**GC A1 Introduction to the Geologic Column**

Script

Instructions: Advance the PowerPoint slides at every new paragraph and anywhere you see “/”

[1] Introduction to the Geologic Column

[2] Where can you find a 33-foot Dunkleosteus…

[3] …a dragonfly the size of a crow…

[4] …dinosaurs…

[5] …saber toothed tigers…

[6] …wooly mammoths

[7] …and a sloth the size of an elephant?

[8] In the Geologic Column!

[9] What exactly IS the Geologic Column? Where is it located? And why is it important? Let’s find out!

[10] All around the world there are really interesting layers of rock, / and when people use the words *Geologic Column* they are referring to all these layers. There are more layers than you can see in any one place, but if you travel a little you can see them all.

[11] The bottom layers are visible in the Grand Canyon in Arizona.

[12] The middle layers are visible in Zion National Park in Utah.

[13] The top layers are visible in Bryce Canyon National Park, which is also in Utah.

[14] Geologists have named all those rock layers and organized them in a chart like this. All these names may seem really hard to learn, but it’s pretty easy if you break it into smaller chunks.

[15] The bottom section is called the Precambrian.

[16] On top of that is what we call the Phanerozoic.

[17] The Phanerozoic isn’t just one layer. It’s a special name for all the rest of the layers put together.

[18] The Phanerozoic is divided into 3 different parts, or sections.

[19] On top of the Precambrian is the Paleozoic.

[20] On top of that is the Mesozoic.

[21] And on top of that is the Cenozoic.

[22] Those three parts are divided into smaller sections that you may want to learn some day.

[23] The Paleozoic has 7 sections.

[24] The Mesozoic has 3.

[25] And the Cenozoic has 3.

[26] All the layers of rock around the world that geologists have described in this chart make up what we call the Geologic Column.

[27] The Geologic Column contains lots of interesting fossils. Starting at the bottom, let’s see what kinds of fossils there are.

[28] Can you remember what the bottom section is called? Is it Precambrian or Phanerozoic?

[29] If you said Precambrian, you’re right!

[30] Phanerozoic is the name for all the other layers put together.

[31] The Precambrian has almost no fossils at all,

[32] But the Paleozoic has all kinds of fossils including interesting fish and sea scorpions

[33] One of the most exciting Paleozoic fossils is the Dunkleosteus, which could grow to be 33 feet long!

[34] The Mesozoic layers contain a variety of fossils too, but the most well-known are the dinosaurs.

[35] Remember the saber-toothed tiger, the sloth the size of an elephant, and the woolly mammoth?

[36] They are all found in the Cenozoic.

[37] The rock layers themselves / and the fossils found in them are fascinating to study.

[38] We’ll be learning lots more about how they also provide important evidence for Noah’s Flood.