

Learning Target: I can describe and explain how constructive and destructive forces help shape Earth.

Constructive & Destructive Forces that Shape Earth Video Notes



1. Constructive forces are processes that _____ landforms (deposition, _____, volcanic eruptions, floods)
2. Destructive forces are processes that _____ landforms (weathering, _____, landslides, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, floods).
3. What is the difference between constructive and destructive forces that shape Earth? _____

Constructive Forces

4. Constructive earth processes are _____ that _____ to the surface of the Earth, and some of them take _____ of years to occur.

- What are some examples of landforms that have been created by slow constructive forces? _____

5. How were the Hawaiian islands formed? _____
6. How are deltas formed? _____
7. How are mountains formed? _____

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8. Sand dunes are built via _____ by the constructive force of _____, which shifts rock particles on _____ of each other until a _____ is formed.
9. With quick constructive force, changes to the Earth take in a matter of _____, instead of _____ of years.
10. The main quick constructive force is a _____. A volcano that erupts _____ can send lava and ash shooting out within _____. When the lava _____, it hardens into new _____. This forms new _____ masses that become places where organisms can live.

Destructive Forces

11. The two main forces that break down land slowly are _____. Weathering is the breaking down of _____ due to forces such as _____ and _____. The pieces of rock are then _____ elsewhere through the process of _____. Erosion is _____ away of land by forces such as _____.
12. How were the Grand Canyon and Monument Valley in Arizona formed? _____
13. What are two quick constructive forces? _____
 - A _____ will take thousands of feet of Earth and _____ it back to the _____ floor. Earthquakes can cause the Earth to _____, causing _____ or other such phenomena.
 - Quick destructive forces can also be things like _____. Whole mountain sides can _____ to the base of a mountain in a matter of _____ and deposit soil and other minerals into new areas which leads to _____.
14. Deposition is the laying down of _____ carried by _____, flowing _____ the sea or ice. Sediment can be transported as _____, sand and mud, or as _____ dissolved in water.
15. What are some examples of constructive processes? _____
16. What are some examples of destructive processes? _____