**Chapter 9**

**Essential Question:  How is Earth’s surface shaped and reshaped?**

**Vocabulary:**

*landform*:   a natural feature of the Earth’s surface such as a plateau (high, flat land) or a penninsula (land surrounded on three sides by water).

*weathering:* the process by which rock’s in the Earth’s crust are slowly broken down into smaller pieces

*erosion*: the process by which water, ice, gravity, and wind work together to move weathered rock

*deposition*: the process by which parts of Earth’s surface are built up

*landslide:* large rocks and soil move downhill causing rapid changes to Earth’s surface *volcano*: a landform that forms at a weak spot in Earth’s crust where magma is forced upward and reaches the surface. Magma that flows out of the volcano is called lava.

*fault:* a break or crack in rocks where Earth’s crust can move

*earthquake:* sudden movement along a fault that can cause the Earth to shake.

*epicenter:* the point on Earth’s surface directly above the focus of an Earthquake.

**Key concepts for study:**

* Earth’s crust is the outer layer of rock that is found over it’s entire surface
* Ice and plant roots both get into cracks in rocks and cause rocks to split apart.
* Chemicals change materials in rock to change to different materials.
* Rainwater causes both physical and chemical weathering. In chemical weathering, rainwater mixes with gasses in the air to form acids that combine with rock material.
* Water waves cause erosion that can change the shape of a shoreline. One way to control this erosion is to build barriers to stop waves from carrying sand away.
* Most deposition takes place where rivers flow into the ocean.
* Glaciers erode the land by slowly wearing away bits of rock and soil and carrying them long distances.
* Scientists have three categories to classify volcanoes:

 active: a volcano that has frequent eruptions or shows signs of future

eruptions

 dormant: volcanoes that have not erupted in a long time

 extinct: vocanoes they believe will not erupt again

* Volcanic eruptions produce lava, however violent eruptions produce large amounts of rock and ash.