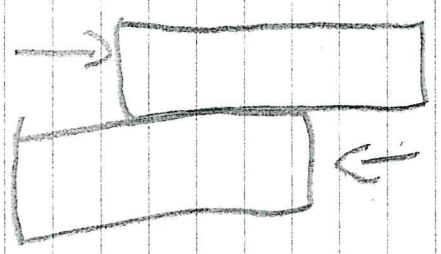


Tectonic

id theory explaining the structure of the earth crust and many associated phenomena. The Resonance of rigid lithospheric plates that move slowly over the underlying mantle.

Transforming plate boundaries

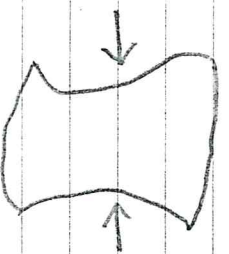
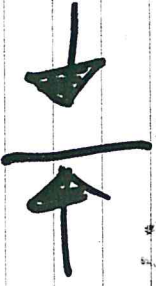


When plate boundaries slide against each other from top side.

Convergent Plate Boundary

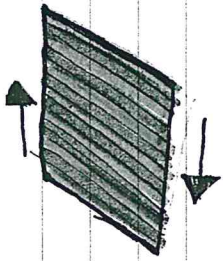
Compression - squeezing stress compression

between two plates
they move toward each other



compression

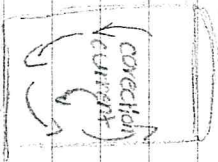
Shear: Parallel
 forces acting in
 opposite directions



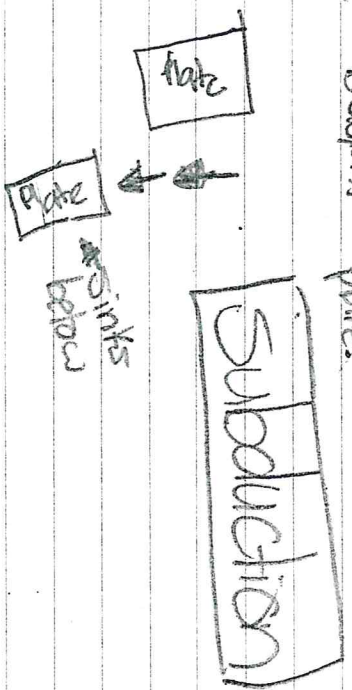
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Convection

The circulation of particles within a material caused by difference in thermal energy and density; the transfer of thermal energy by the movement of particles from one part of a material to another

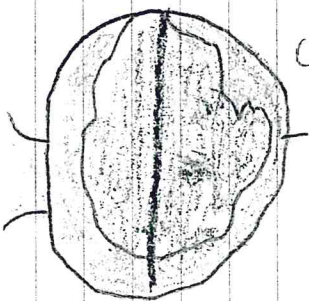


The denser plate sinks below the more buoyant plate.



