Earth's Internal & External Forces

There are several reasons that stress builds:

- Pieces of the earth _____ and _____ past each other
- _____ changes as new sediment is deposited
- The _____ and _____ as the crust heats and cools

Measuring earthquake waves can give us information about the _____ of the earth.
Wave speeds change based on:

- _____
- _____
- _____

An earthquake could cause a massive landslides near a body of water, causing a _____.

Earthquakes are a result of built up _____ in the Earth's crust.

_____ cause all the water above that fault line to push up, triggering the start of a tsunami.

Volcanos can be formed by _____ oozing out of the ground when the lithosphere pulls apart.

Volcanos can also be formed by the result of a piece of the earth's _____ being forced back into the mantle.

Matching

Hotspots	**Weathering**	**Lithosphere**	**Seismologists**
Mantle Plumes	**Deposition**	**Fault**	**tidal wave**

_____: volcanic areas that form as a tectonic plate moves over a point heated from deep within the earth's mantle.

_____: isolated columns of magma.

_____: The Earth's crust is also called the _____

_____: happens when sediment and other broken-down parts of rocks accumulate to create landforms.

_____: scientists who study earthquakes and related phenomenon.

_____: the wearing away of rock by wind, water, or any other natural agent.

_____: crack in the earth's crust caused by stress in the surrounding rocks.

_____: A Tsunami is also called a _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS