Outline of the Earth's History

Period or epoch — its length Beginning (yrs.) Development of life on Earth

10 thousand Human beings hunted and tamed animals; developed agriculture; learned to use metals, coal, oil, gas, and other resources; put the power of wind and rivers to work.

2 million Modern human beings developed. Mammoths, wooly rhinos, and other animals flourished but died out near the end of the epoch.

5 million Sea life became much like today's. Birds and many mammals became like modern kinds and spread around the world. Human beings appeared.

24 million Apes appeared in Asia and Africa. Other animals included bats, monkeys, and whales, and primitive bears and raccoons. Flowering plants and trees resembled modern kinds.

37 million Primitive apes appeared. Camels, cats, dogs, elephants, horses, rhinos, and rodents developed. Huge rhinoceros-like animals disappeared near the end of the epoch.

58 million Birds, amphibians, small reptiles, and fish were plentiful. Primitive bats, camels, cats, horses, monekys, rhinoceroses, and whales appeared.

66 million Flowering plants became plentiful. Invertebrates, fish, amphibians, reptiles, and small mammals were common.

144 million Flowering plants appeared. Invertebrates, fish, and amphibians were plentiful. Dinosaurs with horns and armor became common. Dinosaurs died out at end of period.

208 million yrs. Cone-bearing trees were plentiful. Sea life included shelled squid. Dinosaurs reached their largest size. The first birds appeared. Mammals were small and primitive.

245 million yrs. Cone-bearing trees were plentiful. Many fish resembled modern kinds. Insects were plentiful. Turtles, crocodiles, and dinosaurs appeared, as did the first mammals.