

Y4 Geography: Greece – Knowledge Organiser

Prior learning that will help me

- I understand what is meant by physical and human geography.
- I can identify Europe and the Equator on a world map.
- I know that countries are hotter if they are closer to the equator.
- I can name different uses for land, depending on its physical characteristics.
- I can recall key geographical features of the countries of the UK.
- I can describe the major biome and climate zones found in Europe.

Physical Geography

- Greece has the longest coastline in Europe: the Aegean Sea lies to the east, the **Mediterranean** to the south, and the Ionian Sea to the west.
- It has 6,000 **islands** (227 inhabited); the largest is Crete, off the south coast.
- Greece is one of the most **mountainous** countries in Europe (80% of mainland is mountainous); the highest peak is Mt Olympus, at 2,917m high.
- It has a Mediterranean **climate**: hot, dry summers and warm, wet winters (with it being cold and snowy in the mountains).
- The **vegetation** is mainly forest.
- The longest river is Haliakmon (approx. 185 miles), and the largest lake is Trichonida (almost 100km²).
- **Volcanic** hotspot: Santorini, a group of islands off the south coast, formed by active volcanos.



Human Geography

Continent: Europe Capital City: Athens Currency: Euro	Population: 10.4 million Language: Greek	Area: 131,957km ² 15 th largest country in Europe (out of 44 countries in Europe)	
Overview		Greece has a long and rich history, and a culture which has developed over thousands of years from the time of the Ancient Greeks. This, along with the warm climate make it a popular holiday destination for people from across the world.	
Settlements		Greece is divided into 13 regions. The most populated is Attica (which includes Athens), with c. 4 million people. Thessaloniki is the 2 nd largest city, with a population 815,000. Most settlements were founded around the coast (for fishing and trade routes).	
Economic Activity		Greece's economy relies on shipping and tourism . It has had economic problems in recent years, and has been helped by other countries in Europe. On average, people in Greece earn around half as much as people in the UK.	
Resources		Greece has a range of natural resources. The largest export is of petroleum products (used for fuel). In terms of agriculture and food, Greece exports high quantities of fresh fish, olive oil, fruits, nuts and wine.	

Comparisons with the UK

- The UK is in North-Western Europe, whereas Greece is in South-Eastern Europe.
- Greece is closer to the equator, so is warmer than the UK; on average, Athens is 9°C hotter than London.
- Greece is smaller than the UK – 131,957 sq. km compared to 243,610 km and 10.8 million compared to 67 million people.
- Greece is mountainous, similar to Scotland and Wales, but England is mainly lowland **terrain**.
- Greece is made up of many more islands than the UK, and it has a much longer coastline.
- Both countries have many famous historical landmarks, making them popular with tourists.

Key Vocabulary

Physical Geography:

Mediterranean, mountainous, climate, islands, vegetation, volcanic, terrain

Human Geography:

currency, population, settlements, economic, tourism, export, agriculture