

Greece

Features of Greece

- Capital: Athens
- 10,816,286 - total population in 2011
- Semi-island and island state
- Highly developed coastline
- Ionian Islands, Northern and Southern Sporades, Cyclades and Crete
- In total about 2000 islands, only 169 inhabited
- Great transport significance as it connects Southeast Europe with South West Asia





Athens

- Greek capital
- Together with Greece's largest port, Piraeus forms the city's region – Great Athens
- Large industrial, tourist and cultural centre
- Ancient Athens – was a powerful city-state and a well-known center of education and science
- Named after the goddess of Greek mythology - Athena
- Often referred to as the cradle of Western civilization - cultural contributions
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Thessaloniki

- Second largest city
- Important port, commercial and industrial centre of northern Greece
- It has the status of another Greek capital – a great historical and strategic importance
- It spreads along the Gulf of Thessaloniki
- It consists of 13 city municipalities
- Known for its numerous monuments and buildings from the early Christian and Byzantium periods



Corinth Canal

- Important for inland sea traffic – connects the Ionian and Aegean Seas
- Dug in 1893.
- Dug in to shorten navigation between Athens and Greece's west coast
- 6.3 km long
- By digging the canal, the Peloponnese Peninsula is separated from the mainland



Relief, climate and vegetation

- Greece's relief highlights the young chain mountains (Pindos) in the west that continue across the Peloponnese on Crete
- The eastern part of Greece is geologically older and relief lower, crisscrossed by valleys and valleys of rivers (Vardara, Strume and Marice)
- It has a predominantly Mediterranean climate, with a slightly higher amount of rainfall in the west of the country
- The northeast in winter is much colder because it is exposed to cold air forebeads from the northeast of the continent
- Mediterranean climate corresponds to Mediterranean vegetation dominated by maquis

Population

- Greeks – one of Europe's oldest nations
- Today's population of Greece – there is not much in common with greeks from ancient times due to changes throughout history after the demise of the old Greek civilization
- Most of the population lives in cities and coastal areas that are more economically developed
- In the past it was an emigration state
- They moved out because of general poverty in the country
- Greek emigration was mainly directed towards the US

Economy

- It is based on agriculture, fisheries and the food industry
- Olives, grapes, tobacco, citrus fruits, rice and cotton are the most grown
- Such agricultural production has enabled the development of food, tobacco and textile industries
- Shipbuilding, maritime affairs and tourism – a great economic significance
- Greece has one of the largest merchant navies in the world



Tourism

- Greece makes the greatest profits from tourism and its maritime fleet, which is among the largest in the world
- Large industrial, tourist and cultural centre and capital - Athens
- A large number of tourists are attracted by the natural beauties of the sea and coastline and numerous remains of ancient cultural monuments
- Crete, Rhodes, Athens and Corfu – the most visited tourist destinations

Greek mythology

- Myths about gods and heroes
- Root – the belief of the ancient Greeks
- The Greek gods —they looked like humans and had virtues and flaws as humans, were immortal, more or less not vulnerable, and were able to become invisible and travel at the speed of light—differed in this way
- They lived on Olympus





Thank you for
your attention!

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