

MEDITERRANEAN MISSION

Is Italy a good place to live?

The Mediterranean sea is the largest enclosed sea in the world with 46,000km of coastline. It sits between Europe, Africa and Asia.



The colours on the Italian flag have 2 sets of meanings.
Green – **Hope** or the green plains and hills of the country.
White – **Faith** or the snow covered mountains
Red – **Charity** or the blood of the Italian people.

Europe is one of the **seven continents** of the world. It is a collection of **44 individual countries** and **capital cities**.



Key physical features – Campania.

The capital is **Naples** and it is in southern Italy. Food from this region is **Pizza**. Risks are **Mount Vesuvius**, an **active volcano**.



Apennine Mountains

Mount Vesuvius

Amalfi Coast

The island of **Ischia** is famous for its **hot springs**.

Italy is located south of **Europe** and north of the **Mediterranean Sea**.

Italy is a **peninsula** which means it is surrounded by water and only connected to land at one end.



The capital city of Italy is **Rome**, and some other famous cities are **Milan**, **Venice**, **Naples** and **Florence**.

The climate is **temperate** with hot dry summers and cool, wet winters.

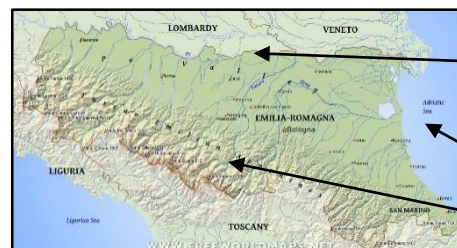


Human geographical features

Economy	Buying and selling. The world of tourism and work.
Culture	Traditions and customs of a place including food, music, arts, language, history and religion.

Key physical features – Emilia Romagna

The capital is **Bologna** and it is in northern Italy. Food from this region is **lasagne**, **tortellini** and **Mortadella ham**. **Bologna** is on a **fault line** and is prone to **earthquakes**.



The river **Po** – Italy's longest river – 405 miles.

Adriatic Sea

Apennine Mountains

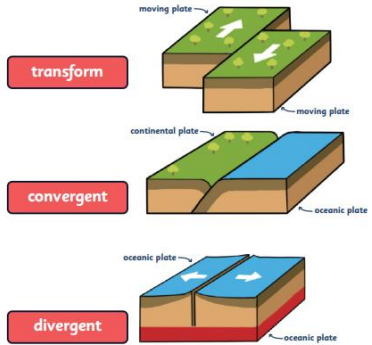
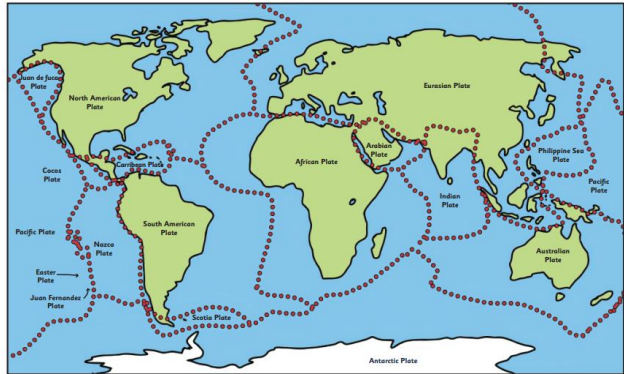
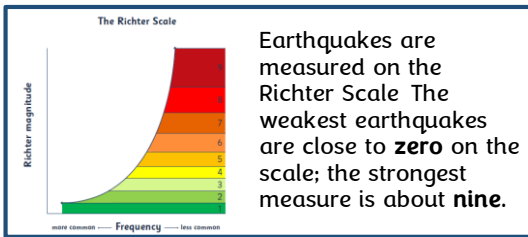
Key Vocabulary	
Aerial View	A view from above.
Border	Where 2 or more places meet and are touching one another.
Climate	The general weather conditions that are typical of a place.
Continent	A large area of land that consists of several countries
Mediterranean	From the Latin meaning 'Middle of the Land'.
Peninsula	An area of land that sticks out in a body of water, with water on three sides.
Population	All the people that live in a particular place.
Region	An area that has definable characteristics.

