

How does the world change around us?

In this unit, children will learn about the location of Greece and its bordering countries, seas and oceans, as well as the island groups that are part of Greece. They will discover the physical geography of the country including its coastlines, rivers and mountainous regions. Children will compare and contrast Greece with the UK, and then find out more about the physical and human geography of the country, including the climate, biome and vegetation belts.

In this unit children will:

- Locate Greece on a world map.
- Pinpoint the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn in relation to Greece.
- Identify countries and major cities in Greece.
- Using maps distinguish the key topographical features and land use patterns.
- Understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.
- Describe the climate zone, biomes and vegetation belts of Greece.
- Use atlases and climate maps to identify the location of biomes in Greece.
- Identify physical and human characteristics of Greece.
- Recognise geographical similarities and differences of Greece and the UK.

Prior Learning

Year 1 Continent and Oceans
Daily Weather Patterns

Cross Curricular Links

History Ancient Greece

Literacy Greek Myths and Legends

Key Vocabulary

agriculture - Farming the land

biome - A region (part of the earth's surface) defined by a specific climate and certain animals and plants that have adapted to survive and thrive in that climate

climate - the general weather conditions that are typical of an area

continent - a very large area of land that consists of many countries.

equator - an imaginary line around the middle of the Earth at an equal distance from the North Pole and the South Pole

human features - features of land that have been impacted by human activity

land-use - The way that land is used e.g. farming

peninsula – a piece of land surrounded by water on three sides

physical features – natural features of land such as mountains, deserts and rivers

population - The people that live in a place

settlements - Where people live in cities, towns and villages

topography - describes the physical features of an area of land

vegetation belts - Plant life as a whole within a certain area

Key Knowledge

- Greece is located in Southern Europe, between Albania and Turkey. It borders the Aegean Sea, Ionian Sea and the Mediterranean Sea.
- The geographical regions of Greece consists of a large mainland, two smaller **peninsulas** and a large number of islands. Some of the most well-known islands include Crete, Rhodes and Corfu.
- About 10.8 million people live in Greece and the capital city is Athens.
- Mainland Greece is a mountainous land and is almost completely surrounded by the Mediterranean Sea.
- The country has mild winters and long, hot and dry summers.
- Climate zones in Europe: Polar, Temperate, Mediterranean and Mountains.
- Biomes in Europe: Tundra, Coniferous forest, Deciduous forest, Mediterranean and Mountains.

Physical Features	Human Features
Over 200 inhabited islands.	Greece is divided up into thirteen regions
The climate is temperate; mild, wet winters; hot, dry summers.	The Acropolis is an ancient citadel, located on a rocky outcrop above the city of Athens.
Mount Olympus is the highest mountain in Greece.	Major Industries: tourism, food and tobacco processing, textiles, chemicals, metal products; mining, petroleum
Major bodies of water - Ionian Sea, Aegean Sea, Sea of Crete, Mediterranean Sea	Agricultural Products: wheat, corn, barley, sugar beets, olives, tomatoes, wine, tobacco, potatoes; beef, dairy products



Comparison to the UK

- Both countries are in Europe.
- Due to its southernly position (nearer to the equator) Greece is warmer than the UK.
- Greece is smaller than the UK and significantly more people live in the UK – 66 million compared to 10.8 million.
- London has a larger population than Athens: 8.4 million compared to 3.1 million.
- Greece has higher mountains than the UK, more islands and longer coastlines.

Key Questions

Can you locate Greece on a map?
 What continent is Greece on?
 What is a peninsula?
 Using a map can you locate key topographical features of Greece?
 Can you name a mountain in Greece?
 What is the climate? What is the biome?
 Can you name 3 human features of Greece?
 What are the key similarities between Greece and the UK?