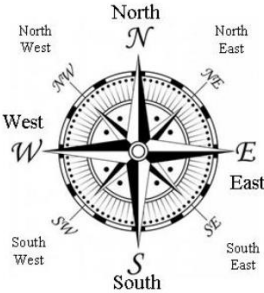


Subject: Geography		Unit: Southern Europe		Year: 4																							
Economy & Trade		United Kingdom		Being a Geographer																							
<u>Rome</u> The leading industry in Rome is tourism. The Vatican, the smallest country in the world, is within the Roman territory. Several million tourists visit the city of Rome and the Vatican every year. Rome also has main industry in: - a big fashion industry - Lots of agriculture - a lot of high-technology companies (IT, aerospace, defence, telecommunications) - commercial activities (especially banking).		<u>Northampton</u> Northampton is a town in Europe located in Northern Europe. There are Roman roads in Northampton and Northampton was a Roman settlement. The Roman Road of Watling Street passed through the county and an important Roman settlement, Lactodorum, stood on the site of modern-day Towcester. <u>Economy and Trade</u> Northampton is famous for it’s production of shoes. Big names include Church’s, Crockett and Jones and Tricker’s. Northampton’s main industries also include: - Food production (Alpro, Weetabix, Coca cola, Schweppes and Carlsberg) - Automobile and engineering <u>General facts</u> Population: 249,093 Landmarks: Delepre Abbey, Althorpe Estate, Express Lift Tower, All Saints Church, Queen Eleanor Cross Water bodies: River Nene. There are no nearby seas- the closest coast is Hunstanton, Norfolk. Land use: Transport: bus, taxi, train Climate: cool summers and mild winters		<u>Compass points</u>  <u>Map symbols (Key)</u> <table><tr><td>+</td><td>Place of worship</td></tr><tr><td>Current or former place of worship {</td><td>with tower</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>with spire, minaret or dome</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Building; important building</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Glasshouse</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Youth hostel</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Bunkhouse/camping barn/other hostel</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Motorway</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Dual carriageway</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Main road</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Secondary road</td></tr></table>		+	Place of worship	Current or former place of worship {	with tower		with spire, minaret or dome		Building; important building		Glasshouse		Youth hostel		Bunkhouse/camping barn/other hostel		Motorway		Dual carriageway		Main road		Secondary road
+	Place of worship																										
Current or former place of worship {	with tower																										
	with spire, minaret or dome																										
	Building; important building																										
	Glasshouse																										
	Youth hostel																										
	Bunkhouse/camping barn/other hostel																										
	Motorway																										
	Dual carriageway																										
	Main road																										
	Secondary road																										
Europe & the rest of the World																											
Southern Europe almost touches Africa (8 miles between them). It is known as the Mediterranean after the Mediterranean Sea.		Italy is located in Southern Europe. It is a peninsula in the Mediterranean Sea. Italy has 20 regions. Italy has 450 islands but the largest are Sicily and Sardinia.		Rome is the capital city of Italy. Vatican city is the smallest city state and located close to Rome.																							
Physical features	Human features			Physical features	Human features																						
The Mediterranean is mainly made up of grassland. <u>Seas:</u> Mediterranean Sea <u>Major rivers:</u> Rhone (France and Switzerland) <u>Mountain Ranges:</u> Pyrenees (border of Spain/ France) <u>Volcanoes:</u> Mount Etna and Mount Vesuvius (Italy) <u>Climate:</u> warm climate with hot dry summers and warm, wet winters.	<u>Landmarks</u> Colosseum (Rome, Italy) Apostolic Palace (Vatican City) Acropolis (Athens, Greece) De Abril Bridge (Lisbon, Portugal) The Church of Sab Cataldo (Palermo, Sicily) Leaning Tower of Pisa (Pisa, Italy)	<u>Physical features</u>	<u>Human features</u>	<u>Major rivers:</u> Tiber – third longest river in Italy. It is 252 miles long. <u>Hills:</u> Rome is built upon 7 hills: Aventine, Caelian, Capitoline, Esquiline, Palatine, Quirinal and Viminal hills. <u>Climate:</u> Rome has a Mediterranean climate with cool winters and warm and hot summers. - temperatures : 2°C in the winter and up to 30°C in the summer - Rainfall: little or no rainfall in summer but on average90mm in the winter -sunshine: In the summer months there is between 9-11 hours of sunshine and this drops to 4-5 hours in the winter.	<u>Population:</u> 4.3 million (2024) Rome is an ancient historical city built inland to protect from raiders <u>Landmarks</u> Colosseum, Trevi fountain, Pantheon, St Peter’s Basilica <u>Main transport:</u> metro, bus, train, taxi																						
		<u>Seas:</u> Italy is surrounded by seas on three sides: Ligurian Sea, Tyrrhenian Sea and the Adriatic Sea. <u>Major rivers :</u> <i>Tiber (flows through Rome, 252 miles long-), Po(405miles longest river in Italy)</i> <u>Mountain Ranges:</u> The Alps (borders with rest of Europe), Apennines <u>Volcanoes:</u> <i>Etna, Vesuvius (strato volcano), Stromboli, Campi Flegrei</i> <u>Climate:</u> <i>Italy is hot and dry in the south and wet and cooler in the north</i>	<u>Major cities:</u> Rome (capital), Milan, Naples, Venice, Turin, Palermo <u>Population:</u> Most people live in Rome followed by Milan, Naples and Turin <u>Transport:</u> high speed rail network, good road network- motorways and toll roads, 130 airports, ports due to being a peninsula																								

