Notes- Earth's Changing Surface

Uniformitarianism	James came up with the idea in the 1700's
	The present is the to the past.
	He said that there are, natural processes that changed, and continue to, the planet's landscape or
	For example, given enough time, a could a valley, or sediment could accumulate and form a new
	a) the rock cycle b) c) erosion, and d) movement of glaciers
The Rock Cycle	Series of processes that one type of rock intotype of rock
	main types of rocks What are the 3 rock types?
Weathering	weathering – process that down rock based on regular weather patterns such as snow, rain, wind, hot temperatures and cold temperatures
	When it, water accumulates (collects) on the ground and in rocks, if it is, that rock may and expand and over time will break down rock
	Regular rain water slowly minerals that can change shape of rocks
	Oxygen reacts with iron rich rocks and them
	There are ways the rate () of weathering can be changed:
	– weathering occur faster in wet climates
	type of rock – some minerals dissolve than others
Erosion	– process by which natural forces weathered rock, or sediment, from one place to another

Deposition	deposition – the laying down or of eroded
Water Erosion	Moving is a major agent of erosion, especially along rivers, at beaches, and underground.
	river – activechannel, that form on mountain slopes, thatland and transports sediment(small pieces of rock)
	waves – the coastlines through erosion by down rock and transporting sand and other sediment; erode land by impact of great force and, or grinding away at shore
	beach – area of sediment carried in by a wave
Wind Erosion	causes erosion by deflation (moving sediments), or the process by which wind surface materials by abrasion. A common type of wind-blown deposit is a, piles of wind-blown sand
Glaciers	– large mass of that formed on land and moves across Earth's surface; form in areas where the amount of snowfall is greater than the amount of snowmelt
	glacier (or ice sheets) – covers large areas of land and move outward from central location; exist today on Antarctica and
	valley glacier () – long, narrow glacier that forms when snow and ice buildup high in a valley
	Two processes by which glaciers erode the land and and and
	plucking occurs when a glacier over the land, it up rocks and large boulders dragging them across the land, causing, or gouges and in the bedrock
	When a glacier melts, it creates various which include:
	– mixture of that is deposited directly on the surface – ridge formed from till deposited at the of glaciers