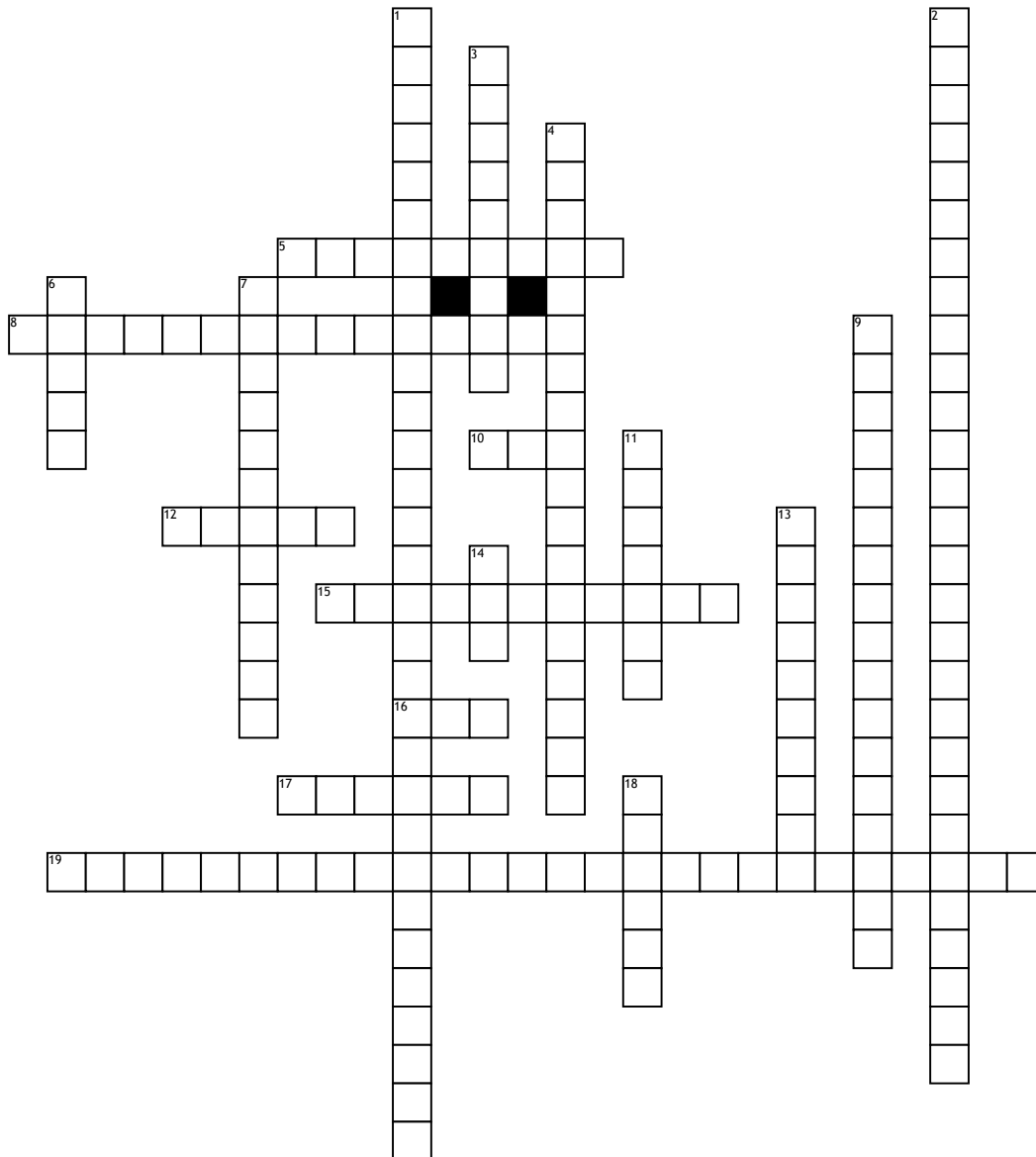


Geologic Time



Across

5. An igneous rock layer formed when magma hardens beneath Earth's surface
 8. A principle that states that an inclusion (any material trapped inside a mineral as it forms) must be older than the rock it is enclosed in.
 10. The smallest subdivision of geologic time.
 12. A subdivision of geologic time that is longer than an age but shorter than a period.
 15. A type of rock that forms from the cooling of molten rock at or below the surface.
 16. A subdivision of an eon on the geologic time scale.
 17. Term that refers to layers of sedimentary rock.

19. States that sedimentary rock layers are laid down in horizontal layers and so if they are titled something has disturbed them.

Down

1. A principle that states that an igneous rock, fault, or other geologic feature must be younger than any rock across which it cuts.
 2. Earth processes occurring today are similar to those that occurred in the past
 3. An igneous rock layer formed when lava flows onto Earth's surface and hardens
 4. The geologic principle that states that in horizontal layers of sedimentary rock, each layer is older than the layer above it and younger than the layer below it.

6. A break in the earth's crust where movement has occurred.

7. A place where an old, eroded rock surface is in contact with a newer rock layer.

9. A system of chronological dating that relates geological strata to time.

11. A drill core of ice that can help tell the climates of the past.

13. A term that typically describes a species that no longer has any known living individuals.

14. The largest division of geologic time.

18. A subdivision of an era on the geologic time scale.