

# GEOGRAPHY OF ANCIENT GREECE MAP SKILLS

## Part #1: Labeling the Map

**Directions:** Use the steps below to color code the map of Ancient Greece

- Check off the task as you complete each step.

- Step #1:** Fill in the compass on the map below with INTERMEDIATE DIRECTIONS.
- Step #2:** Trace the PENINSULA of GREECE → [RED]
- Step #3:** Color the PELOPONNESUS PENINSULA → [GREEN]
- Step #4:** Trace a box around the IONIAN, MEDITERRANEAN, & AEGEAN SEA → [BLUE]
- Step #5:** Circle the names of the famous city states ATHENS & SPARTA → [ORANGE]
- Step #6:** Draw a triangle on MOUNT OLYMPUS → [BROWN]
- Step #7:** Draw mini mountains [TRIANGLES] all over the inside of GREECE → [BROWN]
- Step #8:** Circle the ISLANDS around the outside of GREECE → [PURPLE]



## Part #2: COMPARING GEOGRAPHY

**Directions:** Fill in the chart to compare how the geography of GREECE was DIFFERENT & SIMILAR to RIVER VALLEY civilizations:

Ancient Greece	BOTH [HAVE IN COMMON]	River Valley Civilizations

### Part #3: Close Reading Strategies & Comparison Chart

**Directions:** Check off as you complete each step.

- 1st: Read the paragraph and highlight key ideas with your team
- 2nd: discuss what big ideas you should annotate for each paragraph
- 3rd. Use the information to fill in the chart below.

#### Islands & Peninsulas

Unlike many of these other civilizations, the Greek civilization did not develop in a river valley, but it was bordered by water. Ancient Greece had the Mediterranean Sea to the south, the Ionian Sea to the west, and the Aegean Sea to the east. Greece is actually a series of islands—pieces of land surrounded completely by water—and peninsulas, or pieces of land surrounded on three sides by water. These islands and peninsulas were covered with high mountains, making travel across the land very difficult. As a result, the ancient Greek people mostly traveled by water. Because Greece’s mountains, islands, and peninsulas separated the Greek people from each other and made communication difficult, Greek civilization developed into independent city-states, or cities that governed themselves and the land that surrounded them.

#### Mountains Effect On Farmland & Trading

The steep mountains of the Greek countryside also affected the crops and animals that farmers raised in the region. The mountainous islands of Greece limited the amount of fertile farmland that was available to the Greeks. The shortage of farmland meant the Greeks needed to look elsewhere for resources they lacked, such as sufficient grain and metals. This prompted the Greeks to conquer other areas. They also established colonies along the Mediterranean, in areas where farmland was more plentiful, such as Southern Italy, Northern Africa, Turkey, and the southern coast of France. In addition to military conquests and the establishment of colonies, trade became an important aspect of Greek life.

### Part #4: Physical Features Impact on GREECE

**Directions:** Use the chart to explain how each physical impacted the development.

- Use the annotations from your map to help you fill in the chart

Physical Feature Name	How Did It <u>HELP</u> the Development of GREECE	How Did It Make The Development of Greece <u>DIFFICULT</u>
Peloponnesus [Peninsula]	•	•
Seas	•	•
Islands	•	•
Mountains	•	•