Ediacaran paleogeography (modified from Scotese)
Late Cambrian paleogeography (modified from Scotese)
Middle Ordovician paleogeography (modified from Scotese)

Dark Blue – Ocean Basins
Light Blue – Shallow Seas
Green – Lowlands
Brown – Mountains

Black arrowheads indicate modern north on continents and subcontinents.

Yellow – Paleogeographic names of oceans to recognize
Red – Other paleogeographic names to recognize
Silurian

There were no new paleogeographic features for us to be interested in.

Continents moved a little closer.

Oceans shrank as a consequence, except that Panthalassia grew.

Mountains eroded and coastal plains grew as a result …
*The European portion of the Acadian Mts. is called the Caledonide Mts.
** Only Africa will be outlined on Gondwanaland from here on.
NOTE: The collision of Baltica and Laurentia to create the Acadians and Euramerica also destroyed the Iapetos Ocean.
The Appalachian Mountains formed by the closing of the Rheic Ocean. The corresponding Mts in Europe are called the Variscan or Hercynian Mts, and in Africa are called the Atlas. The northern phase of the Appalachians that formed during the Mississippian are also called the “Alleghenian” Mts.
Late Carboniferous (Pennsylvanian) paleogeography (modified from Scotese)
Permian paleogeography (modified from Scotese)

- Panthalassia
- Pangaea
- Paleo-Tethys Ocean
- Ural Mts.
- (Appalachian Mts.)
- Tethys Ocean Rift
Triassic paleogeography (modified from Scotese)
Jurassic paleogeography (modified from Scotese)
Cretaceous paleogeography (modified from Scotese)
Paleogene (Eocene) paleogeography (modified from Scotese)
Neogene (Miocene/Pliocene) paleogeography (modified from Scotese)