Continental Drift Theory

http://science.discovery.com/videos/ 100-greatest-discoveries-shortscontinental-drift.html

Continental Drift Theory

- Started with the observation of the similarities in the shape of the west coast of Africa and the east coast of South America (they looked like puzzle pieces).
- This led to:
 - The suggestion is that these two continents were once part of a larger continent that had broken and moved apart.

True or False?

 Based on their appearance, Africa and South America were never joined as part of one larger continent.

Alfred Wegener



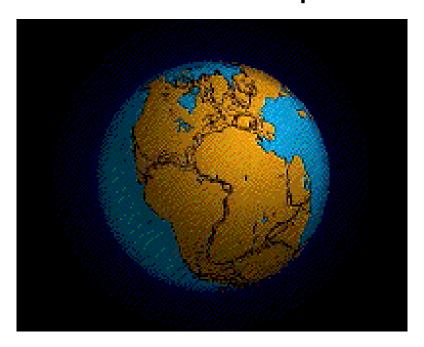
- German scientist.
 Proposed the most famous version of the continental drift theory, but he could not explain why or how the continents drifted apart.
- His evidence included:
 - 1. Fossil Evidence
 - 2. Rocks
 - 3. Glaciation

True or False

- Alfred Wegener's evidence for continental drift ONLY included:
 - Rocks and Glaciation

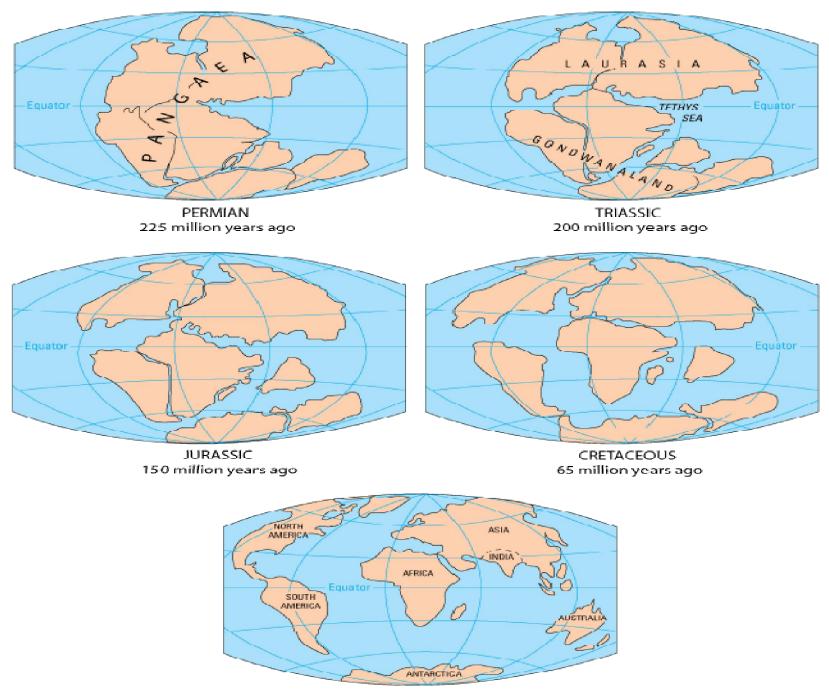
Pangaea

- The last "super-continent" (250 mya) all of the continents hooked together.
- It took over 200 million years for the continents to move to their present locations.



True or False?

