

UKS2 Geography Knowledge Organiser

Term 2

Key Focus: How has Greece changed over the years? Focus: Ancient Greece

National Curriculum Objectives:

- Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location.
- Name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.
- Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle.



Key vocabulary

Word	Meaning
Topographical features	Detailed, precise description of a place or region.
Climate zones	A series of four belt-shaped areas of distinctly different climates that encircle the globe, longitudinally.
Biomes	Biomes are areas of the planet with a similar climate and landscape, where similar animals and plants live.
Human activity	Tasks human beings do modify the environment as well as extract the resources from the environment which are needed for survival.
Erosion	The process of natural features being gradually worn down, perhaps by wind, water or rocks.

Sticky Knowledge:

A physical feature of Greece is Mount Olympus.

Mount Olympus is the highest mountain in Greece.

The shape of Mount Olympus was formed by rain and wind (erosion).

Mount Olympus is home to the Greek Gods in Greek Mythology.

Athens is the capital city of Greece.

Greece is a popular holiday resort and is now more westernised.