

A dramatic, high-contrast photograph of a jagged mountain peak. The sky is dark and stormy, with heavy clouds. The mountain is covered in patches of snow and has a rugged, rocky appearance. The overall mood is somber and majestic.

Landforms


6.1

I. Plains

- A feature that makes up the shape of the land at Earth's surface.
- Three different types of landforms
 - Plains
 - Plateaus
 - Mountains
- Plains are large, relatively flat areas



A. Coastal Plains

1. *Coastal plains* are broad areas along the ocean's shore
 2. Often called low lands because of their low elevation
 - elevation refers to distance above or below sea level
 3. A *Marsh* is a grassy wetland that is usually flooded with water
 4. Coastal plains are formed from sediments building on top of each other, and when the sea level drops the plains are exposed
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B. Interior Plains

1. *Interior plains*, which is also referred to as the *Great Plains*, make up much of the center of the United States
2. The Great Plains are flat, grassy, and dry with few trees
3. They are much higher in elevation than Coastal plains



II. Plateaus

- Plateaus are relatively flat, raised areas that have been uplifted by forces within Earth
- They rise steeply from the land around them
 - ex. Grand Canyon



III. Mountains

- Mountains rise high above the surrounding land
- There are four main types of mountains
 - Folded
 - Upwarped
 - Fault-block
 - Volcanic



A. Folded Mountains

1. Folded Mountains occur when tremendous forces inside Earth force rock layers together

- The rock layers are squeezed from opposite sides – they buckle and fold

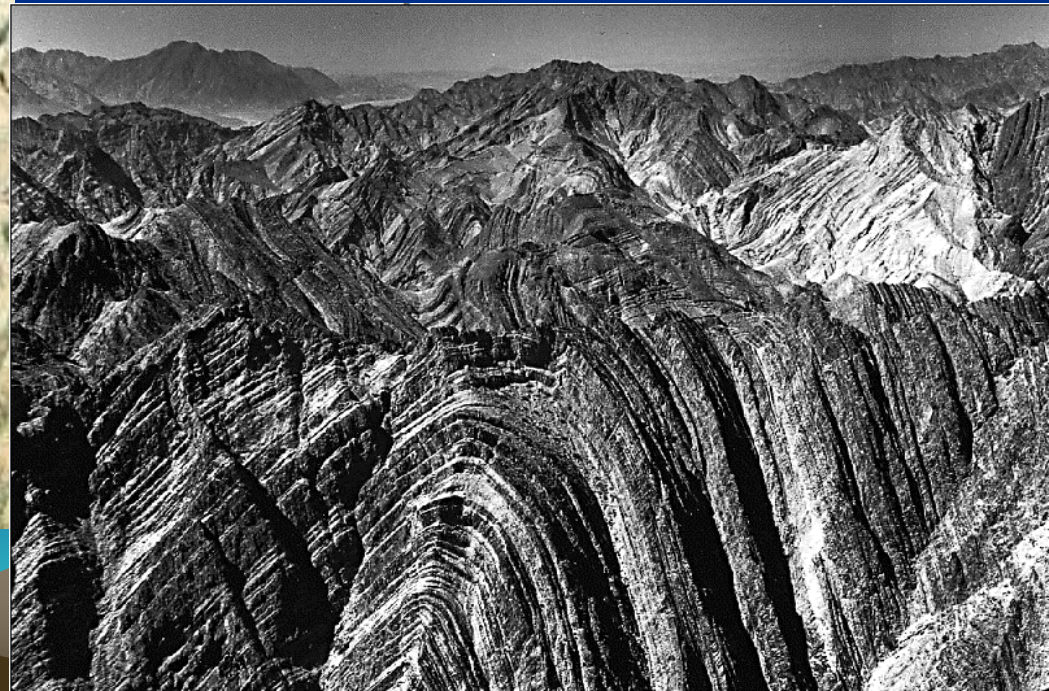
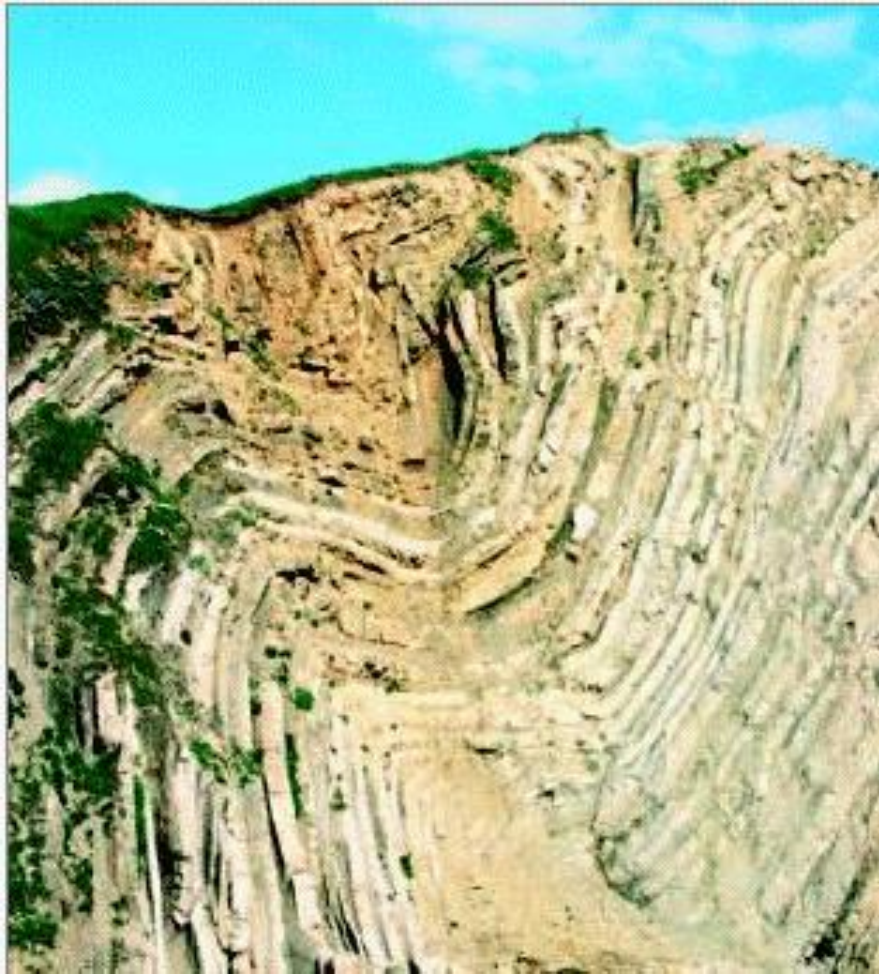
2. The Appalachian Mountains are folded mountains