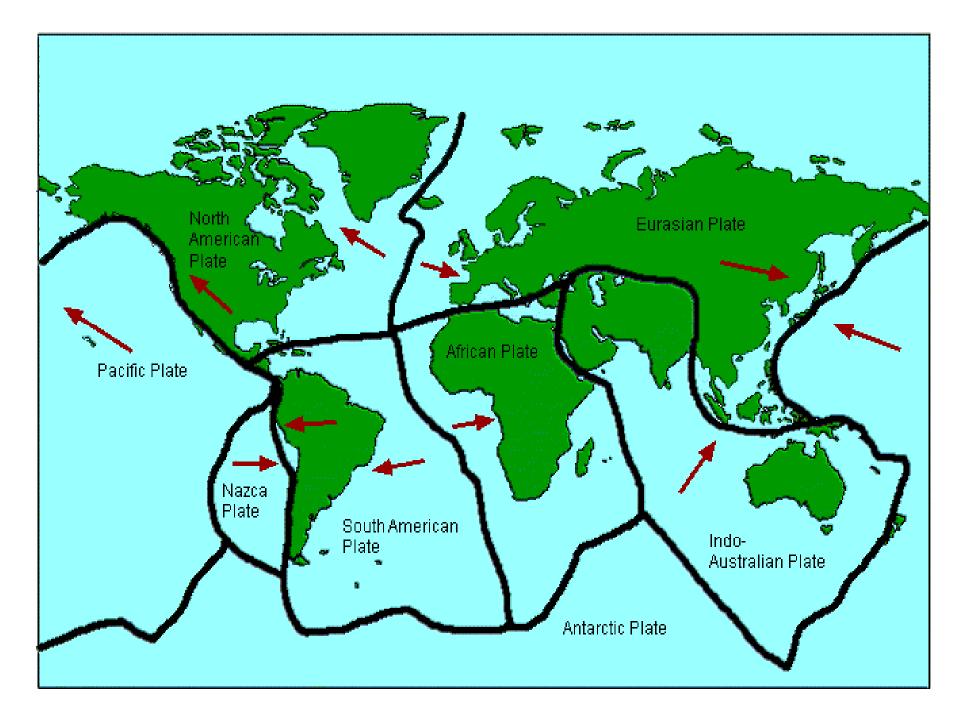
- Pangaea was the last super-continent to have existed on the Earth.
 - How long ago did it exist?

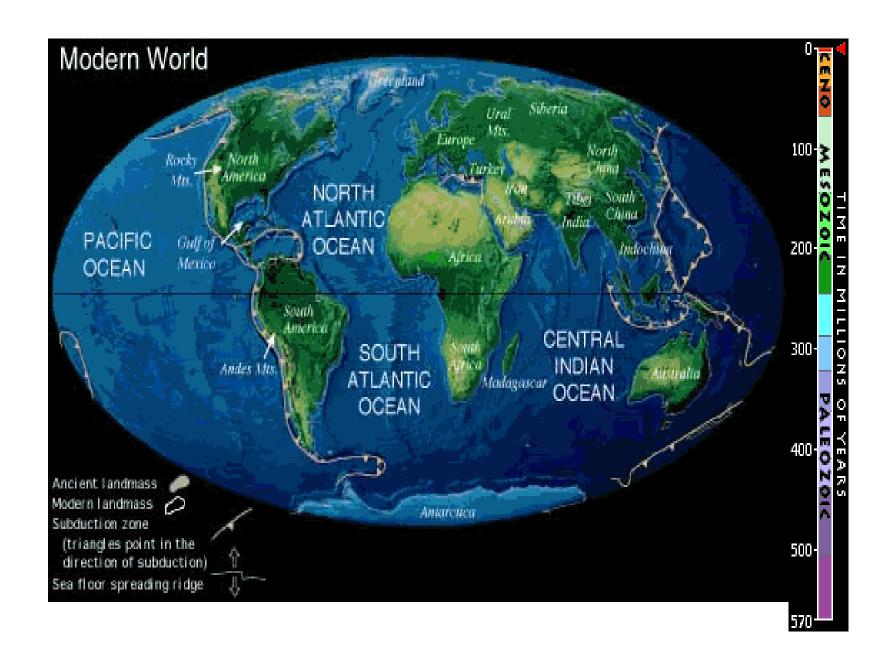


PRESENT DAY

Plate Tectonics

- Study of the theory that the earth's crust is divided into plates (solid pieces) that move due to the forces inside the earth. Became a theory in 1965.
- Approximately 12 major plates
- Larger plates include continents and oceans.



