Claim / Data Point Supported	Citation	Link
The word “dinosaur” comes from Greek (“deinos” + “sauros”), coined by Richard Owen in 1842	DinoHunters	https://www.dinohunters.com/History/chronology.htm
First scientifically described dinosaur: Megalosaurus by William Buckland (1824)	ABC News	https://abcnews.go.com/Technology/meet-megalosaurus-1st-dinosaur-200-years-ago/story?id=107385361
Dinosaurs lived from ~230 million years ago (Triassic) to 66 million years ago (end-Cretaceous)	American Museum of Natural History	https://www.amnh.org/dinosaurs/dinosaur-facts
Discovery rates: 45 new dinosaur species per year (2003–2023)	BBC Tamil	https://www.bbc.com/tamil/science-49759269
Pangaea supercontinent and its breakup, leading to Laurasia and Gondwanaland	Nature Education	https://www.nature.com/scitable/knowledge/library/earth-s-early-history-84224689/
Earliest dinosaurs were small, bipedal reptiles (e.g., Eoraptor), ~2 meters long	Britannica	https://www.britannica.com/animal/dinosaur
Stegosaurus elegans and other unique dinosaur morphologies	LiveScience	https://www.livescience.com/3945-history-dinosaurs.html
Sauropods (e.g., Argentinosaurus) were the largest land animals ever, up to 77 tons	ResearchGate	https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Comparison-of-body-masses-of-sauropod-dinosaurs-theropod-and-ornithischian-dinosaurs-and_fig2_49770829
T. rex: 40 feet long, 12,800 pounds bite force, apex predator	AMNH (Theropod Biomechanics)	https://www.amnh.org/exhibitions/dinosaurs-ancient-fossils/theropod-biomechanics/the-problem-of-size
Quetzalcoatlus: largest flying dinosaur, wingspan 10–11 meters	Smithsonian Magazine	https://www.smithsonianmag.com/science-nature/giant-pterosaur-takes-flight-180978071/
Archaeopteryx: first dinosaur with wings, bird-dinosaur transition	University of California Museum of Paleontology	https://ucmp.berkeley.edu/diapsids/birds/archaeopteryx.html
Dinosaurs’ dominance in Jurassic and Cretaceous periods, “Golden Era”	CNET	https://www.cnet.com/science/scientists-discover-more-evidence-that-dinosaurs-were-killed-by-a-gigantic-asteroid/
Flowering plants (angiosperms) appeared, temperature increased, sea levels rose in Cretaceous	Encyclopedia of the Earth	https://editors.eol.org/eoearth/wiki/Cretaceous_Period
Dinosaur biodiversity: some studies suggest decline before asteroid, others show stable diversity	Nature Communications	https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-021-23754-0
Climate change and volcanic activity contributed to dinosaur decline before asteroid	The Independent	https://www.independent.co.uk/climate-change/news/dinosaurs-extinction-asteroid-climate-change-study-b1874603.html
Chicxulub impactor: 10–15 km asteroid struck Yucatan, Mexico, 66 million years ago	New Scientist	https://www.newscientist.com/definition/chicxulub/
Impact caused global wildfires, tsunamis, 100 teraton energy release, crater ~180 km wide	Lunar and Planetary Institute	https://www.lpi.usra.edu/science/kring/Chicxulub/global-effects/
325 billion tons of sulfur released, global cooling, “impact winter”	CNET	https://www.cnet.com/science/scientists-discover-more-evidence-that-dinosaurs-were-killed-by-a-gigantic-asteroid/
Photosynthesis collapse, food chain breakdown, mass extinction of plants and animals	Space.com	https://www.space.com/dinosaur-killing-asteroid-effects-on-plants-and-trees.html
Only small mammals, birds, reptiles survived; birds evolved from theropod dinosaurs	American Museum of Natural History	https://www.amnh.org/dinosaurs/dinosaur-facts
Iridium layer at K-Pg boundary as evidence for asteroid impact	NASA Earth Observatory	https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/images/1511/iridium-layer-at-the-k-t-boundary
Sinkholes (cenotes) in Yucatan linked to impact crater	National Geographic	https://www.nationalgeographic.com/science/article/yucatan-cenotes-chicxulub-crater-mexico
NASA’s DART mission: asteroid deflection technology	NASA	https://www.nasa.gov/planetarydefense/dart/dart-news/
Holocene extinction: current biodiversity crisis driven by humans	Science	https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/science.aaa4984
UN Convention on Biological Diversity, 30% land/ocean protection by 2030 goal	United Nations	https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/un-biodiversity-conference-cop15
Dinosaurs lived 174 million years; humans only ~300,000 years	Columbia University Libraries	https://guides.library.columbia.edu/Dinosaurs/websites
Dinosaur locomotion: bone structure, limb proportions, biomechanics	Royal Society Publishing	https://royalsocietypublishing.org/doi/10.1098/rsbl.2024.0441
Dinosaur evolution and the Cretaceous Terrestrial Revolution	PMC	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2603200/