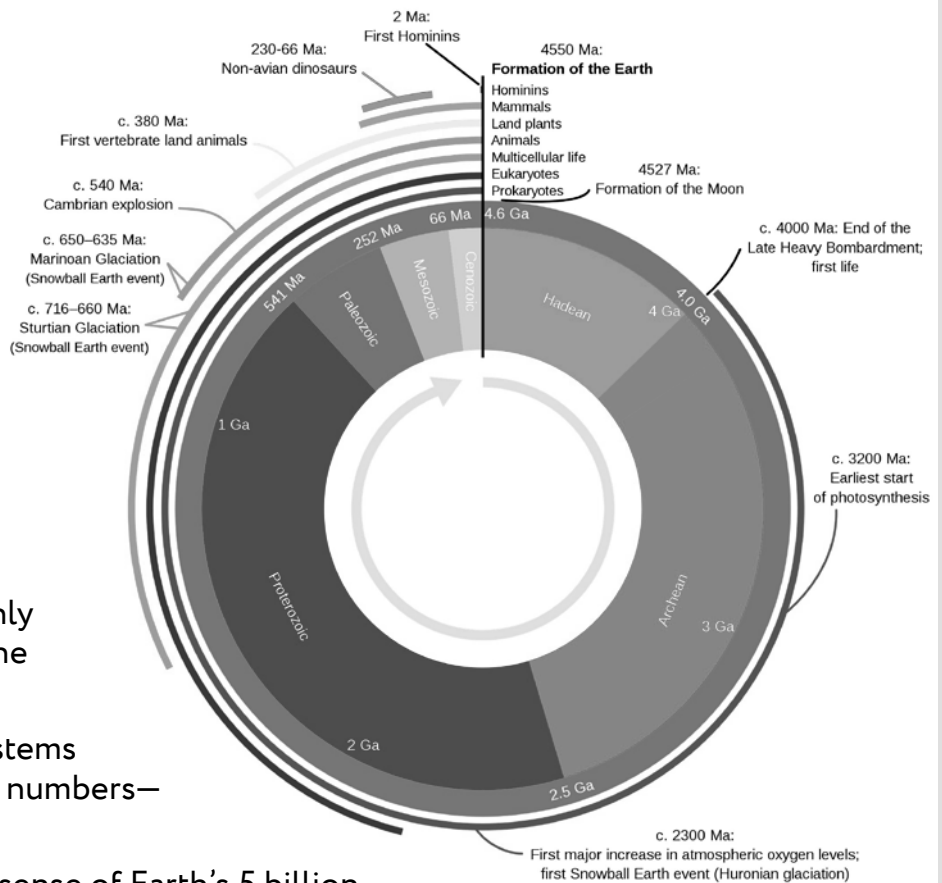


Deep Time



The geologic clock: a projection to scale of Earth's 4.5 billion-year history on a circular "clock face" (Ma = million years [mega-annum] ago; Ga = billion years [giga-annum] ago).

Credit: Woudloper, derivative work; Hardwigg, public domain, via Wikimedia Commons

When the human mind evolved, it only had to process small numbers, like the number of fingers on a hand.

To this day, we base our counting systems on that and use it to grasp very large numbers—with limited success.

So, when scientists needed to make sense of Earth's 5 billion-year history, they tied it to something concrete: Earth itself.

We started by realizing that Earth's history is preserved in layers of sedimentary rock. That younger layers were deposited on top of older layers. And that fossils found in those older layers came from earlier animals.

Then we mapped Earth's history onto those rock layers and fossil periods.

But misunderstandings still occur. You may have seen dioramas in museums of a *T. rex* attacking a *Stegosaurus*.

However, the *Stegosaurus* went extinct 150 million years ago. And the *T. rex* lived 65 million years ago. That means there is less time separating *T. rex* and humans than *T. rex* and *Stegosaurus*!

Which is almost impossible to comprehend.

