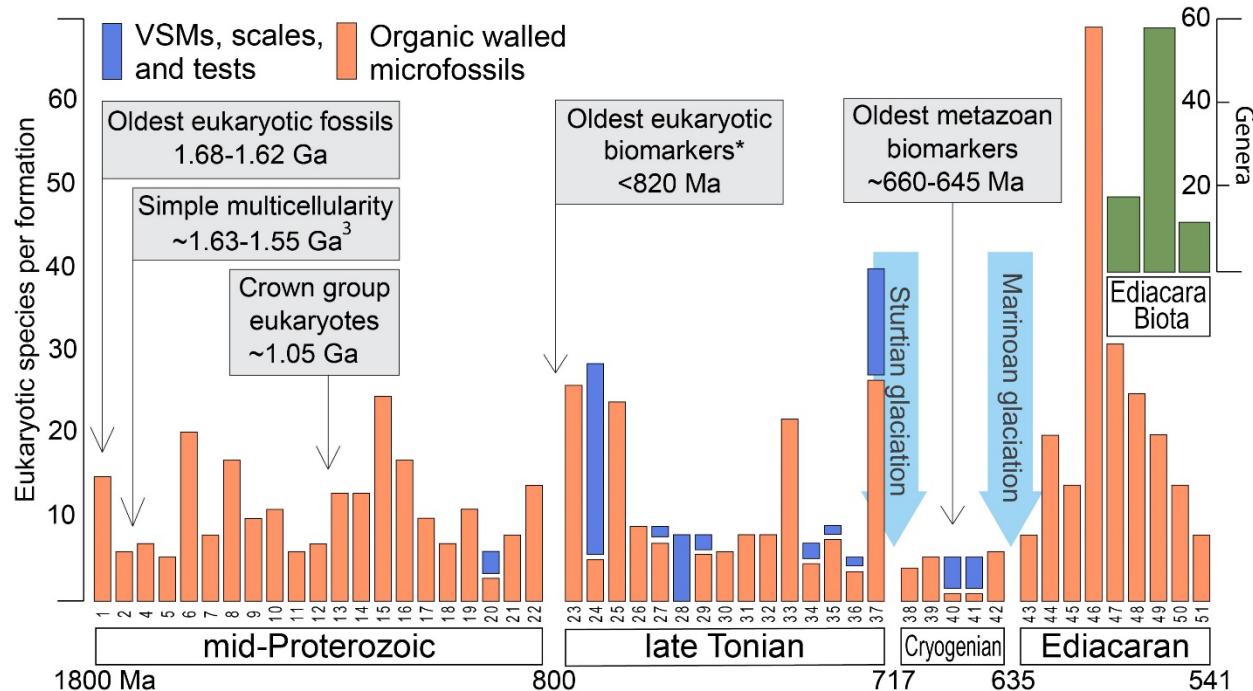


Supplementary Information:

Figure S1. Annotated version of Figure 1 and accompanying table. References for evolutionary milestones are listed at the bottom of the table.

