Greece Comparison Table

Using the following information, create a **table** showing the comparison of ancient and modern Greece for location, government, capital, economics, major cities, religion, and language. Use table formatting options to enhance the appearance of the table.

 Ancient Greece (called Hellas) was distributed around the Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea. It was not a country but hundreds of independent city-states which adopted Greek culture. Sparta, historically Lacedaemon, is the ancient capital of the Laconia district. The majority of city-states were governed by a group of rich landowners (oligarchy - rule by the few). Major cities were Athens, Sparta, Corinth, and Thebes. The language had three major dialects of Aeolic, Doric, and Ionic. The economy was 80% agriculture including olives, grapes, and cereals. They practiced Hellenistic religion, along with Eleusinian Mysteries, Greek Hero Cult and Platonic Idealism. Their philosophy was reason and inquiry.

 Modern Greece (Hellenic Republic) is the southernmost country in Europe. It is made up of three geographical regions including the mainland, islands, and Peloponnese. Its area is 131,940 sq. km. which includes land area of 130,800 sq. km. and water area of 1,140 sq, km. The population of Greece is around 11 million people. Athens is the capital. Greece has been a parliamentary republic since 1975. The president selects cabinet ministers who run government departments and the prime minister has the most power being leader of the party with most seats in parliament - 1 house with 300 members. Almost two-thirds of Greek people live in urban area. Some major cities include Athens, Thessaloniki, Kavala, Patra, and Volos. Their economy includes service sector (85%), industry, agriculture, fishing, tourism, and merchant shipping. Their monetary unit is the Euro and the official language is Greek. The largest religious denomination is the Greek Orthodox Church.