

Check for Understanding

1: Define geology, paleontologist, fossil fuels, glacier, caldera, and rain shadow.

Geology: Geology is the study of the Earth's physical structures and the process that change the structures.

Paleontologist: Scientists who study fossils.

Fossil Fuels: Oil coal and natural gas.

Glacier: Masses or slow-moving rivers of ice.

Caldera: A large crater formed by a volcanic

Rain shadow: Is an area on the island side of a mountain range that is dryer because it is sheltered by rain-bearing clouds

2: Identify megafauna, Intermountain Seismic Belt, Chinook Corridor, Alberta clipper.

Megafauna: Megafauna is Large animals.

Intermountain Seismic Belt: Intermountain Seismic Belt is active earthquakes.

Chinook Corridor: Chinook Corridor is the central region of Montana.

Alberta clipper: Alberta clipper bring ground blizzards, subzero temperatures, and serious drifting.

3: Describe the four geologic time intervals. The four geologic time intervals are Precambrian, Paleozoic, Mesozoic, and Cenozoic. Precambrian is when the oldest rocks on earth were formed, Paleozoic means ancient life, Mesozoic is middle life, and Cenozoic means recent life.

4: As animals died layers and layers of sediment piled on top of them, and over time the heat and pressure caused the formation of fossil fuels.

5: Evergreen forests appear west of the Continental Divide because it became a high-evolution grassland.

7: Describe the three regions of Montana. The three regions of Montana are Central region, Western region, and Eastern region. The central region spreads east from the foothills of the Rocky Mountains. The western region is surrounded by mountains, and the eastern region is uninterrupted grassland.

Critical Thinking:

1: Why did some mammals die during the Cenozoic era and others survived? Some mammals died during the Cenozoic era because they couldn't adapt like the other mammals could.

2: What are some positive and negative effects of erosion? When and how should people try to control erosion? Some positive effects of erosion are by moving rich topsoils down river and down hill into valley bottoms creating good farmlands. The negative effect of erosions is erosions wear away soil and rock by ice, water, or wind. People should try to control erosions because erosions are wearing away soil and rock.

3: The geography and climate of Montana's three regions and the climate affect the lives of people today because people have to learn to adapt faster.

Past to Present: 1: Erosion forces are shaping Montana they don't make rapid changes but they move things like dirt and land and rocks.

Make it Local:

1: People and erosions are changing the landscape because erosions move things and people are destroying land. Human forces destroy the land and erosions just move the things on the land.

2: Erosions and small earthquakes, tectonic plates, and glaciers created the present landscape by moving mountains rocks and soil.