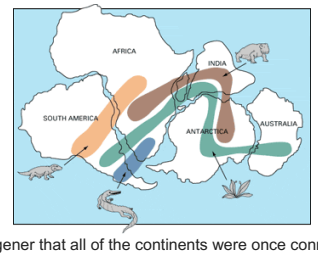
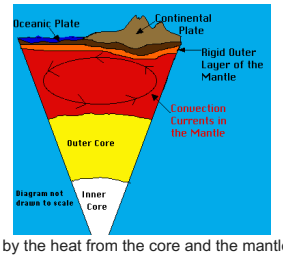
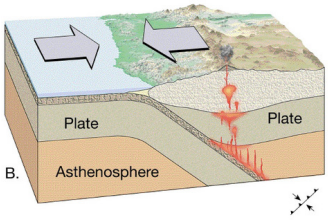
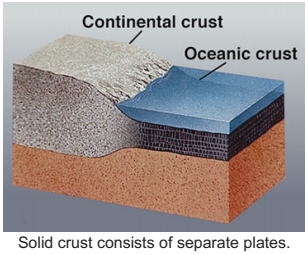
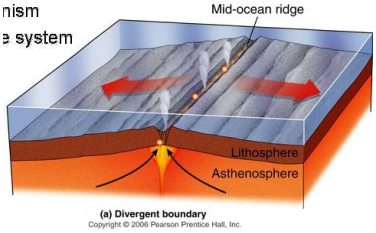
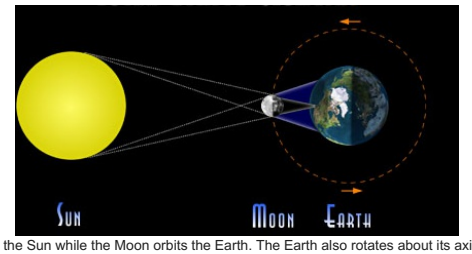
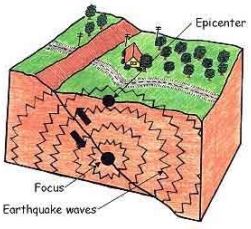
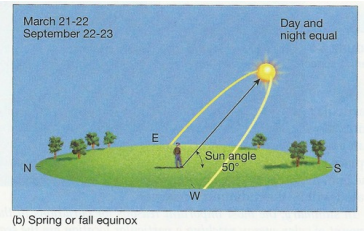
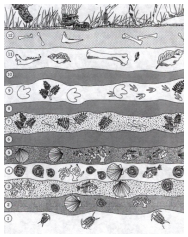
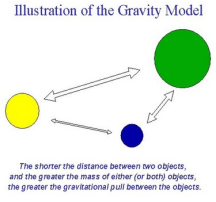
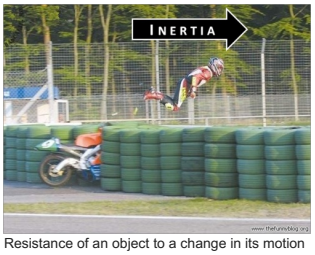
Continental Drift	 Hypothesis by Alfred Wegener that all of the continents were once connected and fit like a puzzle in a single landmass known as Pangaea & have since drifted apart. Evidence: fossils, land-forms, climate, puzzle pieces.
Convection Current	 Driven by the heat from the core and the mantle itself. Hot magma rises to the top, cools off and sinks back down in the mantle, cause the plates to move and interact with each other.
Convergent Plate Boundaries	 where two (or more) tectonic plates move toward one another and collide. Earthquakes! Subduction!
Crust	 Solid crust consists of separate plates. the composition of the crust changes depending on where it is formed (oceanic, continental).
Divergent Plate Boundaries	 where two plates are moving away from each other. Volcanic activity!

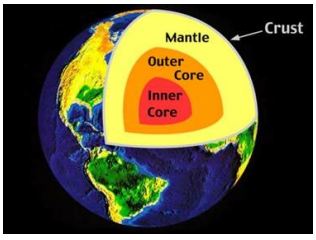
Earth/Moon/Sun System	 The Earth orbits the Sun while the Moon orbits the Earth. The Earth also rotates about its axis once every 24 hours making an Earth day 24 hours long. The Moon also rotates about its axis. However, due to gravity, the Moon's rotation is such that the same side of the Moon always points towards Earth.
Earthquake	 Vibrations sent through the ground by sudden, strong plate movements. occur along coastal plate boundaries, can cause a tsunami if started near or under water.
Fall (autumnal equinox)	 (b) Spring or fall equinox The season after summer and before winter,days become shorter and weather gets cooler because the Earth tilts away from the Sun. Day and night are of equal length during the autumnal equinox.September, October and November.
Fossil Record	 History of life as documented by fossils, the remains or imprints of the organisms from earlier geological periods preserved in sedimentary rock.
Gravity	 is the force that holds planets, moons and satellites in their orbits. The sun exerts a strong gravitational force through the solar system.

Inertia



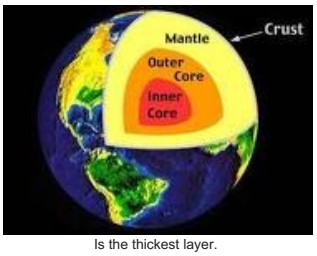
Resistance of an object to a change in its motion
the ability of a celestial object to keep moving forward through space.
pulls against the sun's gravity so objects do NOT get pulled into the sun.

Inner Core



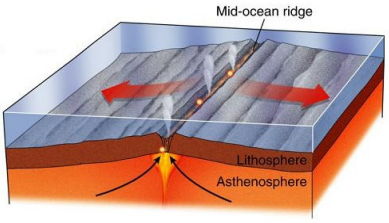
Is at the center of the Earth and is very hot.
is solid, dense and made of the metals iron and nickel.

