



History / Geography : Italy

Year 4

Term 1

To understand:

- The differences between countries and continents
- That Europe is a continent that consists of 50 countries and the location of Italy within it.
- How climate changes affect Italy and where it is in relation to the equator.
- Italy's location in relation to the UK.
- The capital city of Italy and the language that is mainly spoken in the country.
- There are different regions of Italy (like our counties) and focus on Lazio, where the capital city Rome is located.
- What religions are practised in Italy and the importance of the Pope to the Catholic church and to many Italian citizens.
- What a volcano is (Mount Vesuvius), how it can be active or dormant and the history of Pompeii.
- The effects of Pompeii in history and its importance to tourism now.
- That pasta and red wine are important produce of Italy.
- Some important Italian figures through history, focusing on: Leonardo Da Vinci (1452-1519) and Christopher Columbus (1451-1506)
- The importance of one of Italy's most famous rivers 'The Tiber' to Rome (the capital city) for trade and commerce, throughout time.

Key Vocabulary

Country	A land controlled by a single government.
Mediterranean	A large sea that separates Africa from Europe.
Europe	Europe is made up of 50 countries, 27 of them belong to the European Union.
Climate	The weather, but measured over a longer period of time (average measurements.)
Capital	A city or town where the government usually meets.
Culture	The ideas, customs and social behaviour of a particular people or society.
Language	A system of spoken language used by a particular country.
Continent	A continent is a large, solid area of land. The earth has 7 continents.
Region	Part of a country that has certain characteristics from others.
Epicentre	The exact location on the Earth's surface directly above the focus of an earthquake.
Active Volcano	A volcano that is currently erupting, or is expected to erupt in the near future.
Dormant	A volcano that is not currently erupting, but has erupted in recordable history and is expected to erupt again in the future.
Eruption	An explosion of steam or lava from a volcano. This is caused by a build-up of gas pressure under the surface of the Earth.
Tectonic Plates	The Earth's crust is made up of huge slabs of moving rock called Tectonic Plates.
Lava	Molten rock flowing across the surface of Earth.
Magma	Hot fluid or semi-fluid rock below the Earth's surface.
Magnitude	The Earthquake Magnitude Scale is used to measure the force/power of an earthquake.

