Walk On Water

St. Paul's C of E VA Primary and Nursery School

Geography Curriculum Coverage Year 3

Italy





With God ALL THINGS ARE possible MATTHEW 19:26

Key Vocabulary
borders
climate
coast / coastline
continent
English Channel
environment
equator
eruption
euro
Europe
island
lake
landform
Mediterranean
Mediterranean Sea
mountain range
peninsular
population
scale
settlement
terrain
volcano

Human Geography

Italian is spoken in Italy.
Religion - Christianity.
Population - around 60 million people (similar to UK's 66million people).

Cities
3 key cities in Italy: Rome, Milan, Venice.

Culture
Italy is famous for its art, architecture, and culture.
Famous Italian painters include Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo.
Family is very important in Italy - young people often live at home until they are in their 30s, even if they have a job. When parents retire, they often go to live with their children.
Traditional Italian food: pasta, pizza, risotto and olive oil.
Listen to the national anthem (http://anthemworld.com/Italy.html)

Landmarks
The Colosseum, Vatican City, Grand Canal, Pompeii, Duomo di Milano, Leaning Tower of Pisa, Cinque Terre.

Tourism
Tourism is very important in Italy.
Tourists are people who visit a place for pleasure.
Around 62 million tourists who visit Italy each year - this is larger than the population of Italy.
Tourists like to: Visit landmarks and cities, coasts and sea, mountains - especially for skiing in the winter.





Physical Geography

Climate
Climate is the weather in a location over a long period of time.
Italy is warmer than the UK as it is further South, closer to the equator.
Mediterranean climate which has mild winters and hot, dry summers.
North of Italy is generally cooler (especially in the mountains) and can get snow in winter.

Coast
A coast is where the land and sea meet.
Italy has a large coastline.
A mixture of sandy beaches and rocky cliffs

Mountains
A mountain is a large landform that rises above the surrounding land. There are two mountain ranges:
The Alps which cut across the top of the country.
The Apennines mountains stretch south down the entire length of the country.

Lakes
A lake is a large body of water.
There are long, thin lakes located in the north of Italy.
Lakes can be found dotted between the Alps.
The largest of these lakes is Lake Garda.

Volcanoes
A volcano is an opening in the earth's crust from which hot molten rock, gas, steam and ash from inside the Earth, sometimes burst out of.
There are 3 active volcanoes in Italy: Mount Etna (which is the tallest active volcano in Europe). Mount Vesuvius, Mount Stromboli
Active means they have had at least one eruption during the past 10,000 years.
Volcanoes contribute to farming in the region, as the land around them is fertile and things grow easily there.



Mapping

Italy is located within the continent of Europe.
Italy is located in Southern Europe in an area called the Mediterranean.
The area is called this, as it surrounds the Mediterranean Sea.
Using knowledge of how to use an atlas and map reading, locate Italy and the Mediterranean Sea on a map of Europe.
Italy has two large islands: Sardinia and Sicily.
Italy is often compared to the shape of a boot with the island of Sicily at the end of the 'boot'.
Locate Sardinia and Sicily on a map of Europe.
Within Italy, there are two small countries which govern themselves: San Marino and The Vatican City.
Locate San Marino and The Vatican City on a map of Europe.
Know what the flag of Italy looks like and that it is known as the 'Il Tricolore' (meaning three colours in Italian)



National Curriculum—Key Stage 2

Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America. This will include the location and characteristics of a range of the world's most significant human and physical features. They should develop their use of geographical knowledge, understanding and skills to enhance their locational and place knowledge.

Pupils should be taught to:

Locational knowledge

- locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities
- name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time
- identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)

Place knowledge

- understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America

Human and physical geography

- describe and understand key aspects of:
- physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle
- human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water

Geographical skills and fieldwork

- use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
- use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world Geography
- use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.