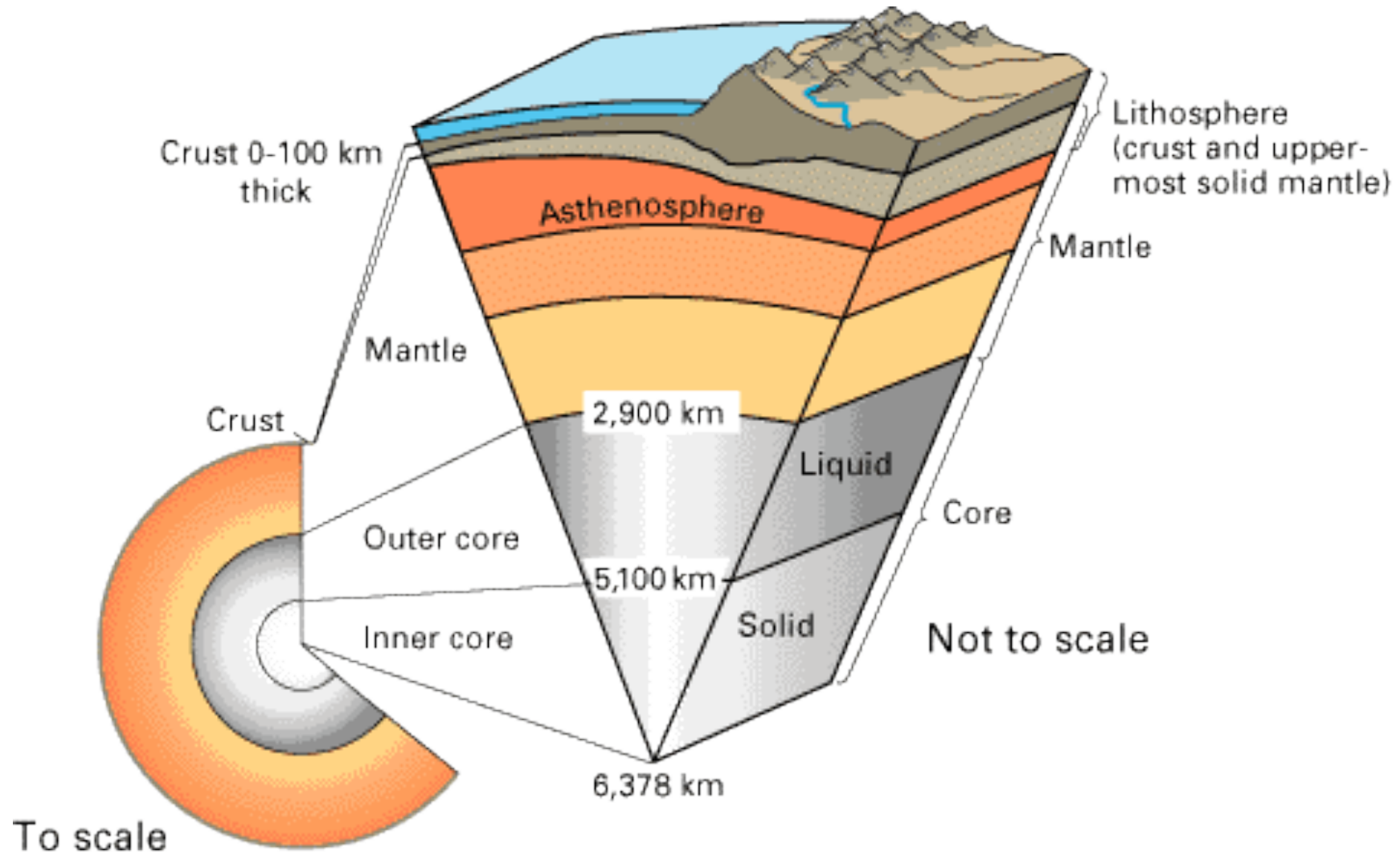
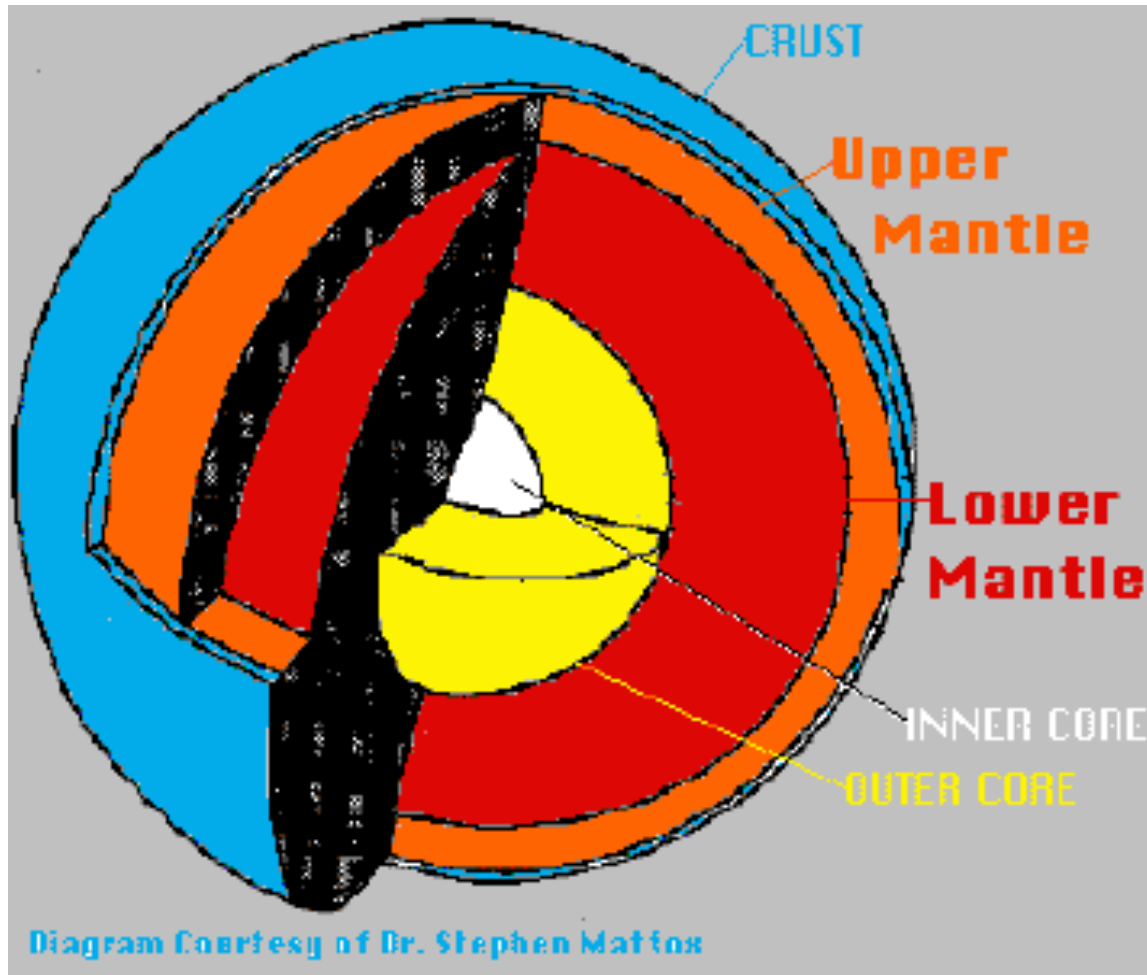