So, scientists also compare geologic time to units we can understand. For instance, imagine a 100-yard football field with all of Earth's history laid upon it.

Early humans appear in the last one-eighth of an inch. And all of civilization is represented by the width of two human hairs.

Pretty humbling to think we're just a blink of an eye in Earth's lifetime.

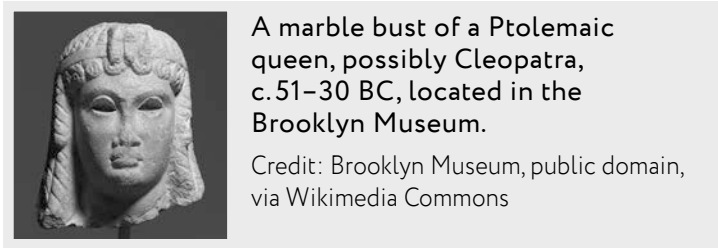
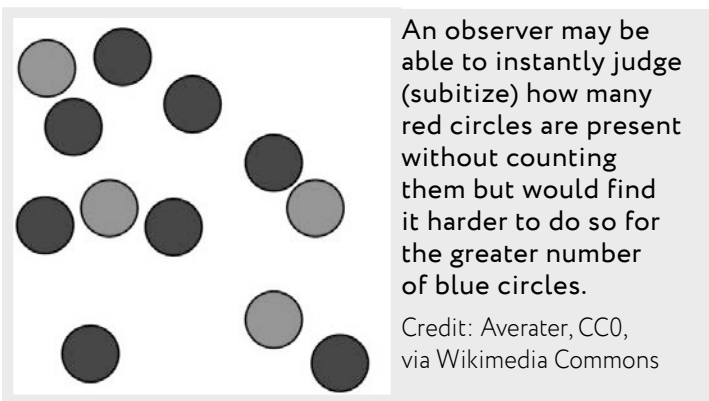


**BUREAU OF
ECONOMIC
GEOLOGY**

Background: Deep Time

Synopsis: When most humans think of time, we tend to consider minutes, hours, days and years as represented on clocks and calendars. But when earth scientists think of time, they have to think on the scale of millions to billions of years, and their calendar is the geologic time scale. Humans have only existed on Earth for around 0.0066% of its history, so grasping the immensity of deep time is challenging. Comparing relative timing helps with the concept.

- For humans, the immensity of time is hard to understand because our brains evolved to count small groups quickly and to relegate larger groups to the concept of “many.”
 - As hunter-gatherers, early humans only needed to keep track of small numbers of things.
 - Most of us can readily identify groups of up to four or five without counting. In mathematics, this is called subitizing. Groups larger than four or five require individual counting or grouping into recognizable patterns and multiplying.
- Possibly more difficult to grasp is the fact that *Homo sapiens* first appeared about 300,000 years ago, so humans have only been on planet Earth for 0.0066% of its existence, about 1/15,000th of deep time.
- From the standpoint of time, we can visualize human lifespans, but even historical and archaeological time in hundreds and thousands of years is hard to register without a relative comparison.
 - The Great Pyramid of Giza was completed around 4,600 years ago in 2560 BC.
 - Cleopatra was the last active ruler of the Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt and ruled for 19 years from 50 to 31 BC.
 - So, Cleopatra actually lived closer to the AD 2010 completion of Dubai’s Burj Khalifa than she did to the 2560 BC completion of Egypt’s Great Pyramid. Think about that!



- Scientific discovery required that humans start to consider larger numbers, and while writing down hundreds, thousands, millions and billions is easy from a logical standpoint, it remains conceptually challenging.
- We can distinguish relatively larger and smaller groups visually but struggle to quantify them in an absolute sense.
- Earth is 4.567 billion years old—that’s 4,567,000,000 years old, just one-third of the time since the Big Bang occurred an astounding 13.8 billion years ago.

