

Instructions: Organize the paragraphs in the correct order to form a text.

A Case for Pangaea

He also disputed the theory that mountains formed like wrinkles on the skin of a drying apple, proposing that they were created by continents drifting. But he was unable to explain what force could be immense enough to cause continents to move through the Earth's crust. Wegener would eventually perish during a ski journey on the Greenland ice cap conducting his scientific research.

These theories found scorn in the scientific community. A theory of a meteorologist named Alfred Wegener received a similar treatment. He regarded the Earth as fundamentally dynamic. He believed the great continent, named Pangaea, had broken apart due to continental drifting.

Using his own data along with newer research from the Atlantic, Hess postulated that the ocean floors were growing through the process he called seafloor spreading. Further research along the Mid-Atlantic Rift in the 1960s confirmed Hess's theory — it was discovered that rocks closest to the rift are newer than those farther away.

During World War II, Harry Hess was placed in command of an attack transport ship in the Pacific Ocean. His ship was using a new sonar technology that emitted underwater sound waves to detect enemy submarines. But, driven by his scientific curiosity, he kept the sonar turned on to read the topography of the ocean bottom.

While other scientists put forth the theory that the Earth's landmasses had once been connected by land bridges that had sunk into the ocean, and had always been located where they are today, a few renegade scientists postulated that the Earth once contained one huge supercontinent.

Wegener was the first to put together extensive evidence from several different scientific approaches to support continental drifting. He argued against transcontinental land bridge claims by submitting fossil evidence of tropical life on Arctic islands and matching geographical features and formations on separate continents.

In 1858, Austrian geologist Eduard Suess postulated a supercontinent called Gondwanaland, and American astronomer William Henry Pickering suggested in 1907 that the continents broke up when the Moon was separated from the Earth.

- adapted from <https://www.bighistoryproject.com/chapters/2#proving-continental-drift>

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