THE WORLD



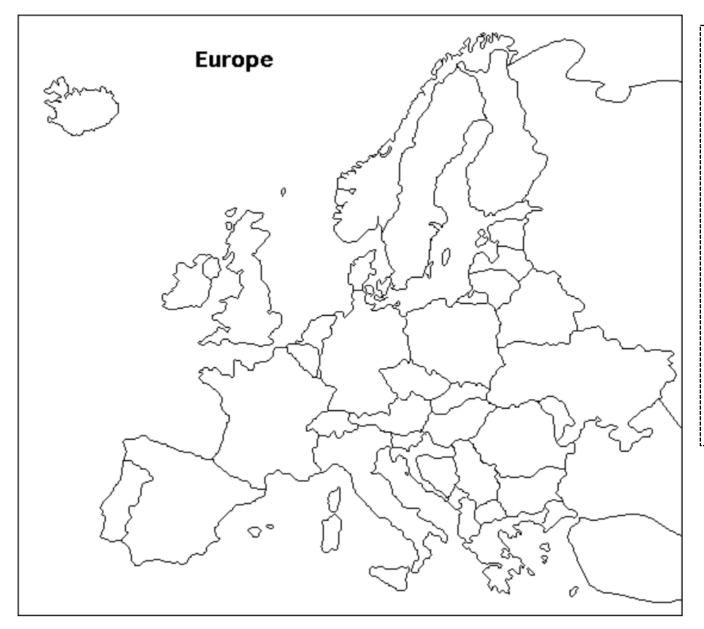
This is a World Map.
There are <u>6</u>
<u>continents</u> and <u>5</u>
<u>oceans</u> in the world.

CONTINENTS 1
2
3
4
5
6

OCEANS
1- _____
2- ____
3- ____
4- ____
5- ____

Color each continent with a different color.

EUROPE

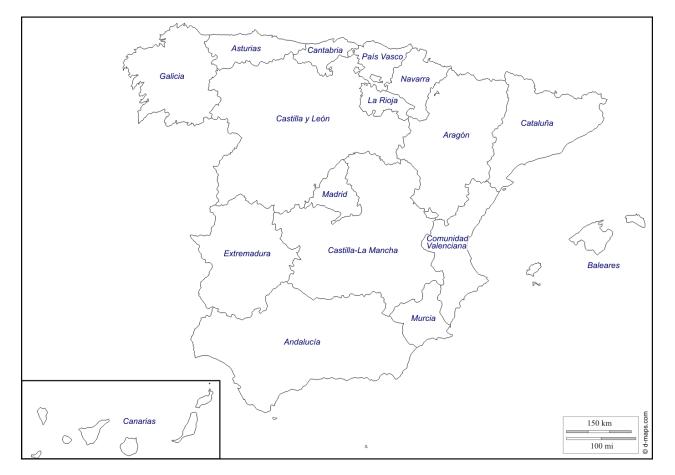


Spain is one of the largest countries in Europe. Europe is located in the northern hemisphere.

Spain is bordered to the:

- North: France (Pyrenees), Andorra and the Cantabrian Sea
- <u>South and East</u>: 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 Co	mmunities
------------------------	-----------

1	6	11
2	7	12
3	0	4.0
4	0	14
5	10	15

Autonomous Cities

1_____

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 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, Cuidad Real, Toledo

8 Aragón

Huesca, Zaragoza, Teruel

9 Extremadura

Cáceres, Badajoz

10 Canarias

Santa Cruz de Tenerife y Las Palmas de Gran Canaria

Comunidades Uniprovinciales

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



AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITIES AND THEIR CAPITALS

N.º	COMUNIDAD	CAPITAL	
1	™ Galicia	Santiago de Compostela	
2	Principado de Asturias	Oviedo	Santander
3	≟ Cantabria	Santander	GALICIA Oviedo CANTABRIA PAÍS VASCO NAVÁRRA
4	País Vasco	*Vitoria	Sambago de Compostela Lagraño La RIOJA
5	Navarra	Pamplona	CASTILLA Y LEÓN CASTILLA Y LEÓN CATALUÑA Borcellona Borcellona
6	== Aragón	Zaragoza	Validated Zaragosa Barcelana •
7	≡ Cataluña	Barcelona	
8	Castilla y León	*Valladolid	EXTREMADURA CASTILLA-LA MANCHA VALENCIA MONTES
9	➡ La Rioja	Logroño	Milda SaleAres
10	Comunidad de Madrid	Madrid	and the second s
11	Extremadura	Mérida	ANDALUCÍA
12	Castilla-La Mancha	Toledo	CANARIAS
13	Comunidad Valenciana	Valencia	Sonza Cruz de Tengelle Las Palmas de Gran Canana
14	■ Islas Baleares	Palma de Mallorca	argo Canaria
15	Andalucía	Sevilla	\
16	Región de Murcia	Murcia	
17	Islas Canarias	Las palmas de Gran Canaria y	
		Santa Cruz de Tenerife	
NOT	A: *No tienen capital legalment	te 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	
 Sistema Central Sierra de Gata Gredos Guadarrama 	 Montes de León Teleno 	Macizo Galáico Sierra de Trevinca	Montes Vascos Sierra de Aralaz Sierra de Aizkorri
 Montes de Toledo Sierra de Guadalupe 	 Cordillera Cantábrica Picos de Europa 	• <u>The Pyrinees</u> - Aneto	Cordilleras Costero-Catalanas Montseny Montserrat
	 <u>Sistema Ibérico</u> Picos de Urbión Moncayo 	• <u>Sistema Bético</u> - Cordillera Subbética - Sierra de Cazorla - Sierra de Segura - Cordillera Penibética →	• Sierra Nevada → MULHACÉN (3478m) (Highest peak of the Península)
	 Sierra Morena Despeñaperros Almadén 	The highest peak of Spain is located in the Canary Island	s the TEIDE (3712m). It is a volcanic structure Is (Province of Tenerife).

SPAIN: RELIEF

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

- <u>Depresión del Ebro (Ebro Basin)</u>: it is located between the Pyrinees and the Sistema Ibérico. It grows wide when the Ebro reaches the Mediterranean coast. There it forms a large delta.
- <u>Depresión del Guadalquivir (Guadalquivir Basin)</u>: 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 <u>watershed</u> 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 <u>main rivers</u>. Rivers which flow into other rivers are called <u>tributaries</u>.

There are **three** watersheds in Spain. The <u>Atlantic watershed</u> in the west. The <u>Cantabrian watershed</u> in the north. The <u>Mediterranean</u> <u>watershed</u> in the east and south.



Rivers are determined by <u>climate</u> and <u>relief.</u>

- <u>Relief</u> affects the <u>length</u> of rivers. Rivers are short if the rise in mountains near the sea and log, when they rise in a long way from the sea they flow into.
- <u>Climate</u> 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 <u>river starts</u> is called the **source** and the place where if <u>ends</u>, the <u>mouth</u>.

RIVERS					
WATHERSHED	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.	 Basque Country: Bidasoa, Nervión Cantabria: Besaya Asturias: Nalón, Navia Galicia: 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, Tajo, Guadiana - <u>Andalucía</u> : Guadalquivir.			