Subject: Geography		Unit: Southern Europe	Year: 4
What do we know already:			What's next:
<u>Europe</u> The names of European countries and their capital cities: France (Paris) Ireland (Dublin), Germany (Berlin), Spain (Madrid), Italy (Rome), Sweden (Stockholm), Finland (Helsinki), Norway (Oslo), Denmark (Copenhagen), Russia (Moscow), UK (London), Poland (Warsaw), Romania (Bucharest), Moldova (Chisinau), Iceland (Reykjavik). • The four main regions of Europe: Northern Europe, Southern Europe, Eastern Europe, Western Europe. • mountain ranges and rivers in Europe – Alps, Apennines, Seine, Danube. • The UK is in Northern Europe. The whole continent of Europe is above the Equator in the Northern Hemisphere. • Europe is the 2nd smallest continent (1st is Antarctica). There are 44 countries in Europe. • The Scandinavian countries are Sweden, Finland and Norway. This is known as the Scandinavia. • The human and physical features of Northamptonshire, Hampshire and East Midlands.			• The countries in Southern Europe and their capital cities • The physical and human features (focus on landmarks) of Southern Europe • The physical and physical features of Italy • The human and physical features of Rome. • Comparison of the human and physical features of Northampton and Rome. • Comparison of the climate in Northampton versus Rome.

Vocabulary:		
Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
bar chart city countries data differences errors findings locate measurement rainfall results rivers similarities symbol table temperature transport volcanoes	agriculture- farming on land which involves raising animals and growing crops for food and other products. attraction- A place of interest where people might visit. capital city- a city where the government of that country is based. climate- The weather over a long period of time. It considers the amount of sunshine, rainfall and temperature. European- countries in Europe. human features- things like houses, roads and bridges. They have been built by people. industry- A group of businesses that sell similar things. key- a guide which explains what the symbols on the map mean. landscape- what the land is like and looks like. land use- how humans use the land due to human need e.g. farming, shops, leisure, residential location/ position- a place where something is found/ situated. mountainous- land where there are lots of mountains. physical features Physical features like seas, mountains and rivers are natural. They would be here even if there were no people around. population- number of people who live there. region – large areas of a country <i>e.g. East Midlands</i> rural- areas which are not towns or cities. We often call it the countryside. They are often farming areas. They are the opposite of urban areas. tourism-when people travel from where they live to another place for pleasure or relaxation urban- areas are where many people live and work close together. There are lots of people and buildings. It is the opposite if rural.	anemometer- a device that measures wind speed and direction. human features- things like houses, roads and bridges. They have been built by people. landlocked- a country which is completely surrounded by land, rather than by bodies of water. landmarks- a unique or easily recognisable features or structures in a location mediterranean- relating to the Mediterranean Sea or to the lands or peoples around it. peninsula- a piece of land that is surrounded by water on three sides, but is still connected to the land on one side rain gauge- a tool that measures the amount of rain that falls over a specific time period. Southern Europe- Countries in the south of Europe. weather vane- a device that shows the direction of the wind.