

WELCOME TO THE KEY TO THE NATIONAL CURRICULUM

Athens & Central Greece is one of a series of publications which provides the busy primary teacher with the planning to deliver their own exciting and stimulating geography lessons while keeping to the National Curriculum (NC) requirements. Teachers can be confident that the subject knowledge is up to date and that the learning materials are stimulating and challenging for the children. Teachers may use the overview in a number of ways, they might consider each section to be a short topic, or a series of lessons, or they might select just one or two of the subjects. The Observed Learning Outcomes are designed to classify the children's progress and are loosely based on the SOLO taxonomy approach (Structure of Observed Learning Outcomes). Above all the scheme is easy to use and affordable. The complete series will provide NC Geography coverage but teachers can make choices to suit the needs of their children.

At KS1 the National Curriculum states "understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a **small area** of the United Kingdom and a **small area** in a contrasting non-European country." At KS2, the National Curriculum states "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** in North and South America."

Key Stage 1

Serrekunda, a small area in a contrasting non-European country.
Isles of Scilly, a small area of the UK.

Key Stage 2

East Anglia, a region of the UK.
South Wales, a region of the UK.
Naples and Campania, a region in a European country.
The Paris Basin, a region in a European country.
Amazon Basin, a region in South America.
California, a region within North America.

B&C Educational Ltd.

Dr Des Bowden and Pam Copeland are directors of B&C Educational Ltd.. Pam is a former primary school teacher and senior university lecturer in Citizenship and Global Awareness. She has always been interested in developing creativity through activity in the classroom.

Des is a geographer and former university head of department with experience of living and researching in West Africa. He is interested in developing the global dimension in the primary school curriculum to give pupils an understanding of the wider world in which they live and in which they will work.

Both are authors who have written and developed primary school resources for B&C Educational Ltd. and have also produced a variety of academic and pedagogic papers, articles and books and have presented at conferences both nationally and internationally.

Their combined vision is to bring the world into the primary classroom through the learning materials created while on their travels across the globe.

THE MEMORY KEY

The memory key contains copies of all the worksheets and PowerPoint Presentations to help the teacher unlock children's potential. The contents may be downloaded to an area on a PC or the school's computer.

email us at: b-cltd@hotmail.co.uk
www.primary-school-resources.com

KEY STAGE 2
GREECE



ATHENS AND CENTRAL GREECE

A REGION IN A EUROPEAN COUNTRY

μουσείο ακρόπολης
acropolis museum



Subject Knowledge	Excite & Engage	On the Key	Purpose	Starter	Suggested activities	Plenary	Observed Learning Outcomes
<p>Athens and Central Greece - a region in a European Country National Curriculum Knowledge and Understanding <i>Locational knowledge - using maps to focus on Europe</i> <i>Geographical skills and fieldwork - using maps, atlases and computer mapping to locate and describe features studied</i></p> <p>Greece is located in South-Eastern Europe, where the Balkan and Dinaric Alps (Pindus Mountains) meet. The mountains continue southwards to the Peloponnese Mountains and sweep down into the Mediterranean Sea. Much of Greece is mountainous and rocky terrain, with the occasional plain and the highest mountain is Mt Olympus (2917m). The country has the longest coastline in Europe (13,676km) this is due to its 2,000 islands and the many peninsulas that extend into the sea from the mainland. To the east is the Aegean Sea, to the west the Ionian and to the south the Mediterranean Sea.</p> <p>Greece is divided into administrative regions. Athens and the Central region (including Attica) are located in a plain north of the Peloponnese and separated from them by the Corinth Canal which is bridged in two places, the bridge at the Corinth and the cable bridge of Rio-Antirrio.</p>	<p>Make a Greek salad ! Then: show some of the following, a city tour of Athens today https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qyXmPbM1ac4</p>	<p>Worksheets: 'What's in Your Brain?' (Athens and Central Greece sheet 1).</p> <p>Locating Greece map (Athens and Central Greece sheet 2).</p> <p>Locate regions of Greece (Athens and Central Greece sheet 3).</p> <p>Identifying Athens (Athens and Central Greece sheet 4).</p> <p>PowerPoint: Athens and Central Greece.</p>	<p>Learning Objective: to locate and describe the Athens and Central Greece region, its physical features and main settlements by using maps and atlases.</p> <p><i>Where is Greece?</i> <i>How is a region defined and where is Athens and Central Greece?</i> <i>How can we find out about the main types of landscape found in this region?</i></p>	<p>What's in Your Brain? Write everything you know about (Athens and Central Greece sheet 1).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate Greece (Athens and Central Greece sheet 2) and its regions, main settlements and physical features using maps and atlases and computer mapping (Athens and Central Greece sheet 3). Identify Athens and Central Greece and the geographical characteristics on the worksheet using a range of maps (Athens and Central Greece sheet 4). Design posters in groups to show features of Athens and Central Greece (surrounding seas, historical sites, and tourist attractions). 	<p>Gimme Five Name five new facts you have learnt about Greece.</p>	<p>Can the children:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> locate Athens and Central Greece on a world map? locate and label the region, main settlements, physical features and the seas surrounding Greece? begin to describe the physical features of the region?

