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|  **Alderley Edge Community Primary School** |
| **TOPIC: Greece** | **Strand: Place / Knowledge (Human and Physical)** | **Year 4** |

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| **Features of Cheshire and Greece**  |
|   | **Human features**  | **Physical features**  |
| Cheshire  | Cheshire has many **villages (such as Alderley Edge**) and **towns** (such as Macclesfield). There are no official **cities** in Cheshire East but our nearest city is ManchesterCheshire has many farms and is famous for the farming **trade**. Cheshire has salt mines Cheshire is famous for Cheshire CheeseHistorically Macclesfield was famous for silk | **River**  - River Bollin which is a tributary to the River Mersey into the Irish Sea **Highest point** – Shining Tor on border between Cheshire and DerbyshireThe **landscape** is green as there are many fields.  The **climate** is mild. The summers are warm and the winters are cool. Cheshire's natural hazards include floods |
| Greece  | Greece has many **villages, towns** and **cities.** The capital **city** in Greece is Athens, which is a **port** **city**. Greek ferries are the primary means of transport to and from the **islands**.  Many **tourists** visit Greece, especially Athens and the **islands**.  Greece’s main **exports** include petrol and food, such as olive oil and fish.  Greece has many ancient structures, including the Acropolis and the Delphi.  | Greece is a **mountainous** country with a very long **coastline**, made up by a **mainland**, **peninsulas** and **islands**. Greece's natural hazards include severe earthquakes, floods, droughts and wildfires. Current environmental issues include air pollution and water pollution.  |

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|  | **What should I already know?**  |
|   | The **village** I live in is called Aldelrey Edge, which is in Cheshire. There are **villages** and **towns** in Cheshire  |
|   | Cheshire is in England, which is a country. England, which is in the United Kingdom, is in the **continent** of Europe.  |
|   | The seven **continents** (including Europe) and five oceans.  |
|   | Land-use patterns of the UK.  |
|   | Cheshire is surrounded by other counties such as Derbyshire, Staffordshire and Greater Manchester |
|   | Some examples of natural hazards, including flooding and earthquakes.  |

Europe

UK

Greece

also known as

Australasia or

Oceania

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| **What will I know by the end of the unit?**   |
| * Greece is located in Europe, bordering the Ionian Sea and the Mediterranean Sea. It is a **peninsular** country, with approximately 3,000 **islands.**
* Greece has a **landscape** of forests, **rivers**, **mountain** ranges and beaches.
* Greece is in Southern [Europe.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Europe) It is bordered by Albania, the Republic of Macedonia, and Bulgaria in north and in east by Turkey.
* The **climate** can range from hot and dry to cold **mountain** forests, depending on the region and time of year.
* The northern part of Greece can be very cold during the winter and snow is not uncommon.
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| **Vocabulary**  |
| architecture  | planning, designing, and constructing buildings.  |
|  city  | a large **town**. London is a **city**.  |
|  climate  | the [general](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/general) weather conditions that are typical of a place  |
| coastal  | an area of land close to the sea  |
| compass points  | any of the [main](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/main) points of a compass: north, south, east, west, north-east, north-west, south-east, south-west  |
| continent  | a very large area of land that consists of many **countries**. Europe is a **continent**.  |
| export  | goods that are sold to other countries  |
| harbour  | a sheltered **port** so that boats can be left there safely  |
| human features  | features of land that have been impacted by human activity  |
| island  | a piece of land that is completely surrounded by water  |
| landscape  | everything you can see when you look across an area of land, including hills, rivers, buildings, trees, and plants.  |
| mainland  | the largest part of a country or continent is the mainland when contrasting it with the islands around it  |
| migration  | movement from one place to another in order to settle there  |
| mountain  | a very high area of land with steep sides  |
| peninsula  | a piece of land almost surrounded by water  |
| physical features  | natural features of land  |
| port  | a **harbour** area where ships load and unload goods or passengers  |
| river  | a large, natural stream of fresh water that flows into the sea or a lake.  |
| seafaring  | working as a sailor or travelling regularly on the sea  |
| tourist  | a person who is visiting a place for pleasure and interest, especially when they are on holiday.  |
| trade  | the activity of buying, selling or exchanging goods and services  |
| weather  | the condition of the [atmosphere](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/atmosphere) in one area at a particular  |
| village  | a small group of houses, perhaps with a few shops. Great Cornard is a **village.**  |

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| **Geographical Skills and Fieldwork**  |
| * Use aerial photographs to compare Cheshire in the UK and Greece in Europe. What is the same? What is different?
* Describe the locations of Cheshire in the UK and Greece in Europe using the eight **compass points.**
* Identify and describe how the **physical** features affect the human activity within a location.
* Study physical maps of Greece and label them to show the different regions. Use this knowledge to explain the land-use patterns of Greece.
* Explain how the **human geography** of Athens has changed over the years.
* Study **tourism** and **migration** patterns of Greece. Research which parts of Greece generate the most **tourism** and explain the reasons why.
* Study the Greek **islands** and explain why this means the Greeks were considered **seafaring** people.
* Create a Venn diagram to compare similarities and differences between Greece and Cheshire and understand the reasons for these.
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