



<p>Key knowledge</p>	<p>Programme of Study statements for the end of KS2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied • human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water • understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country • name and locate counties and cities of the
<p>Know some of the countries that make up Europe</p>	<p>Future Knowledge: Study of Roman empire Y5 WW2 study looking at Europe Y6 Trade within Stone Age, Romans, Anglo-Saxons and Vikings units</p>
<p>Greece is located on the continent of Europe. It's capital city is Athens. In ancient times Athens was the largest and most powerful Greek state.</p>	<p>Previous Knowledge: Names of seas and countries in UK Names of continents and oceans Study of Mumbai</p>
<p>Greece is made up of the mainland and lots of islands (more than 2000). The largest island is Crete.</p>	
<p>Over 3/4 of Greece is covered with mountains and hills. The highest peak is Mount Olympus.</p>	
<p>The climate of Greece is hot and dry in the summer and mild and wet in the winter.</p>	
<p>Ancient Greece was split into 3 regions—coastline, the lowlands and the mountains. People living on the coastline relied on seafood where as those living on the lowlands were farmers.</p>	
<p>The ancient Greeks relied heavily on trade—they traded goods between the city states to get the produce that they needed which they couldn't provide themselves.</p>	
<p>The ancient Greeks traded with other countries also. There main exports were olive oil, wine, pottery and metals.</p>	
 <p>The image contains two maps of Greece. The left map, titled 'ANCIENT GREECE', shows the country divided into several regions: ILYRIA, MACEDONIA, THRACE, and ASIA MINOR. It also labels various ancient cities and the Aegean Sea. The right map is a modern geographical map of Greece, showing its location in the Balkans, bordered by Albania, Macedonia, Bulgaria, and Turkey. It labels major cities like Athens, Thessaloniki, and Patras, and identifies the Ionian, Aegean, and Sea of Crete. The map also shows the numerous islands of Greece, including the Cyclades and Dodecanese.</p>	

Vocabulary	
Athens	The capital city of Greece
Mainland	The main land mass of a country
Climate	The average weather conditions in an area measuring temperature, wind, humidity, snow and rain.
Region	An area of land considered as a unit due to geographical similarities.
Coastline	A line that forms a boundary between the land and sea/ocean
Lowland	Flat land which is level or slightly higher than sea level. There are no hills or mountains.
Settle	When a group of people choose to live in one place usually because of its geographical features
Trade	Buying and selling goods using money or in exchange for other goods.
Export	Produce that is sold or traded outside of the country it was made.
City State	An independent city which has its own government.

Cultural Capital

 Thinking like a Geographer		
maps	enquiry	communication
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use a wider range of maps (including digital), atlases and globes to locate countries and features studied. - Use maps and diagrams from a range of publications e.g. holiday brochures, leaflets, town plans. - Use maps at more than one scale. 	Ask What, Why, How questions about Why do people like to visit this place now?	Communicate how places have changed over time. Express views about things they like and dislike about a place
Visits and visitors:	Experiences and events	Key texts Snow Dragon
Community events and links:	Global issues	Famous people/
Life Skills	Key places Greece	

At the end of the unit can the children:

Identify *Greece* on a world map and recall its capital city.

- Describe the physical geography of *Greece* and how this helped the Ancient *Greeks*.
- Use maps to locate ancient cities and compare to modern *Greece*.
- Talk about trade and identify *Greece's* main exports.