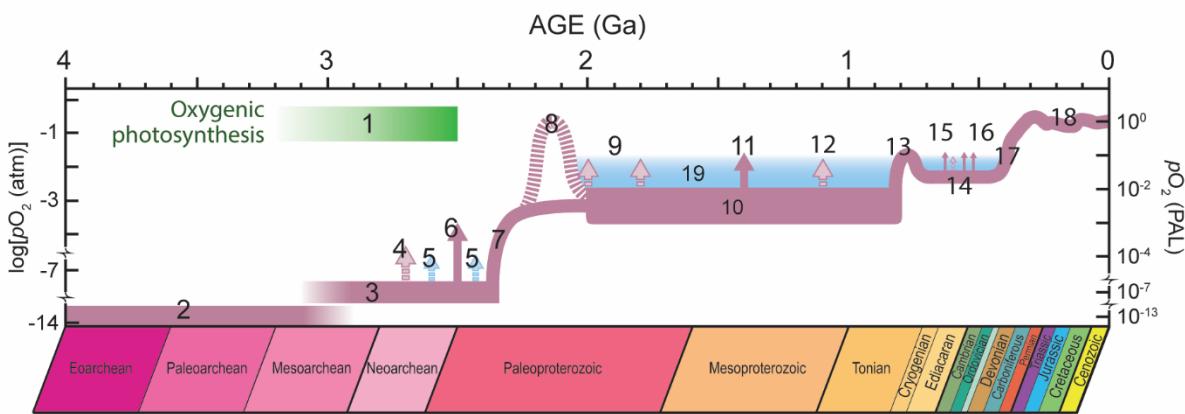


| No. | Formation or Group | Approximate Age (Ma) | Eukaryotic Diversity | Primary References |
|-----|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|
| 1 | Changzhougou Formation | 1650 | 15 | Lamb et al., 2009; Zhang, 1997 |
| 2 | Chengcheng Formation | 1650 | 6 | Miao et al., 2019 |
| 3 | Tuanshanzi Formation | 1630 | 3 | Qu et al., 2018 |
| 4 | Ruyang Group | 1645 | 7 | Yin et al., 2005; Agić et al., 2017 |
| 5 | Gaoyuzhuang Formation | 1560 | 5 | Shi et al., 2017 |
| 6 | Beidajian Formation | 1500 | 20 | Agić et al., 2017 |
| 7 | Roper Group | 1455 | 8 | Javaux et al., 2004; Javaux and Knoll, 2017 |
| 8 | Kaltasy Formation | 1435 | 17 | Sergeev et al., 2016 |
| 9 | Thule Supergroup | 1135 | 10 | Samuelsson et al., 1999 |
| 10 | Atar/El Mariti Group | 1100 | 11 | Beghin et al., 2017 |
| 11 | Nonesuch Shale | 1095 | 6 | Strother et al., 2011 |
| 12 | Olenek Uplift | 1050 | 7 | Stanevich et al., 2009 |
| 13 | Torridonian Succession | 1025 | 13 | Battison and Brasier, 2012; Strother et al., 2012 |
| 14 | Lakhandha Group | 1025 | 13 | Jankauskas, 1989 |
| 15 | Shaler Group | ~1000 | 25 | Loron and Moczydłowska, 2018 |
| 16 | Tongjiazhuang Formation | ~1000 | 17 | Li et al., 2019 |

| | | | | |
|----|--|---------|----|---|
| 17 | Mbuji-Mayi Supergroup | 975 | 10 | Baludikay et al., 2016 |
| 18 | Halkal / Hulkal Formation | 895 | 7 | Sharma and Shukla, 2012; Maithy and Babu, 1996 |
| 19 | Liulaobei Formation | 850 | 11 | Tang et al., 2013 |
| 20 | Huainan Group | 850 | 6 | Xiao et al., 2014a |
| 21 | Basinal Assemblage of Little Dal Group | >820 | 8 | Hofmann, 1985 |
| 22 | Wynniatt Formation | >810 | 14 | Hofmann and Rainbird, 1994; Butterfield and Rainbird, 1998 |
| 23 | Alinya Formation | 800 | 26 | Zang, 1995; Riedman and Porter, 2016 |
| 24 | Fifteenmile Group | 800 | 28 | Allison and Hilgert, 1986; Allison and Awramik, 1989; Cohen and Knoll, 2012 |
| 25 | Svanbergfjellet Formation | 800 | 24 | Butterfield et al., 1994 |
| 26 | Hunneberg Formation | 790 | 9 | Knoll, 1984 |
| 27 | Chichikan Formation | 785 | 9 | Sergeev and Schopf, 2010 |
| 28 | Urucum Formation | 766 | 8 | Morais et al., 2017 |
| 29 | Draken Formation | 765 | 8 | Knoll et al., 1991 |
| 30 | Backlundtoppen Formation | 765 | 6 | Knoll et al., 1989 |
| 31 | Batsfjord Formation | 760 | 8 | Vidal and Siedlecka, 1983 |
| 32 | Visingsö Group (Lower and Middle) | 760 | 8 | Vidal, 1976 |
| 33 | Visingsö Group (upper) | 750 | 22 | Loren and Moczydłowska, 2018; Vidal, 1976 |
| 34 | Rysso Formation | 745 | 7 | Knoll and Calder, 1983 |
| 35 | Uinta Mountain Group | 740 | 9 | Dehler et al., 2010 |
| 36 | Pahrump Group, Death Valley | 740 | 5 | Corsetti et al., 2003 |
| 37 | Chuar Group | 740 | 39 | Vidal and Ford, 1985; Nagy et al., 2007; Porter et al., 2003; Porter, 2016 |
| 38 | Areyonga Formation | 660 | 4 | Riedman et al., 2014 |
| 39 | Aralka Formation | 660 | 5 | Riedman et al., 2014 |
| 40 | Rasthof Formation | 660 | 5 | Bosak et al., 2011a; Dalton et al., 2013 |
| 41 | Tayshir Formation | 660 | 5 | Bosak et al., 2011b |
| 42 | Tapley Hill Formation | 650 | 6 | Riedman et al., 2014 |
| 43 | Lantian Formation | <635 | 8 | Xunlai et al., 1999; Yuan et al., 2001 |
| 44 | Ura Formation | <635 | 20 | Sergeev et al., 2011 |
| 45 | Parsha Formation | <635 | 14 | Golubkova et al., 2010 |
| 46 | Doushantuo Formation | 635-580 | 69 | Xiao et al., 2002; Xiao et al., 2004; Xiao et al., 2014b |
| 47 | Dey-Dey Formation-Officer Basin | 580-560 | 31 | Grey, 2005 |
| 48 | Dey-Dey Formation-Amadaeus Basin | 580-560 | 25 | Zang and Walter, 1992 |
| 49 | Kelt'ma Assemblage | 580-552 | 20 | Vorob'eva et al., 2009 |
| 50 | Redkino Suite | 550 | 14 | Burzin et al., 1996 |

| | | | | |
|----|--------------------------------|-----------|---|--|
| 51 | Nama Group | 550 | 8 | Germs et al., 1986; Cohen et al., 2009 |
| | | | | |
| | Oldest eukaryotic microfossils | 1680-1620 | | Knoll and Nowak, 2017; Javaux and Lepot, 2018 |
| | Simple multicellularity | 1630-1550 | | Zhu et al., 2016 |
| | Crown group eukaryotes | 1.05 | | Butterfield, 2000; Gibson et al., 2017; but see also Bengtson et al., 2017 |
| | Oldest eukaryotic biomarkers | ~800 | | Brocks et al., 2017 |
| | Oldest metazoan biomarkers | ~660-645 | | Love et al., 2009; Love and Summons, 2015 |

