

# \*Greece Geography\*



## MAP A

**Directions:** Using your resources identify and label the following features on your blank map of Greece.

## 1. Label and Color

- The Aegean Sea
- The Ionian Sea
- The Mediterranean Sea
- The Sea of Marmara / Black Sea
- The Sea of Create
- The Hellespont

## 2. Label and Color Ionia- See map on the right

### 3. Label and color the Island of Crete.

#### 4. Label and color the Peloponnesus Peninsula

## 5. Label and color the Attica Peninsula

**6. Label and color the part of the Persian Empire (or Persia that you can see on your map)**

## 7. Label and color the region of Greece called Macedonia





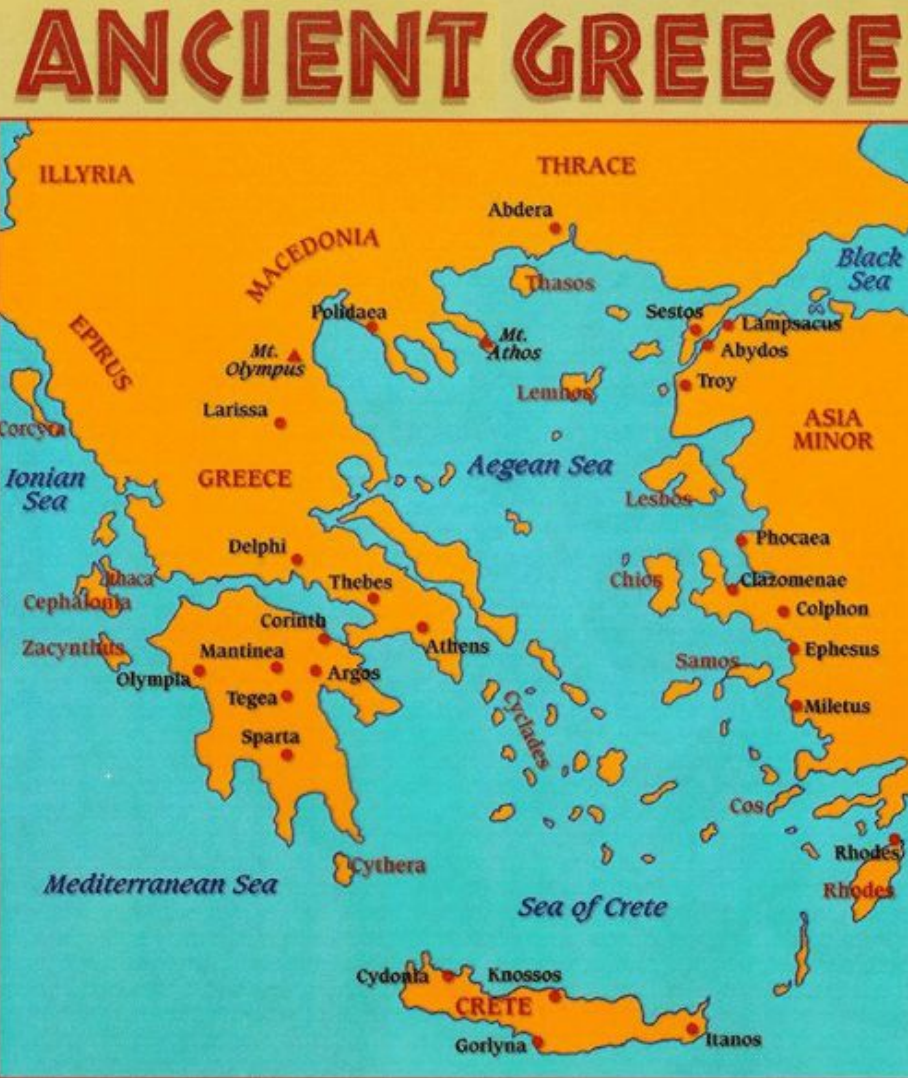
# ANCIENT GREECE



# MAP B

1. Label Athens AND put a STAR on it.
2. Label Sparta AND put a SQUARE on it.
3. Label Troy AND put a X on it.
4. Label Mt Olympus AND put a TRIANGLE on it.
5. Label the following cities with a DOT and write the city name next to it.
  - Knossos
  - Delphi
  - Argos
  - Corinth
  - Salamis
  - Thebes
  - Sardis
  - Phocaea
  - Olympia
  - Ithaca
  - Thessaly

This map is a good reference, if you cannot find something on it though, feel free to use any internet source you wish.



# Source 1

Mainland Greece is a mountainous land almost completely surrounded by the Mediterranean Sea. Greece has more than 1400 islands. The country has mild winters and long, hot and dry summers.

The ancient Greeks were a seafaring people. They traded with other countries around the Mediterranean. Many cities created settlements overseas known as colonies.

Greek cities were founded around the Black Sea, North Africa, Italy, Sicily, France and Spain. Many tales and legends grew up about the strange lands and creatures that could be found across the sea.

The British Museum

**Question 1- Describe the climate of mainland Greece-**



# Source 2

## Document 2

The Greeks have often been described as “independent-minded” and there seems no doubt that geography played a major role in shaping that character. It was the mountains and the sea that molded Greece and Greeks into what they were.

Mountains in Greece don't soar to the heights of other mountain ranges such as the Andes, Rockies, Alps or Himalayas-but they are extensive. In fact, about 80% of Greece is covered with mountains with the result that most settlements were less than 10 miles from a mountain. These mountain ranges isolated regions from each other more effectively than fences because what they lack in height they make up with steepness and ruggedness preventing or discouraging overland travel and communication.

No matter where people settled in Greece, they were rarely more than 50 miles from the sea. The philosopher Plato noted that the Greeks lived around the sea “like frogs around a pond.” A deeply indented coastline held between its rocky fingers a sea that could vary from tranquil to turbulent depending on the season and the weather. Most Greek mariners had experienced firsthand the sea's treacherous currents and diabolical whirlpools.

Surrounded by water, the Greeks nevertheless faced a shortage of fresh water. Compared to many countries, there is a real scarcity of rivers and these often dry up to a trickle in the hot summer months. (Summer temperatures, because of the cloudless skies, are often hotter than in the Tropics.) The lack of rivers is offset somewhat by a plentiful supply of fresh water springs. These were precious and life giving and it is not surprising that they were considered to be sacred sites

Canadian Museum of History, Research and Writing, Fred Corcoran

**Question- 2- What lead the Greeks to be Independent minded?**

**3- Why were the Greeks faced with water shortages?**