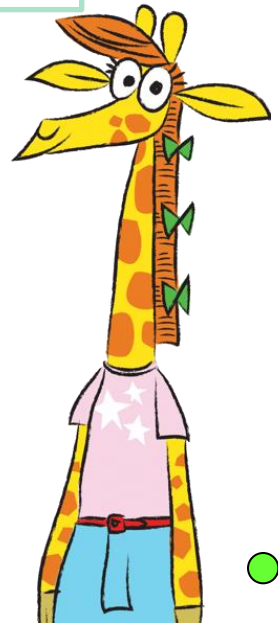




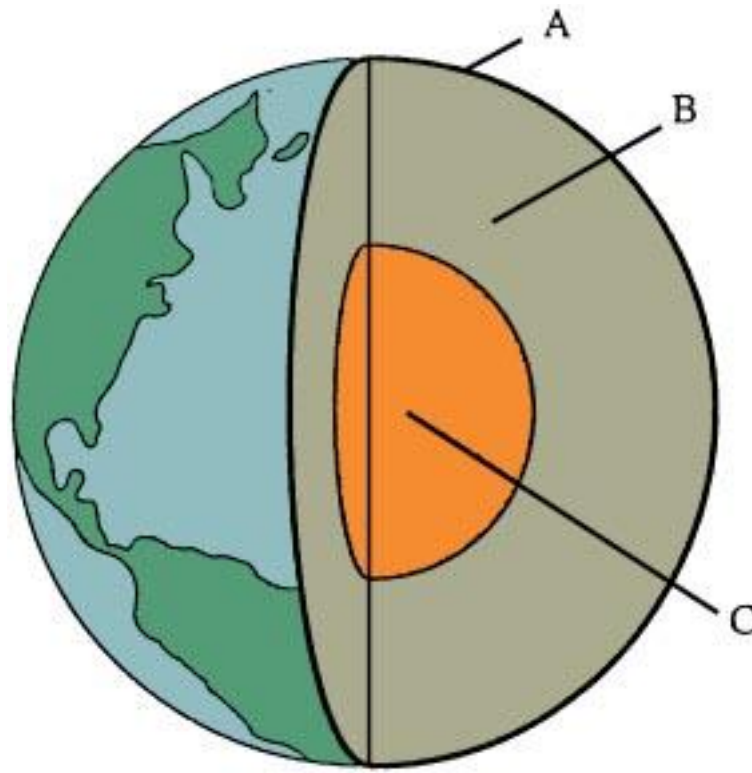
Disaster Quake

This lesson explores how individuals can use their particular talents and skills to make a difference, and benefit the community.