The physical geography of Athens

National Curriculum Knowledge and Understanding
Human and Physical geography - describe and understand key aspects of physical geography including climate, mountains and earthquakes
 Athens sprawls across the central plain of Attica. It is a basin surrounded by four large mountains: Mount Aigaleo to the west, Mount Parnitha to the north, Mount Pentelicus to the northeast and Mount Hymettus to the east. The Ilisos is a river that flowed through Athens, a tributary of the Kifissos River, it is now largely channeled underground, though as of June 2019 there are plans to unearth the river.

The plain of Athens has some isolated hills (outliers) like the Acropolis Hill (156 m) and its highest, Mount Lycabettus (277m) rising above the general level. The hill is a natural feature of the landscape. In ancient times the view from this hill (literally the Wolf's Lair) ensured that the city was protected from assaults. In 1885 the planting of trees helped safeguard the site from development. Greece is a Mediterranean country and has a Mediterranean climate with mild winters and hot, dry summers, although there is much variability from region to region. The Aegean islands have less rainfall and they experience strong winds in summertime known as the Meltemia. Most of the major rivers have their springs on the mountain range of Pindos.

Greece lies in a zone of crustal instability caused by the African continental plate moving northwards and meeting the Eurasian plates. Minor earthquakes are very common in the Athens area and there are occasional disastrous ones (as in 1999 when they were 143 fatalities in Athens). To the south, centred on the islands around Santorini, minor volcanicity (hot springs and mud pools) is experienced. However during the Bronze Age Santorini experienced a major eruption on the scale of Krakatoa. It is a caldera volcano that has been dormant since 1950.

Athens Today

National Curriculum Knowledge and Understanding
Human and Physical geography - describe and understand key aspects of physical geography including settlement and regeneration

Athens is the capital and largest city of Greece and one of the oldest cities in the world with a recorded history over 3,400 years. In 2016 665,000 people lived in the city, with 3.75 m in the metropolitan area. Athens is a cosmopolitan metropolis that is the financial, political, cultural and economic focus for the country. The Olympic Games (2004) pushed the country into recession with street protests and closed shops, although it did encourage infrastructural improvements such as the underground railway system which today is modern, efficient and cheap. This infrastructure has helped improve the former air pollution by encouraging people not to drive. Parts of the city that were run down such as the Athens Trigono has been renovated and pedestrianised. Today the mayor of the city is tackling the parking in the narrow streets, lack of cleanliness and lack of green spaces to encourage tourists to visit Athens as a holiday destination. During the hottest month of the year, August, many Athenians leave the city to take their holidays in the islands or mountains.

The human geography of Athens

National Curriculum Knowledge and Understanding
Human and Physical geography - describe and understand key aspects of human geography including economic activity and trade

Athens and Central Greece has a range of industrial and manufacturing industries, including chemicals, petrochemical products, machinery, transport equipment, glassware, cement textiles, soap, food, flour, soft drinks, alcoholic beverages, pottery, leather goods and paper products along with the printing and publishing industries. Although the Greek economy is improving, there are still high unemployment rates, particularly so in Athens. Piraeus is a major European port and has three functions: it is a major container port, it is a terminal for cruise ships and it is the focus of domestic ferry services to the islands. The port's container throughput has increased from 880,000 standard containers in 2010 to 4.9 million in 2018. This rise in trade has been due to a China-Greek collaborative shipping project. Agriculture occurs in central Greece although the competition for land and water is great. Farming contributes 4% to the GDP of Greece and employs 12% of the workforce. A wide range of Mediterranean crops are grown including olives, citrus fruits and in central Greece there is a concentration on market garden produce (peppers, cucumber, tomatoes, onions). Many young people further their education by going on to university and all males are required to do military service for a period of nine months.

Tourism and Athens

National Curriculum Knowledge and Understanding
Human and Physical geography - describe and understand key aspects of human geography including economic activity and tourism

Tourism makes up almost a quarter of Greek GDP and is therefore very important for the Greek economy and it employs nearly 20% of the workforce. Athens has for many years just been a stopover city en route to the islands but now Athens has been called "the new Berlin" with its growing food and art scenes. There were over 5.8 million visitors to the city in 2018. It is independent visitors rather than tour groups that are visiting the city which won the title of Europe's Leading City destination in 2018.

