

THE WORLD



This is a World Map.
There are 6
continents and 5
oceans in the world.

CONTINENTS

- 1- _____
- 2- _____
- 3- _____
- 4- _____
- 5- _____
- 6- _____

OCEANS

- 1- _____
- 2- _____
- 3- _____
- 4- _____
- 5- _____

Color each continent with a different color.

EUROPE



Spain is one of the largest countries in Europe. Europe is located in the northern hemisphere.

Spain is bordered to the:

- **North**: France (Pyrenees), Andorra and the Cantabrian Sea
- **South and East**: Mediterranean Sea.
- **West**: The Atlantic Ocean and Portugal.

SPAIN: AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITIES



- Spain is made up of
 - 17 Autonomous communities
 - 2 Autonomous cities.
- The total population in Spain is approximately **47 million people**.
- The most populated areas in Spain are big cities as Madrid and Barcelona. Apart from these, the most populated areas in Spain are along the coast.

Name the Autonomous Communities

Autonomous Cities

1 _____	6 _____	11 _____	16 _____	1 _____
2 _____	7 _____	12 _____	17 _____	2 _____
3 _____	8 _____	13 _____		
4 _____	9 _____	14 _____		
5 _____	10 _____	15 _____		

SPAIN: AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITIES

Each autonomous community is made up of one province or more (7 of the 17 autonomous communities have only one province – uniprovincial-). Spain has 50 provinces.

Comunidades Uniprovinciales

- 1 Cantabria
- 2 Asturias
- 3 Navarra
- 4 La Rioja
- 5 Murcia
- 6 Comunidad de Madrid
- 7 Baleares

Comunidades Pluriprovinciales

- 1 **Galicia**
La Coruña, Lugo, Orense y Pontevedra
- 2 **País Vasco**
Álava, Guipúzcoa, Vizcaya.
- 3 **Cataluña**
Barcelona, Tarragona, Lérida, Gerona
- 4 **Comunidad Valenciana**
Castellón, Valencia, Alicante.
- 5 **Andalucía**
Huelva, Sevilla, Cádiz, Córdoba, Málaga, Jaén, Granada, Almería
- 6 **Castilla y León**
León, Palencia, Burgos, Soria, Segovia, Ávila, Salamanca, Zamora, Valladolid
- 7 **Castilla la Mancha**
Guadalajara, Cuenca, Albacete, Ciudad Real, Toledo
- 8 **Aragón**
Huesca, Zaragoza, Teruel
- 9 **Extremadura**
Cáceres, Badajoz
- 10 **Canarias**
Santa Cruz de Tenerife y Las Palmas de Gran Canaria



AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITIES AND THEIR CAPITALS

N.º	COMUNIDAD	CAPITAL
1	 Galicia	Santiago de Compostela
2	 Principado de Asturias	Oviedo
3	 Cantabria	Santander
4	 País Vasco	<i>*Vitoria</i>
5	 Navarra	Pamplona
6	 Aragón	Zaragoza
7	 Cataluña	Barcelona
8	 Castilla y León	<i>*Valladolid</i>
9	 La Rioja	Logroño
10	 Comunidad de Madrid	Madrid
11	 Extremadura	Mérida
12	 Castilla-La Mancha	Toledo
13	 Comunidad Valenciana	Valencia
14	 Islas Baleares	Palma de Mallorca
15	 Andalucía	Sevilla
16	 Región de Murcia	Murcia
17	 Islas Canarias	Las palmas de Gran Canaria y Santa Cruz de Tenerife



NOTA: *No tienen capital legalmente establecida

SPAIN: RELIEF

Spain is mainly a mountainous country. The average altitude of the Iberian Peninsula is 600m. The Meseta (Inner Plateau) consists of elevated plains or plateaus. The rivers Duero, Tajo and Guadiana flow across it.

MOUNTAIN RANGES IN THE MESETA		MOUNTAIN RANGES FAR FROM THE MESETA	
ACROSS THE MESETA	SURROUNDING THE MESETA	These mountain systems are not connected to the Meseta	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Sistema Central</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sierra de Gata - Gredos - Guadarrama • <u>Montes de Toledo</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sierra de Guadalupe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Montes de León</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Teleno • <u>Cordillera Cantábrica</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Picos de Europa • <u>Sistema Ibérico</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Picos de Urbión - Moncayo • <u>Sierra Morena</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Despeñaperros - Almadén 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Macizo Galáico</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sierra de Trevinca 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Montes Vascos</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sierra de Aralaz - Sierra de Aizkorri • <u>Cordilleras Costero-Catalanas</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Montseny - Montserrat
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The Pyrenees</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aneto 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Sistema Bético</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cordillera Subbética <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sierra de Cazorla - Sierra de Segura - Cordillera Penibética → Sierra Nevada → MULHACÉN (3478m) (Highest peak of the Península) 	
		<p>The highest peak of Spain is the TEIDE (3712m). It is a volcanic structure located in the Canary Islands (Province of Tenerife).</p>	

SPAIN: RELIEF

Lowland in Spain is formed by **two huge river basins** or depressions (river basins):

- **Depresión del Ebro (Ebro Basin):** it is located between the Pyrenees and the Sistema Ibérico. It grows wide when the Ebro reaches the Mediterranean coast. There it forms a large delta.
- **Depresión del Guadalquivir (Guadalquivir Basin):** This is located between Sierra Morena and the Cordillera Subbética. It widens at the point where the Guadalquivir reaches the Atlantic Ocean.



Basin: Flatland and lowland with rivers running across it.

SPAIN: RIVERS

A **watershed** is an area where all the rivers and streams flow into the same sea. The rivers that flow into the sea, for example the Ebro, are the **main rivers**. Rivers which flow into other rivers are called **tributaries**. There are **three** watersheds in Spain. The **Atlantic watershed** in the west. The **Cantabrian watershed** in the north. The **Mediterranean watershed** in the east and south.



Rivers are determined by **climate** and **relief**.

- **Relief** affects the **length** of rivers. Rivers are short if the rise in mountains near the sea and long, when they rise in a long way from the sea they flow into.
- **Climate** affects the **flow** regime of the rivers: Rivers in wet climates have abundant flow and a regular regime. Rivers in drier climates have an irregular flow regime)

Most rivers in Spain are short and have irregular flow. This is because, in general, Spain is not a rainy country.

The place where a **river starts** is called the **source** and the place where it **ends**, the **mouth**.

RIVERS		
WATERSHED	DESCRIPTION	RIVERS
CANTABRIAN WATERSHED Flow into the Cantabrian Sea	It is the smallest in Spain, but its rivers carry a lot of water. Its rivers are very short and steep, because they start in the Cantabrian Mountains, close to the sea. This area has abundant rainfall so the rivers have regular, abundant flow.	- <u>Basque Country</u> : Bidasoa, Nervión - <u>Cantabria</u> : Besaya - <u>Asturias</u> : Nalón, Navia - <u>Galicia</u> : Eo
MEDITERRANEAN WATERSHED Flow into the Mediterranean Sea	The majority of rivers are short (except for the Ebro). They do not carry much water because of the low rainfall. They have irregular flow of water: less water or drought in summer, which increases in the spring and autumn.	- Ebro - Júcar - Segura
ATLANTIC WATERSHED Flow into the Atlantic Ocean	The Atlantic watershed is the largest. Its rivers are usually long, because they start in mountains long away from the Atlantic Oceans.	- <u>Galicia</u> : Miño - <u>Meseta</u> : Duero, Tago, Guadiana - <u>Andalucía</u> : Guadalquivir.