


Year 4 Knowledge Organiser- Athens and Central Greece

Key Vocabulary		Where is Greece?
human	Focuses on where people live, what they do, and how they use the land.	Greece is a country in the south-east of Europe. It has borders with four other countries: North Macedonia, Bulgaria, Turkey and Albania.
physical	The study of the Earth's surface, such as the continents and oceans.	
region	A region is kind of like a local area with some specific features.	Greece has a very long coastline, with over 2000 islands and rocky outcrops. The Aegean, Ionian and Mediterranean Seas flow around the islands, the largest of which is Crete.
tourism	Tourism is the process of spending time away from home in pursuit of recreation, relaxation, and pleasure.	
trade	Trade is the buying and selling of goods and services.	Greece is split into 13 different regions. We are focusing on Central Greece and Attica (Athens).
coast	The area where the sea and land meet is called a coast.	
sedimentary rock	Rocks are made when sand, mud and pebbles get laid down in layers.	
geology	Geology is the study of the Earth and what it is made of.	

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Human Geography

Human geography involves looking at people and the way they live and work together in an area.

The human geography of Athens is based largely around tourism. A great deal of people there work in the tourism industry as there are many tourist hotspots.



Human Geography also includes Trade and Economic Activity. 'The economy' is a term that is all about money. People need to have money in order to buy and do things. Trade is about swapping money for goods. People in Greece can earn money by working in the following jobs: olive oil productions, cement production, vineyards, dairy, gold mining, telecommunications and tourism.

Physical Geography

Athens and Central Greece has lots of physical geography, it has a river and rocky peaks. One of the biggest and most noticeable features is the Acropolis. The Acropolis is a flat-topped rock which rises 150 m above sea level.

The geology of the Acropolis is very unusual. The rocks there are sedimentary rocks. These take millions of years to form. The rocks of the Acropolis are sedimentary but they're very different. Instead of having the younger rock on top and older rock beneath, the older rock is on the top!

The layers of limestone above the schist are around 90-100 million years old.

The Athenian Schist is the bottom layer. This rock is 66-72 million years old.

