

### Key knowledge

Know some of the countries that make up Europe including Russia and be able to locate on a map.

Greece is located on the continent of Europe. It's capital city is Athens.

Greece is made up of the mainland and lots of islands (more than 2000). The largest island is Crete.

Over 3/4 of Greece is covered with mountains and hills. The highest peak is Mount Olympus.

The climate of Greece is hot and dry in the summer and mild and wet in the winter.

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.

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.

The ancient Greeks traded with other countries also. Their main exports were olive oil, wine, pottery and metals.



### Programme of Study statements for the end of KS2:

- 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

### Future Knowledge:

Study of Roman empire Y5

WW2 study looking at Europe Y6

Trade within Stone Age, Romans, Anglo-Saxons and Vikings units

### Previous Knowledge:


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)

Vocabulary		
Athens	The capital city of Greece	
Mainland	The main land mass of a country	
Climate	Weather conditions in a certain area over time	
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	
Natural resources	Something that can be found in nature that can be used by people	
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.	
mountainous	An area with mountains	
island	A piece of land surrounded by sea	
City State	An independent city which has its own government.	
Cultural Capital		
 <b>Thinking like a Geographer</b>		
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
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.