Plate Tectonics Theory

[Name of the Writer]

[Name of the Institution]

Plate Tectonics Theory

The mountain range that has been selected for this paper is the Himalayan range. This mountain range is located in Asia. This mountain range is host to some of the biggest mountains in the world. Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world, is also found in the same range. About 50 mountains that are found in the Himalayan range are beyond 23,600 ft.

We have studied that millions and millions of years ago all the continents that we see today constituted a single piece of land called Pangea. Following the next several million years, that one big piece of land broke up into continents. The previous Pangea’ edges turned inwards and are now known as continental tectonic plates.

It was some 70 million years, Indo-Australian tectonic plate moved towards the Eurasian plate. Each year, the Indo-Australian plate moved 15cm towards the Eurasian plate. Tethys Ocean was found between these plates which shrank due to this movement.

Until this day, Indian plate slides toward Tibetan Plateau at a rate of 67mm each year. As a result, Tibetan Plateau moves upward. And the height of Mount Everest increases with each passing year.