

Geography of Greece

Guided Notes

15pts

Name: _____

Period: _____

Greece was the first ancient civilization to develop in _____ and the westernmost part of Asia. Where older civilizations began along river valley areas Greece began in _____.

BIG IDEA: Greek civilization began on a mountainous peninsula surrounded by seas with many islands. As a result, Greek communities were often isolated. The Greeks created many independent city-states. This lack of unity weakened Greece, making it easier to be conquered.

LANDSCAPE, WATERWAYS & CLIMATE



❖ LANDSCAPE

- The Greek mainland is a _____
 - *Definition:* _____
- This peninsula sticks out into Mediterranean Sea
- The southern tip is a second peninsula called the _____ which is connected to the mainland by an _____
 - *Definition:* _____
- Greece includes roughly _____
- _____ cover _____ of the Greek mainland, which divides the land into small pocketed regions
- Greece has a very rocky thin layer of topsoil.
- Roughly only around _____ good _____ (mostly in valley areas)
- Few _____ and little _____, but abundance of _____ (marble & clay)
- Deeply _____ with many _____

❖ WATERWAYS

- _____ branches into _____ to west, and the _____ to east

❖ **CLIMATE**

- Mild, rainy winters and hot, dry summers
- 50° Fahrenheit in winter and roughly 80° in summer

SIGNIFICANCE & IMPACT OF LANDSCAPE, WATERWAYS & CLIMATE

- ❖ Rugged landscape & lack of large rivers made _____ hard
- ❖ Landscape made it difficult to _____
_____, thus the development of _____
- ❖ Limited flat farmland meant not much grain could be produced, thus farming moved to producing _____ for eating and oil, _____ for wine, wool from _____ herds and clays for pottery
- ❖ Limited resources meant Greeks would have to _____ other areas and _____resources
- ❖ Many islands and waterways led to the development of Greece as a _____

- ❖ Water sources led to Greece having a high _____
- ❖ Climate encouraged _____, like _____
- ❖ Climate was also good for producing olives and grapes for wine