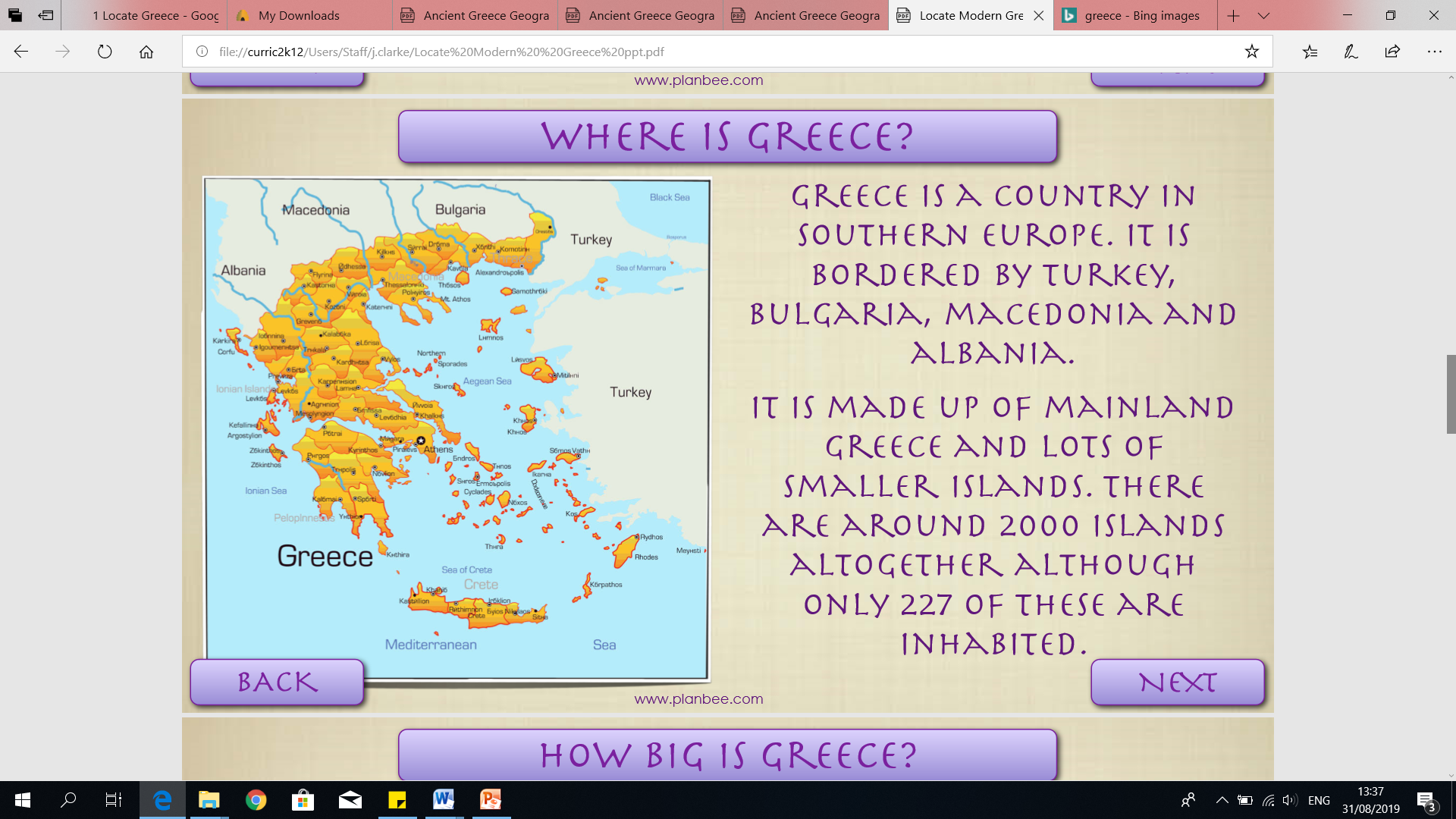
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| Key Vocabulary | |
| Equator | An imaginary line around the Earth at 0 degrees latitude. It divides the planet into the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere. |
| Northern Hemisphere | The Northern Hemisphere is the half of Earth that is north of the Equator. |
| Southern Hemisphere | The Southern Hemisphere is the half of Earth that is south of the Equator. |
| Latitude | Helps to signify how far north or south an area is. |
| Longitude | Helps to signify how far east or west an area is. |
| Physical geography | The branch of geography dealing with natural features. |
| Human geography | The branch of geography dealing with how human activity affects or is affected by the earth’s surface. |



Capital city: Athens

Greece is a peninsula- joined to mainland and sea.

Greece has 227 inhabited islands, but over 6,000 in total!

It has a Mediterranean climate.

Year 5 knowledge organiser – Where in the world is Greece? Autumn 1.

Human geography

* The population is around 10.8 million people.
* Athens is the most populous city with over 3 million people.
* Greece is part of the EU and uses the Euro as currency. Greece has suffered financial trouble and has needed help. Tourism is a large source of income.

Physical geography

* Greece is one of the most mountainous countries in Europe. The highest peak is Mount Olympus, which is 2,917m high.
* Greece contains islands in the Aegean, Ionian and Mediterranean seas.
* The longest river is the Haliacmon river, which is about 185 miles long.
* There are many volcanoes. Including those on Santorini, Kos, Milos and Nisyros.
* Lakes of a large size include Triconis, Vegoritis, and Volvi.