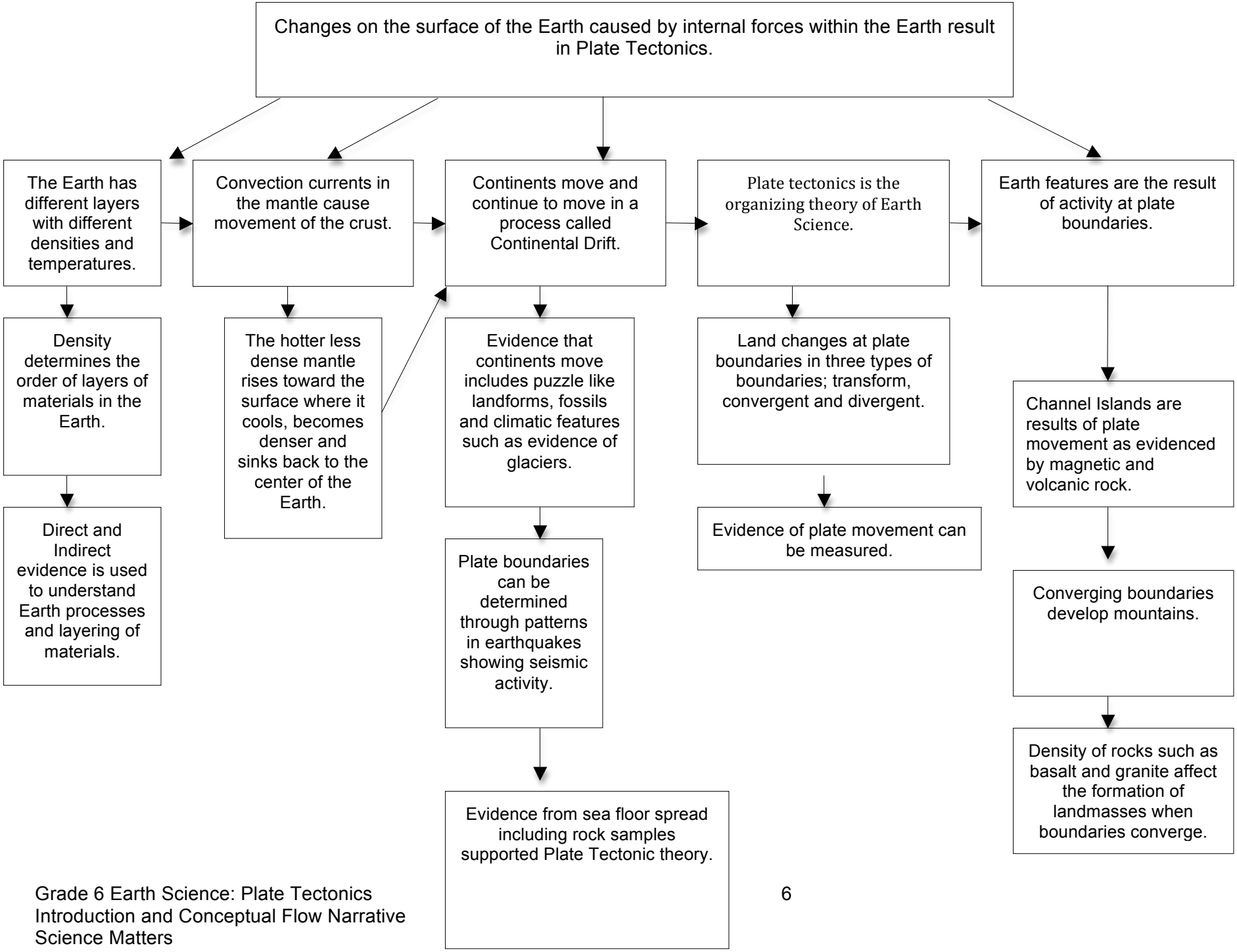
Changes on the surface of the Earth caused by internal forces within the Earth result in Plate Tectonics.
The Earth has different layers with different densities and temperatures.
Convection currents in the mantle cause movement of the crust.
Continents move and continue to move in a process called Continental Drift.
Plate tectonics is the organizing theory of Earth Science.
Earth features are the result of activity at plate boundaries.
Density determines the order of layers of materials in the Earth.
Direct and Indirect evidence is used to understand Earth processes and layering of materials.
The hotter less dense mantle rises toward the surface where it cools, becomes denser and sinks back to the center of the Earth.
Evidence that continents move includes puzzle like landforms, fossils and climatic features such as evidence of glaciers.
Plate boundaries can be determined through patterns in earthquakes showing seismic activity.
Evidence from sea floor spread including rock samples supported Plate Tectonic theory.
Land changes at plate boundaries in three types of boundaries; transform, convergent and divergent.
Evidence of plate movement can be measured.
Channel Islands are results of plate movement as evidenced by magnetic and volcanic rock.
Converging boundaries develop mountains.
Density of rocks such as basalt and granite affect the formation of landmasses when boundaries converge.