

Map of Greece and Greek Islands



Physical Maps of Greece.

Key Learning

- To learn about the different human and physical locations found in Greece.
- To try and taste different Greek food from different locations.
- To understand the different trade links Greece has with the rest of the world.
- To recognise how the landscape of Greece has changed over time.

Key Vocabulary	
Biome	A biome is a large region of earth that has a certain climate and certain types of living things.
Hemisphere	A half of the earth that has been divided into the northern and southern by the equator.
Climate	Is the average weather conditions in a particular location.
Topographic Map	A map that uses contours (lines) to show different elevations of the land.
Trade	The exchange of goods, money and services between countries and regions.
Destination	A geographical area consisting of all of its services and infrastructure.
Climate	Is the average weather conditions in a particular location.
Sea	The salt water that covers a greater part of the earth’s surface, usually smaller than an ocean.
Island	Is a piece of land surrounded entirely by water.
Population	All of the inhabitants of a certain place.

Key Knowledge

- Greece is a county within Europe. Its capital city is Athens.
- There are a number of major cities and islands found in Greece. They are Thessasolnki, Patrai, Ioannina, Iraklio, and Rhodes to name a few.
- Greece has the longest coastline in the world and because of this its trade focuses around a huge fishing industry.
- Greece has a diverse physical landscape with mainly mountains (Mt.Olympus and Mt.Athos) as well as rocky terrain but almost completely surrounded by the Mediterranean Sea.
- Almost 20% of Greece is made up of its famous islands, which in turn are popular tourist destinations.
- Due to the hot dry summer and mild winters that Greece has, this allows Greece to produce a range of foods such as: olive oil, olives, fruit and vegetables. This means they make lots of tasty food.

