

Ordovician Period Encyclopedia Article

Ordovician Period

The following sections of this BookRags Literature Study Guide is offprint from Gale's For Students Series: Presenting Analysis, Context, and Criticism on Commonly Studied Works: Introduction, Author Biography, Plot Summary, Characters, Themes, Style, Historical Context, Critical Overview, Criticism and Critical Essays, Media Adaptations, Topics for Further Study, Compare & Contrast, What Do I Read Next?, For Further Study, and Sources.

(c)1998-2002; (c)2002 by Gale. Gale is an imprint of The Gale Group, Inc., a division of Thomson Learning, Inc. Gale and Design and Thomson Learning are trademarks used herein under license.

The following sections, if they exist, are offprint from Beacham's Encyclopedia of Popular Fiction: "Social Concerns", "Thematic Overview", "Techniques", "Literary Precedents", "Key Questions", "Related Titles", "Adaptations", "Related Web Sites". (c)1994-2005, by Walton Beacham.

The following sections, if they exist, are offprint from Beacham's Guide to Literature for Young Adults: "About the Author", "Overview", "Setting", "Literary Qualities", "Social Sensitivity", "Topics for Discussion", "Ideas for Reports and Papers". (c)1994-2005, by Walton Beacham.

All other sections in this Literature Study Guide are owned and copyrighted by BookRags, Inc.



Contents

Ordovician Period Encyclopedia Article.....	1
Contents.....	2
Ordovician Period.....	3



Ordovician Period

In **geologic time**, the Ordovician Period, the second period of the **Paleozoic Era**, covers the time roughly 505 million years ago (mya) until 438 mya. The name Ordovician derives from that of the Ordovices, an ancient British tribe.

The Ordovician Period spans three epochs. The Lower Ordovician Epoch is the most ancient, followed in sequence by the Middle Ordovician Epoch, and the Upper Ordovician Epoch. The Ordovician Period is divided chronologically (from the most ancient to the most recent) into the Tremadocian, Arenigian, Llanvirnian, Llandeilian, Caradocian and Ashgillian stages.

Much of the continental **crust** that exists now had already been formed by the time of the Ordovician Period and the forces driving **plate tectonics** actively shaped the fusing continental landmasses. Near the margins of the continental landmasses, extensive **orogeny** (mountain building) allowed the development of **mountain chains**.

The **fossil record** provides evidence to support the demarcation of the preceding **Cambrian Period** from the Ordovician Period. Drastic changes of sea levels resulted in massive extinctions among marine organisms. In accord with a mass extinction, many **fossils** dated to the Cambrian Period are not found in Ordovician Period formations.

The fossil record establishes that vertebrates existed during the Ordovician Period. As with the Cambrian Period, the Ordovician Period ended with a mass extinction of nearly a third of all species. This mass extinction, approximately 438 mya, marked the end of the Ordovician Period and the start of the **Silurian Period**.

Although there is no evidence of an occurrence equivalent to the **K-T event**, it is possible that an impact from a large meteorite may have been responsible for the mass extinction marking the end of the Cambrian Period and start of the Ordovician Period. Impact craters dating to the Ordovician Period have been identified in **Australia**.

See Also

Archean; Cenozoic Era; Cretaceous Period; Dating Methods; Devonian Period; Eocene Epoch; Evolution, Evidence Of; Fossils and Fossilization; Historical Geology; Holocene Epoch; Jurassic Period; Mesozoic Era; Miocene Epoch; Mississippian Period; Oligocene Epoch; Paleocene Epoch; Pennsylvanian Period; Phanerozoic Eon; Pleistocene Epoch; Pliocene Epoch; Proterozoic Era; Quaternary Period; Tertiary Period; Triassic Period