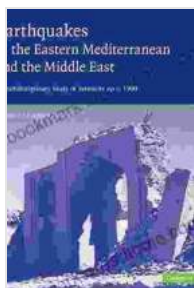


Earthquakes in the Mediterranean and Middle East: A Comprehensive Guide

The Mediterranean and Middle East region is one of the most seismically active regions in the world. It is home to some of the largest earthquakes in history, including the 1999 Izmit earthquake in Turkey, the 2011 Tohoku earthquake in Japan, and the 2015 Nepal earthquake. These earthquakes have caused widespread damage and loss of life, and they have had a significant impact on the region's history and development.



Earthquakes in the Mediterranean and Middle East: A Multidisciplinary Study of Seismicity up to 1900

by Hugh R. Rollinson

★★★★☆ 4.4 out of 5

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Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Word Wise : Enabled
Print length : 967 pages
Screen Reader : Supported



This comprehensive guide to earthquakes in the Mediterranean and Middle East provides detailed information on the region's seismic activity, including historical earthquakes, tectonic setting, and earthquake hazard assessment. It is intended to be a resource for researchers, policymakers, and the general public.

Historical Earthquakes

The Mediterranean and Middle East region has a long history of earthquakes. The earliest known earthquake in the region occurred in 2200 BC in Jericho, Palestine. Since then, there have been numerous large earthquakes in the region, including the following:

- The 365 Crete earthquake, which killed an estimated 30,000 people.
- The 525 Antioch earthquake, which killed an estimated 250,000 people.
- The 115 Antioch earthquake, which killed an estimated 230,000 people.
- The 1201 Crete earthquake, which killed an estimated 50,000 people.
- The 1755 Lisbon earthquake, which killed an estimated 60,000 people.
- The 1999 Izmit earthquake, which killed an estimated 17,000 people.
- The 2011 Tohoku earthquake, which killed an estimated 16,000 people.
- The 2015 Nepal earthquake, which killed an estimated 9,000 people.

Tectonic Setting

The Mediterranean and Middle East region is located at the intersection of several tectonic plates, including the African Plate, the Eurasian Plate, and the Arabian Plate. These plates are constantly moving, and their interaction is responsible for the region's seismic activity.

The African Plate is moving northward, and it is colliding with the Eurasian Plate. This collision is causing the Eurasian Plate to fold and buckle, and it

is creating the mountains of the Mediterranean region. The Arabian Plate is also moving northward, and it is colliding with the Eurasian Plate. This collision is causing the Arabian Plate to thrust beneath the Eurasian Plate, and it is creating the Zagros Mountains of Iran.

The interaction of these plates is also responsible for the region's volcanoes. The Mediterranean region is home to several active volcanoes, including Mount Etna in Italy, Mount Vesuvius in Italy, and Santorini in Greece. These volcanoes are a reminder of the region's tectonic activity.

Earthquake Hazard Assessment

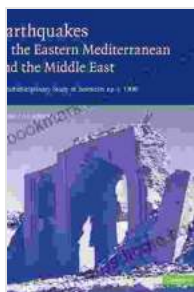
Earthquake hazard assessment is the process of evaluating the likelihood and severity of earthquakes in a particular area. This information is used to develop building codes and other measures to reduce the risk of earthquake damage.

There are a number of factors that are considered in earthquake hazard assessment, including the following:

- The historical earthquake record
- The tectonic setting
- The local geology
- The presence of faults
- The population density
- The infrastructure

Earthquake hazard assessment is a complex process, and it is still under development. However, the information that is available can be used to reduce the risk of earthquake damage in the Mediterranean and Middle East region.

The Mediterranean and Middle East region is one of the most seismically active regions in the world. It is home to some of the largest earthquakes in history, and these earthquakes have had a significant impact on the region's history and development.



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