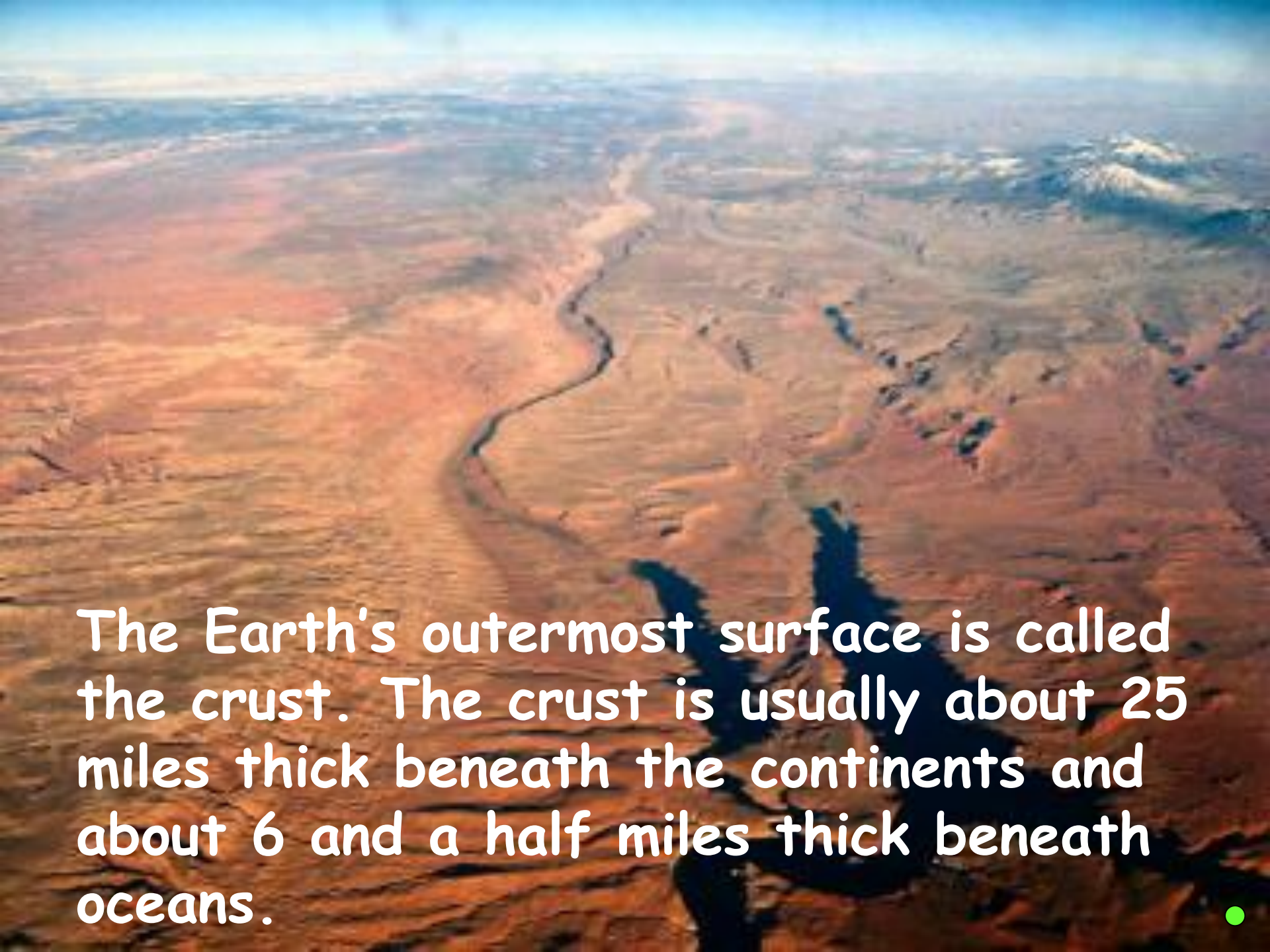
QUAKE





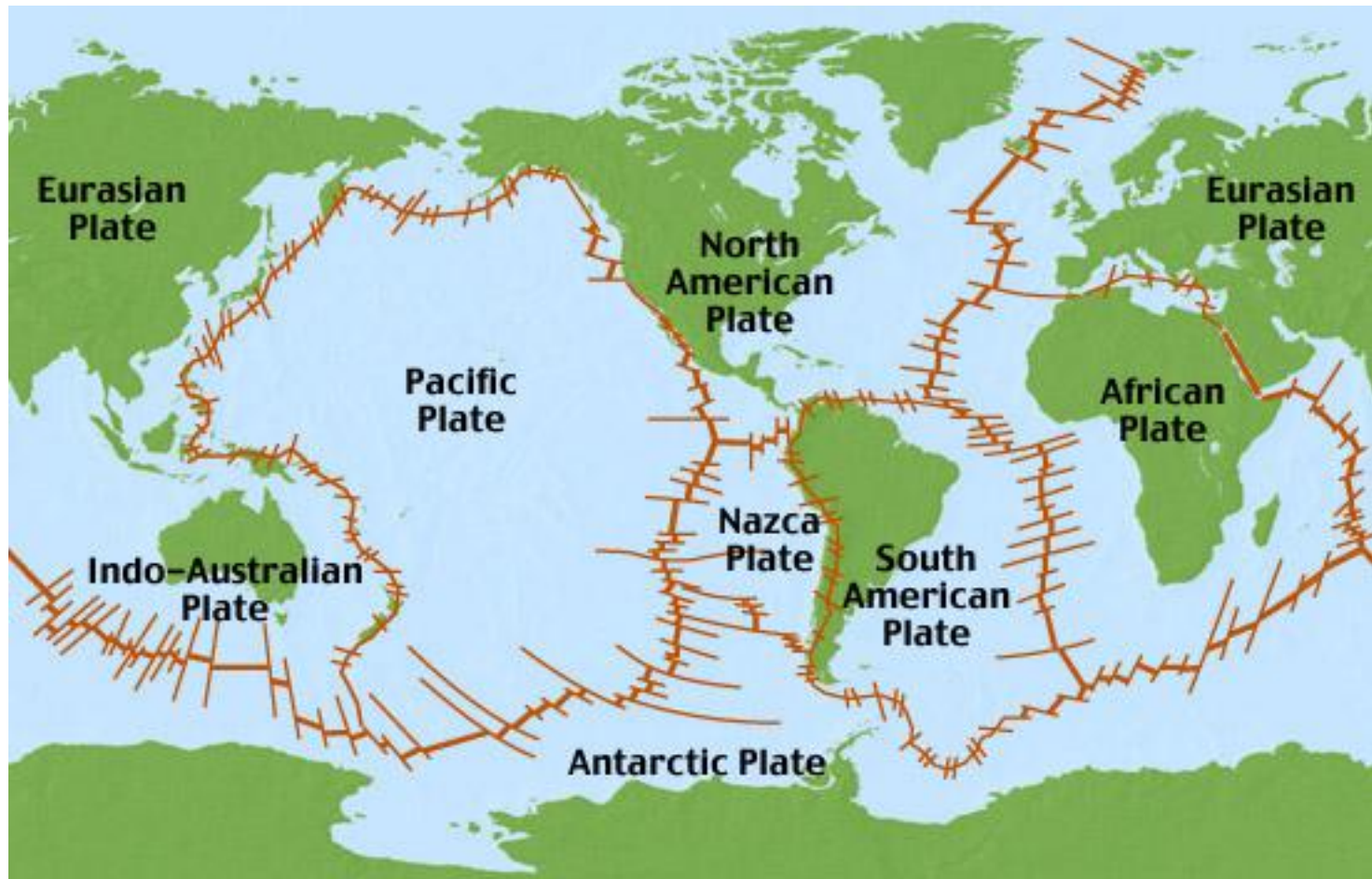
Layers of the Earth

By analyzing the seismograms from many earthquakes, scientists have discovered that there are 3 main levels, or shells within the Earth: A) the crust B) the mantle C) the core.

An aerial photograph of a vast, arid desert landscape. A prominent, winding riverbed, completely devoid of water, cuts through the center of the frame. The surrounding terrain is a mix of reddish-brown and tan hues, showing signs of erosion and dryness. In the distance, a range of mountains with patches of snow is visible under a clear blue sky. The overall scene conveys a sense of extreme dryness and desolation.