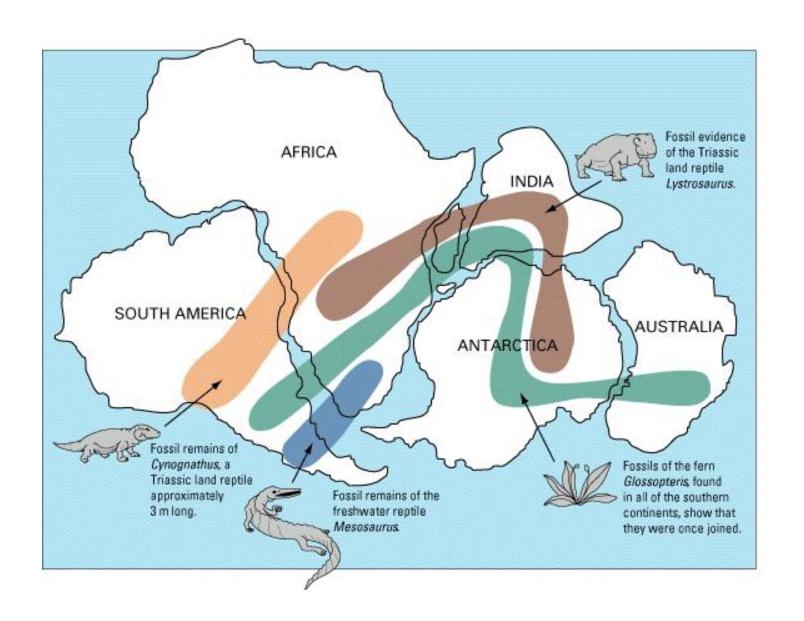


Evidence to support Plate Tectonics:

Fossils:

The same kind of animal and plant fossils were found on different continents.

- Ex. -Mesosaurus bones found in Brazil and West Africa
- -Mesosaurus: small reptile that would not have been able to swim across the ocean.
- Only place in the world found!
- -Therefore, Brazil and Africa must have been connected.



Seafloor Spreading:

- -seafloor moves away from ridge (crack in crust)
- -hot magma comes up through crack and cools to form new rock.

This is the HOW!



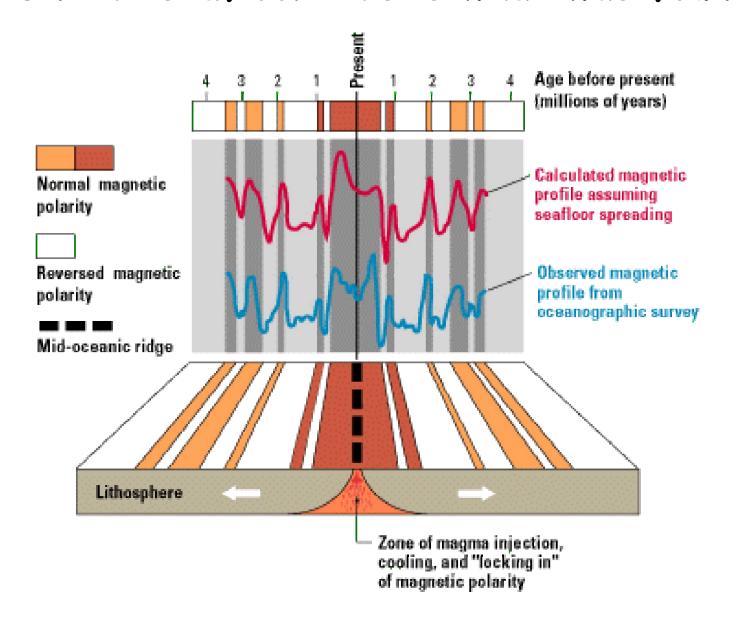
 Scientists took core samples and found that the youngest rock is near the spreading center and the oldest rock is the farthest away.

Why??

Magnetism in Rocks:

- -As hot magma cools it becomes solid rock.
- -Iron-bearing minerals become fixed and magnetized.
- -While the rock is still liquid, the iron minerals will orient themselves to point toward magnetic north.
- -Scientists discovered that some rocks have reverse magnetism. That means that what is now Magnetic South was once Magnetic North.

-On the seafloor this is what was found:



- -On each side of the spreading center, there was the same pattern of magnetism.
- -The pattern was symmetrical!

Continental Drift: 120 million years into the future!