# The Layers of the Earth

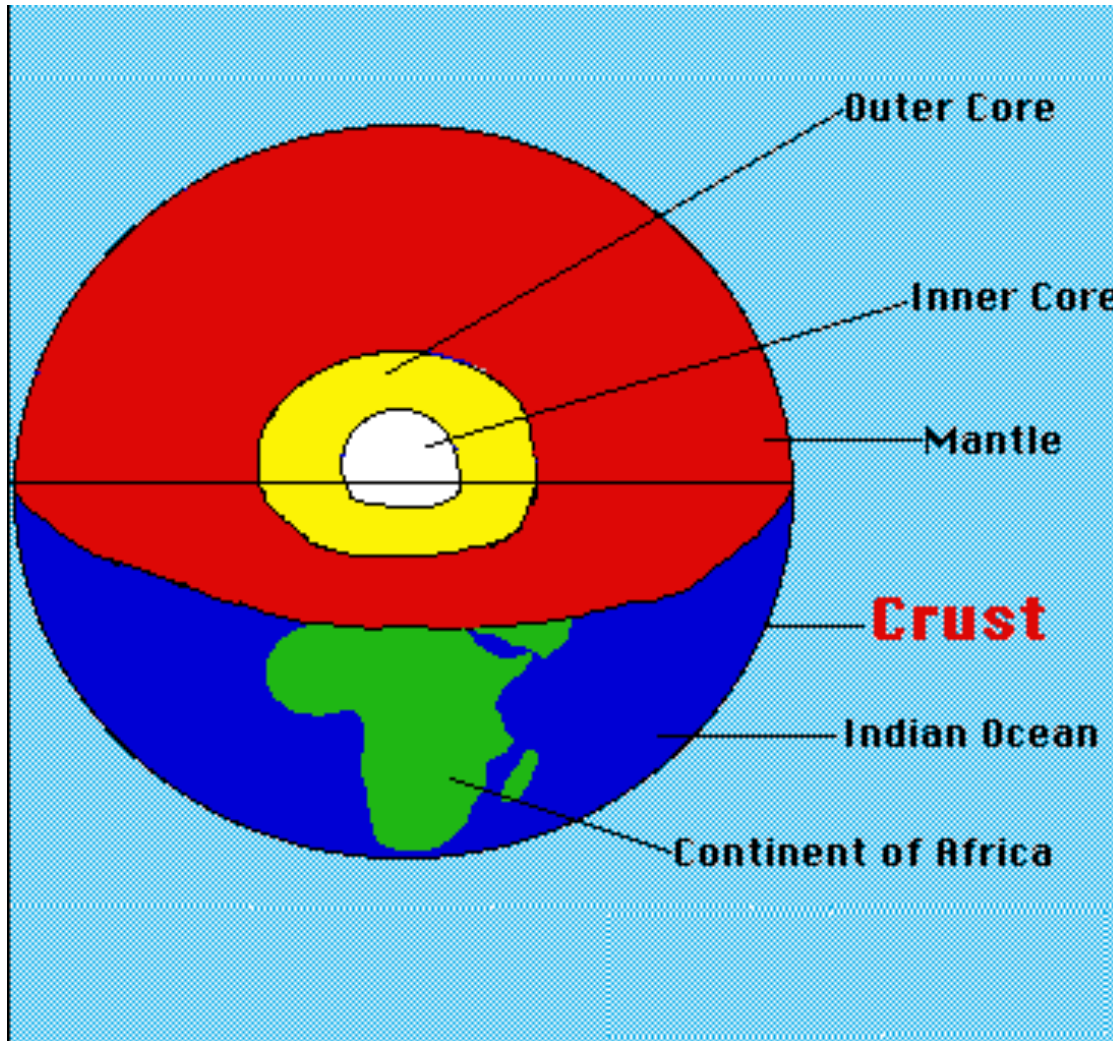


# The Four Layers



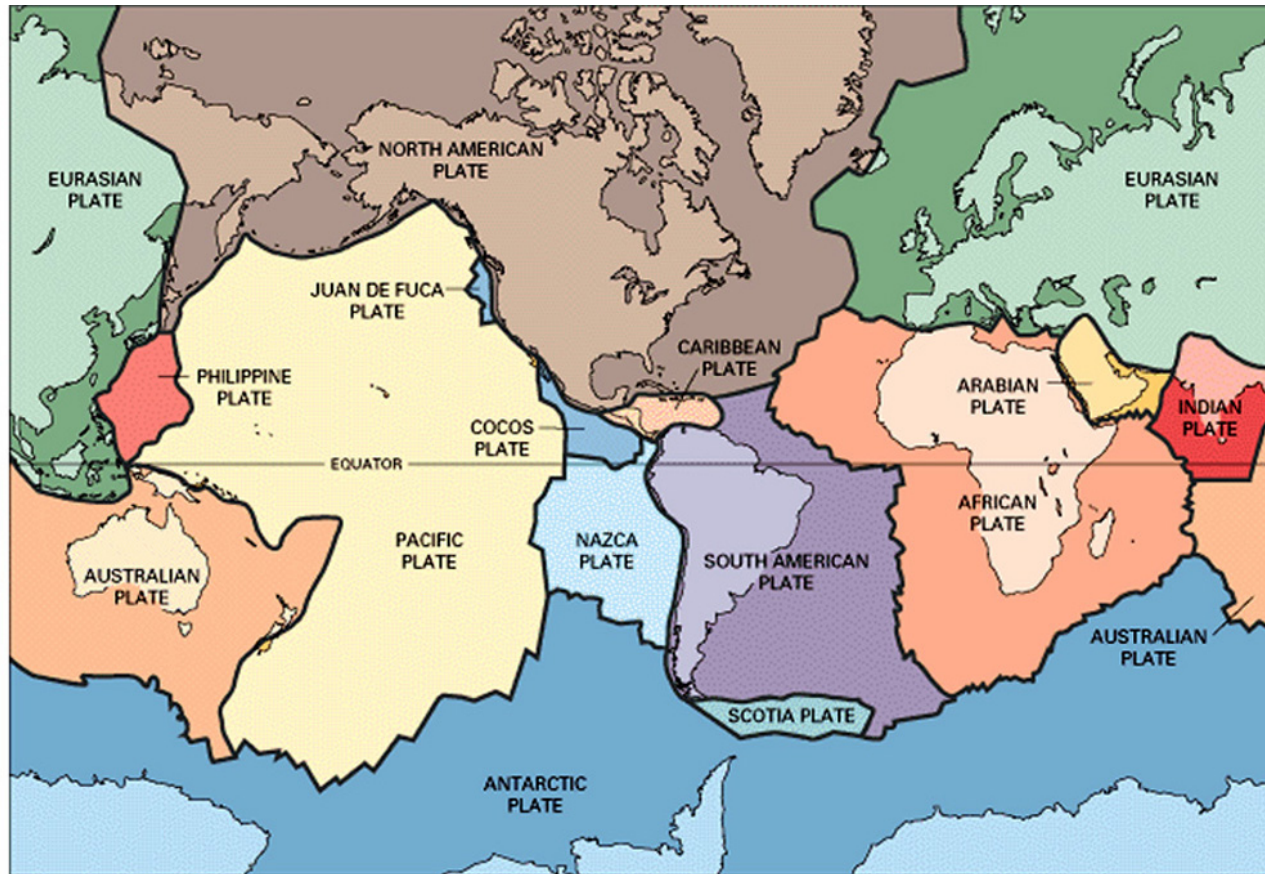
The Earth is composed of four different layers. The **crust** is the layer that you live on, and it is the most widely studied and understood. The **mantle** is much hotter and has the ability to flow. The **outer core and inner core** are even hotter with pressures so great you would be squeezed into a ball smaller than a marble if you were able to go to the center of the Earth!

