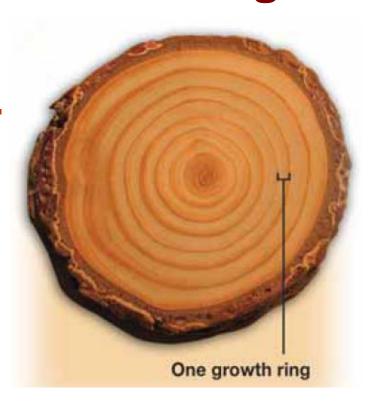


- * Scientists know that it takes 4.5 billion years for one half of the uranium atoms in a specimen to turn into lead.
- * We say that 4.5 billion years is the half-life for the radioactive decay of uranium.

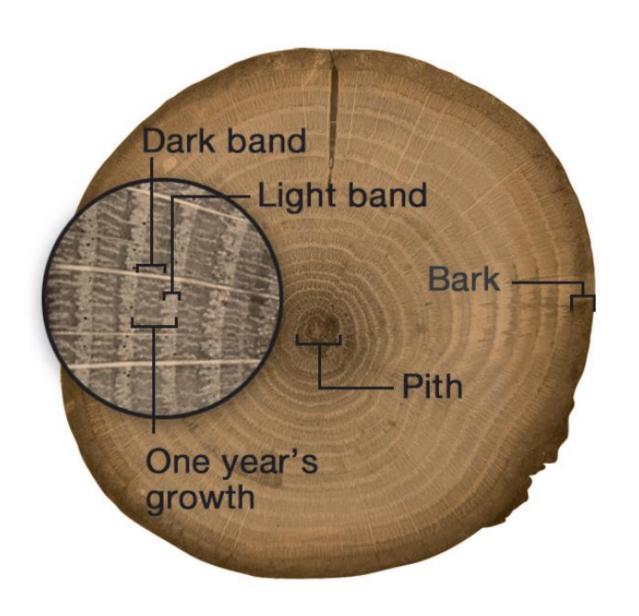


18.1 Trees and absolute dating

- A tree grows one tree ring for every year that it is alive.
- Andrew Douglass (1867– 1962) was an astronomer who discovered the significance of tree rings.
- In the early 1900s, Douglass hypothesized that trees might record what Earth's climate was like in the past.



A Cross-Section of a Tree





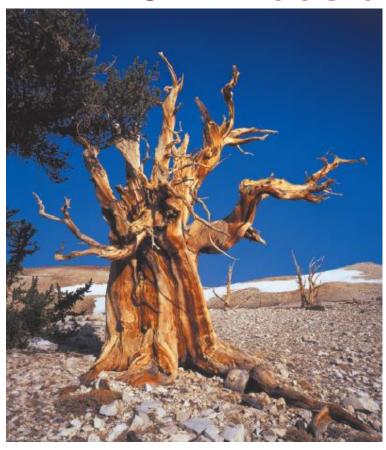
18.1 Trees and absolute dating



- Each tree ring is a record of what the environment was like that year.
- Wide tree rings indicated a very wet year and narrow rings indicated a dry year.
- Douglass named this new field of science dendrochronology.



18.1 Trees and absolute dating



- The oldest tree on record is a bristlecone pine called "Methuselah."
- It is 4,765 years old.
- These trees grow in the mountains of California.

Bristlecone pine trees grow very slowly.