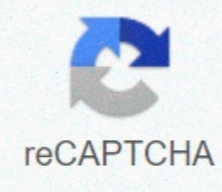




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## How the earth was made yellowstone worksheet

How Earth Was Made (season 1) is a 13-part documentary television series aired on the History Channel, showing how geological processes shaped our planet. The series examines some of the world's most famous locations and geological phenomena, including California's San Andreas Fault, the Mariana Trench, Krakatoa volcano, the Alps, the Atacama Desert, tsunamis and asteroids. Using interviews with experts, geological evidence and computer-generated graphics, the series explains in an easily understood way how these locations and geological phenomena are shaped by immensely powerful and sometimes violent forces of geology. The view of Yellowstone National Park and the super volcano Caldera beneath it that pushes the ground and is long overdue with the eruption of titanium. Related Links Yellowstone Yellowstone National Park is a national park located primarily in the US state of Wyoming, although it extends to Montana and Idaho. Go to how the country was made (season 1) At home or watch other episodes: Name: \_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_ The History Channel's - How the Earth Was Made - Yellowstone Video Sheet Directions: As you watch the video, answer each question below in the space you provide on the right. Keep on keep on at the end, some of the questions are multiple choices. Questions/Answers 1. Which state is Yellowstone National Park (mostly) currently 1. A) Colorado B) North Dakota is located in? (0:38) C) California Wyoming 2. How many earthquakes does Yellowstone experience at year 2? (0:46) 3. A) 4.5 million B) 3.2 billion 3. How old are some rocks in Yellowstone? (03:40) C) 9000 years) 8.9 billion 4.4. What is Yellowstone's main attraction? (04:30) 5. As for the rock on the shore of Lake Indian Ponds, where 5. Je formed and how did it get out of the ground? (07:30) 6.6. What do quartz crystals give clear evidence for? (10:50) 7. What are the only plants growing in poor soil called Rhyolite? 7. A) Spruce B) Lodgepole pines (3pm) C) Willows D) White Pines 88. Why is Rhyolite Lava so explosive? (16:00) 9. What's the name of the unusually thin layer of black rock in the 9th cliff face that the erosion exposed? (17:25) 10. How many miles was the edge of the crater that formed the 10th century? A) 45 miles B) 13 miles when Yellowstone erupted? (10 p.m.) C) 25 miles D) 2 miles 11. The last major eruption of the Yellowstone Caldera was 11,640,000 years ago. How do scientists know that? (22:30) 12.12. Why are there so many earthquakes under Yellowstone Park? (29:32) 13. 13. The Hot Spot currently located under Yellowstone appears to have moved from earlier locations. However, this is not true, what was really going on? (35:09) 14. Which island chain was also formed in a pattern similar to Yellowstone's 14th feature? (35:45) 15. A) 3,000 years) 5,000 years Hot Spot erupts about how often? (37:55) C) 94,000 years) 600,000 years 16A) 16. What are the two clues to when the Yellowstone volcano will erupt again? (38:30) B) REVISION OF JP Kreation – taken from moviesheets.com; Originally created by Heidi Davis Nyti Unidentified: Inside America UFO Investigation 11 p.m. Seuraavaksi Ancient Aliens: Ultimate Evidence 00:00 Save time and discover an interesting curriculum for your classroom. Reviewed and evaluated by trusted, accredited teachers. Try It Free History Channel's How the Earth Was Made is a wonderful documentary series on Earth science. The episode, titled Yellowstone, tells the story of Vulcan past and the future of the world's first national park. A modern investigation reveals that the park is located above the mass of molten magma which in turn is connected to a volcanic tube, a hot spot, stretching at least 400 miles into the ground! The episode is set as a kind of detective story, with evidence that weaving the hypothesis. You'll need to get a DVD of the video or find a streaming site. A video worksheet is a two-way, one-page handout consisting of 43 multiple-choice questions that track video progress. This format allows students to pay attention to the video as they quickly record their responses. In this way, students are not mired in writing long answers and can enjoy watching the video better. The key is turned on and the files are stored in MS Word and PDF formats. Here is a quiz about self-ansaid video questions of Google forms. History Channel's How the Earth Made: Yellowstone Overview Yellowstone is the world's first national park, with three million people visiting the park each year. Located mainly in Wyoming, it stretches slightly in nearby Montana and Idaho. The park is located on a plateau located at 8,000 feet above sea level and covers 3,468 mi<sup>2</sup> (about 63 to 54 miles). It was founded in 1872. Yellowstone has the world's largest collection of geothermal features such as geysers and hot springs. The park also features natural spectacles