

Crofton Junior School



Geography Knowledge Organiser – International Tourism (Year 6)

Unit of Work	International Tourism: A Study of Greece
Text Driver the Unit of Work Links to	Who Let the Gods Out? By Maz Evans
Overview of the Unit of Work	Pupils will explore international tourism through an in-depth case study of Greece. They will identify the key physical and human features that attract tourists and the impact of tourism on different locations within Europe. Pupils will explore the cause and impact of Greece's dependence on tourism with a particular focus on the short-term and long-term impact of the Covid 19 pandemic in relation to tourism.
Prior Learning	Europe: Population, Rivers and Mountains – Year 3 Coastal Erosion and Tourism – Year 4
Sticky Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The tourist industry ensures there is diversity in order to offer customers different experiences, for example, some people like cultural and historical attractions while others like outdoor adventure. • Greece is located in south-eastern Europe and it consists of islands within the Aegean and Ionian Seas. • Greece is dependent on tourists to support its economy. • Tourism in modern-day Greece started to flourish in the 1960s and 1970s, in what became known as 'mass tourism'. During that time, large-scale construction projects for hotels and other such facilities were undertaken, and the country saw an increase in international tourists over the following years. • Greece has been a major tourist destination and attraction in Europe since the 1970s for its rich culture and history, which is reflected in large part by its 18 UNESCO World Heritage Sites, among the most in Europe and the world as well as for its long coastline, many islands, and beaches. • Several world-famous cultural and historical tourist attractions are located in Greece: Parthenon, Acropolis, Delphi, Thessaloniki. • Greece attracted as many as 31.3 million visitors in 2019, an increase from 24 million in 2015, making Greece one of the most visited countries in Europe and the world, and contributing to approximately 25% to the nation's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). • The number of tourists who visit Santorini has become so high that many fear the infrastructure and ecosystem of the island would not be able to handle it for much longer. This needs to change if Greece is going to continue to rely on tourism as one of its top two or three sources of income. • Greece is expecting a 70% decrease in visitor numbers by the end of this tourist season in 2021 due to the Covid19 pandemic. Islands such as Santorini, Mykonos, and Rhodes, which depend on mass tourism and a more international clientele, will be the hardest hit; whereas, islands such as Ikaria, lesser known to foreign tourists, may actually end up faring much better.

<p>New Vocabulary</p>	<p>international – between countries</p> <p>tourism – providing services for people on holiday</p> <p>cultural – relating to art, theatre, music, literature</p> <p>historical – relating to things from the past</p> <p>intangibility – being impossible to touch</p> <p>destination – a place where people visit / travel to</p> <p>leisure – free time for enjoyment</p> <p>attraction – a place which draws visitors by providing something of interest or pleasure</p> <p>diversity – range / variety</p> <p>seasonality – characteristics of different times of year: winter, spring, summer and autumn</p> <p>interdependence – depending on one another</p>
<p>Post Learning</p>	<p>Key Stage 3 Geography curriculum</p>