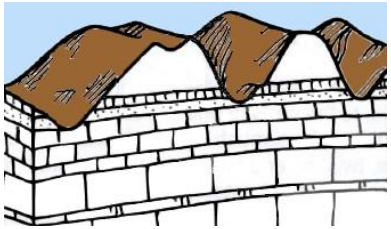
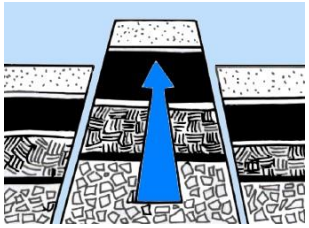
Yr 5 Geography: Mountains

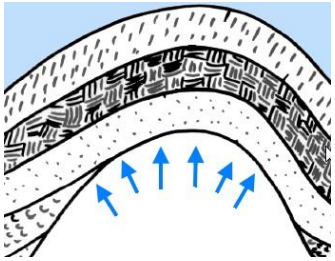
The 5 types of Mountains



Fold mountains
Fold mountains are formed when two plates collide head on, and their edges crumbled, much the same way as a piece of paper folds when pushed together.

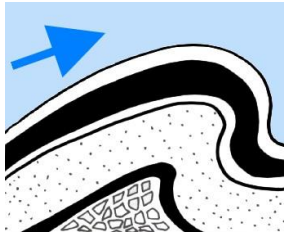
Fault-block Mountains
These mountains form when faults or cracks in the earth's crust force some materials or blocks of rock up and others down. The earth's crust fractures (pulls apart). It breaks up into blocks or chunks.





Dome Mountains
Dome mountains are the result of a great amount of melted rock (magma) pushing its way up under the earth crust. Without actually erupting onto the surface, the magma pushes up overlaying rock layers.

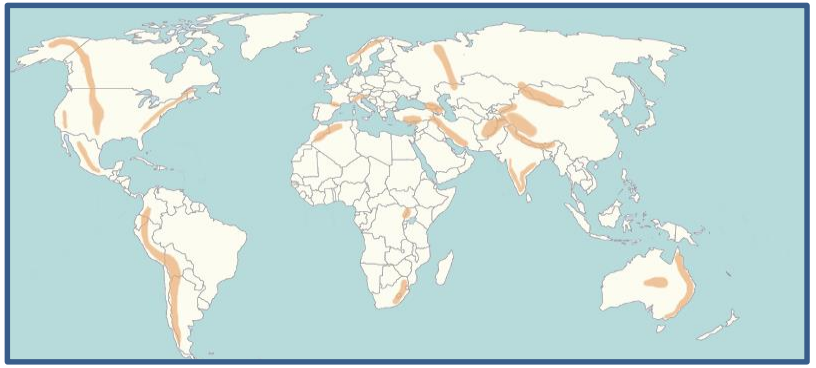
Volcanic Mountains
Volcanic Mountains are formed when molten rock (magma) deep within the earth, erupts, and piles upon the surface. Magna is called lava when it breaks through the earth's crust.



Plateau Mountains (Erosion Mountains)
Plateau mountains are not formed by internal activity. Instead, these mountains are formed by erosion. Plateaus are large flat areas that have been pushed above sea level by forces within the Earth, or have been formed by layers of lava.

How are mountains formed?

Mountains are formed by movements of the earth's **crust** (the outer layer of the Earth).
The Earth's crust is made up of **tectonic plates**.
When two slabs of the earth's crust smash into each other the land can be pushed upwards, forming mountains.



Mountain ranges

A mountain range is a series of mountains that are connected together generally to form a long line of mountains. Large mountain ranges may be made up of smaller mountain ranges called subranges.
Examples include:

The Andes
The Alps
The Rockies
The Himalayas
The Appalachian
The Ural
The Sierra Nevada