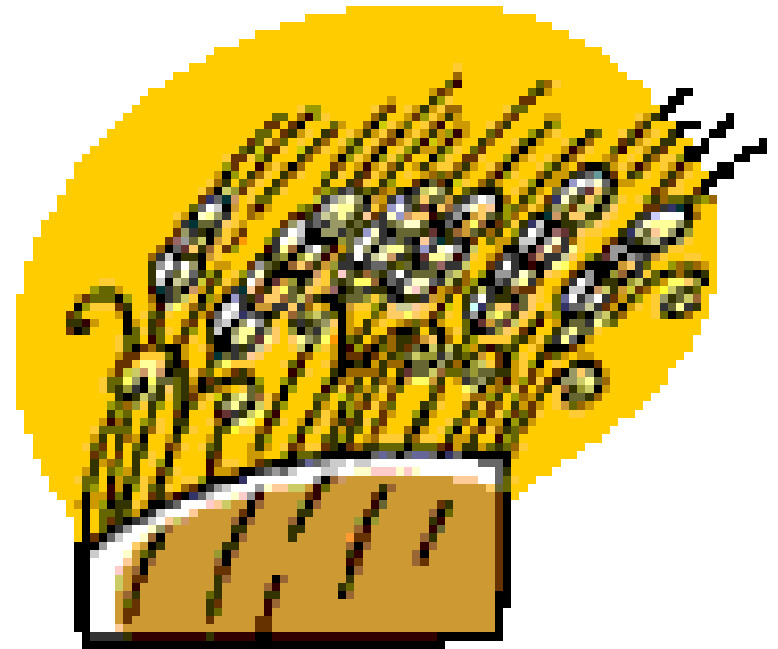
The Earth's outermost surface is called the crust. The crust is usually about 25 miles thick beneath the continents and about 6 and a half miles thick beneath oceans.

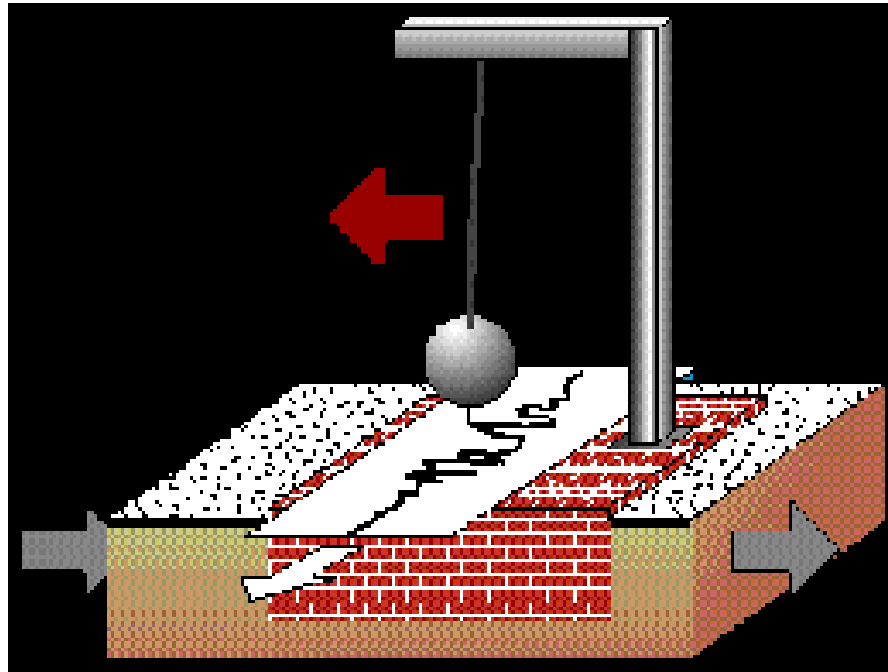




The crust is light and brittle. It is broken into 12 plates, which float on top of the mantle much the same way as icebergs float on top of the ocean.