Figure S2. Annotated version of Figure 3 with accompanying table.



| No. | Explanation | References |
|-----|--|--|
| 1 | The evolution of oxygenic photosynthesis occurred prior to the end of the Archaean. | Planavsky et al., 2014a; Satkoski et al., 2015 |
| 2 | Prior to the evolution of oxygenic photosynthesis, O ₂ production restricted to photolytic reactions in the upper atmosphere involving CO ₂ and H ₂ O. | Kasting and Walker, 1981 |
| 3 | After the evolution of oxygenic photosynthesis, dynamic models suggest system stability ~10 ⁻⁷ PAL. | Pavlov and Kasting, 2002; Goldblatt et al., 2006 |
| 4 | Possible ‘whiff’ of O ₂ or oxygen oasis suggested from Jeerinah Formation, Western Australia. | Scott et al., 2011 |
| 5 | Hypothetical oscillations predicted to accompany the GOE transition because of low buffering capacity of the system nearing conditions that favored change in steady state. | |
| 6 | Confident ‘whiff’ of O ₂ prior to the GOE recorded in the Mt. McRae Shale, Western Australia. | Anbar et al., 2007 |
| 7 | ‘Great Oxidation Event’ dated to ~2.33 Ga by the disappearance of non-mass-dependent fractionation of sulfur observed in pyrite. | Luo et al., 2016 |
| 8 | Potential O ₂ ‘overshoot’ suggested by interpretation of the Lomagundi Event (~200 Myr interval of extremely ¹³ C enriched carbonate rocks) as the product of enhanced burial of oxygenic-photosynthetically derived organic carbon; significant uncertainty surrounds this interpretation, including the possibility that O ₂ gained passed only transiently through the atmosphere and accumulated rather as elevated oxidant availability in the oceans (e.g., sulfate). Also poorly known are the controls on declining O ₂ /oxidants at the end of the Lomagundi Event. | Bekker and Holland, 2012; cf., Krissansen-Totton et al., 2015; Blättler et al., 2018; Ossa Ossa et al., 2018 |
| 9 | Potential transient oxygenation events in the later | Planavsky et al., 2018; Mänd et al., 2020 |

| | | |
|----|---|--|
| | Paleoproterozoic (after the falling limb of the Lomagundi carbon isotope excursion at ~2.0 and 1.8 Ga) | |
| 10 | Low atmospheric O ₂ levels (0.1-1% PAL based on the δ ⁵³ Cr record in iron formations and shales) characterized the bulk of the mid-Proterozoic. | Planavsky et al., 2014b; Cole et al., 2016 |
| 11 | Multiple lines of evidence point to a transient increase in O ₂ ~1.4 Ga. | Zhang et al., 2016; Liu et al., 2016; Hardisty et al., 2017; Yang et al., 2017; Diamond et al., 2018 |
| 12 | The δ ⁵³ Cr record of carbonates suggests the possibility of transient oxygenation ~1.1 Ga. | Gilleaudeau et al., 2016 |
| 13 | The δ ⁵³ Cr record of iron formations, iron stones, and organic rich shales shows significant fractionations beginning ~800 Ma, indicating the onset of oxidative Cr cycling in terrestrial weathering environments. | Planavsky et al., 2014; Cole et al., 2016 |
| 14 | Multiple lines of evidence indicate that widespread anoxic conditions persisted through the bulk of the late Neoproterozoic and early Palaeozoic. | Sperling et al., 2015; Wallace et al., 2017 |
| 15 | Transient spikes in redox-sensitive trace metal concentrations in the Doushantuo Formation indicate transient reductions in spatial extent of anoxic marine conditions. | Sahoo et al., 2016; Shi et al., 2018 |
| 16 | Multiple studies have suggested oxygenation in the Middle Cambrian (~521 Ma) on the basis of various proxies applied to strata of south China, other work has shown a subsequent continuation of widespread anoxia, indicating that this event was likely transient if genuine. | Chen et al., 2015; Jin et al., 2017; Li et al., 2017 |
| 17 | A stepwise increase to near modern pO ₂ is suggested to have accompanied the rise of vascular land plants; multiple lines of evidence support this notion. | Dahl et al., 2010; Lenton et al., 2016; Wallace et al., 2017 |
| 18 | Remainder of pO ₂ curve adapted from GEOCARBSULF, which is based on the δ ¹³ C record of marine carbonates. | Berner, 2006; Schachat et al., 2018 |
| 19 | Some model predictions suggest a lack of stability in the pO ₂ range consistent with the δ ⁵³ Cr record and instead argue for higher (1-10% PAL) pO ₂ throughout the mid-Proterozoic. | Daines et al., 2017 |

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