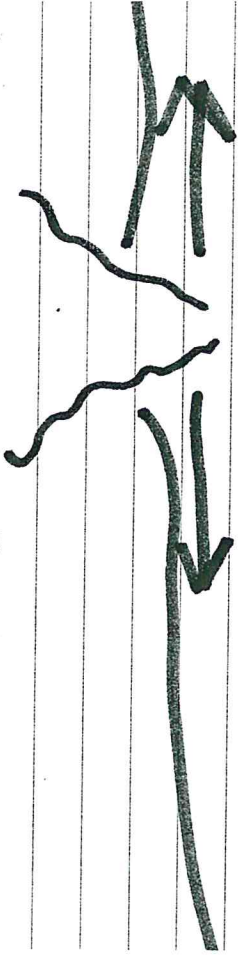
Pangaea

When all the continents were part of a big super continent

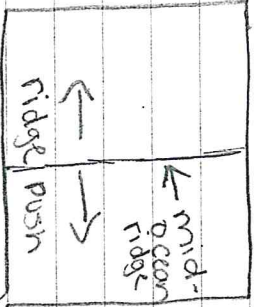


glide the way

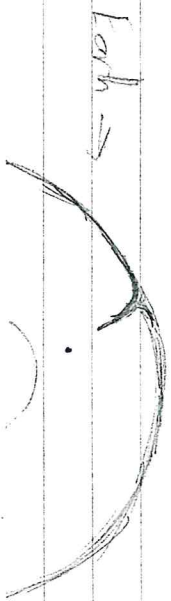
- The mid-ocean ridges
 - The mid-ocean ridges
 - ocean ridges.



Ridge Push - rising mantle material
 at mid-ocean ridges creates the
 potential for plates to move away from
 the ridge with a force called ridge push

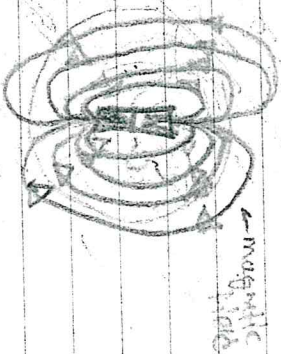


slab pull
 as a slab sinks it pulls on the
 rest of the plate with a force
 called slab pull

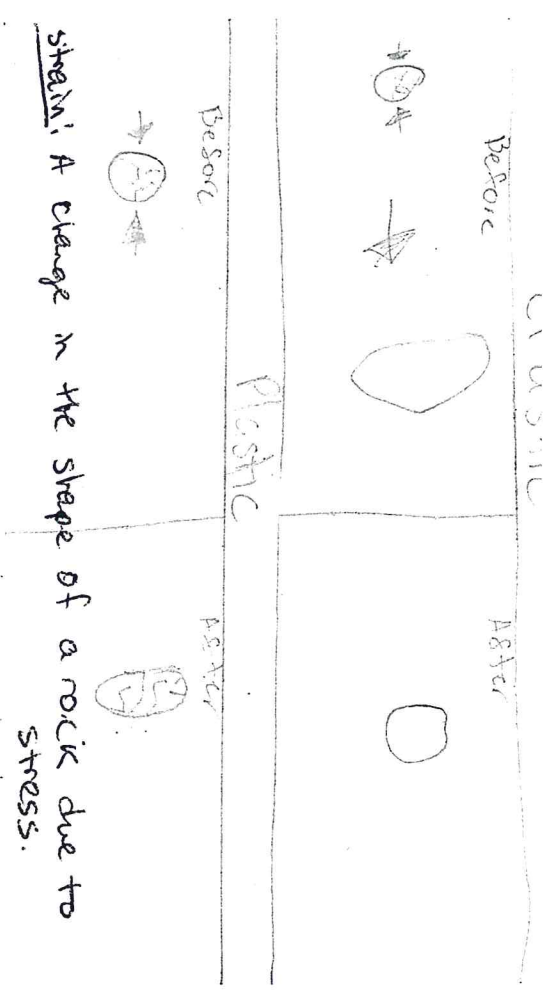
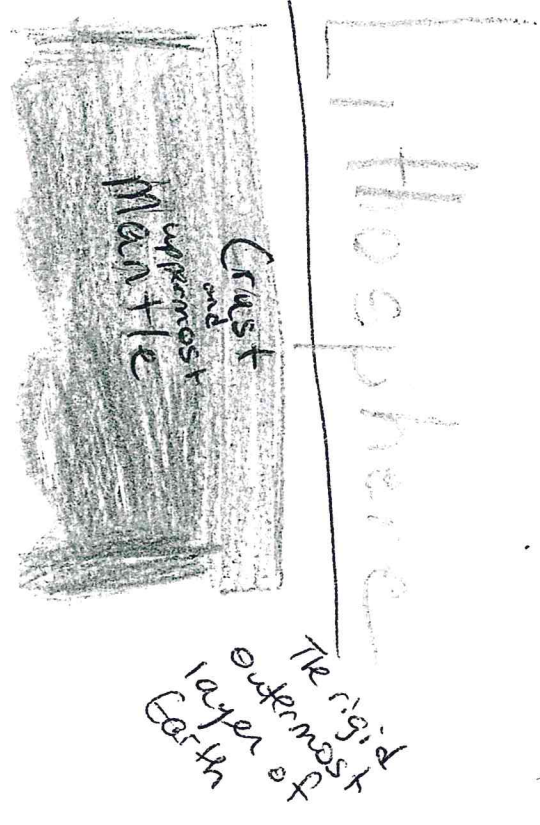
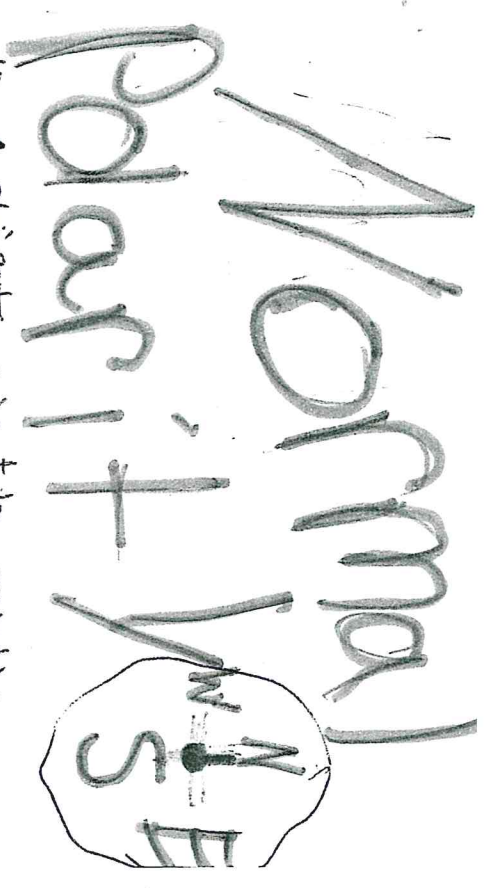


