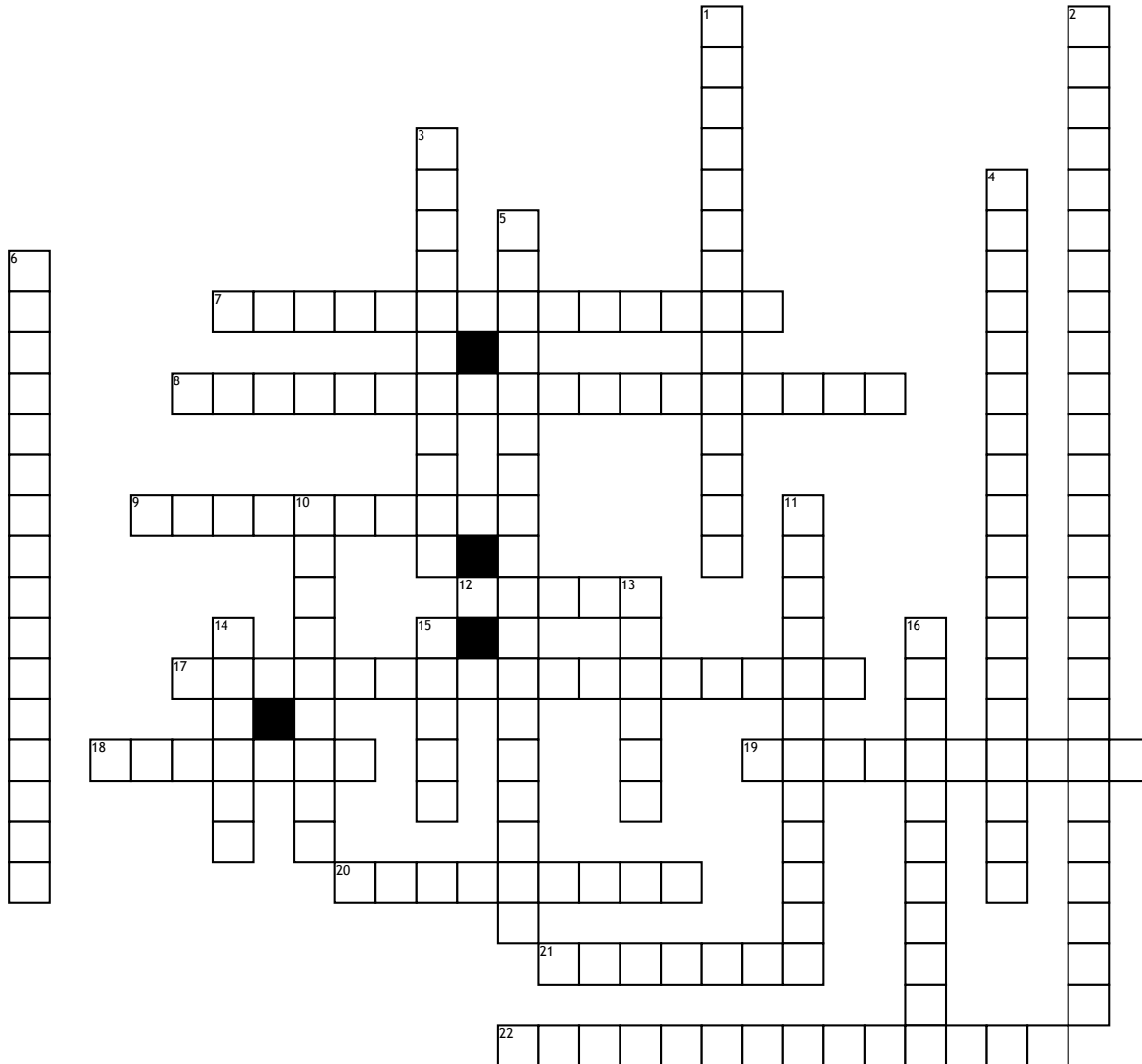


# History of the Earth



## Across

7. a seafloor mountain system formed by plate tectonics

8. states that layers of sediment were originally deposited horizontally under the action of gravity

9. the sideways and downward movement of the edge of a plate of the earth's crust into the mantle beneath another plate also known as slab pull

12. crack in the Earth's crust

17. the formation of new areas of oceanic crust, which occurs through the upwelling of magma at mid ocean ridges and its outward movement on either side

18. relating to earthquakes or other vibrations of the earth and its crust.

19. the movement caused within a fluid by the tendency of hotter and therefore less dense material to rise, and colder, denser material to sink under the influence of gravity, which consequently results in transfer of heat

20. The point on the Earth's surface located directly above the focus of an earthquake

21. the science that deals with the earth's physical structure and substance, its history, and the processes that act on it

22. a columnar diagram that shows the rock formations of a locality or region

## Down

1. process used to arrange geological events, and the rocks they leave behind, in a sequence

2. a principle of geology that states that the geologic feature which cuts another is the younger of the two features

3. a fossil of a footprint, trail, burrow, or other trace of an animal rather than of the animal itself

4. any undisturbed sequence of rocks deposited in layers, the youngest layer is on top and the oldest on bottom, each layer being younger than the one beneath it and older than the one above it

5. a portion of a continent that is submerged under an area of relatively shallow water

6. the gradual movement of the continents across the earth's surface through geological time.

10. areas of rock that move slowly upwards, pushed up by pressure of the rocks forming underneath, associated with earthquakes and mountain building

11. gas in the geologic rock record, surfaces of contact between older rocks and younger sedimentary rocks, formed due to erosion or lack of sediment deposition over extended periods of time

13. A long narrow ditch

14. a hot spring in which water intermittently boils, sending a tall column of water and steam into the air

15. The location where the earthquake begins. The ground ruptures at this spot, then seismic waves radiate outward in all directions

16. a fossil that is useful for dating and correlating the strata in which it is found