# The Crust



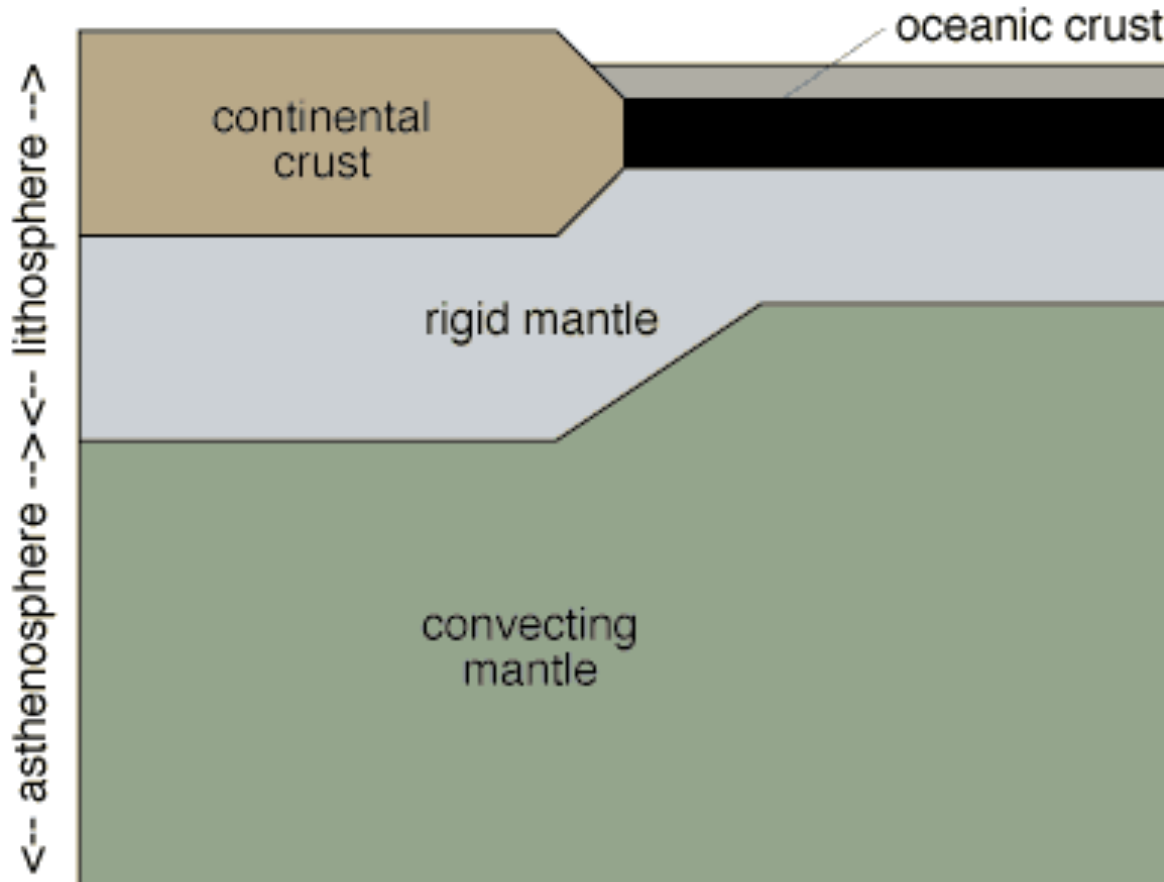
The Earth's **Crust** is like the skin of an apple. It is very thin in comparison to the other three layers. The crust is only about 3-5 miles (8 kilometers) thick under the oceans (**oceanic crust**) and about 25 miles (32 kilometers) thick under the continents (**continental crust**).

# The Lithospheric Plates



The **crust** of the Earth is broken into many pieces called **plates**. The plates "float" on the soft, semi-rigid asthenosphere.