Reversed Polarity

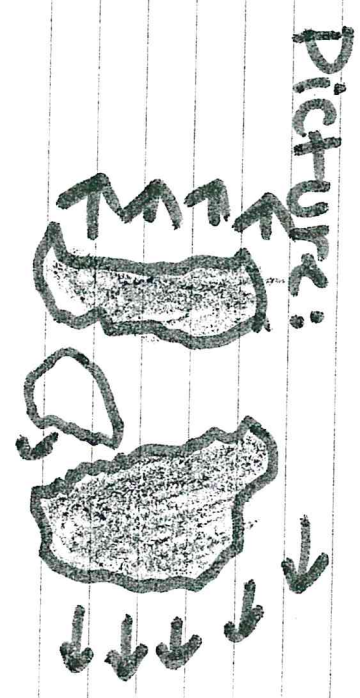
A state in which magnetized
 objects would reverse direction and
 orient themselves to point south.

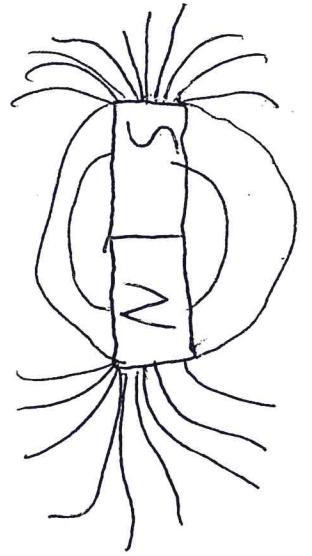


Magnetized objects shed by pointing North



Continental Drift
 that continents are in consistent motion on the surface of the earth.





Seafloor Spreading

- is the process by which new oceanic crust forms along a mid-ocean ridge



Tension - Stress that pulls something apart



Chr