

## What happened when?: sorting out sequences using stratigraphical concepts Are the age-based stratigraphical concepts principles or laws? – and how do you use them?

### Principle or law?

Ask your pupils to complete the table below by writing if they think each sedimentary sequence statement is a 'Principle' or a 'Law'.

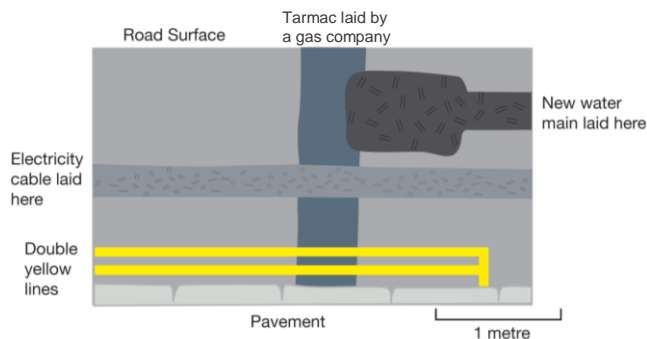
If they think the statement is a 'Principle' they should add any exceptions to the rule. (*Some answers are given in the 'Context' section of this Earthlearningidea*).

Sedimentary sequence	Principle or law?	
	Principle	Law
<b>Superposition of strata</b> – states that: 'the layer on top is the youngest.'		
<b>Cross-cutting relationships</b> – states that: 'anything that cuts across anything else must be younger.'		
<b>Included fragments</b> - states that: 'anything included in anything else must be older.'		

### Applying the principles

Now ask your pupils to apply the principles to work out the age relationships in:

- a patched piece of road or pavement;



- outdoor (or indoor) courts (e.g. tennis or badminton courts) with several lines;

- a cracked wall;



- a local rock exposure;
- a geological map.

### The back up

**Title:** What happened when?: sorting out sequences using stratigraphical concepts

**Subtitle:** Are the age-based stratigraphical concepts principles or laws? – and how do you use them?

**Topic:** Understanding and applying stratigraphical concepts, indoors and outdoors.

**Age range of pupils:** 11 years upwards

**Time needed to complete activity:** 15 minutes

**Pupil learning outcomes:** Pupils can:

- determine whether the stratigraphical concepts used for age sequencing are principles (usually apply) or laws (always apply);
- apply the concepts in a range of indoor and outdoor situations, natural and produced by humans.

**Context:**

The stratigraphical concepts used for age sequencing can be applied through indoor and outdoor exercises in both natural and constructed situations.

- **‘Superposition of strata’** is the **‘Principle of Superposition of Strata’**; exceptions include:
  - overfolding, when rock sequences are turned upside down (inverted);
  - thrusting, when older rocks are forced up and on top of younger ones by large-scale thrust faults;
  - glaciation, when glaciers and ice sheets can sometimes drop glacial erratics of older rocks on top of younger ones.

These different possibilities can be modelled using your hands through the *‘Modelling by hand’* *‘when the youngest rock is not on top’* Earthlearningidea.

- **‘Cross-cutting relationships’** is the **‘Law of cross-cutting relationships’** – and always applies.
- **‘Included fragments’** is the **‘Law of included fragments’** and always applies.

But in both ‘Cross-cutting relationships’ and ‘Included fragments’, you must make careful observations to be sure that the relationships are indeed cross-cutting, and the fragments definitely are included.

The concepts are illustrated in these examples.

What is the tarmac sequence in the patched road below?



Patched road outside a farm house – which tarmac was laid first?

*Image by Evelyn Simak for the Geograph Project under the Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 2.0 Generic license.*

In the cracked wall photo, which came first, the cement blocks (included fragments), the blocks at the bottom or the top (superposition of strata) or the crack (cross-cutting relationships)?

For the indoor court photo, use the law of cross-cutting relationships to work out which tape was laid first, the yellow, the black or the grey?



A wall damaged by monsoon weather in the Gambia.

*Dcm250451 has released this image into the public domain.*



Indoor courts laid out by tape, Issy les Moulineaux, France.

*Published by Guillaume Capron under the Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 2.0 Generic license.*

#### Following up the activity:

Try the *‘Laying down the principles’* Earthlearningidea to extend the teaching to include more stratigraphical concepts. Then apply them further in the *‘Where shall we drill for oil?’* Earthlearningidea.

#### Underlying principles:

- These concepts are the fundamental methods used by geoscientists to sequence rocks and rock events.

#### Thinking skill development:

- The concepts are patterns applied to sequences (construction).
- How the concepts should (and should not) be applied causes cognitive conflict.
- Discussion of the application of the concepts involves metacognition.
- The concepts can be applied (bridged) to a range of other contexts including archaeological and forensic ones.

#### Resource list:

- suitable outdoor and indoor situations

**Useful links:**

Try: <http://www.esta-uk.net/jesei/index2.htm> and the quizlet activities at:

<https://quizlet.com/194800271/stratigraphic-principles-flash-cards/>

Earthlearningideas: *Laying down the principles*

[https://www.earthlearningidea.com/PDF/Laying\\_down\\_the\\_principles.pdf](https://www.earthlearningidea.com/PDF/Laying_down_the_principles.pdf)

and *What is the geological history?*

[https://www.earthlearningidea.com/PDF/40\\_What\\_is\\_the\\_geological\\_history.pdf](https://www.earthlearningidea.com/PDF/40_What_is_the_geological_history.pdf)

**Source:** Devised by Chris King of the Earthlearningidea Team, based on an Earth Science Education Unit activity. The ESEU is thanked for use of the diagrams.

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