

# GREECE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



### **Overview**

- -Greece is a country in south-eastern Europe.
- -It borders a number of countries, including Albania, Turkey, Bulgaria and Macedonia.
- -It also has a large coastline on the Mediterranean Sea.
- -Greece covers an area of 131,957 sq. km. It is the 15th largest European country by area.
- -About 10.8 million people live in Greece. The capital city is Athens.
- -Greece has around 6,000 islands, although only around 227 of these are habited.



# **Human Geography**

Greece has a long and rich history, and a culture which has developed over thousands of years from the time of the Ancient Greeks. Its warm climate also makes it a popular holiday destination for people from across the world.

-The population of Greece is ground 10.8 million people. This makes it the fourteenth most populous country in **Population** Europe. The population density is 82 people per square kilometre. This is the 30<sup>th</sup> highest population density in Settlements

Europe. -The most populous and capital city of Greece is Athens. It has a population of over 3 million people. Other large settlements include Thessaloniki, Patra, Piraeus and Larisa. Most settlements were founded around the coast, as Greeks historically were seafaring people.

**Economic Activity** 

Resources/

Trade

-Greece is a part of the European Union and its currency is the Euro. Greece has suffered many financial problems in recent years, and have had to be helped by other countries. Tourism is a large source of income for Greece.

-Greece have many natural resources, and are a large trader of petroleum products. In terms of food, Greece exports high quantities of fresh fish, olive oil, tomatobased products and wine.

# **Physical Geography**

- -Greece is one of the most mountainous countries in Europe. The northern mainland region is the most mountainous. The highest peak is Mt Olympus, which is 2,917m high.
- -Greece also contains thousands of islands in the Aegan, Ionian and Mediterranean Seas. The largest island is Crete.
- -Greece has a warm and sunny climate. The temperature averages around 33°C in summer and 14°C in winter.
- -Rainfall is heaviest in the northern mountains. Some islands receive very little yearly rain.
- -The longest river entirely in Greece is Haliakmon, which is about 185 miles long.
- -There are many volcanoes. The most famous are those of Santorini, Kos, Milos and Nisyros.
- -Lakes of a large size include Trichonis, Vegoritis and Volvi.



# Comparison with the UK

- -Both countries are in Europe: the UK is in northern Europe & Greece in southern Europe.
- -Due to its more southerly position (closer to the Equator) Greece is warmer than the UK. On average, Athens is 9°C hotter than London.
- -Greece is smaller than the UK 131,957 sq. km compared to 243,610sq km.
- -Significantly more people live in the UK 66 million compared to 10.8 million.
- -London has a much larger population than Athens: 8.4 million compared to 3.1 million.
- -Greece has higher mountains than the UK. Mt. Olympus is 2.917m high. The highest in the UK is Ben Nevis, at 1,345m.
- -Greece is made up of many more islands than the UK. It has a much longer coastline.





## Key Vocabulary

Greece

Europe

Mediterranean

**Athens** 

Ancient

Crete

Aegean Sea

Ionian Sea

Mt. Olympus

Euro

Tourism

Volcanoes

Seafarina

Santorini

Milos

Cuana	Time	li-a
Greece	ııme	line

3000 BCE	1240 BCE	1130 BCE	800-700 BCE	776 BCE	570 BCE	336 BCE	324 CE	1453 CE	1821 CE	1832 CE	1946-52 CE	1981 CE
Bronze Age begins in	The Trojan	The Iron Age	The city-states of Rome	The first Olympics	Pythagoras is born. He	Alexander the	Greece becomes	Greece becomes	Greek War of	First modern	Greek Civil	Greece joins
Greece.	War takes	begins.	and Sparta emerge,	takes place at	creates Pythagoras'	Great becomes	part of the western	part of the	Independence	King of	War takes	European
	place.		becoming major powers.	Olympia.	theorem.	King.	Roman Empire.	Ottoman Empire.		Greece.	place.	Union.