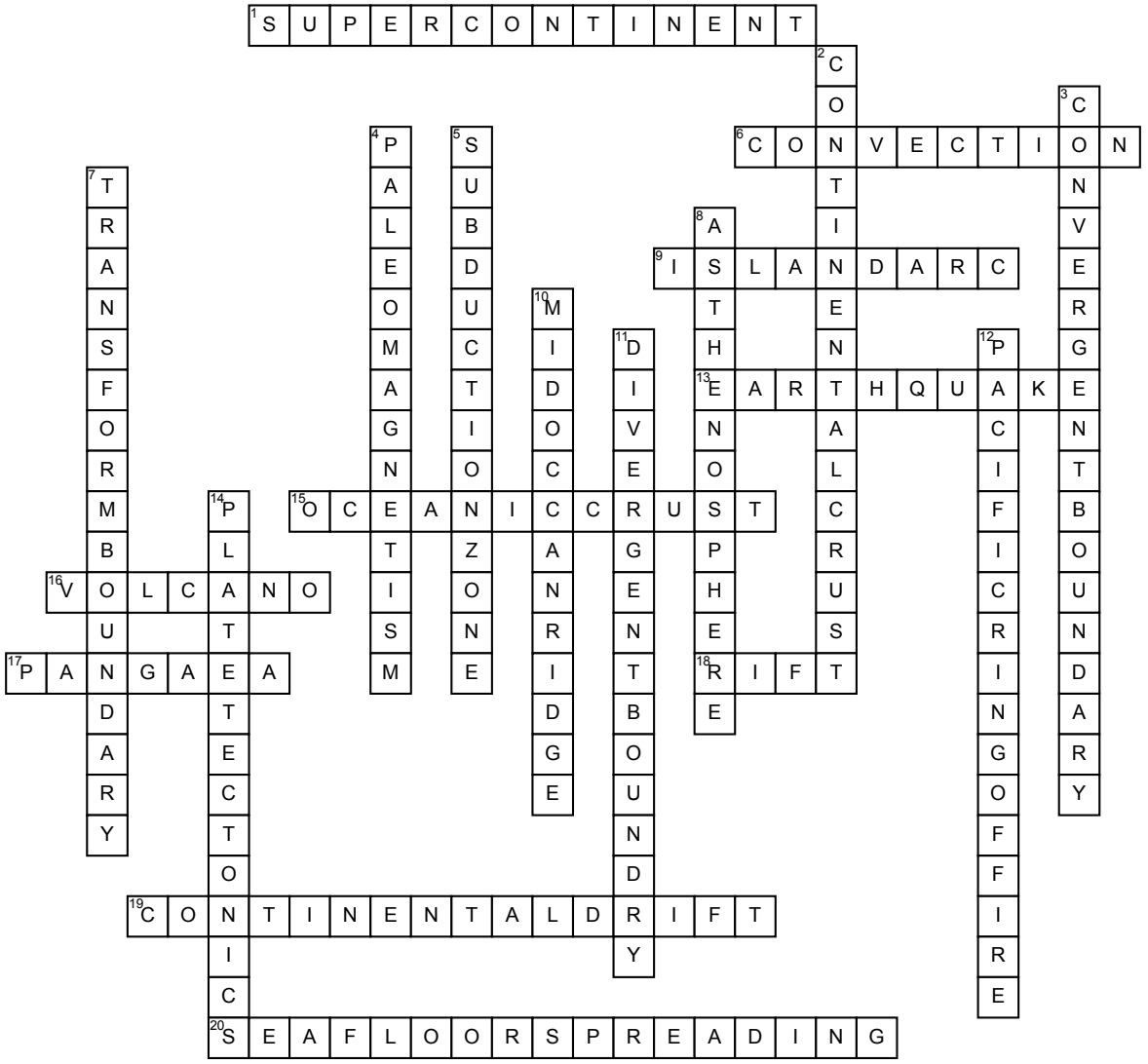
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# Plate Tectonic Vocab- Earth Systems




**Across**

**1.** the assembly of most or all of Earth's continental blocks or cratons to form a single large landmass

**6.** movement caused within a fluid by the tendency of hotter and therefore less dense material to rise, and colder, denser material to sink under the influence of gravity

**9.** curved chain of volcanic islands located at a tectonic plate margin ( at the edge).

**13.** sudden and violent shaking of the ground

**15.** the layer of granitic, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks which form the ocean floors

**16.** mountain or hill,having a crater or vent through which lava, rock fragments, hot vapor, and gas are being or have been erupted

**17.** hypothetical supercontinent that included all current land masses, believed to have been in existence before the continents broke apart during the Triassic and Jurassic Periods.

**18.** linear zone where the Earth's crust and lithosphere are being pulled apart

**19.** a theory that explained how continents shift position on Earth's surface.

**20.** the formation of new areas of oceanic crust, which occurs through the upwelling of magma at midocean ridges

**Down**

**2.** the layer of granitic, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks which form the continents

**3.** two (or more) tectonic plates or fragments of the lithosphere move toward one another and collide.

**4.** branch of geophysics concerned with magnetism in rocks

**5.** These boundaries mark the collision between two of the planet's tectonic plates

**7.** a type of fault that moves away from each other horizontally.

**8.** the upper layer of the earth's mantle, below the lithosphere

**10.** an underwater mountain range, formed by plate tectonics.

**11.** two tectonic plates that are moving away from each other

**12.** a major area in the basin of the Pacific Ocean where a large number of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions occur.

**14.** theory explaining the structure of the earth's crust