



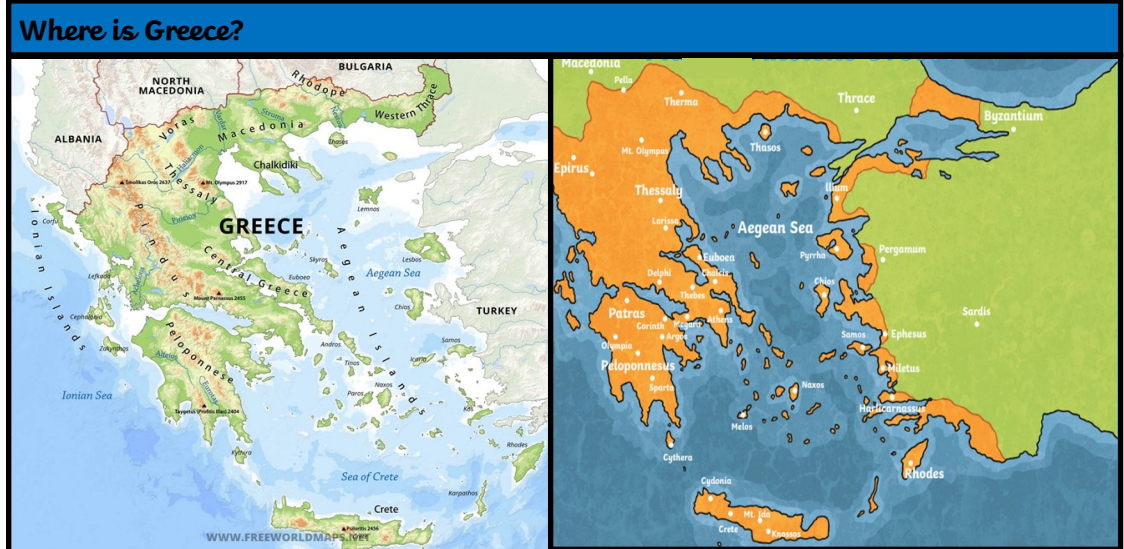
Ancient Greece Geography Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary	
Athens	The largest and most powerful city state
climate	The general weather conditions that are typical of a place
landscape	Everything you can see when you look across an area of land, including hills, rivers, buildings, trees, and plants
mountain	A large natural elevation of the Earth's surface, rising abruptly from the surrounding level (a large, steep hill)
Parthenon	An important Greek temple (religious building) in Athens
settlement	A place where people establish a community
Sparta	A military city state surrounded by mountains to protect it from invaders

Human Geography

Human geography focuses on where people live, what they do, and how they use the land. Human geographers might study why cities and towns develop in certain places. Others study the cultures of different peoples, including their customs, languages, and religions.

City States	Mountains caused Ancient Greece to develop not as a one unified nation but rather as a collection of independent city-states. Greek was a common language, and they shared some cultural elements such as religion. But they all had their own governments and social customs. Each had their own capital city.
Farming	The Greeks, like most ancient cultures, spent most of their time farming. In the lowland areas, they mostly grew grains such as wheat and barley. In other regions with less-fertile soil, the temperatures and dry air were perfect for growing olives and grapes for wine.
Language	The ancient Greek spoken language is thought to have been similar to modern Greek. Many words in the modern English are derived from Greek. Some original Greek words like "mathematics," "physics" and "music" are used today virtually unchanged.
Religion	Ancient Greek theology was based on the assumption that there were many gods and goddesses, as well as a range of lesser supernatural beings of various types.
Resource/ Trade	Common goods were grains, wine, olives, cheese, honey, meat and tools. In many parts of the world, people wanted beautiful Greek pottery. This pottery has been found as far away as the western coast of Africa. Other popular Greek goods were wine, olives, olive oil and marble.



A Map of Modern Day Greece

A Map of Ancient Greece

Physical Geography

Physical geographers observe, measure, and describe Earth's surface. They study how landforms develop and how they change. They look at how different landforms affect climate. They also study how people change the land through such activities as building cities, digging mines, and clearing forests.

Climate		The climate of ancient Greece was very similar to today – hot, dry summers and cooler, wetter winters. The northern mountainous areas can be very cold, with freezing temperatures.
Mountains		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. In Ancient Greece, mountains caused Ancient Greece to develop not as a one unified nation, but rather as a collection of independent city-states.
Seas		Greece also contains thousands of islands in the Aegean, Ionian and Mediterranean Seas. The city-states that became the biggest, wealthiest and most important were the ones that had seaports as travel by sea was the best option for moving people and goods around Greece.