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Purchase your eText on-line at WileyPLUS
https://www.wileyplus.com/WileyCDA/ use “Manoa” for school. All homework’s use the online WileyPLUS Learning Space (WPLS) system. You must have access to a computer for this class

Why take a class in geoscience?
1. To understand your home planet
2. To become a better steward of your environment and community
3. To be an informed voter
4. To improve your ability to reason critically and make effective, knowledge-based decisions

To do well in this class:
1. Attend class. This is an interactive and supportive learning environment with exercises and student-team work to help you learn.
2. Do all the assigned homework. Each homework has a due date and once the date has passed the homework will be closed. Missing a single homework drags your grade down dramatically.
3. Do extra-credit. There are many opportunities for extra credit work throughout the semester.
4. Read the book. All in-class discussions and exercises, homework, and exam questions are based on material in the book.
5. Make notes. Exams are taken as a timed test, closed book, open discussion (work together), and you are allowed to bring one page of notes per chapter.

Grading: Four exams = 40% (12.5% each), homework = 45%; class exercises, participation and attendance = 15%. All homework assignments and exams are given online via WileyPLUS. Use your time and money wisely: do all homework by the automated due dates.

Syllabus (draft)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week</th>
<th>Reading</th>
<th>Weekly Topic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Chapters 1, 2</td>
<td>Why Geology? Origin of the Earth and Solar System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Chapters 3</td>
<td>What is plate tectonics?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Chapter 4, 5</td>
<td>What is the origin of rocks and minerals? Where to metals come from?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Chapter 6</td>
<td>What creates volcanoes? What is the origin of the Hawaiian Islands? First Exam, Chapters 1-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chapters 7, 8</td>
<td>What is sediment? Where does soil come from?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Chapters 9, 10</td>
<td>How does pressure and heat change rocks? Where does oil come from?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Chapter 11</td>
<td>How are mountains built?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Second Exam, Chapters 7-11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Chapter 12, 13</td>
<td>How do we know Earth’s age? When did life begin on Earth?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Department of Geology and Geophysics has established the following undergraduate student learning objectives. GG101 emphasizes objectives 1, 3, and 5.

1. Students can explain the relevance of geology and geophysics to human needs, including those appropriate to Hawaii, and be able to discuss issues related to geology and its impact on society and planet Earth.
2. Students can apply technical knowledge of relevant computer applications, laboratory methods, and field methods to solve real-world problems in geology and geophysics.
3. Students use the scientific method to define, critically analyze, and solve a problem in earth science.
4. Students can reconstruct, clearly and ethically, geological knowledge in both oral presentations and written reports.
5. Students can evaluate, interpret, and summarize the basic principles of geology and geophysics, including the fundamental tenets of the sub-disciplines, and their context in relationship to other core sciences, to explain complex phenomena in geology and geophysics.

**Geoscience and You**

This course will provide you with a new view of the world. For the rest of your life you will carry a special perspective that only an understanding of geology can provide. A geology course can make you a better member of your community because you will understand your home planet, you will know how to avoid natural hazards, you will know how to sustain natural resources, you will understand that global warming is real, you will become an informed voter, and you will improve your critical thinking skills.

**Earth is the product of billions of years during which geologic processes have carved the land, mixed the seas and air, and shifted the continents—and continue to do so.**

All life on Earth is the product of natural selection. Preserving biodiversity and natural habitats is critical to the continuation of Earth’s natural resources. Natural resources are geologically renewed but humans use resources faster than they can be naturally renewed. Today humans use 1.5 Earths; that is, the resources we use in 1 year, will take 1.5 years to replace. In the U.S. we use 5 Earths. This is not sustainable.

To ensure that heavily used resources are still here for future generations means that we must ultimately find alternative resources, augment the rate of natural renewal, or reduce our rate of consumption (or all the above). This is can lead to sustainability.

Regardless of your lifework, the science of geology can provide you with a level of awareness that will serve you in your career, your personal life, and your role as a community member of planet Earth. Here are 5 “Enduring Understandings” of geology that serve as semester-long learning goals.

1. **The study of Earth encompasses a vast range of time and space.** Geologists study nature from the length of the Solar System (trillions of kilometers) to the bonding of atoms (0.00000001 centimeters). We stretch our minds to understand the megascopic to the microscopic. Massive planets are constructed of the smallest minerals. Eons of time consist of long periods of slow and gradual change punctuated by short intervals of sudden violent convulsions in nature (i.e., earthquakes, floods, landslides). This immense span of time and space is one of the fundamental characteristics of the geological sciences.

2. **Plate tectonics controls the geology of Earth’s surface.** The theory of plate tectonics has far reaching implications for the organization of the planet and its history. As plates move they perpetually change the way our planet looks.
Mountain ranges rise when plates collide only to be worn by erosion down to the sea. Ocean basins open and close as continents rift and collide again. Nearly every aspect of geology is related to how plates interact and change through time.

3. **Geologic systems are the product of interactions between solid Earth, oceans, atmosphere, and living organisms.** Earth is organized into overlapping geologic systems that influence and react to each other. Geologic systems consist of interdependent materials (such as rocks, sediments, organic compounds, and water) that interact with natural physical and chemical processes. In a broad sense, these interactions occur because solar energy, geothermal energy, and gravitational energy are at work mixing the air, ocean, and solid Earth.

4. **Change is ever present and accumulates over vast time. Humans are powerful agents of change.** You live upon an ancient and restless landscape that is changing under your feet. All forms of life have evolved partially in response to geologic change over time. Today’s Earth is the product of both gradual and instantaneous change accumulating over 4.6 billion years. Hence, our planet looked very different in the past and it will look different in the future.

5. **Rocks and sediments are pages in the book of Earth history.** Geologists read the story of Earth history in the crust. Earth history teaches us that Earth is very old, that evolution is responsible for life’s incredible diversity that ever-present change is a characteristic of geologic systems, and that geologic processes operate on an immense stage of time and space.