The tourist industry grew two to three times faster than in Spain, Portugal, Italy or France in 2016. Many of the locals are unhappy about the number of visitors and although it is illegal, anti-tourism graffiti is common. There are now concerns that the infrastructure and some of the historical sites are becoming over crowded when visitor flows are not managed. This is particularly so when large cruise ships dock at Piraeus and fleets of coaches flood into Central Athens. There is now a booking system to control numbers of tourists visiting the Acropolis. The local people welcome the tourists who wish to find out about the culture and the history but holiday rentals are affecting traditional neighbourhoods and forcing many out of the city.

Make a paper mache model:
 of the Acropolis and Mount Lycabettus to show the show the relief of the land.

You may like to add a model of the Parthenon.
<http://www.stormthecastle.com/paper-castle/paper-parthenon.htm>

Demonstrate : Acropolis Interactive Educational 3D: an app which shows the children the Acropolis in 3D
<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.rendernet.acropolis&hl=en>

Military Service:
 Greek males between the ages of 19 and 45 are required by Greek law to perform military service
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-4Ej1vK8hCg>

Is Athens worth a vist?
 Read and review the clip about the Acropolis Museum and discuss and decide
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B8Z6BXJWBf0>

Worksheets:
 The landscape (Athens and Central Greece sheet Teachers' Guidance).

Climate (Athens and Central Greece 6).

Tweet it (Athens and Central Greece 7).

PowerPoint:
 The physical geography of Athens.

Worksheets:
 Bike Tour (Athens and Central Greece sheet 8).

Knew and New (Athens and Central Greece sheet 9).

Worksheets:
 A day working in Athens (Athens and Central Greece sheet 10).

Old new, borrowed, blue (Athens and Central Greece sheet 11).

PowerPoint:
 Tourism in the region.

Worksheet:
 Guide to Modern Athens (Athens and Central Greece sheet 12).

Learning Objectives :
 to understand the structure of the rocks of the Acropolis.

to begin to understand the physical geography of Greece.

What is physical geography?

What are the physical geography terms used to describe the environment of this region?

Learning Objectives:
 to investigate the relationship between the growth in tourism, regeneration and preservation of historic sites.

What is special Athens?

Why do people like to visit the historical sites?

Learning Objective:
 to investigate the type of jobs people do in the region.

What jobs do people do in the region?

What is the land used for?

What are the main human geographical features of the region?

Learning Objective:
 to gain an understanding of why people visit this region.

Think, pair, share
 Ask the children to consider what it may be like to experience an earthquake after reading:
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-49047793>

Adult to hot seat as the mayor of Athens. Encourage the children to pose questions about tourism, regeneration and the local people's opinions.

Annotate a photograph: demonstrating knowledge of human features-what people do and where they work (choose a photograph from the PowerPoint).

Use google maps: to demonstrate a map, satellite view and street view of some of the streets of Athens.

- Explain the rock formation of the Acropolis (the upper rock layer is older than the lower rock layer and the principle of superposition) (Athens and Central Greece sheet 5 Teachers' Guidance).
- Set the children the question of explaining the rock formation asking them to try to solve it.
- Complete the climate graphs (Athens and Central Greece sheet 6).

- Discuss how Athens is coping with its new popularity. Carry out an AGREE /DISAGREE activity based on the statement "TOURISM is good for Athens". Allow the children to discuss and vote.
- Write a travel blog entitled Athens, The Past, The Present , The Future.
- Write a commentary for a bike tour based on the map (Athens and Central Greece sheet 8).

- Many Athenians are employed in the tourist sector. Imagine being a taxi driver, a tour operator, a restaurant owner, a tourist guide or a souvenir shop keeper. Write about your day and how you interact with the tourists. (Athens and Central Greece sheet 10).
- Divide the class into three groups; the tourist sector, olive /oil manufacturers, workers at the port. Ask the groups to research their jobs and design adverts attempting to recruit new employees.

- Create a set of postcards showing panoramic views of Athens.
- Design a Guide to Modern Athens for tourists to experience and appreciate what Athens has to offer, consider the new attractions alongside the historical (Athens and Central Greece sheet 12).

Tweet it
 (Athens and Central Greece 7).

KNEW and NEW
 (Athens and Central Greece sheet 9).

OLD, NEW, BORROWED, BLUE
 Complete the review about jobs in the region (Athens and Central Greece sheet 11).

Make a Powerpoint: entitled "Come to Modern Athens -it has so much more to offer than just historical sites".

- Can the children:**
- correctly label a section through the Acropolis?
 - explain superposition?
 - recognise physical features of Greece?

- Can the children:**
- explain how a city changes when it becomes a major tourist location?
 - relate to how local people feel about the disadvantages and advantages of tourism?

- Can the children:**
- name the types of jobs people do in the region?
 - explain the nature of the region and how it affects the type of jobs found?

- Can the children:**
- explain why Athens is a city that must be visited?