- They are the oldest mountains and the longest range of mountains



Draw a Folded Mountain

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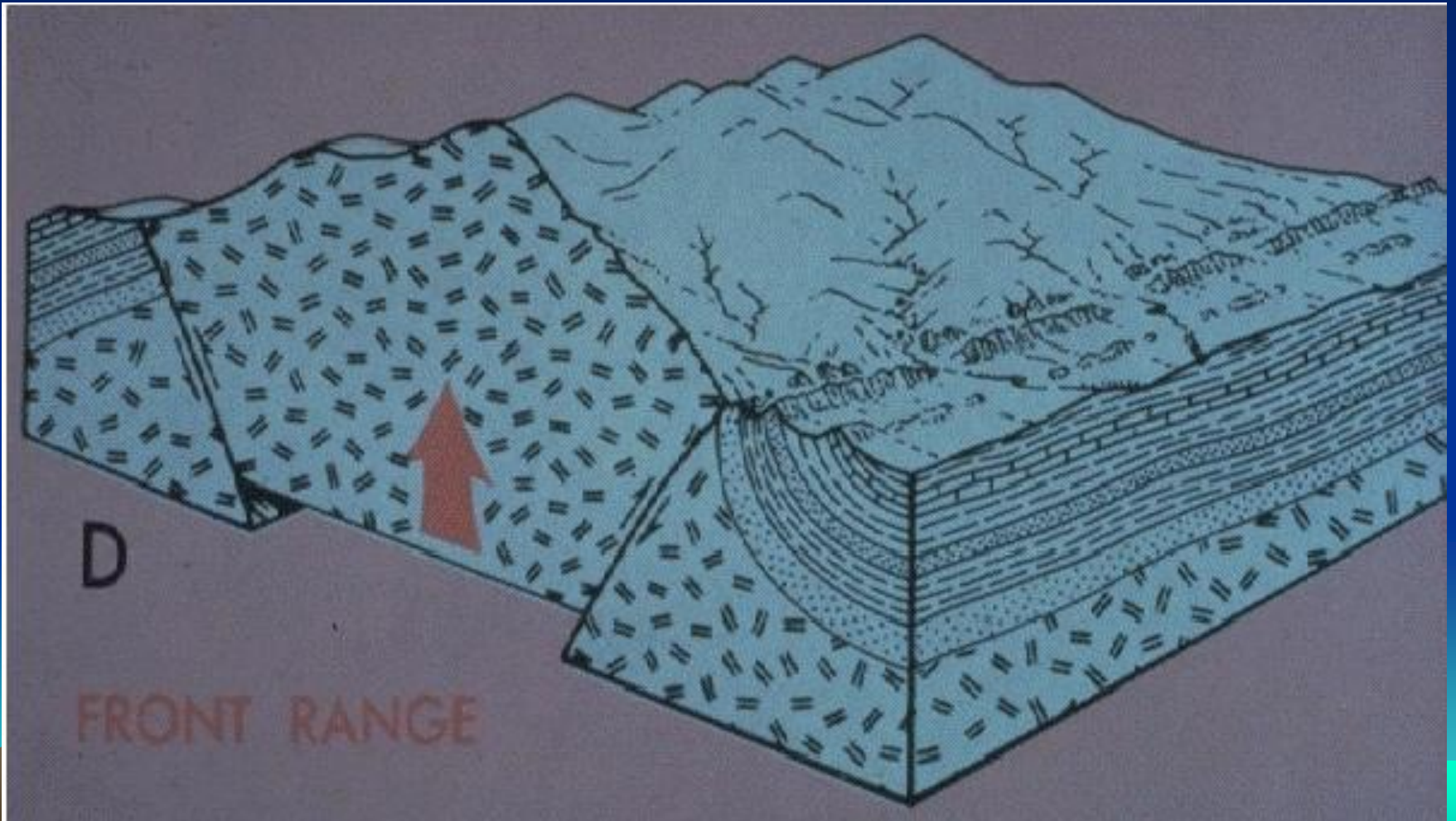
B. Upwarped Mountains