# The Asthenosphere

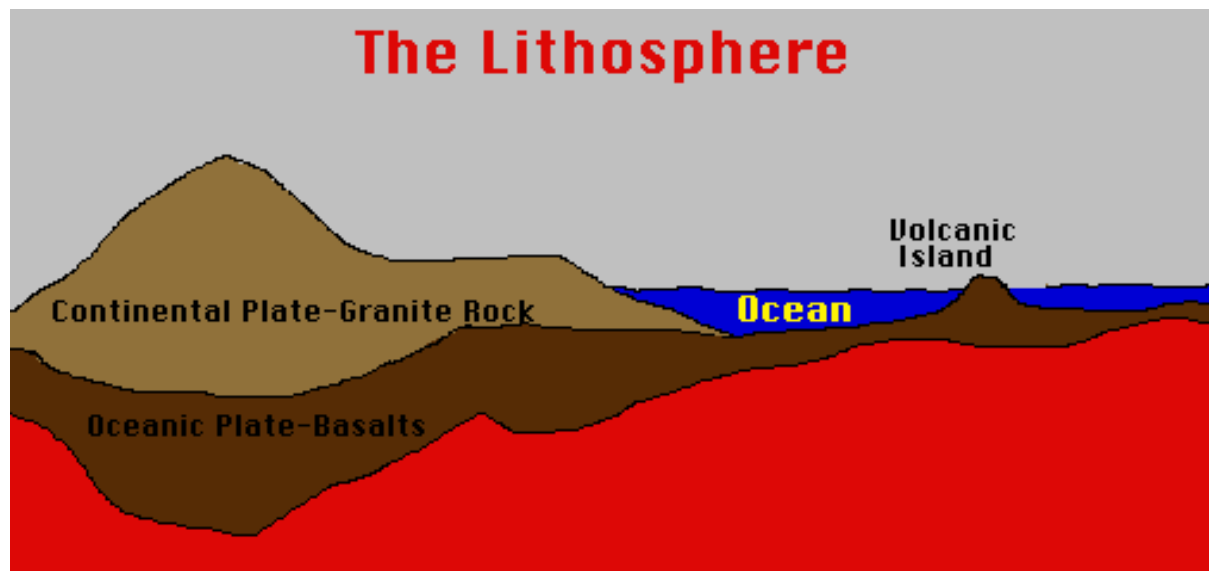


The **asthenosphere** is the semi-rigid part of the **middle mantle** that flows like hot asphalt under a heavy weight.

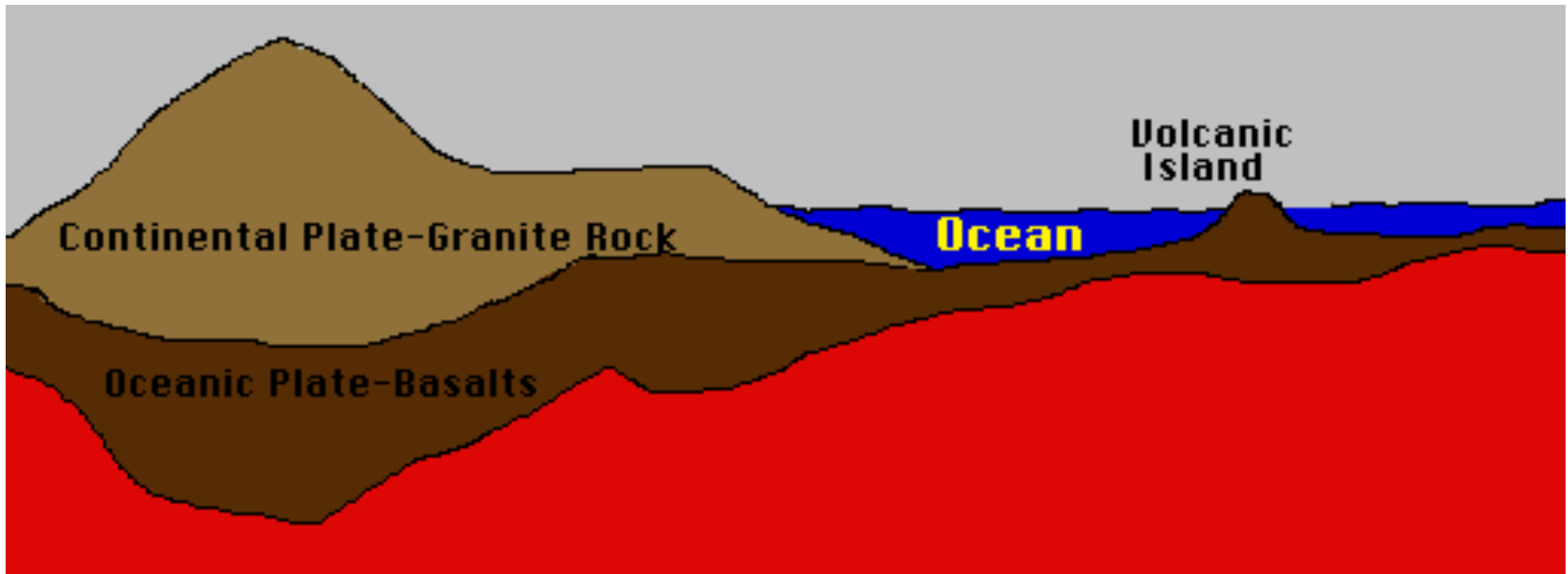


# The Lithosphere

The **crust and the upper layer of the mantle** together make up a zone of rigid, brittle rock called the **Lithosphere**.