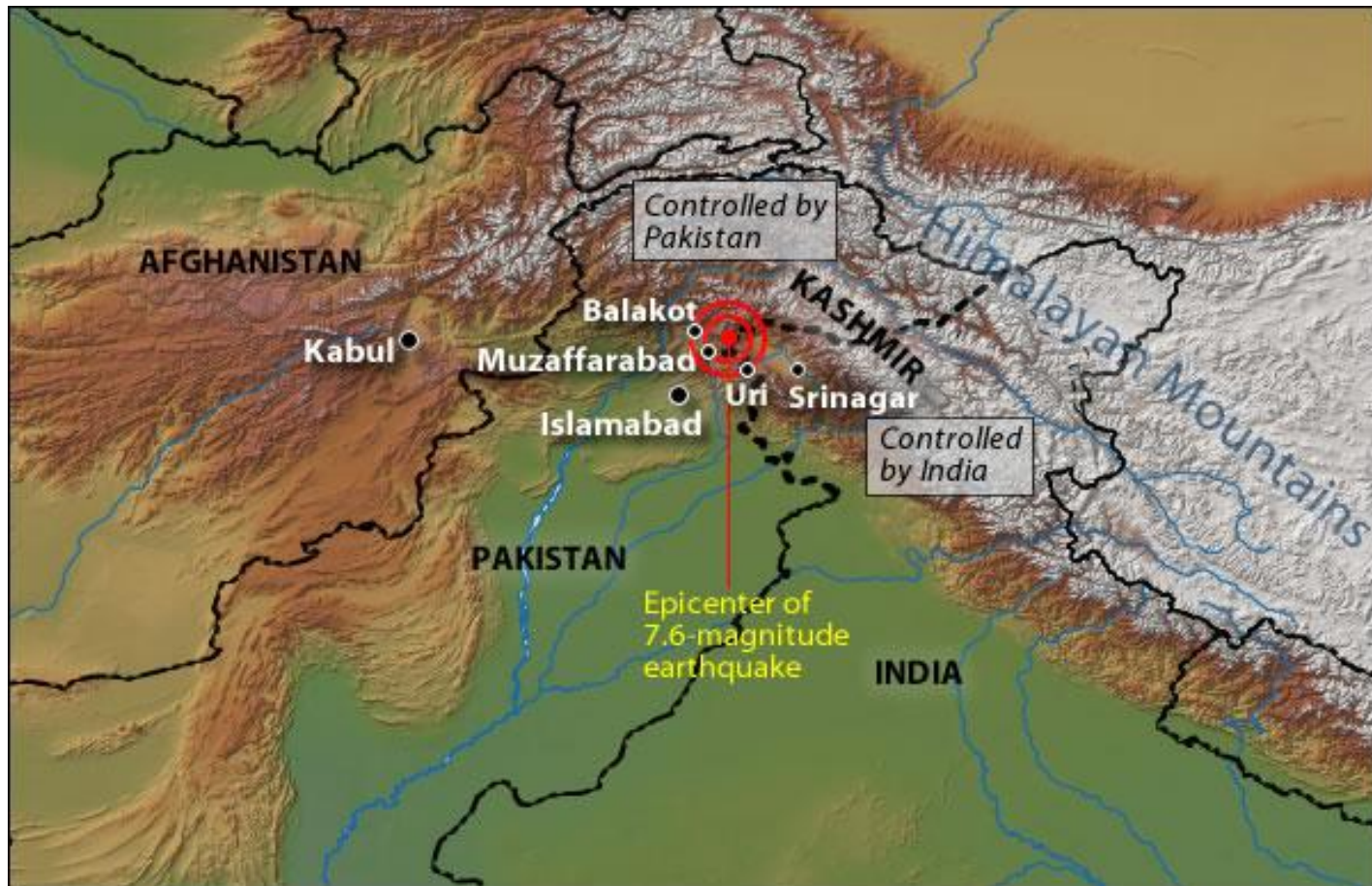
An earthquake is a sudden shaking of the ground. It creates waves just like waves of water moving across the oceans, or waves of air moving across a field of wheat.





Scientists measure the strength of these waves with a seismograph.

Shifting plates push India North about 1.6 inches a year, uplifting the Himalayan Mountains and causing frequent earthquakes and landslides in the process.



On October 8th 2005 an earthquake rocked the region. It measured 7.6 on the Richter scale.

Hundreds of villages, which were almost impossible to reach, and three major cities were completely destroyed: Muzaffarabad, Mansehra, Balakot.

Over 86,000 people were killed, with over 70,000 injured. An estimated 3.3 million people lost their homes.



A few weeks later the typically harsh and cold winter descended upon the region.



MEANWHILE, ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE WORLD...

Raja Abdul Rehman from Oldham, who owns Euro Fast Food, collected clothes and tents and decided that it was important to take them directly to the victims.

