

WHAT PEOPLE DO AROUND VESUVIUS.

Students:

Giotopoulou Panagiota

Kaiafa Sotiria

Galani Georgia

Liourdis Thanos

Baci Adrea

Kosmopoulou Basiliki

Kofou Melina

Apostolou Aggelos

There are many dangers caused by a volcanic eruption, including:

Flash floods

Tsunami

A rock falls

Earthquakes

The mud is flowing

Pyroclastic clouds

Hazards create many problems that sometimes last long after the explosion itself, such as:

buildings destroyed leaving people homeless.

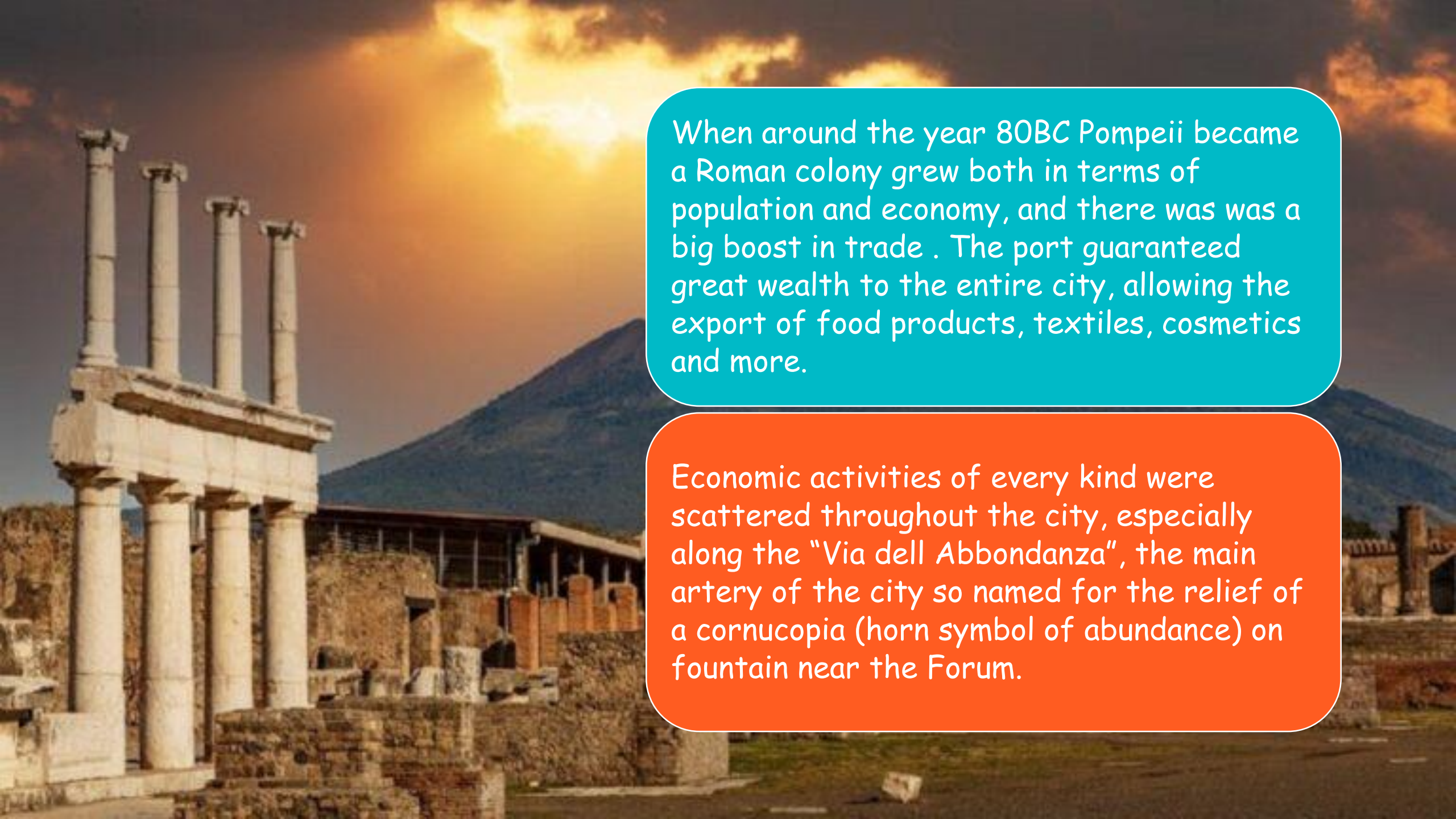
Ash clouds destroy crops leading to food shortages.

dust from the explosion causing disease.

poisonous gases released into the atmosphere that are dangerous to plants, animals and humans;

bad weather and dark sky.



The background image shows the ruins of Pompeii, Italy. In the foreground, there are several tall, white marble columns standing in a row, part of a larger structure. Behind them, there are other ruins, including a long, low building with a colonnade. In the distance, the dark, conical shape of Mount Vesuvius is visible against a sky with a bright, hazy sun or sunset. The overall scene is a mix of ancient stone and natural landscape.

When around the year 80BC Pompeii became a Roman colony grew both in terms of population and economy, and there was a big boost in trade. The port guaranteed great wealth to the entire city, allowing the export of food products, textiles, cosmetics and more.

Economic activities of every kind were scattered throughout the city, especially along the "Via dell'Abbondanza", the main artery of the city so named for the relief of a cornucopia (horn symbol of abundance) on fountain near the Forum.

It was a wealthy town, with a population of ca. 11,000 in AD 79, enjoying many fine public buildings and luxurious private houses with lavish decorations, furnishings and works of art which were the main attractions for the early excavators. Organic remains, including wooden objects and human bodies, were interred in the ash. Over time, they decayed, leaving voids that archaeologists found could be used as moulds to make plaster casts of unique, and often gruesome, figures in their final moments of life. The numerous graffiti carved on the walls and inside rooms provide a wealth of examples of the largely lost Vulgar Latin spoken colloquially at the time, contrasting with the formal language of the classical writers.





WHY PEOPLE CONTINUE TO LIVE CLOSE TO ACTIVE VOLCANOES?

Farming. Volcanic environments can be good locations for farming. Volcanic deposits are enriched in elements such as magnesium and potassium. When volcanic rock and ash weathers, these elements are released, producing extremely fertile soils. People continue to live close to active volcanoes for many reasons. For example, people still live close to Mount Vesuvius in Italy because of the fertile soil that is found on the slopes of the volcano. This allows for agriculture to provide a stable income for people who live there. This is similar to volcanic tourism creating jobs for populations that remain near volcanoes, such as tours to see the volcanoes of Hawaii

Despite the problems arising from volcanic activity, volcanoes are a source of wealth for the inhabitants of the areas where they are located. Tourism mining of volcanic minerals and ores agricultural crops thermal spa therapy agricultural energy and other economic activities developed in European states with volcanic activity.

Today, Pompeii and the crater of Mount Vesuvius are both extremely popular tourist attractions in Italy and are absolutely unmissable if you're going to be stopping anywhere near Naples on your trip.





SOURCES:

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The background of the slide is a photograph of the ancient ruins of Paestum in Italy. In the foreground, several tall, fluted Doric columns stand prominently. To the right, a brick archway is visible. In the background, the large, conical Mount Vesuvius rises against a clear blue sky. The overall scene is bathed in bright, natural light.

THANK YOU FOR WATCHING!

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