ERA	PERIOD	EPOCH	AGE (MYA)	ORIGIN OF NAME
Cenozoic (Greek for recent life)	Quarternary	Holocene	0.01	Greek for wholly recent
		Pleistocene	— 0.01 —	Greek for most recent
	Tertiary	Pliocene	— 1.6 — — 5.3 — — 24 — — 37 —	Greek for more recent
		Miocene		Greek for less recent
		Oligocene		Greek for slightly recent
		Eocene		Greek for dawn of the recent
		Paleocene	— 58 —	Greek for early dawn of recent
Mesozoic (Greek for middle life)	Cretaceious		— 66 —	Chalk in southern England
	Jurassic		— 144 —	Jura Mountains, Switzerland
	Triassic		— 208 —	Rocks in Germany (<i>tri</i> = three)
Paleozoic (Greek for old life)	Permian		— 245 —	Province of Perm, Russia
	Pennsylvanian		— 286 — — 320 —	State of Pennsylvania
	Mississippian		320 360	Mississippi River
	Devonian			Devonshire, country of England
	Silurian		— 408 —	Silures, Celtic tribe of Wales
	Ordovician		— 438 —	Ordovices, Celtic tribe of Wales
	Cambrian			Cambria, Roman for Wales
Precambrian			570 4500	Before Cambrian

GEOLOGICAL TIME SCALE

ERAS Geological eras include major spans of time based on the life-forms that have been found in rocks of that age.

PERIODS The geological periods are based on less-well-defi ned features than eras are. It took nearly 100 years to come up with the divisions for the periods. The names and time spans covered by the periods are based on rocks that crop out in the United Kingdom, Germany, Switzerland, Russia, and the United States. Some names are based on the geographic areas where the rocks appear at Earth's surface (like Jurassic). Other names are based on the characteristics of the rocks themselves (like Cretaceous).

EPOCHS Epochs are subdivisions of the Tertiary and Quaternary periods. English geologist Charles Lyell came up with these subdivisions after he studied marine layers of sedimentary rocks in France and Italy. These names are based on the percentage of fossils in the rocks that are represented by animals and plants still living today. The other periods are also divided into epochs, but those epochs are used mainly by geologists specializing in the rocks that were deposited during those times.