

Famous Geologist Fact Sheet

Your job is to research information about one of the geologists on the list and arrange the information you find into a fact sheet about that person. The fact sheet should only be one side of an 8 ½ x 11 inch paper. Include all of the following information about the scientist. You may turn your project into a wanted poster if you want starting your paper with “Be on the lookout for this man/woman. Wanted for _____.” You may use bulleted lists where appropriate.

- A. Give the scientists full name – first, middle, last
- B. When they were born and when they died (if applicable)
- C. Where they were born – country, state, city
- D. Where they grew up if different from where they were born
- E. Family information – parents, siblings, wife, children
- F. Where they went to school – elementary, high school, college
- G. What they did for a job
- H. What they studied – field of expertise - give a complete description of what they studied
- I. What they are famous for specifically – include how their contributions affect us now and/or will in the future
- J. A quote from your scientist if you can find one
- K. Any other interesting facts about your scientist
- L. A picture of the scientist – not a cartoon
- M. A picture pertaining to what they are famous for
- N. List of important publications by the scientist
- O. List any awards given and the dates they were given to your scientist for their contributions to science
- P. Cite your source or sources according to the MLA Style

Your grade will be determined by:

- * Overall presentation, neatness and creativity.
- * Spelling, grammar, sentence structure, and accuracy of information.
- * Completeness, all requirements have been met – plagiarism will result in a zero.
- * Handed in on time.

1. Louis Agassiz (1807–1873), Swiss-American geologist, work on ice ages, glaciers, Lake Agassiz
2. Georgius Agricola (Georg Bauer) (1494–1555), German naturalist and 'Father of Mineralogy', author of *De re metallica*
3. Mary Anning (1799–1847), England, pioneer fossil collector
4. Giovanni Arduino (1714–1795), Italian, first classification of geological time
5. Tanya Atwater, California, USA geophysicist, marine geologist, plate tectonics specialist
6. Florence Bascom (1862–1945), USA, first woman geologist at the US Geological Survey
7. Bruce Bolt (1930–2005), USA (born Australia), pioneer engineering seismologist in California
8. Scipione Breislak (1748–1826), Italian mineralogist and geologist, pioneer of volcanic gas collection
9. Wallace S. Broecker (born 1931), American paleoclimatologist and chemical oceanographer
10. Samuel Warren Carey (born 1911), Australia, developed Expanding Earth hypothesis
11. John J. Clague, Canada, Quaternary and geological hazards expert
12. James Croll (1821 – 1890) Scottish scientist who developed the theory of climate change based on changes in the Earth's orbit.
13. Georges Cuvier (1769–1832), France, proponent of catastrophism
14. William R. Dickinson (born 1930), Arizona, USA, plate tectonics, Colorado Plateau
15. Robert S. Dietz (1914–1995), USA, seafloor spreading pioneer
16. Alexander du Toit (1878–1948), South African geologist, established correlations between Argentina, Paraguay, Brazil and South Africa
17. Robert Garrels (1916–1988), American geochemist, revolutionized aqueous geochemistry
18. Victor Goldschmidt (1888–1947), Norway (born Switzerland), a founder of modern geochemistry
19. Stephen Jay Gould (1941–2002), American paleontologist and writer
20. Bruce Heezen (1924–1977), American geologist who first mapped the Mid-Atlantic Ridge
21. Pattillo Higgins (1863–1955), USA, known as the "Prophet of Spindletop"
22. Eugene W. Hilgard (1833–1916), USA (born Germany), soil scientist
23. Paul F. Hoffman (born 1941), USA and Canada, Snowball Earth theorist
24. James Hutton (1726–1797), Scottish geologist, *father of modern geology*
25. Edward A. Irving (born 1927), Canadian, used paleomagnetism to support continental drift theory
26. David A. Johnston (1949–1980), USA, volcanologist, killed in the 1980 eruption of Mount St. Helens
27. Thomas Edvard Krogh (1936–2008), Canada, geochronologist, revolutionized uranium-lead radiometric dating
28. Andrew Lawson (1861–1952), USA (born Scotland), named San Andreas fault
29. Inge Lehmann (1888–1993), Danish seismologist, discovered Lehmann discontinuity
30. Sir Charles Lyell (1797–1875), Scottish geologist, popularized principle of uniformitarianism
31. William Maclure (1763–1840), published first geologic map of USA (1809)
32. Dan McKenzie (born 1942), UK geophysicist, plate tectonics pioneer
33. Giuseppe Mercalli (1850–1914), Italian seismologist and volcanologist, developed Mercalli scale for measuring earthquakes
34. Andrija Mohorovičić (1857–1936), Croatian meteorologist and seismologist, discovered Mohorovicic Discontinuity
35. Friedrich Mohs (1773–1839), Germany, devised Mohs' scale of mineral hardness
36. Clair Cameron Patterson (1922–1995), USA, geochemist, fought lead poisoning
37. John Wesley Powell (1834–1902), USA, ex-soldier who mapped the Colorado River, second director of the USGS.
38. Charles Richter (1900–1985), American seismologist, devised Richter magnitude scale for earthquakes
39. Adam Sedgwick (1785–1873), England, proposed Devonian and Cambrian periods
40. Seikei Sekiya (1855–1896), Japanese seismologist, created the model showing the motion of an earth-particle during an earthquake
41. Shen Kuo (1031–1095), Chinese scientist, magnetic compass pioneer, geomorphology theory
42. Haraldur Sigurdsson, (born 1939), Iceland, provided proof for a meteorite impact at the time of the extinction of the dinosaurs
43. William Smith (1769–1839), father of English Geology
44. Su Song (1020–1101), Chinese naturalist, author of treatise on metallurgy and mineralogy
45. Eduard Suess (1831–1914), Austria (born England), named Gondwanaland
46. Karl von Terzaghi (1883–1963), geologist and civil engineer, called the "father of soil mechanics"
47. Marie Tharp (1920–2006), co-discoverer of the Mid-Oceanic Ridge
48. Lonnie Thompson (born 1948), USA, glaciologist and ice-core climatologist
49. Lawrence Wager (1904–1965), British geologist and explorer, discovered the Skaergaard intrusion
50. Charles Doolittle Walcott (1850–1927), American paleontologist, discovered Burgess Shale fossils