I am from the Mirpur area, and I will be able to get to the remote areas and help those families who have got nothing.



Cash and Carry owner Ibrahim Variyam, a Manchester businessman, had been helping the Al-Masoom charity by rallying round young men to help pack and load aid into the trucks, but he felt this wasn't enough.

We knew the group would need help to unload their boxes and distribute them. We have a business to run, but we can make money when we get back. In the meantime there are more needy people who need our help.



In Bristol a small community radio station, Radio Ramadan, had planned to broadcast prayers during Ramadan. Instead they became a focus for a major fundraising effort, and organised collections for the relief operation.



British boxer **Amir Khan** traveled to Muzaffarbad. There he visited camps where Oxfam was providing shelter, water and sanitation for thousands of those displaced by the earthquake.

The boxer saw for himself the extent of destruction caused by the earthquake.

I have been moved deeply by the images that I've seen on the television showing the suffering of the survivors. I want to do everything I can to make sure that earthquake victims are not forgotten and that people receive the aid they need to survive the harsh winter. I hope my visit will help keep the plight of the survivors in the headlines.



Alamin Azad, Mohammed Khalif and Tahir Ali raised money for charities, and spent their own money on air fares to take the funds and goods to Pakistan to ensure that it went directly to the earthquake survivors.

I heard about the earthquake when I was at the East London mosque. My friends and I decided to collect money for charity, and we raised approximately £3,000. We bought some steel sheets, which were used for 10 families. We also bought shawls and socks for children, milk and other food items, and delivered them to survivors in Balakot.



Two Turkish doctors rushed to help the people of Muzaffarabad immediately after the great earthquake. They treated hundreds of wounded people. Dr. Selahattin Guleryuz and Dr. Mehmet Sari, who carried out treatments in a tent-clinic, said that most of the injuries had been broken bones.

Dr. Sari commented:

The people are too helpless. They neither have bread to eat nor a place to stay.



British Muslim volunteers Mr Hussain, and a group of 19 colleagues raised £70,000, bought thousands of blankets, shawls and tents. They were in the worst hit area within 48 hours of the quake.

We may not have much, but if we can give a little and do it well, that's what counts.



Imran Saithna , a young British-Pakistani said:

Aid workers and volunteers are helping people start their own businesses in the camp, selling vegetables, clothes, and so on, amongst each other. They are training women to sew.



What personal qualities or skills could you bring to help the survivors?





International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

"HUMANITARIAN AID"

08-000111



What would you put in a shelter kit?

Remember that the weather is going to get very cold.

Think about the *basic tools*, *hygiene* and *cooking* equipment that might be needed.

Make a detailed list.

CREATIVE WRITING ACTIVITY:

'A deafening whine and a storm of straw filled the air as a Pakistani army helicopter hovered uncertainly over a narrow mountaintop settlement deep inside the earthquake zone. The door opened. Bundles of bedding and steel tent poles tumbled out of the hatch. Far below villagers rushed from their flimsy shelters to scoop up the relief aid, struggling to stay on their feet under the powerful rotor wash.

Job done, the helicopter lifted away.

As they flew over the hilltops the soldiers saw survivors waving flags, flashing mirrors or cutting hopeful H signs into the soil.'

Write a description of this scene from the point of view of one of the survivors.

Think about:

- How it would have felt when they first felt the ground tremor
- The injuries they might have sustained
- How it would feel to lose friends and family
- The sense of helplessness and fear
- The glimmer of hope on seeing the helicopter, and the sense of desperation as it left without them.



RESEARCH

Find out what you can about the 'Peace Bridge' in Kashmir.
Why is it so named?



Glossary

- **Analyse** - investigate, examine
- **Seismograph/seismic** - to do with earthquakes
- **Crust** - outer layer
- **Remote** - distant, isolated
- **Survivor** - someone who has lived through a difficult experience
- **Volunteer** - an unpaid helper
- **Equipment** - tools, kit
- **Hygiene** - cleanliness