References: Deep Time

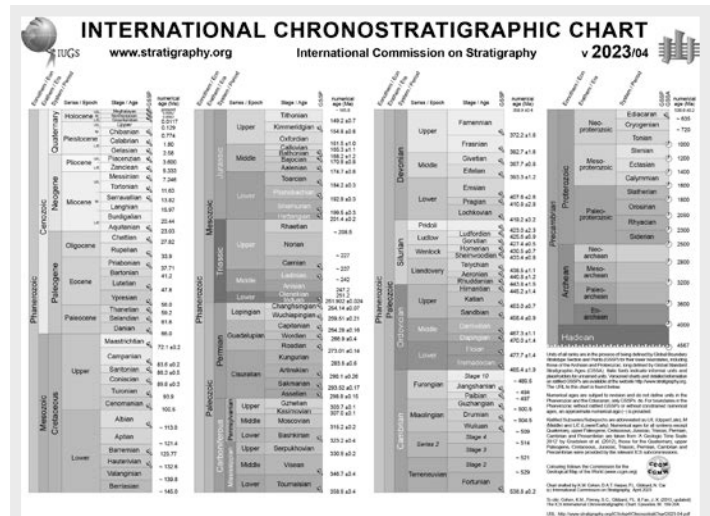
What is Deep Time? | ThoughtCo
Geologic Time Scale | Geology Science
A Brief History of Geologic Time | PBS Eons (via YouTube)
Modern Humans Have Been on Earth | Interesting Facts
Less Time Separates Humans from Tyrannosaurus Rex | Interesting Facts

Contributors: Juli Hennings, Harry Lynch



Background: Deep Time

- For earth scientists the challenge is greater, extending to millions and billions of years.
 - Geologists developed and refined the geologic time scale by trial and error over more than 200 years as a way to characterize parts of Earth’s geologic history based on major geologic and biological events, enabling correlation of rock units and concepts on a global basis.
 - In AD 1669, Nicolaus Steno proposed the principle of superposition, that younger rocks overlie older rocks in undisturbed rocks.
 - In the late 1700s, James Hutton proposed that rocks could be classified based on their relative ages, producing the first sketches of geologic time scales.
 - In the early 1800s, William Smith extended Steno’s ideas into the principle of faunal succession, that fossils in an overlying rock layer are younger than the fossils in a lower layer.
 - In the early 1800s, Charles Lyell’s concept of uniformitarianism stated that processes operating today have operated throughout Earth history.
 - In the late 1800s and early 1900s, Georges Cuvier proposed the theory of catastrophism that caused the extinction of species, which correlated to major breaks in Earth’s history, demarcated by the geologic time scale.
 - In the mid-20th century, the development of radiometric dating allowed researchers to assign absolute ages to rock layers and fossils.
- The geologic time scale will always be a work in progress as scientists continue to discover more about Earth’s history.
 - Since 1974, it has been standardized and continually revised by the International Commission on Stratigraphy, based in Norfolk, Virginia, in the United States.
 - Today’s geologic time scale subdivides 4.567 billion years of Earth’s history into hierarchical units of time called eons, eras,



The current International Chronostratigraphic Chart is precise but not drawn to scale. As new data is collected and research warrants, the chart is continually updated by the International Commission on Stratigraphy, and the most current version can be found at stratigraphy.org/chart#latest-version.

Credit: International Commission on Stratigraphy

periods, epochs and ages in descending order of their length—ages belong within epochs, epochs within periods and so on.

- Using relative time to help describe geologic time can be enlightening, similar to the historical surprise about Cleopatra.
 - What about *Tyrannosaurus rex* and *Stegosaurus*? They did not coexist.
 - *T. rex* fossils first show up in Late Cretaceous rocks that are about 68 million years old, and they became extinct 66 million years ago, after a reign of more than 2 million years (somewhat longer than Cleopatra ...).
 - Stegosaurus died out in the Late Jurassic around 150 million years ago—82 million years before the first *T. rex* walked the earth.
 - So, stegosaurus disappeared 82 million years before *T. rexes* existed, and *T. rexes* died out 66 million years ago, meaning less time separates humans from *T. rexes* than separates *T. rexes* from stegosaurus.

