

EARTHS MOVEMENT

1. (a) - Vertical movement/ epierogenic
 - Horizontal movement/ lateral/orogenic

 (b) Describe the origin of continents according to the theory of continental drift.
 - Theory first explained by F.B Tylor (1908), J.B Backer (1911) and adopted by German meteorologist Alfred Wegner in 1912.
 - Says the present distribution of continents was due to disruption of super continent known as Pangea. Pangea was surrounded by a large super water body - Panthalasa.
 - Pangea broke first into two continents i.e. Gondwanaland and Laurasia.
 - The two continents were separated by a long narrow ocean known as Tethys.
 - Gondwanaland broke further and drifted into southern continents of present Africa, South America e.t.c. while Laurasia drifted to present Eurasia, North America e.t.c.
2.
 - Earth movements are movements which occur within the crustal rocks due to tectonic forces.
 - Internal land forming processes are those processes operating inside the earth. They are also known as endogenic.
 - External land forming processes operate on the surfaces of the earth. Also known as exogenic.
3. Evidences of continental drift

- Geometrical fitting of Western coastline of Africa and Eastern Coastline of America.
 - Similar plant and animal remains in different continents.
 - Similarities in rock structures along coast of West Africa and Eastern South America.
 - Evidence of glaciation in Southern continents which are formed from glaciated regions.
 - Presence of coal in mild and high latitude regions coal is usually formed in tropical areas with dense vegetation.
 - Similarities of fold mountains found in S. Africa and Argentina. Both in age and East -West trend.
- 4.
- Plate tectonic theory suggests the earth is made of rigid blocks (plates) floating of molten material.
 - The plates are mobile.
 - They move towards each other away from each other or parallel past each other.