

Name: _____

Period: _____

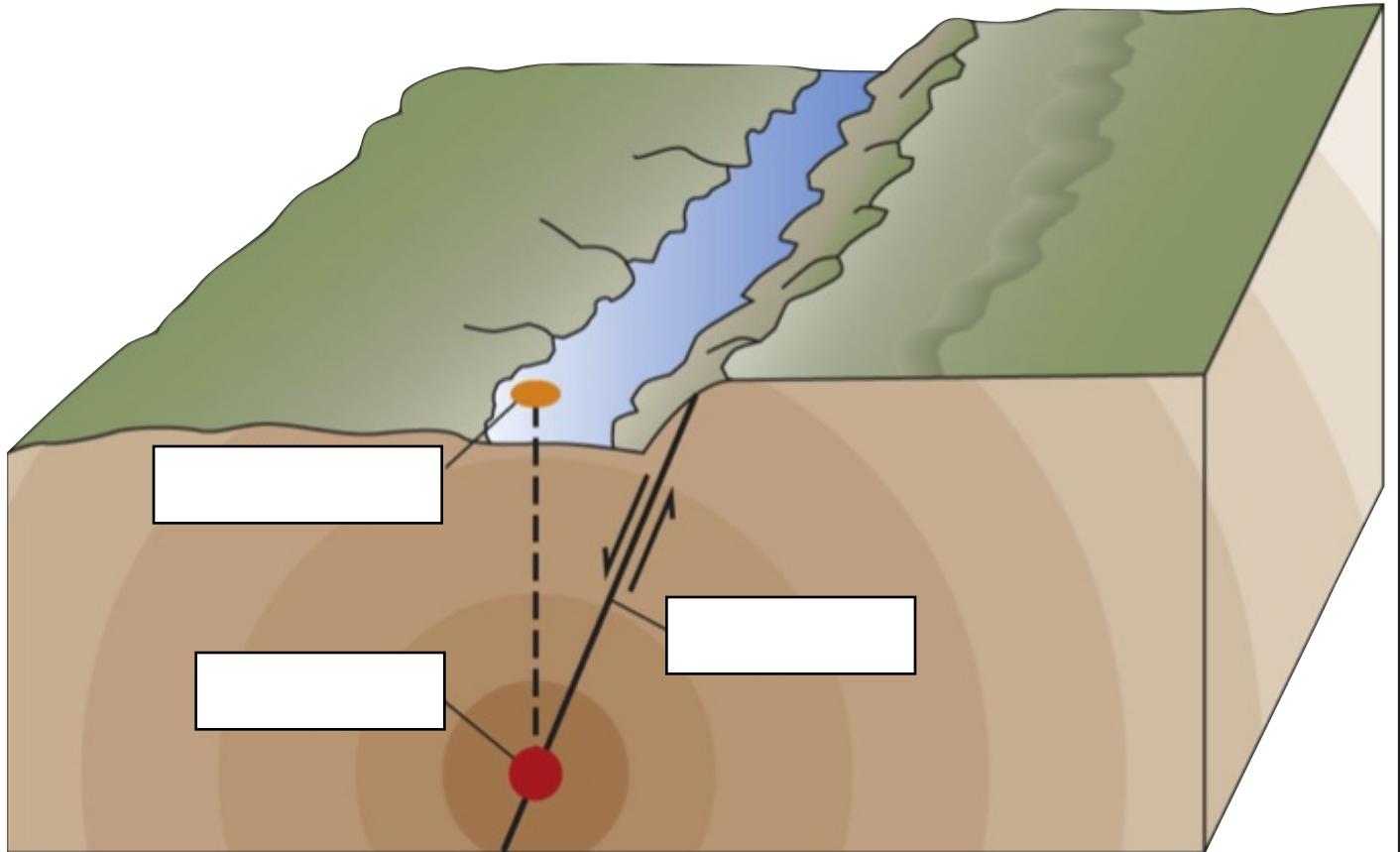
EARTHQUAKES

(part 1)

EARTHQUAKE FACTS (SLIDES 3–6)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

EARTHQUAKE DIAGRAM (SLIDE 6–7)



EARTHQUAKE WAVES (SLIDE 8-14)

Earthquake vibrations are known as....

The two types are...

