'Bringing Learning to Life: No Limits.No Barriers.'

Ocean Academy Poole
an Aspirations Academy
Self-Worth | Engagement | Purpose

Learning Journey Map

Year: 4 Term: Autumn 2

Subject: Italy Topic: Geography

Driving Question: How can we present a persuasive argument to encourage potential tourists to visit Italy?
Power Skill: Communication & Creativity: 'Come and visit Italy' TV presentation to others.

National Curriculum Learning Objectives

- Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia)
- Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle.
- Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones.
- use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and
- describe features studied.

Key Vocabulary

Arctic circle	Antarctic circle	Lines of latitude	tourism	weather
climate	culture	Europe	Italy	Rome

Key Learning



Where is Italy located?
Italy is a country in Southern Europe. The country is located on a peninsula in the Mediterranean Sea. The country is easy to recognise on any world map as it is shaped like a high-heeled boot.

Italy borders six countries: France, Austria, Switzerland, Slovenia, Vatican City and San Marino. The Vatican City and San Marino are located within Italy. Italy is surrounded by the Mediterranean Sea, the Adriatic Sea, the Ionian Sea and the Tyrrehnian Sea.

Climate zones
Weather changes daily and it is the temperature and conditions for the day. Often we describe the weather as hot, rainy, sunny, humid, overcast, freezing or snowy.

Climate is the average weather condition of a place over a long period of time. The climate of a location is often linked to its location in the world. Places near the equator will have a hotter climate compared to places near the North and South Poles which will have a colder climate.

Polar zone
A polar climate is a place where the climate usually has a temperature below freezing, is icy and is covered with snow most of the time. This is because polar climates don't get direct sunlight like other parts of the Earth. Polar climates are usually dry and don't get much rain. They can also be quite windy. Polar bears live in the Arctic (north pole) and penguins live in the Antarctic (south pole). Whales, seals and snowy owls are also found in polar zones.

Temperate zone
Temperate means mild or moderate. Temperatures in the temperate zone are not extreme meaning they are not really hot or freezing cold. Unlike in the tropics, temperatures can change greatly here, between summer and winter. In coldest months, average temperatures are above –3 °C but below 18 °C. Most places with a temperate climate have four seasons: summer, autumn, winter and spring. Temperate zones are good places to grow plants and crops .

Tropical zone
Tropical climates are found in areas that lie close to the equator and are in between the Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn. Tropical temperatures are warm or hot throughout the year. The temperatures do not change greatly, but winds and rain bring different types of weather. Most tropical places experience wet and dry seasons. Areas closest to the Equator are the wettest. Rainforests, which have lots of green vegetation, are found in tropical climate zones. Here, it is often very humid and wet. Places in the tropical climate zone can also be hot and dry. These include the Atacama Desert and Sahara Desert.



Thinking Point
Which climate zone do we live in?
How do you know?



Resources:
Atlases, Digimaps

Key Learning

Physical features

The Alps and the Apennines are the two main mountain ranges in Italy. About 40% of the country is covered by hills and mountains. In the North, the mountain range of the Alps separates Italy from the other European countries France, Switzerland, Austria and Slovenia.

Italy has 15 volcanoes in total and 3 of them are active. The 3 active volcanoes are

- Mount Etna located in Sicily
- Mount Vesuvius located in Naples
- Stromboli (an island)

Lake Garda and Lake Como are two of the largest lakes in Italy. There are more than 1500 lakes in Italy. The United Kingdom also has lots of lakes. There are more than 40,000 lakes across the United Kingdom which range in size.

Thinking Point
What is similar and different about the physical features in Italy and the UK?



Economy and Tourism

In recent history, humans have become more and more interested in visiting other parts of the world, particularly for holiday visits and tourism.

There are a variety of reasons that people like to visit other countries: to experience the different culture, for entertainment, to see the varying wildlife, and to witness the physical features of a different country – including volcanoes. In order for large numbers of people to enjoy tourism and travelling, places where tourism is a major economy have purposely built suitable types of settlements to fit lots of people (flats, smaller housing, hotels) – the land is expensive and desirable to many. Land-use in these places is mainly used for settlement and entertainment. These places, like Poole and Naples, want to attract people to visit (tourism) so more money is spent by the visitors through trade (shops/food/services)
to boost their economy. Italy is a country in Europe known for its amazing food, fast cars, and beautiful art! The economy is how a country earns and spends money. Italy makes money in many ways – by making things like clothes, cars (like Ferrari!), and yummy food like pasta and cheese. People also work on farms, in shops, and in offices.

Tuscany and Tourism

Tuscany is a very special part of Italy. It has rolling green hills, old castles, and pretty towns. Lots of people from around the world visit Tuscany every year to see famous places like Florence and Pisa (yes, the Leaning Tower!).

Tourism is very important in Tuscany. It means people travel there for holidays. Tourists love to explore the countryside, try Italian ice cream (called *gelato*), and take photos of beautiful old buildings. This helps local businesses like hotels, restaurants, and shops.

Thinking Point
What do you think the positive and negative impact might be to local residents and wildlife of tourist spots?



Naples, Campania, Italy		Poole, Dorset, UK	
Average Temperature Winter:	9˚c	**Average Temperature Winter:**	6˚c
Average Temperature Summer:	24˚c	**Average Temperature Summer:**	16˚c
Average Rainfall Winter:	13cm per month	**Average Rainfall Winter:**	13cm per month
Average Rainfall Summer:	3cm per month	**Average Rainfall Summer:**	7cm per month
Average Rainy Days Winter:	10 days per month	**Average Rainy Days Winter:**	15 days per month
Average Rainy Days Summer:	3 days per month	**Average Rainy Days Summer:**	10 days per month
Average Hours of Sunshine Winter:	4 hours per day	**Average Hours of Sunshine Winter:**	2 hours per day
Average Hours of Sunshine Summer:	10 hours per day	**Average Hours of Sunshine Summer:**	6 hours per day
Average Sea Temperature Winter:	17˚c	**Average Sea Temperature Winter:**	12˚c
Average Sea Temperature Summer:	26˚c	**Average Sea Temperature Summer:**	16˚c
Things to see and do in Naples:		**Things to see and do in Poole:**	
Climb Mount Vesuvius - volcano		Explore nature and wildlife in the many parks, forests and beaches	
Visit the ruins of Pompeii and Herculaneum		Learn a water sport in the 2nd largest natural harbour	
Take a boat trip to the island of Capri		Take a boat trip to Brownsea island	
Eat at various pizzerias – famous Neapolitan pizza		Take a boat trip/tour of the Jurassic coast	
Visit Naples National Archaeological Museum		Spend the day at the beach (Sandbanks)	

Power Skills

	Design maps and diagrams of Italy and its regions, including symbols for physical and human features; create visual comparisons with Dorset.
	Analyse geographical similarities and differences between Central Italy and Dorset; interpret climate zones, land use, and the impact of tourism.
	Develop curiosity, independence, and responsibility by exploring new countries, regions, and cultures, and considering the effects of human activity.
	Work in groups to compare regions, share research on Italian cities, and discuss findings about climate, land use, and tourism.
	Explain locations, features, and comparisons clearly using geographical vocabulary, maps, digital tools, and diagrams.