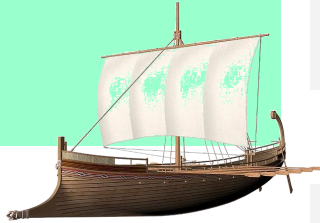




# Year 5 - Summer - Geography Knowledge Organiser

## What I already know...

- There are 51 countries in Europe and 742 million people living there which is 10% of the world's population.
- Europe is in the northern hemisphere with the Arctic Ocean to the north, the Atlantic Ocean to the west and the Mediterranean Sea to the south.
- There are many different landscapes climates, physical and human characteristics all within Europe.



## What I will learn...

- In ancient time there was not one single country called 'Greece'. Instead, Greece was divided up into small 'city-states', such as Athens, Sparta, Corinth and Olympia.
- Each city-state ruled itself independently and had their own governments, laws and army.
- Ancient Greece's position in the Mediterranean allowed them to control some crucial trade routes and seaports. Some popular imports at the time were salt fish, wheat, papyrus, wood, glass, and metals such as tin, copper and silver.
- Slaves were usually captured in war and came from all over the Mediterranean, including other Greek cities.
- Physical Geography: The main geographical formations included mountains, lowlands, coastal land, and the three surrounding seas where thousands of islands are located. The Pindus Mountain Range runs north to south along most of mainland Greece. Rivers and streams made for natural defence barriers.
- Human Geography: Cities were created in Athens, Sparta and Thebes which changed the landscapes for their modern ways of life. Most settlements were built along the coast as the mountains were uninhabitable.

## Key Vocabulary

<b>City States</b>	Small areas that ancient Greece was divided into, each with their own governments, laws and army
<b>Continent</b>	A large landmass made up of many countries.
<b>Country</b>	An area that is controlled by its own government.
<b>Empire</b>	A group of countries or states that is ruled by one ruler or country.
<b>Human Geography</b>	Features of an environment that have been shaped by people.
<b>Physical Geography</b>	The natural features of a place or environment
<b>Map</b>	a representation of an area of land or sea showing physical features, cities, roads, etc.
<b>Mediterranean</b>	The sea between Europe and North Africa and the countries bordering it.
<b>Trade Route</b>	A long distance route along which commercial goods are transported



## Making a difference at The Merton

The children will recall the position of Greece in Europe. Learning will be deepened by linking this with a cross curricular focus on the Ancient Greece and it's impact on the human and physical features of other countries and key geographical areas within the empire. Pupils will have the opportunity to recall and build upon their prior learning of map skills whilst developing a deeper understanding of how these can be used to follow important journeys and routes in history. Learning will be inspired by independent use of variety of sources such as maps, globes, aerial photographs and the use of IT to investigate and answer questions aimed to deepen their understanding of key geographic skills.

## Making a difference at home

Can you find a map of the UK and/ or Europe from Ancient Greece online?

What are the similarities or differences between the Greek and modern maps?

