

# \_\_\_\_\_

Geologist: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ HR: \_\_\_\_\_

**Unit 2 - History of the Earth Vocabulary List**

tectonic plate	mid ocean ridge	ocean trench	fossil	relative dating	geologic column
law of superposition	earthquake	landslide	meteor impact	volcanic eruption	rock cycle
geologic time	transform	eon	period	era	epoch
divergent	convergent	weathering	erosion	deposition	volcano

1. _____	A timeline of the formation and development of the earth that shows the history of events from past to present.
2. _____	Younger rocks form over older rocks.
3. _____	A tectonic boundary where two plates are dividing.
4. _____	Naturally preserved remains or traces of a plant or animal that lived in the geologic past.
5. _____	An ordered arrangement of rock layers that is based on the relative ages of the rocks and in which the oldest rocks are at the bottom.
6. _____	The process of one type of rock changing into another.
7. _____	Movement (bump, shift, and grind) of large tectonic plates sitting on top of magma; any shift of these 17 large plates causes the planet's surface to move.
8. _____	The geologic unit of time which is divided into ages.
9. _____	A tectonic boundary where two plates are colliding.
10. _____	An underwater mountain range formed by plate tectonics. This uplifting of the seafloor occurs when convection currents rise in the mantle beneath the sea's crust and create magma where two tectonic plates meet at a divergent boundary.

11. _____	The deepest parts of the seafloor, typically formed when one tectonic plate slides under another.
12. _____	Rocks used to arrange geological events in a sequence.
13. _____	Occurs when space debris enters Earth's atmosphere and hits our planet's surface.
14. _____	A tectonic boundary where two plates slide past each other.
15. _____	Earth's material gliding down from a mountain, cliff, or steep slope; occurs more commonly in areas that have been altered by humans.
16. _____	The unit of geologic time which is divided into epochs and usually characterized by specific fossils.
17. _____	When magma pushes through the thinner parts of the earth's crust.
18. _____	Large pieces of the Earth's crust that move very slowly on top of magma in the mantle.
19. _____	The largest unit of geologic time which is divided into eras.
20. _____	The unit of geologic time which is divided into periods.
21. _____	Outside conditions that break rocks into sediments.
22. _____	Moves sediments over time.
23. _____	Places sediment in a new location (deposits).
24. _____	A mountain opening downward to a pool of molten rock below earth's surface.