1

2

3

4

5

1

2

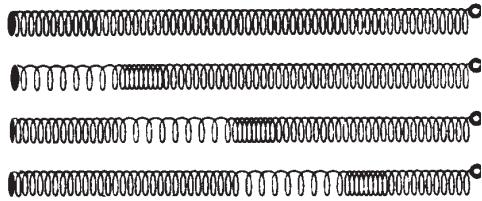
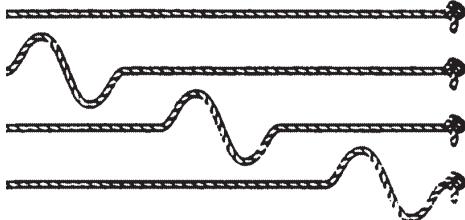
3

4

5

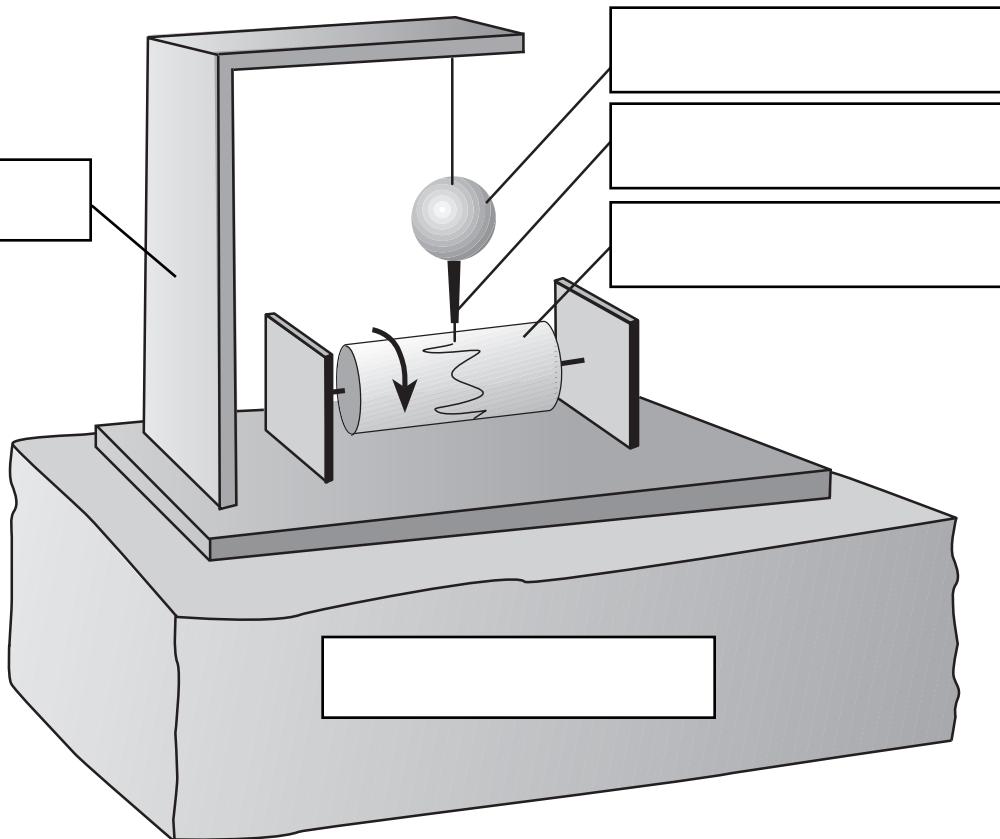
WAVE MOTION

Identify the type of earthquake wave illustrated in each of the diagrams below



THE SEISMOGRAPH (SLIDE 15–19)

Below is a diagram of a simple seismograph, label the parts of the seismograph, make sure to include: the seismogram, the pen, the weight, the frame and the bedrock



THE SEISMOGRAM (SLIDE 19)

On the Seismogram below indicate the arrival of the S-wave and the P-wave



QUESTIONS



1. The numbers on the map above show the relative damage (not Richter or Mercalli scales) caused by the three New Madrid earthquakes of 1811 and 1812. On the map above, draw the 4, 6, and 8 isolines.
2. Using the damage numbers, place an X on the map to indicate where the New Madrid fault, where the earthquakes began, most likely exists.
3. The three earthquakes were so strong, large land areas sank, new lakes formed and the direction of the Mississippi river changed. Based on this description what do you think the magnitude on the Mercalli scale would represent these Earthquakes? Explain your reasoning.