Mantle



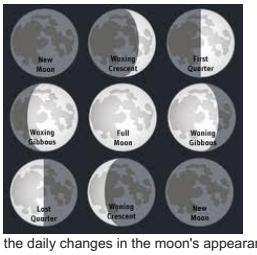
Is the thickest layer.
lies between the core and the crust and is very hot.
has properties of both solids and liquid.

Mid-Ocean Ridge

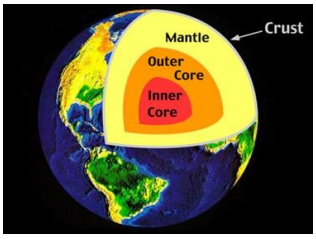
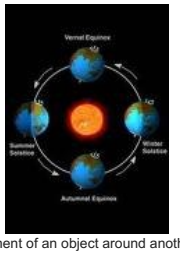
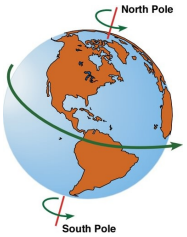
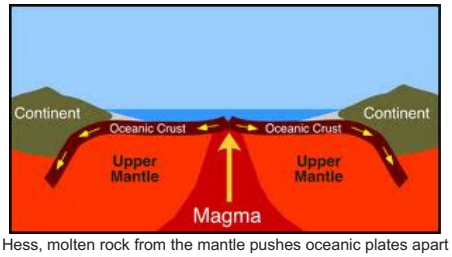
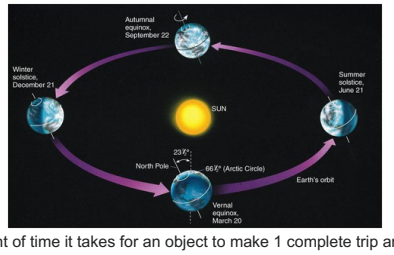


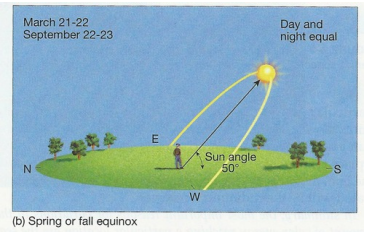
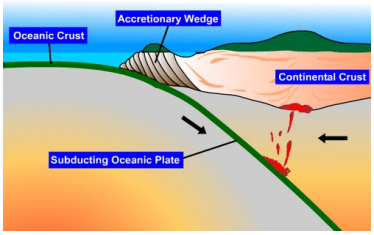
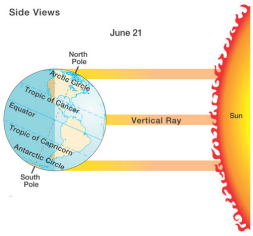
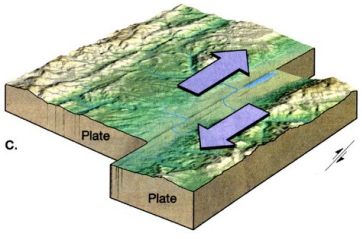
An underwater mountain chain that spans the middle of Earth's oceans with active volcanoes,
form along divergent plate boundaries

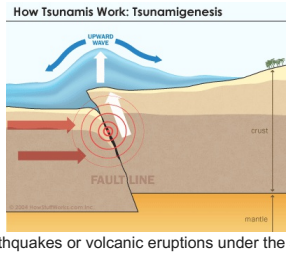
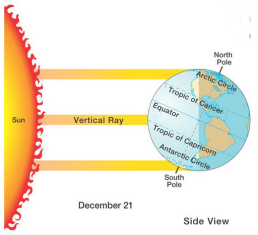
Moon Phases



The phases of the moon are the daily changes in the moon's appearance as viewed from Earth.
Moon phases occur for two reasons:
The moon reflects sunlight.
The moon revolves around earth. About 29.5 days for one cycle.

Outer Core	 Liquid metal iron and nickel. surrounds and protects the inner core and is very hot.
Revolution	 The movement of an object around another object The further from the sun a planet is the longer its period of revolution (solar year). Earth takes 1 year (365 days) to revolve around the sun.
Rotation	 An object spins in a circle about its axis Creates day and night Earth rotating on its axis causes seasons. 1 Earth day is 24 hours.
Sea Floor Spreading	 Theory by Harry Hess, molten rock from the mantle pushes oceanic plates apart and erupts onto the ocean floor, spreads out and pushes the older rock to the side forcing some to go back into the mantle during the process of subduction.
Solar Year	 the amount of time it takes for an object to make 1 complete trip around the sun. the further from the sun a planet is the longer its period of revolution.

Spring (vernal equinox)	 (b) Spring or fall equinox The season after winter and before summer. March, April and May, days become longer and weather gets warmer because the Earth tilts towards the Sun. Day and night are of equal length during the vernal equinox.
Subduction	 Where two plates meet and one slides under the other.
Summer	 It is the tilt of the Earth that causes the Sun to be higher in the sky during the summer months which increases the suns intensity. June, July, and August are the hottest months in the northern hemisphere
Tectonic Plates	 The lithosphere, (the crust and upper mantle), is broken up into tectonic plates.
Transform Plate Boundaries	 locations where two plates slide past one another. Earthquakes!

Tsunami	 Giant waves caused by earthquakes or volcanic eruptions under the sea. Tsunami waves do not dramatically increase in height. But as the waves travel inland, they build up to higher and higher heights as the depth of the ocean decreases.
Winter	 It is the tilt of the Earth that causes the Sun to be lower in the sky during the winter months which decreases the suns intensity. December, January and February are the coldest months in the northern hemisphere