1. The hypothesis of the continental drift is that all the continents were once together but now they drifted apart over a long period of time slowly.

2. Pangaea is a supercontinent that broke apart many years ago into other continents.

3. Mountain Ranges and Coal Deposits.

4. Glossopteris and Mesosaurus fossils.

5. The poles and fossils.

6. Mid ocean ridges are underwater systems and are in the middle of the ocean.

7. Sea floor spreading is tectonic plates that move apart and it destroys the crust and makes a new one.

8. Sea floor spreading works by molten rock flowing up in a crack in the Earth’s crust and hardens into a solid new rock on both sides.

9. Subduction is the sinking movement of the ocean floor back to the mantle.

10. Ocean trenches are in the deepest parts of the ocean, the pressure there is very hard, and they are also undersea valleys.

11. Step 1- New oceanic crust becomes warm.

Step 2- As the rock cools and moves away it gets denser.

Step 3- The dense slab of the oceanic crust may meet another section of the ocean floor or continent.

Step 4- The oceanic crust becomes cooler, denser, and it will sink under a continent and it will get recycled.

Step 5- This will make volcanoes erupt and it will make a chain process of volcanic islands.

12. The Pacific Ocean is getting smaller because the Pacific basin is surrounded by subduction zones so it is being recycled faster than it is being created so it's getting smaller.