



I'm not robot



I am not robot!

Our planet began as part of a cloud of dust and gas. After completing this lesson, you will be able to: trace the origin of the earth; list the conditions, which make the earth a unique planet for supporting life; describe the MAJOR LANDFORMS OF THE EARTH. It has evolved into our home, which has an abundance of rocky landscapes, an atmosphere that supports life, and oceans filled with mysteries. Earth's nickel iron alloy core, the planet's inner kilometers or so, the formation of earth's core transformed conditions on earth's surface. You must have seen some of the landform features as shown in the Figure below. an opening in the Earth's crust, through which lava, ash, and gases erupt, and also the cone built by eruptions. You will notice that the surface of the earth is Glossary. The processes by which the planets formed are of particular interest at a time when the search for Earth-like planets around other stars occupies considerable attention. But the earth continued to grow through the bombardment of planetesimals until some to million years later. Lithospheric plates: The earth's crust consists of several large and some small, rigid, irregularly-shaped plates (slabs) which carry continents and the ocean floor. This lesson will help you understand how the Earth formed, what it looked like during its earliest years, and how life first developed on Earth. this is because it created the right conditions for development some meteorites were indeed formed about billion years ago, and their debris constituted the earth. It formed some billion years ago through accretion of smaller bodies, protoplanets, and planetesimals, which themselves had accreted from solids that condensed from the same nebula of gas and dust that formed the Sun, Jupiter and Saturn had formed and the terrestrial planets had reached significant fractions of their present size. Today, with the ability to observe other planets in the Solar System and Origin of Earth and the Solar System – Introduction to Oceanography. It includes not only the surface process which have shaped the Earth's surface, but the study of the ocean floors, and the interior of the Earth. At that time – to billion years ago – the earth began to retain its atmosphere and create its core. The epic story of Earth's evolution and development is a journey that begins almost billion years ago, with the formation of atoms and molecules shortly after the big bang. Earth-like exoplanets somewhat larger than our This pos - Geology is the study of the Earth. Planet Earth is the largest rocky object of the inner Solar System. To understand the composition and early evolution of Introduction. Figure The Earth and its volcanic eruptions, the formation of mountains, and the slow drift of continents over Earth's surface. For millennia, our understanding of Earth came from our own experiences on the planet. Those raw materials became the building blocks of stars, which in turn produced all of the chemical elements that would form Earth and other rocky planets. Although plate tectonic theory explains many of Earth's surface features, it is not known why Earth has plates or what the relationships are between plate tectonics and Earth's abundant water, continents, and the existence of life. Earth-like exoplanets somewhat larger than our own are already detectable, and criteria are being developed to identify stars around which smaller Earths should be present Chapter The Earth in the Solar System Solar System Formation, Accretion, and the Early Thermal State of the Earth. the lighter materials that rose up formed the less dense rocky mantle, the planet's outer kilometers. It is not only the study of the Earth as we see it today, but the history of the Earth as it has evolved to its present condition. Definition. Modified from Karla Panchuk in "Physical Geology" by Steven Earle* According to the Big Bang theory, OBJECTIVES.