1.	The of something is its age in comparison to the age of other things.	1.	The of something is its age in comparison to the age of other things.
2.	Geologists can determine the relative ages of rocks and other structures by examining their places in	2.	Geologists can determine the relative ages of rocks and other structures by examining their places in
3.	Relative age doesn't tell you the age of the rock layers in	3.	Relative age doesn't tell you the age of the rock layers in

RELATIVE AGES

RELATIVE AGES

## BOCK IVAEB2

layers over.	
earth can	
Sometimes forces in the	٦.
on the bottom.	
The layer is	.ε
түө	
The first layer to form is on	
layers	
ni qu gnibliud	
sedimentary rocks by	
Sediment forms	Τ.

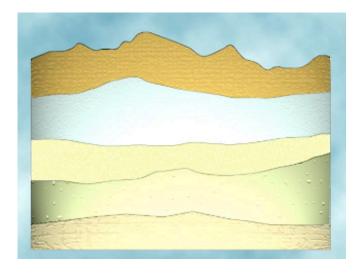
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	layers over.		
	earth can		
4.	Sometimes forces in the		
	on the bottom.		
.ε	The layer is		
	түө		
٦.	The first layer to form is on		
	layers		
	ni qu gnibliud		
	sedimentary rocks by		
٦.	Sediment forms		

<ol> <li>If rock layers haven't been         or         turned upside down, it is         easy to determine relative         age.</li> </ol>	1. If rock layers haven't been or turned upside down, it is easy to determine relative age.
2. What other clues can you use to find the relative age of rocks?	2. What other clues can you use to find the relative age of rocks?
OTHER CLUES	OTHER CLUES

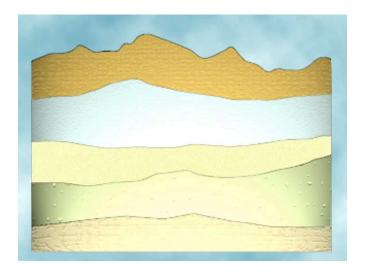
1. The Principle of Superposition tells us that in undisturbed layers of rock,	1. The Principle of Superposition tells us that in undisturbed layers of rock,	

Look at the cross section of rock below. Number from 1-5, from the oldest relative age to the youngest relative age.



\*Bonus: Who came up with the Principle of Superposition?

Look at the cross section of rock below. Number from 1-5, from the oldest relative age to the youngest relative age.



\*Bonus: Who came up with the Principle of Superposition?

EXAMPLE

EXAMPLE

## WOCKS WOES OL WETWLINE

## BOCKS WEEVLINE

Chapter 5, Section 2

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