Bishop Monkton CE Primary School - Geography Knowledge Organiser – KS2— Greece—Place

What should I already know?

- The **village** I go to school in is called Bishop Monkton, which is in North Yorkshire. There are **villages** and **towns** in North Yorkshire, some of which are **coastal**.
- North Yorkshire is in England, which is a **country**. England, which is in the United Kingdom, is in the **continent** of Europe.
- The seven **continents** (including Europe) and five oceans.
- Land-use patterns of the UK.
- The characteristics of countries that can be found in Europe,.
- Some examples of natural hazards, including earthquakes.

Vocabulary

architecture	Planning, designing and constructing buildings.
city	A large **town**. London is a **city**.
climate	The general weather conditions that are typical of a place.
coastal	An area of land close to the sea.
compass points	Any of the main points of a compass: north, south, east, west, north-east, north-west, south-east, south-west.
continent	A very large area of land that consists of many **countries**. Europe is a **continent**.
export	Goods that are sold to other countries.
harbour	A sheltered **port** so that boats can be left there safely.
human features	Features of land that have been impacted by human activity.
island	A piece of land that is completely surrounded by water.
landscape	Everything you can see when you look across an area of land, including hills, rivers, buildings, trees, and plants.
mainland	The largest part of a country or continent is the mainland when contrasting it with the islands around it.
migration	Movement from one place to another in order to settle there
mountain	A very high area of land .
peninsula	A piece of land surrounded by water.
physical features	Natural features of land.
port	A **harbour** area where ships load and unload goods or passengers.
river	A large, natural stream of fresh water that flows into the sea or a lake.
seafaring	Working as a sailor or travelling regularly on the sea.
tourist	A person who is visiting a place for pleasure and interest, especially when they are on holiday.
trade	The activity of buying, selling or exchanging goods and services.
weather	The condition of the atmosphere in one area at a particular time, for example if it is raining, hot, or windy.



Geographical Skills and Fieldwork

- Use aerial photographs to compare North Yorkshire ports in the UK with Greek ports in Europe. What is the same? What is different?
- Describe the locations of North Yorkshire in the UK and Greece in Europe using the eight **compass points.**
- Identify and describe how the **physical** features affect the human activity within a location.
- Study physical maps of Greece and label them to show the different regions. Use this knowledge to explain the land-use patterns of Greece.
- Explain how the **human geography** of Athens has changed over the years.
- Study **tourism** and **migration** patterns of Greece. Research which parts of Greece generate the most **tourism** and explain the reasons why.
- Study the Greek **islands** and explain why this means the Greeks were considered **seafaring** people.
- Analyse different types of **maps** and graphs that give us information about Germany, including **climate maps.**
- Create a Venn diagram to compare similarities and differences between the coast of Greece and the coast in North Yorkshire.

Features of North Yorkshire and Germany

	Human Features	Physical Features
North Yorkshire (county)	North Yorkshire has many villages and towns. York and Ripon are cities. North Yorkshire has many farms and is famous for the farming trade.  There are ports along its coast.  It has two National Parks. It is famous for tourism.	There are many rivers in North Yorkshire which flow into the North sea.  There is a coastline.  It is very rural with upland areas. The climate is mild. The summers are warm and the winters are cool.
Greece (Country)	Greece has many **villages, towns** and **cities.** The capital **city** in Greece is Athens, which is a **port city**.   Greek ferries are the primary means of transport to and from the **islands**. Many **tourists** visit Greece, especially Athens and the **islands**. Greece's main **exports** include petrol and food, such as olive oil and fish. Greece has many ancient structures, including the Acropolis and the Delphi.	Greece is a **mountainous** country with a very long **coastline**, made up by a **mainland**, **peninsulas** and **islands**.  Greece's natural hazards include severe earthquakes, floods, droughts and wildfires. Current environmental issues include air pollution and water pollution.

Key Knowledge

- Greece is located in Europe, bordering the Ionian Sea and the Mediterranean Sea. It is a peninsular country, with approximately 3,000 islands.
- Greece has a landscape of forests, rivers, mountain ranges and beaches.
- Greece is in Southern Europe. It is bordered by Albania, the Republic of Macedonia, and Bulgaria in north and in east by Turkey.
- The climate can range from hot and dry to cold mountain forests, depending on the region and time of year.
- The northern part of Greece can be very cold during the winter and snow is not uncommon.