#### MARSHAK ESSENTIALS OF GEOLOGY (Second Edition) CHAPTER SUMMARIES / KEY TERMS

#### CHAPTER 1 The Earth in Context (p 8 - 34)

- o the use of parallax to figure distances to stars
- o Ptolemy's belief in an Earth-centered Universe
- o the opposing belief in a Sun-centered Universe
- the recognition of Earth as a planet in a solar system
- o the discovery of galaxies, including our own Milky Way
- Doppler's explanation of wavelengths and frequencies altered by moving sources
- the correlation between the Doppler effect and the red shift of the expanding Universe
- the big bang theory of the beginning of the Universe
- o the realization that stars have beginnings, lifetimes, and deaths
- o the process of element formation in stars
- o the development of our round Earth and our planetary system; origin of moon

#### Key Terms

atmosphere big bang theory blue shift comets convection cosmology density dipole Doppler effect earthquakes ecliptic expanding Universe theory fault galaxy geocentric Universe concept geothermal gradient groundwater heliocentric Universe concept hydrosphere hypsometric curve Jovian planets magnetic field

magnetic field lines magnetosphere meteorite nebula nuclear fusion planetesimals pressure protoplanets protostar red shift seismic velocity seismic velocity discontinuity solar wind supernova terrestrial planets topography troposphere vacuum Van Allen radiation belts viscosity wavelength

#### CHAPTER 2 – PLATE TECTONICS (P. 35-77)

#### Key Terms

abyssal plains accretionary prism active continental margins asthenosphere axial troughs basalt bathymetric profile bathymetry collision continental drift hypothesis continental rifting continental shelves convergent plate boundary dipole dipole field divergent plate boundary electromagnet fossils fracture zones geographic poles glaciers global positioning system (GPS) hot spots ice ages lithosphere magnetic declination magnetic field lines magnetic inclination magnetic reversal chronology magnetometer

mantle plumes Mesozoic mid-ocean ridges negative magnetic anomaly normal polarity paleomagnetism Paleozoic Pangaea passive continental margins plate boundaries plates polarity chrons polarity subchrons positive magnetic anomaly Precambrian reversed polarity ridge axis sea-floor spreading seamounts sediment slab-pull force subduction till transform fault transform plate boundary triple junction volcanic arc volcanic arcs Wadati-Benioff zone

### CHAPTER 3 MINERALS (P. 78-94)

Key Terms

anhedral grains	industrial minerals
<u>cleavage</u>	luster
cleavage planes	melting temperature
conchoidal fracture	mineral
<u>crystal</u>	Mohs hardness scale
crystal form	ore minerals
<u>crystal habit</u>	pegmatites
crystal lattice	polymorphs
crystalline	precious stones
diffraction	precipitation
euhedral crystal	semi-precious stones
gem	solid-state diffusion
gemstone	specific gravity
geode	<u>streak</u>
hardness	symmetry

#### INTERLUDE A – ROCK GROUPS (P. 95-101) What is rock? Rock classification

## CHAPTER 4 IGNEOUS ROCKS (P. 102 – 120)

Key Terms

<u>air-fall tuff</u>	magma contamination
aphanitic	<u>matrix</u>
<u>ash fall</u>	<u>melt</u>
ash flow	melting curve
assimilation	<u>obsidian</u>
batholiths	partial melting
country rock (or wall rock)	pegmatite
crystalline igneous rock	<u>phaneritic</u>
decompression melting	phenocrysts
dikes	<u>pluton</u>
extrusive igneous rock	porphyritic
fine-grained	<u>pumice</u>
fractional crystallization	pyroclastic rocks
geotherm	scoria

sills stoping tabular intrusions (or sheet intrusions) tuff ultramafic magmas viscosity volatiles volcanic ash volcano welded tuff xenoliths

## CHAPTER 5 – SURFACE SEDIMENTS, SOILS, SEDIMENTARY ROCKS (P. 121 – 152)

### Key Terms

alluvial fan	intracontinental basins
argillaceous rocks	joints
arkose	lacustrine sediments
bed (or stratum)	laterite soil
bed surface markings	limestone
biochemical sedimentary rock	lithification
breccia	matrix
caliche	organic sedimentary rock
carbonate rocks	oxidation reaction
cementation	passive-margin basins
<u>chalk</u>	pedalfer soil
chemical sedimentary rock	physical weathering (or mechanical weathering)
chemical weathering	<u>recrystallization</u>
<u>chert</u>	regression
clastic (or detrital) sedimentary rock	<u>rift basins</u>
<u>coal</u>	salt wedging
compaction	sandstone
conglomerate	sedimentary basin
cross beds	sedimentary facies
delta	shale
deposition	siltstone
diagenesis	soil

differential weathering soil erosion soil profile dissolution exfoliation sorting floodplains spall foreland basins submarine fan formation subsidence fossiliferous limestone talus fossils transgression fresh rock travertine frost wedging turbidites turbidity current glacial till weathered rock graded beds <u>hydration</u> zone of accumulation zone of leaching hydrolysis

## **INTERLUDE B – THE ROCK CYCLE (P. 174-179)**

#### CHAPTER 10 - DEEP TIME (HOW OLD IS OLD?) (P. 283-305)

Key Terms

atomic number	geologic time
atomic weight	geologic time scale
blocking temperature	<u>half-life</u>
contact	inclusions
correlation	<u>isotopes</u>
daughter isotope	lithologic correlation
diversification	parent isotope
eon	periods
epochs	principle of fossil succession
eras	principle of uniformitarianism
formation (or stratigraphic formation)	radioactive isotopes
fossil assemblage	radiometric dating (or geochronology)
fossil correlation	relative age
geologic column	stratigraphic column
geologic history	unconformity
geologic map	<u>xenoliths</u>

