



Geography

Year 4

Term 4

Greece (Regional European Study)

Key Question: What is Greece like?

National Curriculum Objectives:

- Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the UK and a region in a European country.
- Use maps to focus on Europe, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities
- Identify the position and significance of latitude and longitude
- Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography including climates zones, mountains and coasts
- Describe and understand key aspects of human geography including economic trade links and the distribution of natural resources
- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping to describe the features studied
- Use four figure grid references

Vocabulary:

Greece, Athens, grid reference, latitude, longitude, Aegean Sea, Ionian Sea, Mediterranean, weather, climate (Mediterranean, temperate, alpine), precipitation, mountains, habitable islands, uninhabitable islands, rocky outcrops, industry, trade, import, export, coast, coastal zone, coastal erosion, stacks, caves, (coastal) arches, refugee, war, conflict, push factors, pull factors

Prior Learning:

In Term 3, Year 4 have learnt about Ancient Greece
In KS1 children have learnt about the geography of Reading and the UK. (In Year 2 children have compared Kingston, Jamaica to Reading)

End Point:

Create a leaflet/brochure for the department of immigration persuading people to move to Greece - advertise the human and physical features of the country

Knowledge:

- I know where Greece is and what the capital city is
- I know that Greece is very mountainous and has lots of Islands
- I know some of the countries that border Greece and the seas that surround it
- I know the climate in Greece and what can be grown because of this
- I know Greece has a long coastline and that it is being effected by erosion
- I know what a refugee is

Skills:

- I can use four figure grid references and lines of latitude and longitude to locate a place
- I can describe the process of erosion and am starting to describe some of the geographical features that this can lead to
- I can compare some of the human and physical features of Greece to the UK
- I can describe some push and pull factors between Europe and places in conflict

Map Work:

Use different maps in a junior Atlas to identify features of the physical and human features of Greece
Use four figure grid references and latitude and longitude to describe where places are
Use digital mapping to identify some of the physical features of Greece

Field Work

NA

Cross Curricular Links:

Science - rocks and weather
Maths - percentages and coordinates
DT - cooking

Oracy:

Debate - where do the refugees come from in Greece and where should they go?
Building understanding - what is erosion and what does it lead to?

Wider Reading

This is Greece - M, Sasak
(We're from) Greece - Vic Parker
Various books about Ancient Greece (see previous Topic)

Enrichment

Greek food and cooking

Sequence of Learning

Lesson	Key Question	Key learning/notes
1	Where in the world is Greece and how could you get there?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate Greece on a globe and on a map of Europe. Give the grid reference and identify that Greece is in the South East of Europe. Identify the bordering countries and the seas that are around Greece. Identify Athens as the capital city (Some of this will be revision as has been covered in the History unit on Ancient Greece) Ensure children understand that Greece is on the edge of Europe (see lesson 6) Revise latitude and longitude - give the latitude and longitude of Greece and various places in Greece (Athens and places in Greece that children have visited) Plan a journey from Reading to Athens. Use a map to identify where you might fly from and to or how you could drive/travel by train to get there. What countries would you go through?
2	Why do so many tourists visit Greece each year?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use climate maps in Atlases to gather information about the weather. Look at the average January and July temperatures and the annual precipitation. Use climate maps in atlases to identify that the climate in Greece can be divided into three main classes. A Mediterranean climate means some areas have mild and wet winters, followed by hot dry summers. An alpine climate is found in western Greece, and a temperate climate can also be experienced. Look at a satellite image of Greece. What is the land made up of? Why is there so little green and so much brown? Greece is the most mountainous country in Europe and although there are 3000 islands lots of these are rocky outcrops (According to Greek legend, when God created the world, He sifted the earth through a strainer. After giving each country good soil, he threw the stones that were left over his shoulder and created Greece!!) Identify the habitable and uninhabitable islands. Approximately 28 million tourists visit Greece each year (most visited country in Europe). This is one of Greece's main industries. Create a poster using the above gathered data to advertise the physical geographical features that make Greece so attractive.
3	What does Greece grow and trade?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review Greece's climate and the physical geography. Research which foods grow best in these climates? https://www.climatetypesforkids.com/mediterranean-climate The abundance of water (recap coastline and islands) mean that fishing has been historically an export. Because of the islands, shipping and boatbuilding has been a major industry historically. Teach what import and export mean. Review what Greece can export based on the physical geography (Note that Greece's largest export is actually petroleum products and they manufacture a lot of goods to export) Using research create a Greek market stall with products from Greece. Extend to research and discuss what Greece might not have based on the physical Geography (very mountainous so little heavy industry. Less dairy farming than other EU countries as so mountainous etc) so need to import. Be led by children's ideas based on the physical geography of Greece rather than the statistical data about imports and exports
4	How is Greece's coastline being affected by erosion?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Greece no point is more than 85 km from the coast and there are there are 8479 miles of coastline. The coast is where the sea meets the land. The term <i>coastal zone</i> is a region where interaction of the sea and land processes occurs. Look at a map of Greece and identify that 60% of Greece's coastline is land coast, leaving 40% as island coast. Revise that 80% of Greece is mountainous so a high proportion of the coastline is rocky. Rocky coastline can be eroded. Watch the clip to learn about coastal erosion (note that the Mediterranean is not tidal) https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/z7fr87h Show and find locations of caves, arches and stacks on the Greek coastline. (note that children will look at coastal erosion in more depth in Year 6 so this is an introduction) These features re actually an advantage when it comes to the tourist trade
5	How does Greece compare to the UK?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recap what the children know geographically about Reading from previous learning (industry around the river, size, land use...) Children have compared Kingston, Jamaica to Reading in Year 2 Locate Athens on a map of Europe (40% of Greek pop live in Athens) Use maps from the Junior Atlas to compare Reading to Athens (review learning from previous lessons) Use Junior Atlas to compare Greece to the UK in terms of average daily temperatures in July and January, precipitation, population density, biomes and climates, and land relief. Extend to compare maps showing agriculture, energy and mineral, and trade and industry
6	Why are there refugees in Greece?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A refugee is a person who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war, persecution, or natural disaster. Discuss conflicts that children may be aware of. These are push factors. Locate Iraq and Afghanistan on a map and identify that Greece serves as the gateway to Europe from the Middle East. What are the pull factors to Europe? Show (age appropriate images) of refugees in Lesvos, Greece (using ActionAid resources) https://www.actionaid.org.uk/school-resources/resource/ks1-and-ks2-refugee-crisis-resources Discuss what we would take if we were refugees. Use Hamam's story from the ActionAid pack. Create a refugee suitcase.

