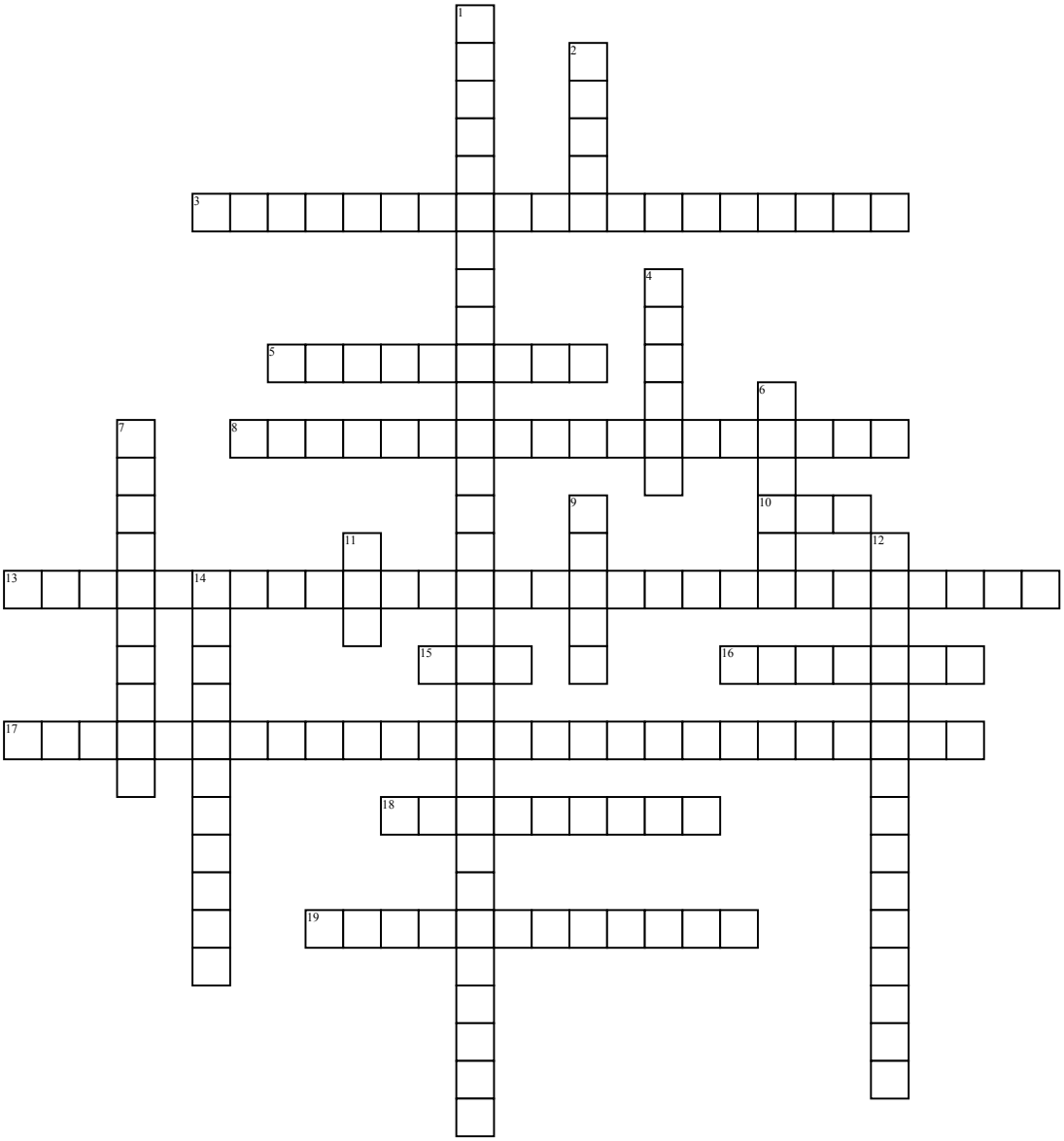
Geological Time



Across

3. A system of chronological dating that relates geological strata to time. It is used by geologists, paleontologists, and other earth scientists to describe the timing and relationships of events that have occurred during earth's history.

5. An igneous rock layer formed when magma hardens beneath earth's surface. 3 common types include sills, dykes, and batholith.

8. The geological 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.

10. The smallest subdivision of geologic time.

13. Earth processes occurring today are similar to those that occured in the past.

15. A subdivision of an eon on the geological time scale.

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

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

18. An igneous rock layer formed when lava flows onto earth's surface and hardens. 3 common types include basalt, pumice, and obsidian.

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

Down

1. A principle that states that an igneous rock, fault, or other geological feature must be younger than any rock across which it cuts.

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

4. A subdivision of an era on the geological time scale.

6. Term that refers to layers of sedimentary rock.

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

9. A subdivision of geologic time that is longer than an age but shorter than a period.

11. The largest division of geological time.

12. 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.

14. A type of rock that forms from the cooling of molten rock at or below the surface.