

How does the world change around me?

Enquiry Questions

1. What is Europe and where can I find it on a world map?
2. How is Europe similar to the other continents?
3. Which countries are a part of Europe?
4. Are any European countries similar to England?
5. Why might a tourist visit the Mediterranean?
6. Why might people migrate to Greece?
7. What are the key topographical features of Greece?
8. What might I find in Athens?

Did you know?

There are 45 countries in Europe and over 200 languages are spoken.

The Vatican City is the smallest country in the world and Norway has the longest coastline in Europe.



Europe

Europe is a continent located entirely in the Northern Hemisphere. It is bordered by the Arctic Ocean to the north, the Atlantic Ocean to the west and the Mediterranean Sea to the south. Europe is the second smallest continent.



Golden Threads

Climate
Change
Maps
Settlement
Location

| Place names | Geographical terms and processes | Locational terms |
|---|---|--|
| Athens Belgium European Union Germany Greece Mediterranean Sea | currency migrant retail service industry tourism vegetation belt | easterly northerly southerly westerly |



The National Flag of Greece





Where is Greece?

- 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.

Comparison to the UK

- Both countries are in Europe.
- Due to its southernly position (nearer to the equator) Greece is warmer than the UK.
- Greece is smaller than the UK and significantly more people live in the UK – 66 million compared to 10.8 million.
- London has a larger population than Athens: 8.4 million compared to 3.1 million.
- Greece has higher mountains than the UK, more islands and longer coastlines.

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.

| | | |
|-------------------|---|---|
| Population |  | -The population of Greece is around 10.8 million people. This makes it the fourteenth most populous country in Europe. The population density is 82 people per square kilometre. This is the 30 th highest population density in Europe. |
| Settlements |  | -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 |  | -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. |
| Resources/ Trade |  | -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, tomato-based products and wine. |

| Physical Features | Human Features |
|---|--|
| Over 200 inhabited islands | Greece is divided up into thirteen regions |
| The climate is temperate: mild, wet winters; hot and dry summers | The Acropolis is an ancient citadel, located on a rocky outcrop above the city of Athens |
| Mount Olympus is the highest mountain in Greece. | Major industries: tourism, food and tobacco processing, textiles, chemicals, metal products, mining, petroleum |
| Major bodies of water – Ionian Sea, Sea of Crete, Mediterranean Sea | Agricultural Products: wheat, corn, barley, sugar, beets, olives, tomatoes, wine, tobacco, beef, dairy products. |