

# Mediterranean—Fowey Class

Mediterranean	the largest inland sea between Europe, Africa and Asia.
Latitude	a measurement that gives the location of a place on Earth north or south of the equator. Maps sometimes show imag-
Inhabit	to live or dwell in a place, as people or animals
Climate	the long term pattern of weather conditions
Equator	an imaginary line around the Earth that is an equal distance
Southern Hemisphere	the half of the Earth that is South of the Equator
Northern Hemisphere	the half of the Earth that is North of the Equator
Physical features	natural features of the earth's surface, for example, rivers,
Human features	features built by humans (not something formed naturally),
Landscape	the visible features of an area of land
Population	the whole number of people living in a country, city, or area



The Mediterranean Sea is the body of water that separates Europe, Africa and Asia.

The Mediterranean Sea is connected to the Atlantic Ocean by a narrow passage called the Strait of Gibraltar. It is between the southern tip of Spain and northern Morocco. It is almost completely surrounded by land, on the north by Europe, on the south by North Africa, and on the east by the Middle East. It covers around 2.5 million km<sup>2</sup> (965 000 mi<sup>2</sup>).

The Mediterranean climate has dry summers that are hot or warm as well as winters that are cool or mild with moderate or high rainfall. During summer, regions of Mediterranean climate are strongly influenced by cold ocean currents which keep the weather in the region very dry, stable, and pleasant.

Italy is a boot-shaped peninsula that juts out of southern Europe into the Adriatic Sea, Tyrrhenian Sea, Mediterranean Sea, and other waters. Its location has played an important role in its history.

The sea surrounds Italy, and mountains crisscross the interior, dividing it into regions. The Alps cut across the top of the country and are streaked with long, thin glacial lakes. From the western end of the Alps, the Apennines mountains stretch south down the entire peninsula.

West of the Apennines are wooded hills that are home to many of Italy's historic cities, including Rome. In the south are hot, dry coastlands and fertile plains where olives, almonds, and figs are grown.