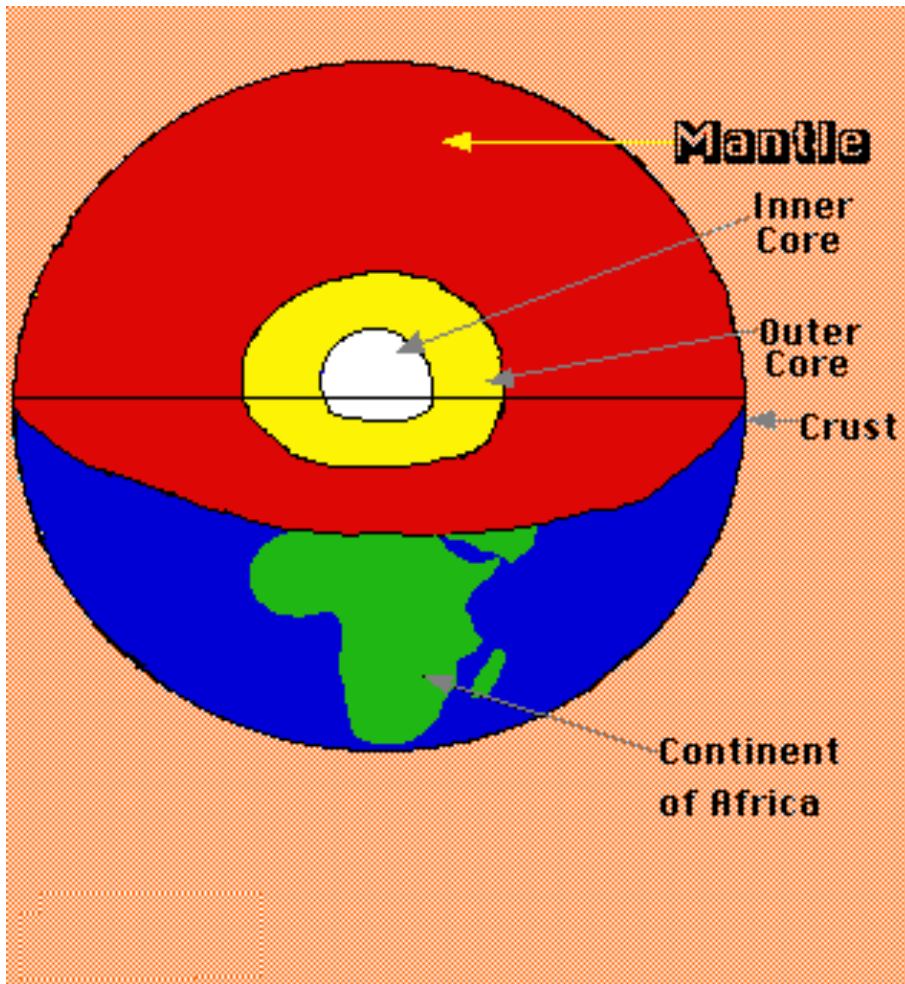


# The Crust



The **crust** is composed of two rocks. The **continental crust** is mostly **granite**. The **oceanic crust** is **basalt**. Basalt is much denser than the granite. Because of this the less dense continents ride on the denser oceanic plates.

