

Test 3 review sheet

Definitions:

Craton, shield, platform, mobile belts

Sedimentary sequence, cyclothem

Time Period	Sequence	Orogeny	Invertebrate Life	Vertebrate life	Extinctions
Cambrian	Sauk		Trilobites, inarticulate brachiopods, archaeocyathid	Jawless fish	Trilobite extinction
Ordovician	Sauk ends/Tippecanoe starts	Taconic	Phytoplankton, bryozoan, corals, articulate brachs, nautiloids	Armored jawless fish	Mass extinction
Silurian			Eurypterids	Jawed fish Armored jawed fish	
Devonian	Tippecanoe ends/Kaskaskia starts	Acadian and Antler	ammonoids	Cartilaginous, bony (two subclasses), 1 st amphibian	Mass extinction
Missippian	End of Kaskaskia	Ouachita	Crinoids	1 st reptile	
Pennsylvanian	Start of Absaroka	Ancestral Rockies			
Permian				Pelycosaur, therapsids	Mass extinction

For each sequence, be able to interpret rock record, how each rock type is forming:

Sauk:

Sandstone/shale/limestone

Tippecanoe:

Sandstone/shale/limestone/evaporites in Michigan

Kaskaskia sequence:

Sandstone/shale/limestone/evaporates/black shale/Mississpian limestone

Absaroka sequence:

Sandstone/shale/limestone/coal/evaporates

For orogenies: know where located, notable formations, type of collision. Ultimate formation: Panagea

For invertebrate life:

Cambrian explosions, why skeletons appear in Cambrian, advantages of them, marine community definitions, general descriptions of the life we focus on in class

Vertebrate life:

Know order of the steps from 1st fish to current fish to amphibian to reptiles, advantages of new forms, what changes need to occur

Plant life:

Know the definitions and the changes that need to occur for new forms to appear of Nonvascular, vascular (earliest spores are Ordovician/oldest plant is Silurian), how each of them function, seedless vascular plants, flowerless seed plants

For extinction events: know causes or evidence of the causes