1. Upwarped Mountains are formed when crust was pushed up by forces inside Earth
 - Overtime, the sedimentary rock on top of the crust erodes, leaving behind the igneous and metamorphic rock underneath
 - They are eroded to form sharp peaks and ridges
2. The Rocky Mountains and the Black Hills are an example of Upwarped mountains



Draw an Upwarped Mountain

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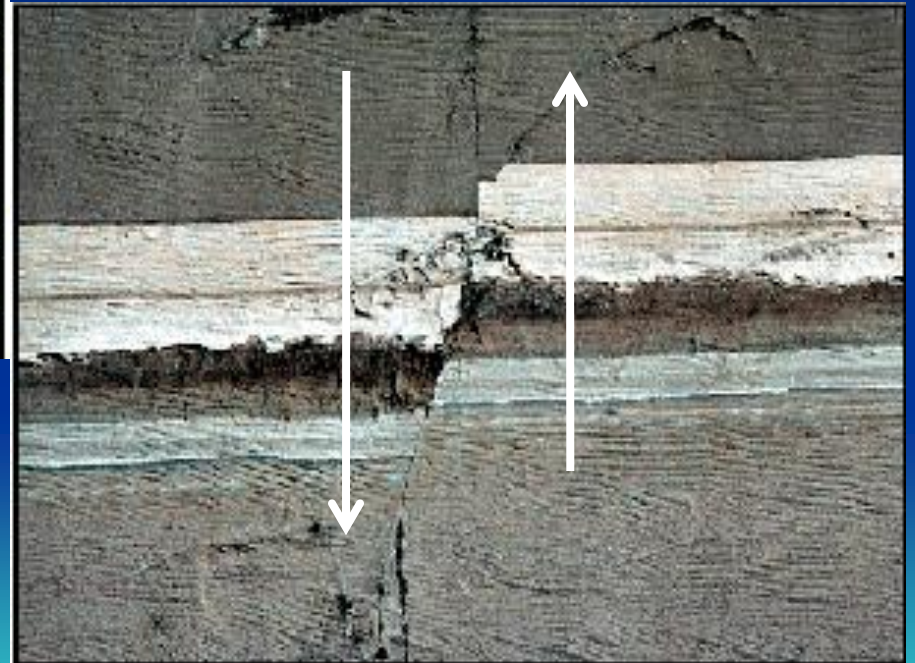
C. Fault-Block Mountains

1. *Fault-block mountains* are made of huge tilted blocks of rocks that separated from surrounding rock by faults
 - A *fault* is a large crack in rocks where there is movement
2. This happens when one block is tilted and pushed up, the second block was pushed down
3. The Grand Teton Mountains and the Sierra Nevada Mountains are examples



Draw a Fault-Block Mountain

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D. Volcanic Mountains

1. Volcanic Mountains begin when molten material reaches the surface through a weak area in the crust
 - The materials pile up, one layer on top of another until a cone-shaped structure forms
2. Mount St. Helens in Washington and Mauna Loa in Hawaii are two examples
 - The Hawaiian Islands are just the peaks of huge volcanoes that stick out above the water



Draw a Volcanic Mountain

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