such as waterfalls, rivers and a bison her. Plenty of evidence points to volcanic activity in Yellowstone. Native American legends tell of ground-shaking ghosts, and such stories have been passed on to early explorers like Lewis and Clark. The video begins with Old Faithful, a well-known geyser that erupts approximately every 90 minutes. During each interval, the geyser fills its water pressures and creates an explosive eruption of steam. Old Faithful is proof that hot rock lies near the surface. Other explosive water features such as volcanic quartz crystals and volcanic gas emissions are discussed. Field geologist Dr Morgan studied a 13,000-year-old steam explosion at Yellowstone Lake that resulted in the launch of boulders beneath the Earth's surface. Areas of soil derived from volcanic stone rhyolites are discussed. This soil, poor in minerals, will only support cordial pine trees. The soil is also resistant to water flow and contributes to surface water pools that breed a large number of mosquitoes. Despite all the evidence pointing to volcanism in Yellowstone, there is now no smoking cone, and it was probably destroyed during an ancient eruption. The presence of rhyolites indicates an explosive eruption in the past. Areas as far away as parks such as Meadow Creek, Wyoming show thick deposits of obsidian and tan-colored volcanic ash. Such large amounts of volcanic material indicate that Yellowstone once experienced a titanic volcanic explosion, slightly larger than anything ever observed in human history. Now we know Yellowstone used to have a supervolcano that was destroyed in a supereruption. This colossal eruption covered much of the western United States with volcanic ash. One layer of ash studied in California provided a date of 640,000 years for the last supereruption. Examples of this superlative event are described in the video: Enough volcanic ash was produced to bury New York State under tens of meters of material, a staggering 240 cubic miles of material The event was 80 times more powerful than the 1883 eruption of Mount Krakatoa, one of the largest volcanoes in human history, resulting in the disappearance of the entire island of Dan. . you can see very few craters left until the year of 640,000 eruptions. The crater appears to have later been filled with less explosive basal lava flows. The remnants of these flows can be seen as spectacular shoots of the park's stupal basalt, rocks that resemble the part of giant black crystals and that form from within slowly cooling the basalt lava. Despite being located within the continental interior, Yellowstone is rich in earthquake activity. The study of wave earthquakes allowed scientists to create a model of the Earth's interior beneath the park. The park appears to be resting on top of a large chamber of magma, which provides a source of heat for the park's myriad geothermal features. The magma chamber is only a small part of the entire volcanic superstructure that exists under the park. Today we know that Yellowstone is a hot spot, an area of permanent volcanic activity in the Earth's crust. The volcanic chimney that feeds the Yellowstone magma chamber extends more than 400 miles into the earth's interior! Initially a confusing feature of the hot spot was its apparent movement. In the 1960s, geologists discovered a line of ancient volcanic craters stretching toward the location of a modern park. Each crater is about 2 million older than its immediate neighbor in a direction that extends from the park. Explanation of obvious motion the hot spot is secured by the theory of plate tectonics. In this theory, the Earth's crust is broken into a dozen large pieces called plates. Each of these plates moves independently compared to the others. Plates grow along the ridges of the middle ocean and disappear along deep ocean trenches. Amazingly, the movement of North America through a stationary hot spot creates an apparent movement! In a similar way, a moving Pacific plate creates a Hawaiian island chain while also moving across another hotspot. Yellowstone is the only focal point known to be within the continent. Along with research, scientists at Yellowstone are monitoring the volcano. The eruption is predicted to be preceded by an increase in land surface and an increase in earthquake activity. On average, Yellowstone hot spot produces supereruption every 600,000 years, so we're potentially due for another one. An event similar to the eruption year of 640,000 people would probably be the most devastating natural disaster in human history. Earthquake activity in Yellowstone began to increase in 2009. Evidence such as the reappearance of a sunken tourist boat in Lake Yellowstone suggests that the earth also rises about 2-3 inches a year. Despite these disturbing trends, scientists still don't know if Yellowstone will erupt again. On a geological timeline, the next eruption could occur thousands of years from now or tomorrow. Tomorrow.

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