**Chapter 7 Notes: Plate Tectonics**  **Honors Earth Science** Mr. Tuss/2017

Plate Tectonics Video Lesson clip (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zbtAXW-2nz0&t=98s>)

**Continental Drift**

1. In 1915 **Alfred Wegener** proposed the theory of **continental drift**.
	1. Continents had once been joined to form a

single supercontinent: **Pangaea** (all Land).

* 1. Began to break apart **200 million years ago**.
1. Wegener’s Evidence
	1. The continents appear to fit like a **puzzle**
	2. **Matching Fossils** -

several fossil organisms found on different landmasses.

* 1. **Rock Types** -

mountain ranges in North America match mountains

in Scandinavia

* 1. **Ancient Climates** -

Glacier Evidence

1. Scientists dismissed Wegener’s Theory:
	1. He couldn’t explain how the continents moved.
	2. By 1960's new technology led to findings which

led to a theory called **plate tectonics**.

**Plate Tectonics**

According to the plate tectonics model the **uppermost mantle** and

overlaying **crust** behaves as a strong rigid layer known as the **lithosphere**.

The lithosphere overlies a weak region of the mantle known as the **asthenosphere**.

 Temperature & pressure at this depth makes the asthenosphere rocky

 material is **near its melting point** = Consistency of hot asphalt.

* **Oceanic crust** is dense and mostly made of basalt-like material.
* **Continental crust** is generally less dense igneous rock such as granite
1. Exploring the Ocean Floor
	1. Mid 1800’s ships started mapping

the ocean floor and found mountains.

* 1. 1900’s SONAR made mapping more accurate.
		1. Deep ocean trenches found around the edges of the Pacific.
		2. Mid-Ocean Ridges through middle of all major oceans.
1. Types of Plate (Lithospheric) Boundaries
	1. Divergent Boundaries form:
		1. Oceanic ridges
		2. Rift valleys (on land or under water)
	2. Convergent Boundaries –

A subduction zone occurs when one oceanic plate is forced

down into the mantle beneath a second plate.

* + 1. Three basic types:
			1. Oceanic- Continental:

 Continental volcanic arcs and Ocean trenches

* + - 1. Oceanic-Oceanic:

Volcanic island arcs and trenches

* + - 1. Continental-Continental forms mountains
	1. Transform fault boundaries, plates grind past each other.

**Sea Floor Spreading**

1. The Process of Sea Floor Spreading -

Harry Hess – 1963 Proposed hypothesis

* 1. Volcanic eruptions occur along mid-ocean ridges
	2. Eruptions form new ‘land’ that moves outward,

away from ridges 1-2 inches (3-6 cm)/year

1. Evidence of Sea Floor Spreading
	1. Magnetic stripes of rock on ocean floor;
		1. Ships towed instruments on ocean floor

found areas of reverse polarity

* 1. Earthquake Patterns;

most earthquakes occur around trenches

* 1. Age of ocean floor is youngest at the mid-ocean ridges.
	2. Hot Spots –
		1. A hot spot is a concentration of heat in the mantle

capable of producing magma, which rises to Earth’s surface.

Example: Hawaii

* + 1. Hot spot evidence supports that the plates move

over the Earth’s surface.

Earth’s Interior and Plate Tectonic video clip (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0mWQs1_L3fA>)

**Mechanisms of Plate Motion**

1. Cause of Plate Motion
	1. Scientists generally agree that convection

 occurring in the mantle is the basic driving force for plate movement.

* 1. Convective flow is the motion of matter

resulting from changes in temperature.

* 1. Mantle Convection
		1. Mantle plumes are masses of hotter-than-normal

mantle material that ascend toward the surface, where they may lead to

igneous activity.

* + 1. The unequal distribution of heat within Earth

causes the thermal convection in the mantle that ultimately drives plate motion.