

Year 4: Italy

Geography

What do we already know?

In Year 3, we learned:

1. To describe how, and offer reasons why, a volcano erupts, and relate this to one or more examples of volcanoes around the world.
2. To use a map to locate some volcanoes in Europe and the countries in which they are located.
3. To understand why earthquakes occur.
4. To be able to talk about how volcanoes and earthquakes can be a danger to people.
5. How to recognise that there are advantages to living near volcanoes.
6. What a natural disaster is and how it affects people.
7. Name some natural disasters and locate where they happened on a map.
8. Locate the ring of fire on a map.



Direction and Location Vocabulary

Key Word	Definition
Europe	Europe is a large peninsula conventionally considered a continent.
Italy	European country with a long Mediterranean coastline.
Mediterranean	characteristic of the Mediterranean Sea, the countries bordering it, or their inhabitants.
Tourism	the commercial organization and operation of holidays and visits to places of interest.
Southern	situated in the south or directed towards or facing the south.
Western	situated in the west, or directed towards or facing the west.
central	at the point or in the area that is in the middle of something.

ITALIE



Geographical Skills and Fieldwork

To describe and describe aspects of human and physical geography.

To use a geographical language in their explanations and writing.

Ask searching questions including: **How?**, **Why?**, **Where?** and **What?**, when investigating places.

To make comparison with their own life and places in comparison with past and present.

To use a wider range of maps at more than one scale.

To link features on maps to photos and aerial views.



I will know at the end of the project...

1. To locate Italy in relation to Britain on maps.
2. To talk about the physical features of Italy i.e The River Tiber, Mount Etna (active volcano).
3. To apply year 3 volcano knowledge and explain how volcanoes are functioning.
4. To describe human features, food, economic, trade, distribution of Italy.
5. What geographical features would you see along the way from Britain to Italy.
6. To contrast Rome to the Lancaster District of the United Kingdom.

Year 4 : Italy

Geography

Key facts

Italy has more than 7,600 km/ 4,722 miles of coastline as the peninsula is located for a large part in the Mediterranean sea.

Italy has two bigger islands Sicily and Sardegna and many smaller islands such as Capri, Ischia and Elba.

The Alps and the Apennines are the two main mountain ranges in Italy.

In the North, the mountain range of the Alps separates Italy from the other European countries France, Switzerland, Austria and Slovenia.

The highest mountains of Italy can be found in the Alps. The Dolomites are a part of the Alps mountain range in Italy's north and many of the peaks are above 3,000 m/ 9,843 ft high!

Italy's largest island is Sicily. This island is also the largest island in the Mediterranean Sea.

The biggest city of the country is Rome with 4.2 million people.

The highest mountain peak in Italy is Monte Bianco, better known as Mont Blanc, which is 4,807 m or 15,776 ft. high.

The longest river in Italy is the Po River in Northern Italy with a length of 652 km/ 405 miles.

Lake Garda is the largest lake in Italy. It is located in northern Italy and famous for its mild climate and winds that attract many surfers to its shores.

The longest border to any neighbouring country is shared with Switzerland. This border is 698 km/ 434 miles long.

The Etna is the most active volcano in Europe. It is located on the island of Sicily.



Beautiful Cavoli on the island of Elba



Eruption of Etna - See the lava flowing down the slopes

Links to

Roman Empire: How did the people of the Roman Empire live compared to modern Britain's and Italians?

Tourism : Why do people go to Italy for the holiday?

Travel and transport: How did the Roman invasion influence, change in Britain?

DT: Healthy eating



Cortina d'Ampezzo in the Italian Alps