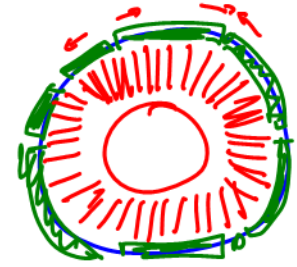


## 12.1 Evidence for Continental Drift

### Science 10 Notes

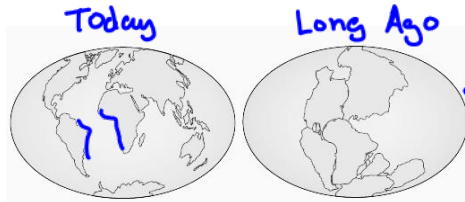
#### Continental Drift:

- The theory that continents are all gradually moving
- The continents are on "floating islands" that fit together  
outer crust of earth floats on outer core of magma/molten rock.



#### Evidence #1: Jigsaw Puzzle Fit

- Some coastlines look like they fit together like a jigsaw



- There was once a super-continent called Pangaea
- It appears as though the continents have sprit apart and are continuing to move apart

some parts have moved together/collided.

#### Evidence #2: Geological Features

- Some areas that fit together by the jigsaw puzzle fit have similar geographical features  
eg mountain ranges.

#### Evidence #3: Fossils and Fossil Record

- Some dinosaur fossils are found in very distant. areas.
- These fossils must have come from organisms that lived very close together at some point.

dinosaur fossils show that these areas must have been close together before these dinosaurs went extinct.



#### Evidence #4 Paleoglaciatiion

- Glaciers leave distinct marks on the ground
- Some hot areas, like India and Africa show evidence of past glaciers
- Antarctica has coal deposits, which is evidence of swamps in the past

these places must have been at a position on the earth to support these climates



# 12.1B Mechanism of Continental Drift

Science 10

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Tectonic Plates:

Mid-Atlantic Ridge:

**Sea Floor Spreading** (p512)

Draw a sketch to explain how the MidAtlantic Range is theorized to help tectonic plates on either side of it move:

## Evidence for the MidAtlantic Range and Sea Floor Spreading

**Evidence from Ocean Rock Ages** (p511)

**Evidence from Paleomagnetism** (p511)

Draw a diagram to explain magnetic striping.  
Indicate where newer rock and older rock would be found around the Mid Atlantic Range

**Mid Atlantic Range**

**Hot Spots** can explain the formation of volcanic island chains (like Hawaii):