



UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO – FACULTY OF SCIENCE
SUBJECT DESCRIPTION

Form SP2

Page 1 of 3

Subject code: FG-211.21-1	Subject name: PALEOGEOGRAPHY		
Ciklus: I	Year: II	Semester: III	ECTS credits: 5
Status: mandatory	Contact hours: 125 <i>Lectures: 30</i> <i>Exercises: 30</i>		
Assigned professors and assistants:			
Prerequisites:	/		
Subject objectives:	<i>Training students to interpret the geological past of the Earth as a basis for paleorelief and paleogeographic disciplines. Teaching students to interpret the characteristics of the periods from the oldest Precambrian eon to the youngest Quaternary period (rocks, organic world, climatic characteristics and geological-economic characteristics).</i>		
Teaching units:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Definition and objectives of Paleogeography, the historical development of science, the importance and role in the natural sciences.2. Earth evolution and stratigraphic classification (lithostratigraphic, biostratigraphic, geochronological and chronostratigraphic units)3. Facies and landscape elements on land and sea areas4. Data sources for paleogeographic reconstructions5. Fossilisation, fossils and their significance for paleogeographic reconstruction.6. Methods for determining the age of the Earth, relative and absolute methods of age determination.7. Precambrian – classification, general characteristics, rocks, organic world, climate and geologic-economic features8. First test9. General characteristics of Paleozoic and its periods: Cambrian, Ordovician, Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous and Permian.10. Organic world, paleogeographic changes, climate and geologic-economic features11. General characteristics of Mesozoic and its periods: Triassic, Jurassic and Cretaceous.12. Organic world, paleogeographic changes, climate and geologic-economic characteristics of Triassic, Jurassic and Cretaceous.13. Cenozoic division and basic characteristics of its periods and epochs14. Paleogeographic and other changes related to the Cenozoic and its periods and epochs.		



	15. Paleogeographic maps																											
Learning outcomes:	<p>Knowledge: <i>The student will be able to interpret the geological past of the Earth, from the oldest periods of the Precambrian eon to the youngest Quaternary period, how to interpret the organic world, the paleogeographic changes, climatic features and how to present and interpret the geological and economic characteristics of those periods.</i></p> <p>Skills: <i>The student will be able to identify fossils in the rocks and interpret paleogeographic reconstructions.</i></p> <p>Competencies: <i>The student will be able to, independently and in a team, interpret fossils and how to use paleogeographic maps when interpreting paleogeographic reconstructions.</i></p>																											
Teaching methods:	<p><i>Lectures are theoretical and practical based on teaching students the characteristics of the geological past of the Earth, and the identification of important fossils as a source of data for paleogeographic reconstructions as well as the content and methods of making a paleogeographic map.</i></p>																											
Knowledge testing methods with grading structure ¹:	<p>Knowledge assessment - criteria: <i>Lecture and exercise attendance: maximum 10 - minimum 6 points</i> <i>activity in class: maximum 10 - minimum 5 points</i> <i>test: maximum 40 - minimum 22 points</i> <i>final exam: maximum 40 - minimum 22 points</i></p> <p><i>Total 100 points, passing requirement: 55 points minimum.</i></p> <p>Assessment:</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th><i>Grade</i></th> <th><i>ECTS grade</i></th> <th><i>Points scale</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>(A) excellent</td> <td>95 – 100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>(B) very good</td> <td>85 – 94</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>(C) good</td> <td>75 - 84</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>(D) satisfactory</td> <td>66 – 74</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>(E) sufficient</td> <td>55 – 64</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>(F, FX) insufficient</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>< 55</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>ECTS grade</i>	<i>Points scale</i>	10	(A) excellent	95 – 100	9	(B) very good	85 – 94	8	(C) good	75 - 84	7				(D) satisfactory	66 – 74	6	(E) sufficient	55 – 64	5	(F, FX) insufficient		< 55		
<i>Grade</i>	<i>ECTS grade</i>	<i>Points scale</i>																										
10	(A) excellent	95 – 100																										
9	(B) very good	85 – 94																										
8	(C) good	75 - 84																										
7																												
	(D) satisfactory	66 – 74																										
6	(E) sufficient	55 – 64																										
5	(F, FX) insufficient																											
< 55																												

¹ The structure of points and point criteria for each subject is determined by the Council of the organizational unit before the beginning of the academic year in which the subject is taught in accordance with Article 64, paragraph 6 of the Law on Higher Education of Sarajevo Canton



UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO – FACULTY OF SCIENCE
SUBJECT DESCRIPTION

Form SP2

Page 3 of 3

Literature²:	<p>MANDATORY: <i>Operta, M. (2017): Paleogeografija, Udžbenik Prirodno-matematičkog fakulteta u Sarajevu.</i> <i>Vrabac, S. (2007): Paleogeografija, Univerzitetski udžbenik, Tuzla</i></p> <p>RECOMMENDED: <i>Bucković, D. (2006): Historijska geologija I, Udžbenik Sveučilišta u Zagrebu.</i> <i>Bucković, D. (2006): Historijska geologija II, Udžbenik Sveučilišta u Zagrebu.</i></p>

² The Senate of the higher education institution as an institution or the council of the organizational unit of the higher education institution as a public institution determines mandatory and recommended textbooks and manuals, as well as other recommended literature on the basis of which exams are prepared by a special decision which must be published on its website before the beginning of the academic year in accordance with Article 56, paragraph 3 of the Law on Higher Education of the Sarajevo Canton