

Medium Term Plan: Supporting Implementation of LTP/Progression Grid

Subject: Geography – LKS2 Unit 2 Year A

Europe – Greece – Comparison Study

Enquiry question – How are the Northwest of England and Athens in Greece similar or different.

NC/PoS:

Locational knowledge

- locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities
- name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time
- identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)

Place knowledge

- understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America

Human and physical geography

- describe and understand key aspects of:
- physical geography, including climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle
- human geography, including types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water

Geographical skills and fieldwork

- use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
- use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world
- use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.

Prior Learning (what pupils already know and can do)

Children can locate the 7 continents and 5 oceans. They know how to locate equator and southern and northern hemisphere. Children know that there are different climates in the world depending on where a country is located in relation to the equator & that the UK has a temperate climate. Children know how to use a world map, identify human and physical features on a map and use 8-point compass. Children know that most settlements are located by a river or an ocean.

End Points (what pupils MUST know and remember)

Know that Europe is a continent made up of approximately 50 countries and it has 3 climate zones; Temperate, Mediterranean and Polar

Know location of European countries; Northern Europe- Iceland, UK, Ireland Norway, Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania. Eastern Europe – Poland, Hungary Bulgaria, Belarus, Russia, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Ukraine, Moldova, Romania. Western Europe – Netherlands, Germany, Belgium, Luxemburg, France, Austria, Switzerland, Monaco. Southern Europe- Portugal, Spain, Andora, Italy, Croatia, Vatican City, Malta.

Medium Term Plan: Supporting Implementation of LTP/Progression Grid

Know the key geographical features of Europe –climate, landscapes, biomes, mountains, rivers, population, trade, landmarks, cultural diversity
Locate Greece on a world map and a map of Europe
Identify the key features of Greece; climate, settlements, trade, human and physical features
Locate city of Athens on a map of Greece.
Know the key features of Athens; climate, settlements, trade, human and physical features.
Know the similarities and differences between the Northwest of England and Athens in Greece.

Key Vocabulary

Continent, country, city, equator, climate, biome, mountain, volcano, river, topography, geology, settlement, tourism, land use, peninsula

Medium Term Plan: Supporting Implementation of LTP/Progression Grid

Session 1:

Europe

Europe is a continent made up of approximately 50 countries and has three basic climate zone; temperate, mediterranean and polar. Identify the position and significance of latitude and longitude, Equator and Northern and Southern Hemisphere on a world map and how these help to locate places.

Identify the location of four different regions in Europe

Northern Europe- Iceland, **UK**, Ireland Norway, Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania,

Eastern Europe –Poland Hungary Bulgaria, Belarus, Russia, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Ukraine, Moldova, Romania,

Western Europe –Netherlands, Germany, Belgium, Luxemburg, France, Austria, Switzerland, Monaco,

Southern Europe- Portugal, Spain, Andora, Italy, Croatia, Vatican City, Malta,

Physical Features of Europe as a continent

- Three general climates polar, temperate and Mediterranean
- Define temperate climate – variable temperate rainfall and have four different seasons
- Below freezing winter and approx. 22 degrees in summer
- Define polar climate – cold tends to be dry with short summers
- Mediterranean/Southern Europe – wet/dry summers, shorter winters
- UK is spit from mainland Europe by the English Channel
- Define biomes – A biome is a large region of the world with places that share a similar climate and are home to similar vegetation and animals
- Identify Biomes of temperate for Europe

Key Mountains

- Russia -Mount Elbrus tallest 5642m mountain In Europe and is a dormant volcano
- Mountain ranges – The Alps highest extensive entirely in Europe through 8 Alpine countries including France, Germany, Austria, Slovenia, Italy, Monaco

Key Rivers

- Danube River – flows east to west– Vienna, Budapest empties into Black sea
- Volga River – longest in Russia – caviar fish eggs Beluga in Volga river
- Rhine River – flows north source in Switzerland flows through Germany and Netherlands and empties in the North Sea – busiest ports in Europe

Key Physical landforms

- **Western uplands** – hard, ancient rock that was shaped by glaciation. Glaciers receded they left distinct physical features - marshlands which are wetlands, lakes and fjords. Iceland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark
- **North European Plain** – Extends from Southern UK, East to Russia, includes parts of France, Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Denmark, Poland, Baltic States – Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Belarus
- Most of the plain lies below 152m in elevations - it is quite flat
- Most populated region in Europe
- **Alpine Mountains** – ranges in the Italian and Balkan peninsulas, Northern Spain and Southern France
- Region includes the Alps, Pyrenees, Apennines, Dinaric Alps . Balkans and the Carpathians
- High elevations and steeply sloping land define region
- Active Volcanoes – Mount Etna and Mount Vesuvius in Italy
- **Central uplands** – East to West across Central Europe and include Western France, Belgium, Southern Germany, Czech Republic and part of Northern Switzerland and Austria

Medium Term Plan: Supporting Implementation of LTP/Progression Grid

- Lower in altitude and heavily wooded. Important highlands – places of high mountainous land in this region include Vosges in France and Taunus Germany
- Region is sparsely populated.
- Exceptions by river valleys – Rhine and Danube
- **Volcanic activity**
- Italy is a hotspot for active volcanoes due to its location on the boundary of the African and Eurasian tectonic plates. Italy's largest active volcanoes include Mount Vesuvius, Mount Etna, and Stromboli.
- Iceland also has a lot of intense volcanic activity. It sits directly across the North American and Eurasian tectonic plates, which are slowly pulling apart
- Iceland is one of the world's largest producers of **geothermal energy**. This renewable energy heats homes and buildings using hot water and steam from underground.
- Iceland sits on a boundary where two tectonic plates meet called the mid-Atlantic ridge. This makes it the ideal location for **geothermal power plant**

