



MARTA RACZYŃSKA-ŻAK EWA WOŹNIAK

MALTA



Malta, officially known as the Republic of Malta, is a Southern European island country consisting of an archipelago in the Mediterranean Sea. It lies 80 km south of Italy, 284 km of Tunisia, and 333 km north of Libya. Only the three largest islands – Malta, Gozo and Comino – are inhabited. The smaller islands are uninhabited.





http://www.adviseurmakelaar.nl/mapa-malty/

VALLETTA

Its capital is Valletta, which is the smallest national capital in the European Unions by area at 0,8 km². The official languages are Maltese and English.



https://podroze.onet.pl/ciekawe/valletta-malta-historia-co-warto-odwiedzicciekawostki/hxokrbi

TOURISM

Malta is a popular tourist destination with its warm climate, numerous recreational areas, and architectural and historical monuments, including three UNESCO World Heritage Site: Hypogeum of Hal Saflieni, Valletta, and seven megalithic temples which are some of the oldest free-standing structures in the world.



https://all that sinteresting.com/worlds-oldest-structures

CLIMATE

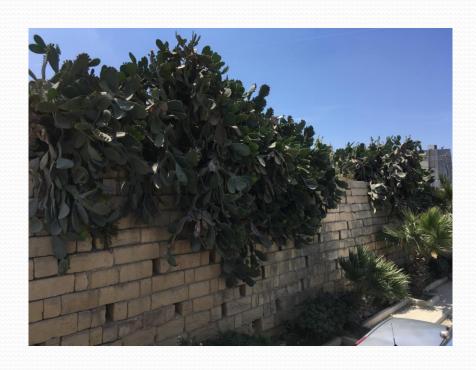
Malta has a Mediterranean climate, with mild winters and hot summers, hotter in the inland areas. Rain occurs mainly in autumn and winter, with summer being generally dry.



https://www.urlaubsguru.de/reisemagazin/blaue-lagune-auf-comino-malta/

FLORA

The most common indigenous trees on the islands are olive, carob, fig, holm oak and Aleppo pine, while the most common non-native trees are eucalyptus, acacia and opuntia.





DEMOGRAPICS

Native Maltese people make up the majority of the island. However, there are minorities, the largest of which are Britons, many of whom are retirees. The population of Malta as of 2016 was estimated at 460 000.



https://www.polskieradio.pl/9/54o/Artykul/1118613,Malta-Zielona-wyspa-nawet-bardziej-niz-Polska

RELIGION

The predominant religion in Malta is Catholicism. There are more than 360 churches in Malta, Gozo, Comino.



CUISINE

Maltese cuisine shows strong Sicilian and English influences as well as influences of Spanish, Maghrebin and Provençal cuisines. Food has been important historically in the development of a national identity in particular the traditional *fenkata* (i.e., the eating of stewed or fried rabbit).