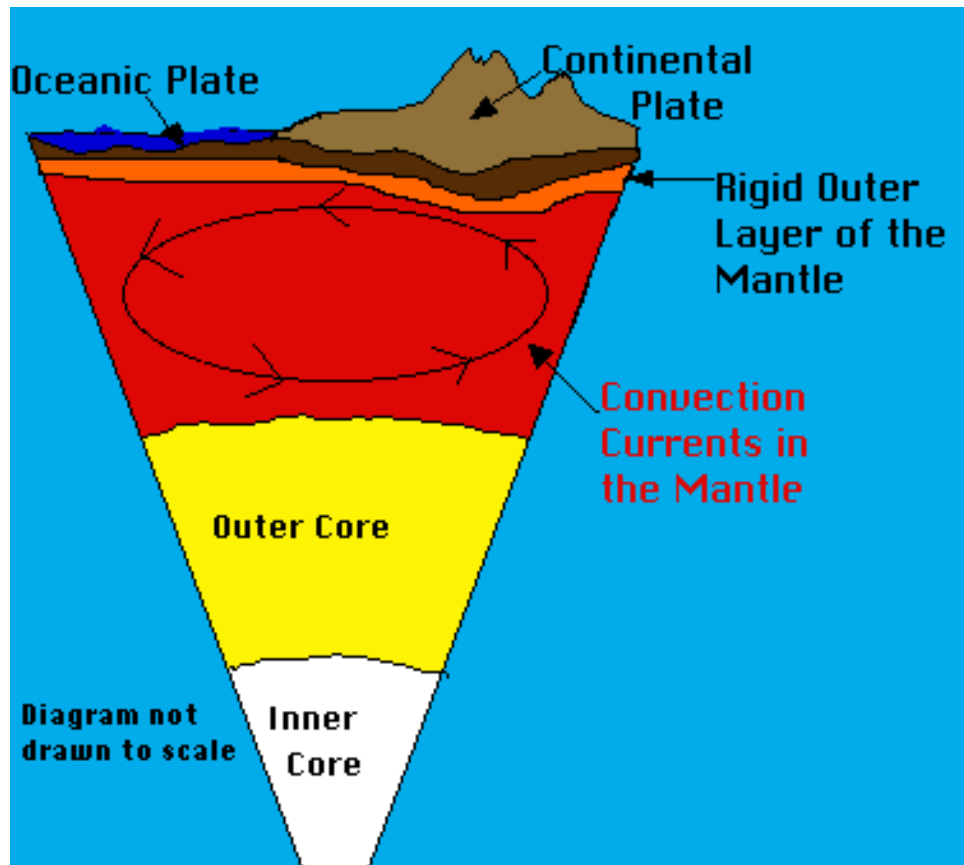
# The Mantle



The **Mantle** is the largest layer of the Earth. The **middle mantle** is composed of very hot dense rock that flows like asphalt under a heavy weight. The movement of the middle mantle (**asthenosphere**) is the reason that the crustal plates of the Earth move.

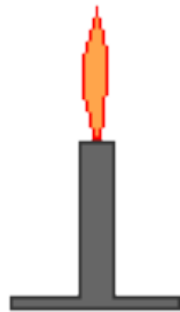
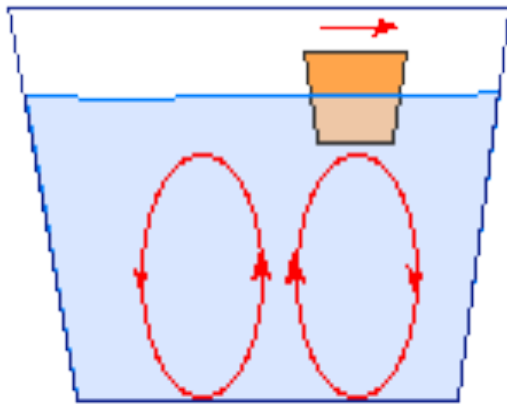


# Convection Currents



The middle mantle "flows" because of convection currents. **Convection currents** are caused by the very hot material at the deepest part of the mantle rising, then cooling and sinking again --repeating this cycle over and over.

