

ITALY



- To use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and Italy.
- To use aerial photographs to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features.
- Compare the **human** and **physical geographical** features of the **countries**.
- Research the different **climate zones** in each country.
- Observe aerial view photographs to compare **countries** and **climate zones**.
- Use the **compass points** to describe the **countries** in relation to each other.



Human Geography

Italy has a long and rich history, and a culture steeped in the arts, family, architecture, music and food. Its natural beauty and warm climate also make it a popular holiday destination for people from across the world.

Population



-The population of Italy is around 60 million people. This makes it the fifth most populous country in Europe. The population density is 207 people per square kilometre. This is the 11th highest population density in Europe.

Settlements



-The most populous cities in Italy are Rome, Milan and Naples. Other large settlements include Turin, Palermo and Verona. Many people visit Rome each year to see its Roman history, including the famous Colosseum.

Economic Activity



-Italy is a part of the European Union and its currency is the Euro. Italy has a strong tourism trade – cities like Venice and Rome are amongst the most-visited in the world, and it also has a number of holiday locations.

Resources/ Trade



-Automobiles and machinery dominate Italian trade. It is also a strong world power in manufacturing. Italian wine grains, and olive oil are exported across the world.

Physical Geography

-The northern region of Italy is the most mountainous. The Dolomites region is a part of the Alps, and is popular for alpine skiing.

-The highest peak is Monte Bianco (Mount Blanc), which is 4,807m high.

-The Apennines is another mountain range, which separates east Italy from west Italy.

-The north of the country contains large lakes, for example Lakes Garda and Como.

-The longest river in Italy is the Po River, which is about 405 miles long.

-Aside from the mainland, Italy contains two large islands: Sicily and Sardinia, and many smaller islands.

-There are three active volcanoes – Vesuvius near Naples, Etna on Sicily and Stromboli, on an island near the southern tip of Italy. Etna is the most active volcano in Europe.



-Italy is a country a country in southern Europe. Vatican City, the home of the Pope, is within Rome, and that it is a separate country.

-It borders a number of countries, including France, Switzerland, Austria, Slovenia, the Vatican City and San Marino.

-It also has a large coastline on the Mediterranean Sea.

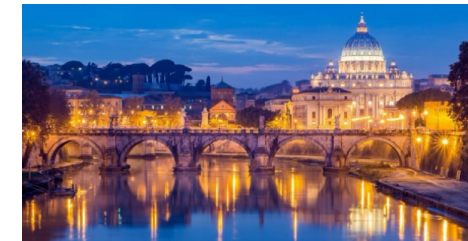
-Italy covers an area of 301,340 sq.km, which is slightly larger than the UK which covers 243,610sq km.

-62 million people live in Italy compared to 66.8 million in the UK.

-It is easy to recognise Italy on any map, as it looks like a high-heeled boot kicking a ball. The 'ball' is the island of Sicily.

- Due to Italy's more southerly position (closer to the Equator) it has a warmer climate than the UK. On average, Rome is 7°C hotter than London.

Italy has higher mountains than the UK. Mt Blanc is 4,807m high compared to Ben Nevis the UK at 1,345m.



Italy Timeline

2000 BCE Bronze Age begins in Italy.	800 BCE Iron Age begins.	753 BCE According to legend, Romulus founds Rome.	500-100 BCE Roman Republic founded. Begins to take over much of Europe.	45 BCE Julius Caesar is dictator.	27 BCE – 476 CE The Roman Empire controls much of Europe & around Mediterranean.	79 CE Pompeii is destroyed as Vesuvius erupts.	1300 CE The Renaissance begins in Florence.	1348 CE Black Death kills millions across Europe.	1503 CE Da Vinci paints the Mona Lisa.	1861 CE Kingdom of Italy established.	1939-45 CE Italy fights with Axis powers in WWII.	2002 CE The Euro becomes the official currency.
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