Compare and Contrast with the UK

East Midlands	A region in England on the eastern side in the central area. It includes cities such as; Leicester, Nottingham, Derby and Northampton.
Peak District	The first of Britain's national parks. A hilly area in central England.

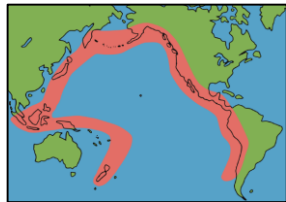
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Alfred Wegener believed the continents and ocean floors "float" on moving rock plates and have been drifting for millions of years. This theory is called **plate tectonics**. The plates move about 1 to 10cm every year. Plates can move towards each other, away from each other or rub alongside each other. Most of the time, you can't see the plate lines in an aerial photo. However, you can sometimes see evidence of the tectonic plates moving. Evidence you might see includes **valleys, mountains and volcanoes**.



There are three types of major plate boundary movements. These types of movement include:

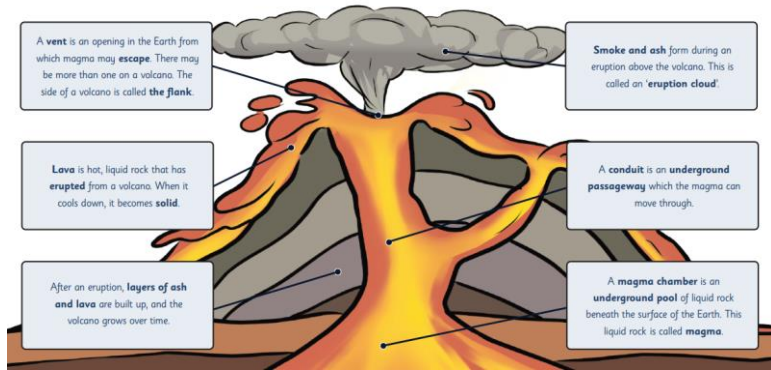
- transform** – where plates slide past each other
- convergent** – where plates come together
- divergent** – where plates are pulled apart from each other.



The Ring of Fire is a major area around the **Pacific Ocean** where many earthquakes and volcanic eruptions occur. It is a large 40,000km horseshoe shape with 452 different volcanoes along it!

Volcanoes

A volcano is an opening in the Earth's crust from which molten lava, rock fragments, ash, dust and gases are ejected from below the Earth's surface. They generally form on the boundaries of tectonic plates. A volcanic **eruption** happens when **magma** below the surface rises to the top of the mountain, causing gas and bubbles to appear. **Pressure** from this gas can build so much that a volcano explodes. Then it **erupts!**



		Key Vocabulary
Converge		Two tectonic plates pushing together.
Diverge		Two tectonic plates moving apart.
Magnitude		How strong an Earthquake is.
Richter scale		Scale from 1-9 showing the magnitude of an earthquake
Seismograph		An instrument used to measure the force and length of an earthquake occurs for
Rubble		Broken stone, brick or concrete caused by destruction.
Tremor		A sudden shake of the Earth.
Tectonic Plates		The outer part of Earth is made up of 12 large, irregularly-shaped slabs of rock called 'plates'.
Crust		The outer layer of the Earth made up of plates.
Mantle		Below the crust and made up of molten rock.
Core		Centre of the Earth with a temperature of about 6000°C (degrees Celsius).
Magma		Molten rock when inside the Earth.
Lava		Molten rock when it has erupted out of the crust.

Earthquakes

An **earthquake** (tremor) shakes the Earth's surface and is caused by sudden movement in the Earth's crust. They can be extremely violent. The rock gets stretched or squeezed as the plates move until it splits. The movements create **seismic waves**. The point where the earthquake happens is called the **focus**. Seismic waves move out from this point. The point at ground level, directly above the focus, is called the **epicentre**.