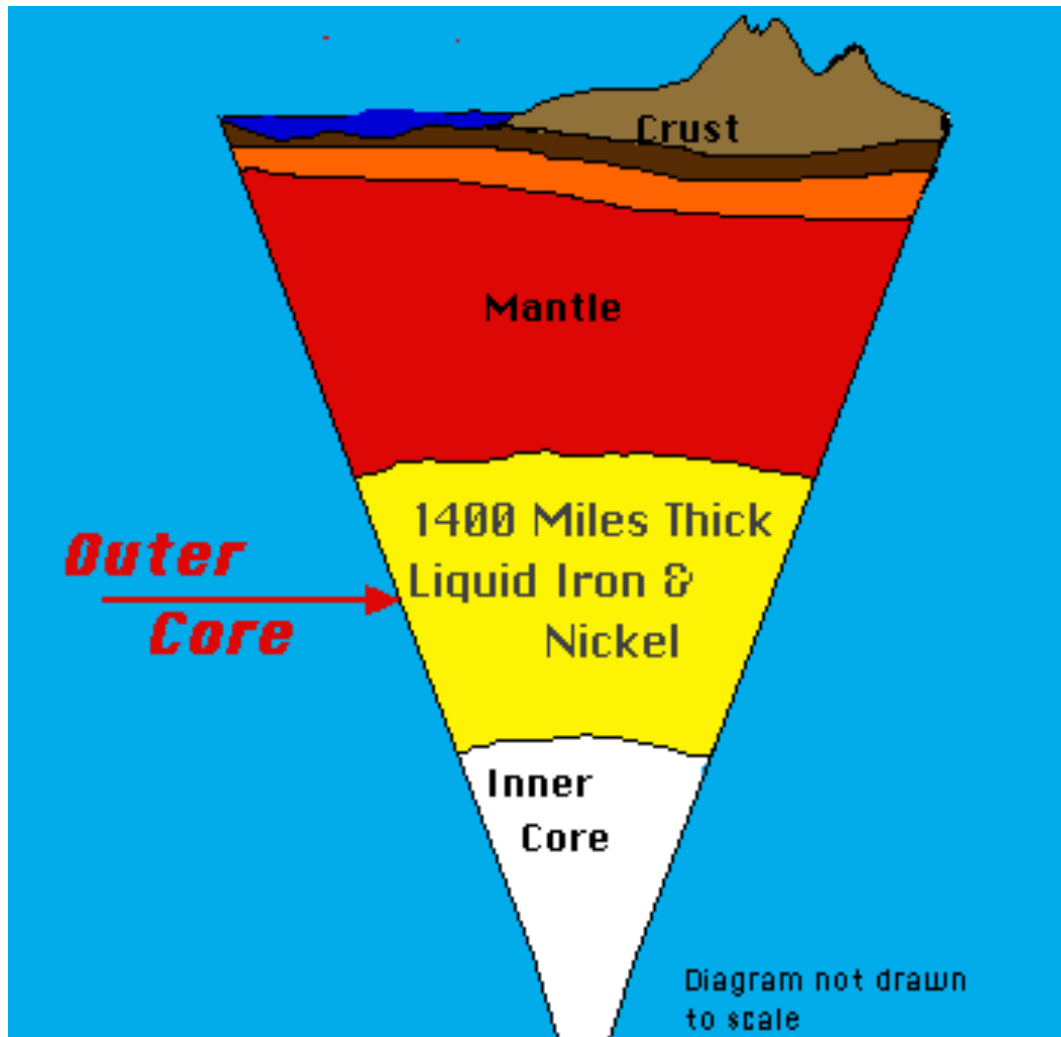
# Convection Currents



The next time you heat anything like soup or water in a pan you can watch the **convection currents** move in the liquid. When the convection currents flow in the **asthenosphere** they also move the crust. The crust gets a free ride with these currents, like the **cork** in this illustration.

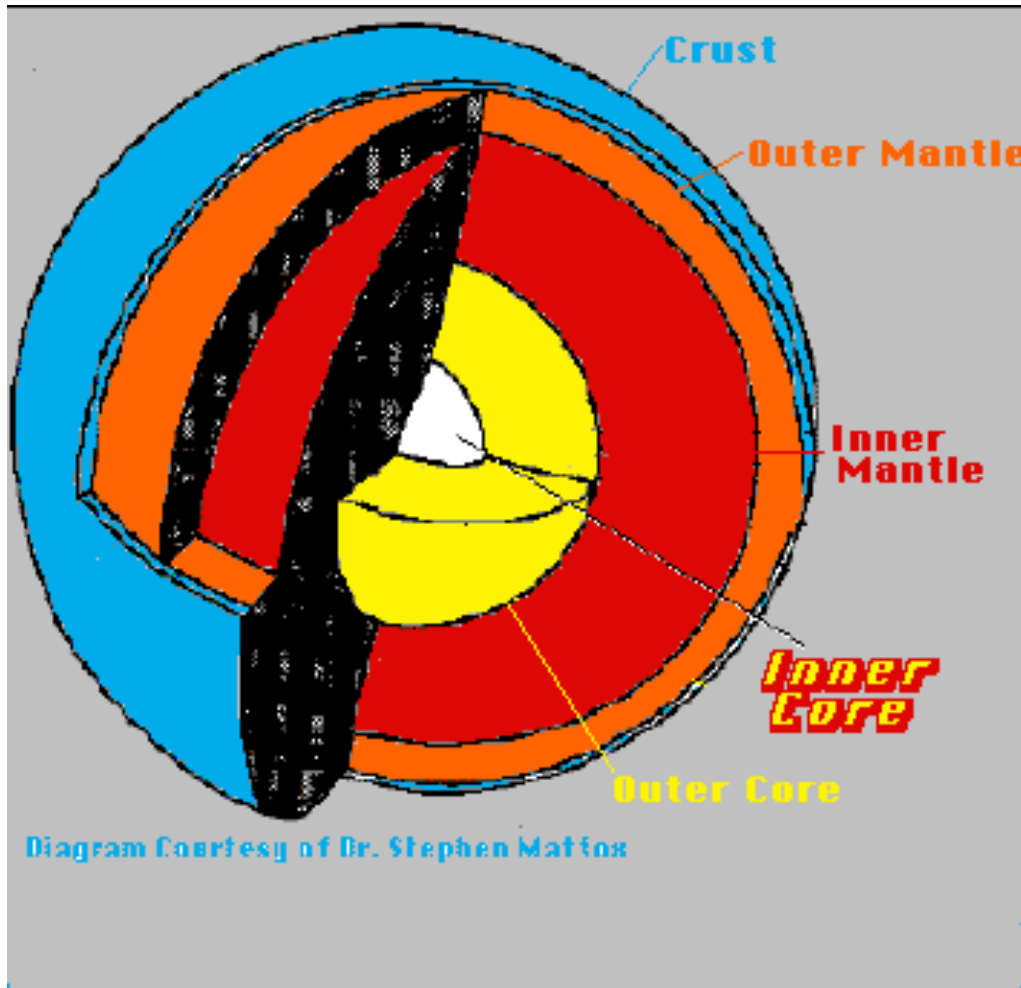
**Safety Caution:** Don't get your face too close to the boiling water!

# The Outer Core



The core of the Earth is like a ball of very hot metals. The **outer core** is so hot that the metals in it are all in the liquid state. The outer core is composed of the melted metals of **nickel and iron**.

# The Inner Core



The **inner core** of the Earth has temperatures and pressures so great that the metals are squeezed together and are not able to move about like a liquid, but are forced to vibrate in place like a **solid**.

# The End

## BONUS:

Find a pair or trio and answer this question:

**Have we ever seen part of the Mantle? Explain.**

