

A photograph of a city in ruins after a disaster, likely a tsunami. The scene shows extensive destruction of buildings and infrastructure. In the foreground, a group of rescue workers in orange and white gear are walking along a road. A dark SUV is driving away from them. The background features several multi-story buildings, some of which are severely damaged or partially collapsed. A body of water is visible on the left side of the image. A yellow banner is overlaid on the left side of the image, containing the text 'ThecaseSolutionsS.com' in blue font.

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# Note on Capital in the U.S. Financial Industry



A photograph of a city in ruins after a disaster, likely a tsunami. The background shows several multi-story buildings that have been severely damaged or destroyed, with exposed structural elements and debris. In the foreground, a group of rescue workers wearing orange safety vests and white helmets are walking away from the camera on a road. A dark SUV is driving towards them. The ground is covered in rubble, including twisted metal, wood, and other debris. A body of water is visible on the left side of the image. A yellow banner with blue text is overlaid on the left side of the image.

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# **Note on Capital in the U.S. Financial Industry**



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An example to the stability of the ground is shown by the sudden movement of a block of large stones (the upper plate) of the earth's crust. The edges of the block are held by friction (friction) from the plates above them. The fault is now ready to slide.

When great earthquakes happen, the sudden movement of the plates causes the ground to shake. When it shakes, it is not only moving a small distance.

Fault line: A fault line is a place where two plates of the earth meet. Earthquakes often happen along fault lines.

Remember: The frequency of the plates within the earth where an earthquake is likely to occur.

Quakes: The ground on Earth's surface is vertically above the horizontal ground of the earth's core.

# what is an Earthquake?

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What can they

An earthquake can **Do?**

- alter the surface of the Earth opening cracks in the ground.
- cause great damage by collapsing buildings and other man-made structures by breaking power and gas lines.
- cause landslides, tsunamis, avalanches, hurricanes, giant waves and volcanic eruptions.





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An earthquake is the shaking of the ground caused by the sudden movement and/or breaking of large sections (tectonic plates) of the earth's crust. The edges of the tectonic plates are marked by faults (or fractures). Most earthquakes occur along the fault lines when the plates slide past or collide against each other.

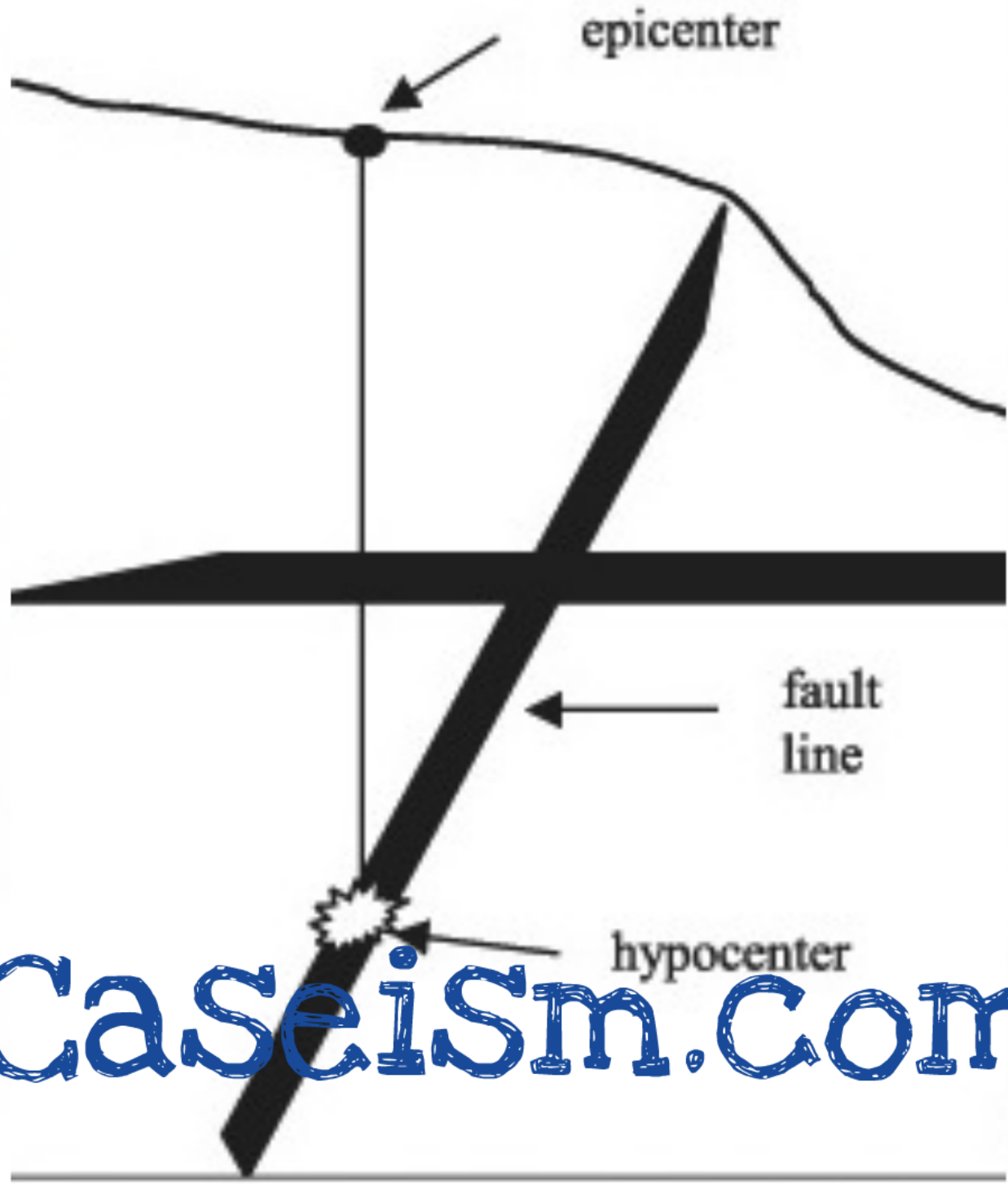
A Megathrust earthquake happens when the subducted (bottom) plate locks and causes the over riding(upper)plate to bulge upwards. When it releases, it slides suddenly causing a massive earthquake.

**Fault Line:** A fault line is a place where two tectonic plates meet (most commonly where earthquakes occur).

**Hypocenter:** The hypocenter is the point within the Earth where an earthquake rupture starts.

**Epicenter:** The point on the Earth's surface vertically above the hypocenter (focus) of an earthquake.





epicenter

fault  
line

hypocenter

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What can they

An earthquake can: Do?

- alter the surface of the Earth (opening cracks in the ground).
- cause great damage by collapsing buildings and other man-made structures ie, break power and gas lines.
- cause landslides, snow avalanches, tsunamis (giant waves) and volcanic eruptions.







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What is a  
Tsunami?

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A tsunami is a chain of fast moving waves in the ocean caused by powerful earthquakes or volcanic eruptions under the sea.





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What is a  
Tsunami?

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