INTERLUDE E – INTRO TO LANDFORMS AND HYDROLOGIC CYCLE (P. 364-372)

### CHAPTER 13 – MASS WASTING (P. 373-390)

# Key Terms

angle of repose	<u>quick clay</u>
avalanche chutes	<u>regolith</u>
avalanches	relief
creep	riprap
debris flow	rockslide; landslide; debris slide
depositional landforms	shotcrete
downslope force; resistance force	slope failure
erosional landforms	slumping/slump
glide horizon	snow avalanche or debris avalanche
head scarp	solifluction
lahars	stable slopes; unstable slopes
landslide-potential maps	substrate
mass movement (or mass wasting)	surface tension
mudflow	talus
natural hazard	undercutting
permafrost	unstable ground
pressure ridge	

## CHAPTER 14 – RIVERS AND RUNNING WATER (P. 391-417)

# Key Terms

abandoned meander	longituc
<u>abrasion</u>	meande
<u>alluvial fan</u>	meande
<u>alluvium</u>	natural
antecedent streams	oxbow ]
avulsion	penepla
<u>backswamp</u>	perman
bar	plunge j
base level; local base level; ultimate base level	point ba
bird's-foot delta	pothole
<u>bluff</u>	precipit
braided stream	radial n
<u>canyon</u>	<u>rapids</u>
capacity	rectang
channels	residenc

longitudinal profile meander neck meanders natural levees oxbow lake peneplains permanent stream plunge pool point bar pothole precipitation radial network rapids rectangular network residence time

competence continental divide cut bank cutoff delta dendritic network discharge **distributaries** downcutting drainage basin (or catchment or watershed) drainage divide drainage network dry wash (wadi) ephemeral stream flash floods flood flood stage fluvial deposits headward erosion hydrosphere incised meanders jet stream

saltation scouring seasonal floods sediment load sediment sorting sheetwash stream piracy (or stream capture) stream rejuvenation streams superposed streams trellis network tributaries trunk stream turbulence (or turbulent flow) valley water gap water table waterfalls wetted perimeter wind gap yazoo streams

#### CHAPTER 16 - GROUNDWATER (P. 450-472)

Key Terms

aquicludes	injection wells
aquifers	karst landscape
aquitards	limestone column
artesian springs	<u>mud pot</u>
artesian well	ordinary well
bioremediation	perched water table
capillary fringe	<u>permeable</u>
cone of depression	pore
confined aquifers	<u>porosity</u>
contaminant plume	potentiometric surface
Darcy's law	principal aquifer
disappearing streams	recharge area

discharge area drawdown dripstone dry well flowstone geothermal regions geyser groundwater hard water head of the water table hot springs hydraulic conductivity hydraulic gradient hydrologic cycle infiltrate

### CHAPTER 17 DESERTS (P. 473-492)

Key Terms

alluvial fan bajada barchan dunes bed load blowout bornhardts buttes caliche chimneys continental-interior deserts convergence zone Coriolis effect cuestas deflation desert desert pavement desert varnish desertification dip slope

saturated zone (or zone of saturation) seasonal wells sinkhole soda straw soil moisture speleothems springs stalactite stalagmite tower karst unconfined aquifers unsaturated zone (or zone of aeration) water table wells

insolation interior basin lakes intermittent (or ephemeral) streams lag deposit leach loess longitudinal dunes (or seif dunes) mesas parabolic dunes pediment petroglyphs playa polar cells prevailing winds rain shadow deserts reg saltation scarp retreat slip face

divergence zone
dust storm
erg
Ferrel cells
Hadley cells
<u>hamada</u>
hoodoos
inselberg

#### CHAPTER 18 - GLACIERS (P.493-524)

#### Key Terms

albedo arête catabatic winds channeled scablands chatter marks cirque glaciers cirques continental glaciers (ice sheets) coulees drumlins eccentricity cycle end moraine erratics eskers fjords glacial abrasion glacial drift glacial incorporation glacial marine sediment glacial outwash glacial plowing glacial plucking (or glacial quarrying) glacial rebound glacial subsidence glacial till (or unstratified drift) glacially polished surfaces

star-shaped dunes suspended load talus apron transverse dunes ventifacts (faceted rocks) wadis wind abrasion yardangs

kame kettle hole knob-and-kettle topography lateral moraines Laurentide ice sheet little ice age lodgment till loess medial moraine meltwater lakes Milankovitch cycles mountain (or alpine) glaciers mountain ice caps outwash plain paleosol patterned ground periglacial environments permafrost Pleistocene Ice Age pluvial lakes precession recessional moraines roche moutonnée rock flour rock glacier

stone rings

glaciations	stratified drift
glaciers	tarn
ground moraine	terminal moraine
hanging valleys	terminus (or toe)
head	<u>tillites</u>
Holocene	truncated spurs
horn	<u>tundra</u>
ice age	U-shaped valley profile
<u>ice shelves</u>	valley glaciers
<u>ice-margin lake</u>	varve
insolation	V-shaped valley profile
interglacials	

#### CHAPTER 19 – GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE (P. 525-545)

Key Terms

acid rainalbedoanthropogenicbiodiversitybiogeochemical cyclebiospherebolidecatastrophic changeEarth systemecosystemeustatic sea-level changeglobal changeglobal climate changeglobal warming

greenhouse periods ice-house periods K-T boundary event mass-extinction events ozone hole paleoclimate photochemical smog pollen red giant rock cycle sedimentary sequence sunspot cycle supercontinent cycle