### WHERE IS GREECE?

- Sunny Greece is 1,500 miles from England.
- It's capital city is Athens
- It is famous for its beautiful beaches and sea!



# ANCIENT GREECE

- In Ancient Greece, the different cities were at war with each other.
- The most fearsome fighters came from the town of Sparta.



### THE CLIMATE

- The climate is Mediterranean.
- The Mediterranean Sea affects the Greek climate, cooling the air in summer and providing warmth in winter.
- The warm summers are cooled by a seasonal breezes from the Mediterranean called the 'Meltemia'.



# THE CLIMATE - SUMMER

- The Greek summer is hot and dry.
- On average the sun shines for 3,000 hours per year.
- The average temperature is 33.
- In Britain it is 15.
- The average rainfall is 6mm.
- In Britain it is 76mm.



# THE CLIMATE - WINTER

- The Greek winter is moderate. It can be rainy on costal regions and snowy in the mountains.
- The average temperature is 15.
- In Britain it is 4 , sometimes falling to -10 .
- The average rainfall is 65mm.
- In Britain it is over 100mm.



#### ANCIENT GREECE - TERRAIN

- Greece has a very scenic landscape.
- The terrain of Greece is very varied.
- There are mountains, valleys and coasts.
- The high mountains are separated by deep valleys through which rivers flow.



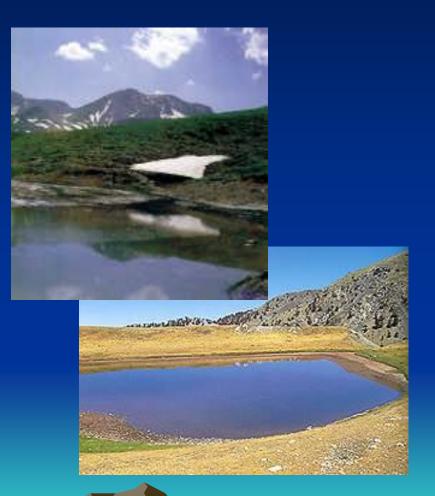
#### ANCIENT GREECE - TERRAIN

- No part of Greece is more than about forty miles from the coast (a couple of days walking).
- There are lots of islands surrounding Greece.
- However, millions of years ago the seabed was completely dry!



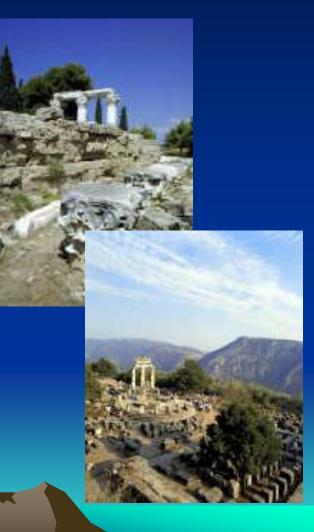
# SOIL AND PLANTS

- Vegetation is dependent on geographical regions.
- Due to the variety of land, there a some 6,000 indigenous species in Greece.
- In Ancient Greece, farmers grew olives, figs, grain, fruit and grapes in the fertile valleys.



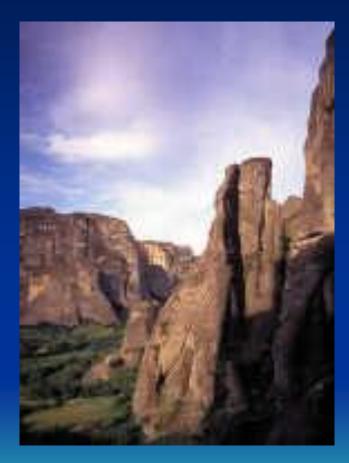
# SOIL AND PLANTS

- However, other parts of Ancient Greece had drier soil and less vegetation, particularly around the cities.
- Although surrounded by sea water, they found it difficult to find fresh water away from the valleys.
- The high mountains also prevented large-scale farming, so the Greeks were forced to look beyond their own country for fertile land.



### VOLCANIC

- Another important aspect of the Greek environment is that it is very unstable.
- Greece is in the middle of a very volcanic zone, between the European and African tectonic plates.
- There are several active volcanoes and earthquakes are common.



### TIME LINE

<b>776</b> BC	The first Olympic games.
about <b>750</b> BC	Early Greek culture. Homer '.
	writes the epics 'The Iliad' and the 'Odyssey
650 - 580 BC	Corinth is ruled by the tyrant Kypselos and then his son Periander.
<b>508</b> BC	Democracy begins in Athens
<b>490</b> and <b>480</b> BC	Greeks defeat Persian invaders at the battles of Marathon (490 BC)and Salamis (480 BC).
by <b>450</b> BC	Athens becomes a very powerful city, and controls an empire.
472 - 410 BC	Greeks theatre thrives in Athens. Many of the most famous Greek plays are written during this time.

### TIME LINE

<b>462 - 429</b> BC	Perikles is the popular leader at Athens as the general of the Athenian army
<b>432</b> BC	The Parthenon in Athens is finished being built.
<b>431 - 404</b> BC	War between Athens and Sparta (the Peloponnesian war)
<b>428</b> BC	The revolt of Mytilene
<b>404</b> BC	Sparta defeats Athens.
338 BC	Philip, king of Macedonia, takes control of Greece
<b>336 - 323</b> BC	Alexander the Great, son of Philip, conquers most of the known world as far east as India.
146 BC	Rome conquers Greece - Greece becomes part of the Roman empire.