There are two theories explaining the formation of the Earth:

This first one is the core accretion model. This model suggested that before the formation of the Earth, the solar system was a cloud of dust and gas known as solar nebula. Due to gravity, the materials were collapsed in on themselves as it began to spin, which formed the sun in the centre of the nebula. Small particles bound into large particles by gravity. The solar wind swept away lighter elements leaving heavy rocky materials to create terrestrial world. With heavy elements colliding and binding together, Earth's rocky core formed first. Dense material sank to the centre and the lighter pieces created the crust. Gravity captured some of the lighter elements that make up the planet's early atmosphere.

The second one is the disk instability model. This model suggested gas giants need to evolve rapidly to grab hold of the significant mass of lighter gases they contain. This process takes million years which was longer than the light gases were available in the early solar system. So this model suggested that clumps of dust and gas are bound together early in the life of solar system. These clumps slowly compact into a giant planet. These planets can form faster than their core accretion rivals, allowing them to trap the rapidly-vanishing lighter gases.

- According to these two theories, scientists believed that oceans formed from the escape of water vapour and other gases from the atmosphere. When the Earth's surface had cooled to a temperature below the boiling point of water, result of rainfall. As the water drained into great hollows in the Earth's surface, oceans formed. Gravity prevented water from leaving the Earth.

- Mountains were believed to from as a result of Earth's tectonic plates smashing together. When two tectonic plates converge, two plates will grind together, resulting in one plate lifting up and rocks being pushed up into the air.

- As the tectonic plate pushing up mountains and hills, erosion by water and wind can wear down land and create landforms. These processes happen over a long period of time, sometimes millions of years. There four types of landforms. The structural landform was created by massive earth movements due to plate tectonics. Weathering landform was created by the physical or chemical decomposition of rock through weathering. Erosional landform was formed from the removal of weathered and eroded surface materials by wind, water, glaciers and gravity. Depositional landform was formed from the deposition of weathered and eroded surface materials.

- The magnetic field is believed to generate deep down in the Earth's core. At the heart of the Earth is a solid inner core, which is primarily composed of iron. The temperature of the iron is 5,700°C, the crushing pressure caused by gravity prevents it from becoming liquid. Surrounding this is the outer core, a 2,000 km thick layer of iron, nickel, and small quantities of other metals. Lower pressure than the inner core means the metal here is fluid. The differences in temperature, pressure and composition within the outer core cause convection currents in the molten metal. The Coriolis force also causes swirling whirlpools. The flow of liquid iron generates electric currents, which produce magnetic field. Charged metals passing through these fields go on to create electric currents of their own, and so the cycle continues.

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