Earthquake & Volcanic Eruption In Different Parts Of The World

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**What Causes Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions?**

Volcano eruption takes place when there is a pressure change within, forcing the magma to overflow from it. The most common, however, is the movement of tectonic plates, where the plates movement which leads to magma, sediment and seawater to overflow the lava from the volcano. Secondly, volcanoes erupt when the tectonic plates move away from each other it creates a way for the magma to fill up and overflow. Thirdly the crystallised old frozen magma due to a decrease in temperatures, when sinks make the fresh lava rise and flow out of the volcanic chamber. And lastly to the decline in the external pressure creates a massive pressure within losing lava to flow out of the volcanoes. Earthquakes, on the other hand, occur when two tectonic plates collide with against each other beneath the surface of the earth resulting in shocks above the earth surface.

**Scientists Often make predictions about the probability of earthquake events in places like California. Can we expect more of the same in the future on the west coast of the US? What are the scientist predicting about the probability of the east coast experiencing an earthquake in the future?**

The projected probability of an earthquake to occur is dependent entirely upon the physical arrangement of geographical area and the historical record of reoccurrence of events of earthquakes in that area. The probability of an earthquake on the west coast of the US is predicated on the physical presence of many active volcanoes in the western coastal area of the US. These active volcanoes such as Mount Shasta, Long Valley Volcanic region and as many as eight other volcanoes produce earthquakes and ground movement, resulting in earthquakes (Margaret Mangan, 2018). Therefore creating a massive likelihood that earthquakes can take place on the west coast due to its geological arrangement. The eastern coast of the US, on the other hand, does not have active tectonic plate collisions or frequent subduction which leads to a lower level of pressure between them (James S.Neely, 2018). Although the eastern coast has not been categorised as a geographical area free from the stress of earthquakes, it is still however not absent of it and is likely to result in earthquakes over time. This may take long time intervals before any earthquakes take place on the eastern coast as compared to the western coast.

**References**

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