

<p><b>Key knowledge</b></p>	<p><b>Programme of Study statements for the end of KS2:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• name and locate counties and cities of the</li> </ul>
<p>Know some of the countries that make up Europe including Russia and be able to locate on a map.</p>	<p><b>Future Knowledge:</b>                  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.</p>	<p><b>Previous Knowledge:</b>                  Names of seas and countries of the UK (Y1)                  Names of continents and oceans (Y2)                  Study of Chembakolli (Y2)                  Urban and rural comparison (Y3)                  Topographical features (Y3)</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. Their main exports were olive oil, wine, pottery and metals.</p>	
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Vocabulary	
<b>Athens</b>	The capital city of Greece
<b>Mainland</b>	The main land mass of a country
<b>Climate</b>	Weather conditions in a certain area over time
<b>Region</b>	An area of land considered as a unit due to geographical similarities.
<b>Coastline</b>	A line that forms a boundary between the land and sea/ocean
<b>Lowland</b>	Flat land which is level or slightly higher than sea level. There are no hills or mountains.
<b>Settle</b>	When a group of people choose to live in one place usually because of its geographical features
<b>Natural resources</b>	Something that can be found in nature that can be used by people
<b>Trade</b>	Buying and selling goods using money or in exchange for other goods.
<b>Export</b>	Produce that is sold or traded outside of the country it was made.
<b>mountainous</b>	An area with mountains
<b>island</b>	A piece of land surrounded by sea
<b>City State</b>	An independent city which has its own government.

### Cultural Capital



### Thinking like a Geographer

maps	enquiry	communication
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use a wider range of maps (including digital), atlases and globes to locate countries and features studied.</li> <li>- Use maps and diagrams from a range of publications e.g. holiday brochures, leaflets, town plans.</li> <li>- Use maps at more than one scale.</li> </ul>	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
<b>Visits and visitors:</b>	<b>Experiences and events</b>	<b>Key texts</b> Snow Dragon
<b>Community events and links:</b>	<b>Global issues</b>	<b>Famous people/</b>
<b>Life Skills</b>	<b>Key places</b> 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.