

## **The principle of Earth's evolution**

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The infant Earth's crust was entire consisting of initial aggregate rock fragments of meteorite origins. Primary relaxation of the Earth's excessive energy lifted huge areas. Denudation removed initial crust layer from them and uncovered upper mantle rocks from which free water was extracted. These heavy massifs slowly descended by faults and finally became oceans having no granitic layer (ocean crust).

Thickness of the crust increased around these massifs. Abnormal heat was held under the crust there. The rocks at the contact between mantle and crust melted and mighty asthenozone was created. Heat spreading caused granitization of the crustal rocks. Batholith volume growth led to lifting of these areas (inversion) and to fold and fault formation in the superstrata (orogenesis). Continental crust was formed in this way.

The Earth's structure periodically changes due to heat and mass transfer from the depths. Recurrent alignments of the planets generate very powerful tidal forces affecting the Earth and stimulating molten substance to tear out even from the core. Redistribution of heavy mass leads to violation of normal planet rotation resulting in displacement of the globe over the rotational axis (pole drift). Consecutive transfer of heat and tension through mantle to the crust results in fold system formation.