Human features of Europe as a continent

- Population 747 million 10% of world
- Eastern Europe -293 million
- Western Europe 196 million
- Southern Europe 152 million
- Northern Europe 106 million

Country and city /Landmarks

- England – London Big Ben, London eye, Houses of Parliament
- Italy – Rome Colosseum
- France – Paris –Eiffel Tower
- Spain - Barcelona –Gaudi –Casa Batllo Park, Guell, Sagrada Familia
- Netherlands – Amsterdam canals
- Greece – Athens
- Denmark - Copenhagen

Economic activity

- **Export** trade-Manufacturing, iron and steel, pharmaceuticals,
- **Imported** trade-crude oil, clothing, food

- Europe has a high population density compared to other continents. This means it has a high number of people per square km of land.

Vocabulary: continent, country, equator, biome, climate, population, landmark, culture, tourism, resources, economic activity, trade, export, import

Session 2:

Greece

- Locate Greece on a European map/World map, Globe
- Identify Greenwich Meridian time line, latitude and longitude
- Locate Greece as Southern Europe closer to the Equator –Mediterranean climate
- Alpine Region of Europe
- Islands in the blue Aegean Sea to the east, Mediterranean Sea to the south and the Ionian Sea to the west
- Greece is divided into 13 regions (build from knowledge of UK regions)
- It is made up of 12 Greek Islands.
- Greece is larger than UK - comparison on map – scale

Physical Features

1. Longest coastline in Europe
2. Rugged mountains (Alpine region), forests and lakes
3. Divided into 3 geographical regions: mainland, islands and Peloponnese, the peninsula south of the mainland
4. Pindus mountain range – one of world's deepest gorges Vikos Gorge
5. Mount Olympus Greece highest mountains
6. Climate and soil good for growing olives – **agriculture**
7. The Greek landscape is covered by maquis, a tangle of thorny shrubs that don't need a lot of water (Mediterranean climate). These plants include fragrant herbs such as thyme, rosemary, oregano, and bay and myrtle trees

Human Features

Settlement

1. Nearly 2/3 live in large cities – urban , densely populated
2. 1/3 live in rural settlements
3. Capital city – Athens
4. Nefos – Greek term for smog is a environmental problem
5. The Parthenon, the temple to goddess Athena atop the Acropolis, is deteriorating due to pollution and acid rain

Cultural

Family very important – families live together even after getting married

diet – olives, olive oil, lamb, fish, squid, chickpeas, fruit

Time difference

Vocabulary: climate, biome, equator, peninsula, population, tourism, biome, climate, settlement,

Session 3:

Zoom in on City of Athens in Attika region of Greece

Locate Greece on a world map – scale of map. Locate Attika region and Athens a capital city on a zoomed in map – range of scales

Physical Features of Attika

1. Triangular peninsula jutting into the Aegean Sea
2. Northern sides borders with Boetia 16km long mountain range of Kithairon
3. Centre of peninsula – large basin surrounded by four mountains : Hymettus, Parnitha, Egaleo and Penteli – forest of pine trees (refresh the air of the capital)
4. Mediterranean climate – biomes flora and fauna found there different to UK

Human Features Attika

1. Over 95% of the inhabitants of the region live in the Athens metropolitan area. (basin)
2. Agriculture outside of Athens in Attika region is vineyards
3. North Eastern side of Attika Lake Marathon – artificial lake created by damming – water reserve for Athens

Medium Term Plan: Supporting Implementation of LTP/Progression Grid

4. Links to Greeks in History

Settlement

1. The site of Athens has been inhabited since the Neolithic Period (before 3000 BCE). Evidence for this has come from pottery finds
2. Growth of settlement over time (maps over time)

Economic trade

1. Athens accounts for half of the jobs in industry and handicrafts, and earnings are much higher than the national average. There are cloth and cotton mills, distilleries, breweries, potteries, flour mills, soap factories, tanneries, chemical works, and carpet factories, tourism

Export – olives and olive oil

Cultural

Notably, in 2004 the world came to the city for the Olympic Games, which spurred a dramatic makeover for Athens. In addition to building a raft of new sports venues and facilities (including a stadium designed by Santiago Calatrava), Athens undertook massive transportation infrastructure improvements that included dramatic expansion of public transportation and the construction of a new international airport

Democracy – Greek history

Sustainability

Tax incentive to set up factories/industry outside of Athens to reduce pollution – climate change/sustainability

Vocabulary: mountain, volcano, river, climate, biome, peninsula, cultural diversity, population, settlement, sustainability

Session 5:

Field work

What are the push/pull factors determining why someone would visit Warrington/Athens?

Collect potential cultural, physical and human features that might attract a tourist to the area. Present these options to people taking the survey.

VR headsets could be used to research what Athens is like.

Potential visit to a travel agent

Quantitative data from visitors

Qualitative data from travel agents

Present data in a graph.

Session 4:

Comparative study

Similarities Northwest – Industry tourism, Urban and Rural, Terrain similar, historically significant, industrial revolution – changes over time

Vocabulary: climate, geology, topography, settlement, land use, tourism, peninsula

Future learning this content supports:

The content of this unit supports further units on world continents, mountains, earthquakes, volcanoes and rivers.

Medium Term Plan: Supporting Implementation of LTP/Progression Grid