References: Deep Time

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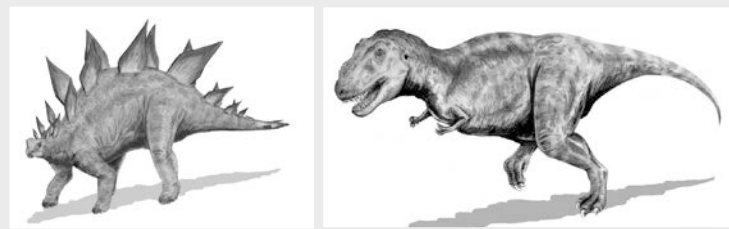


EarthDate.org
Fact Sheet:
Episode **ED 348**

Background: Deep Time

- Absorb that thought while learning that the oldest dinosaur lived 243 million years ago, 159 million years before the first *Tyrannosaurus*.
- Scientists have used familiar analogies to help us comprehend deep time, like a football field for Earth's history.
 - On a 100-yard (91 m) football field, mammals first appear on the last yard line, humans show up in the last one-eighth inch (3 mm), and human civilization is just the width of two human hairs.
- On an even larger and overwhelming scale, Carl Sagan used a calendar year to lay out the hugeness of time in the universe's history, humans finally appear at 10:30 p.m. on December 31st. Take a deep breath!

- **January 1** The Big Bang
- **September 9** The Solar System forms
- **September 14** The Earth forms
- **September 25** Life on Earth begins (no fossil evidence remains for these early one-celled organisms)
- **October 9** Oldest fossils known (bacteria and blue-green algae)
- **December 16** First worms (fossil evidence of multicellular organisms)
- **December 19** First fish (first vertebrates)
- **December 20** Plants begin to colonize surface of Earth
- **December 21** First insects
- **December 22** First amphibians
- **December 23** First reptiles
- **December 24** First dinosaurs
- **December 26** First mammals
- **December 27** First birds
- **December 28** Dinosaurs extinct
- **December 29** First primates (our phylogenetic lineage)
- **December 30** First hominins (human-like organisms)
- **December 31 10:30 p.m.** First humans
 - 11:00 p.m. Extensive use of stone tools
 - 11:46 p.m. Fire domesticated
 - 11:56 p.m. Last ice age begins
 - 11:58 p.m. Australia settled by sea-traveling peoples
 - 11:59 p.m. European cave paintings created
 - 11:59:20 p.m. Agriculture invented
 - 11:59:35 p.m. First cities built and settled
 - 11:59:53 p.m. Bronze Age and Trojan War
 - 11:59:54 p.m. Iron Age and biblical Kingdom of Israel
 - 11:59:56 p.m. High point of Roman Empire and birth of Jesus
 - 11:59:57 p.m. Invention of number zero and Moslem conquests
 - 11:59:58 p.m. Crusades and high point of Mayan civilization
 - 11:59:59 p.m. Renaissance, discovery of "New World", rise of science
 - 12:00:01 a.m. Today



Stegosaurus (left) lived from 155 to 150 million years ago, in the Late Jurassic, dying out around 66 million years before *T. rex* (right) roamed Earth from 68 to 66 million years ago, in the Late Cretaceous.

Credit: Nobu Tamura (<http://spinops.blogspot.com>), via Wikimedia Commons

Carl Sagan's Big Bang illustration that maps time since the Big Bang onto a 365-day "cosmic" calendar, first published in his book *Dragons of Eden*.

Credit: Sagan, C. (1977)



This fun NPR video rolls out the history of Earth in 4.5 minutes on a football field, illustrating that humans are separated from *T. rex* by less time than *T. rex* is separated from *Stegosaurus*, and the earliest dinosaurs are about twice as far back.

Credit: NPR

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