

The Rockies

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The Rockies is the largest mountain chain in North America. It runs from northern Canada to southern USA.

The Rockies forms a ridge down the middle of North America. To the west, the continent is mountainous. To the east, it is flat.

The Rockies was formed when two parts of the Earth's crust bumped into each other. The crust folded and mountains were formed.

Big pieces of ice called glaciers then scraped parts of the mountains away.

Some of America's main rivers begin in the Rockies. Some flow east to the Atlantic. Others flow west to the Pacific.

Timber and tourism are two of the main industries. Tourists come to see wonderful animals, such as bears, big horn sheep and cougars.

The Rockies is the largest mountain range in North America. It stretches for three thousand miles through Canada and the USA.

The Rockies is one of several mountain ranges in North America. It forms a ridge running north to south down the continent. To the west, the continent is mountainous. To the east, it is quite flat.

The Rockies was formed when two sections of the Earth's crust pushed against each other. The crust folded, like a tablecloth, and the mountains and valleys were created.

Glaciers then further changed the landscape. Glaciers are huge pieces of ice, which move slowly and grind away parts of mountains, making new valleys.

Many of North America's main rivers begin in the Rockies. They either flow east to the Atlantic or west to the Pacific. The lower sections of the Rockies are often covered with conifer trees, timber being one of the main industries. Tourism is also important. The region includes several National Parks and some spectacular wildlife, including bears, big horn sheep and cougars.

The Rockies, or Rocky Mountains, is the largest mountain range in North America. The range stretches for three thousand miles from Alaska in the North, through Canada to New Mexico in southern USA.

The Rockies is the easternmost and largest of several groups of mountains on the western side of the North American continent. The Rockies forms a continuous ridge running north to south a little to the west of the middle of the continent, creating the border with the Great Plains to the east, the eastern half of the continent being far flatter than the western half.

The Rockies, and the other mountain ranges in the west of North America, were formed when two major tectonic plates, the Pacific Plate and the North American Plate, collided. The resulting pressure caused the Earth's crust to fold, forming mountains like the ridges in a tablecloth.

Following the formation of the mountain range, which took place between sixty-five and a hundred million years ago, glaciers have further changed the landscape. Glaciers are vast pieces of ice which move slowly, but with immense power, grinding away parts of mountains and forming new valleys in the process.

Many of North America's major rivers, including the Missouri and the Colorado begin in the Rockies, which separates those rivers running east to the Atlantic from those running west to the Pacific. The lower section of the mountains are often covered in coniferous forest, timber production being one of the main industries of the region. The region is also popular with tourists, including some of the main National Parks, and some spectacular wildlife, such as brown and grisly bears, big horn sheep and cougars.