



THRESHOLD CONCEPTS	ASSESSMENT TARGETS YOU WILL BE ABLE TO....
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical interpretations • Historical investigations • Chronological investigations • Knowledge and understanding of events, people and changes in the past. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • know and recount episodes from stories and significant events in history; • understand that there are reasons why people in the past acted as they did; • describe significant individuals from the past. • observe and use pictures, photographs and artefacts to find out about the past; • start to use stories or accounts to distinguish between fact and fiction; • explain that there are different types of evidence and sources that can be used to help represent the past.
COVERAGE	
<p>This term we will be exploring Italy. We will looking at Italy’s history through some of its most important people who have helped to change and shape the world in which we live in today. Cross curricular links will be made through art and R.E to support the learning of this subject.</p>	
KEY VOCABULARY	KEY QUESTIONS YOU SHOULD BE ABLE TO ANSWER BY THE END OF THE UNIT
<p>SIGNIFICANT – worth knowing about. ARTIST – a person who creates something through paint, drawing or sculpture as a profession (job) or hobby. SCULPTURE - the art of making two- or three-dimensional representative or abstract forms, especially by carving stone or wood or by casting metal or plaster. ROMANS – a person or soldier who was part of the Roman era THE VATICAN – The Vatican is the city state in Rome ruled by the Pope which is the centre of the Roman Catholic Church. THE POPE – The head of the Catholic Church SISTINE CHAPEL – is a chapel in the Vatican, which is home to the Pope and Catholic Church, that was painted by Michelangelo. ARTEFACTS – an object made by a human being, typically one of cultural or historical interest FACT – a thing that is known or proved to be true FICTION – a thing that is known or proved to be untrue. EVIDENCE – anything that helps to prove if something is true or untrue. SOURCES – a place, person or thing that shows where something has come from. PAST – a time period that has already happened. PRESENT – the current time period that we are in.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is an artist? • Who were the Romans? • Where is the Vatican? • Who lives in the Vatican? • Why is the Pope significant? • Who decorated the Vatican’s Sistine chapel? • Can you tell me an artist from the past?



KEY INFORMATION ABOUT TOPIC

- **Leonardo Da Vinci** – he was an artist, scientist and inventor. He was born in Italy on April 15th 1452 in a town called Vinci. He was famous for painting the Mona Lisa, The Last Supper and inventing ideas that had never been heard of before such a flying machine! He died in France on May 2nd 1519. He was famous for painting in the style of Renaissance.
- **Michelangelo** – he was a sculptor, painter and architect. He was born in Italy on March 6th 1475 in a town called Caprese. He moved to Florence when he was young and trained to be a painter at a very young age. When he was older, Michelangelo moved to Rome where he was asked to create the world famous sculpture ‘La Pieta’. It is a sculpture of Mary holding Jesus when he had been taken down from the cross. Michelangelo then went on to create another sculpture called ‘David’ and finished his career by painting the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican.
- **The Vatican** – The Vatican sits within the state of the Vatican City which is surrounded by the city of Rome in the country of Italy. The Vatican is made up of St Peter’s square, St Peter’s Basilica and the Sistine Chapel. The Vatican is the headquarters of the Catholic Church and is where the Pope lives.
- **The Pope** – The Pope is the head of the Catholic Church. The current Pope is called Pope Francis and he lives in the Vatican. Popes are voted for by the Cardinals and wear all white.
- **The Romans** – The Romans lived in Rome many years ago in the past. They wanted to become a strong nation and so started to take over Europe and parts of the world. The Romans had a strong army. The Romans created many things that we still use today such as a calendar, roads and toilet paper! They liked to decorate their houses with mosaics.

IMAGES OF ITALY



A self portrait of Da Vinci



The Mona Lisa



The Last Supper



La Pieta’



Michelangelo’s David



Sistine Chapel painted by Michelangelo



St Peter’s Square



St Peter’s Basilica



Pope Francis



A Roman soldier



Roman mosaics



THRESHOLD CONCEPTS	ASSESSMENT TARGETS YOU WILL BE ABLE TO....
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locational knowledge • Place knowledge • Human and physical geography • Geographical skills and fieldwork 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • name and locate Europe as a continent. • name, locate and identify characteristics of Italy, recognise its capital city, recognise cities and its surrounding waters. • understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of Italy and compare this to the United Kingdom. • identify seasonal weather patterns in Italy and the location of hot and cold areas in Italy <p>use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather; • key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop. • use world maps, atlases and globes to identify where Italy is. • use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and landmarks in relation to the capital city. • use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features
COVERAGE	
<p>This term we will be exploring Italy. We will be locating it on a map, recognise where its location is in relation to the United Kingdom and recognise some of its key physical and human features as well as some of its famous landmarks.</p>	
KEY VOCABULARY	KEY QUESTIONS YOU SHOULD BE ABLE TO ANSWER BY THE END OF THE UNIT
<p>CONTINENT – a continent is a large piece of land. There are 7 continents in the world. CAPITAL CITY - a capital city is where the Government sit LANDMARKS – these are famous places that help us to recognise a place CURRENCY – this is the type of money used in a country. POPULATION – this is the number of people living in any one place COMPASS DIRECTIONS – North, South, East, West HUMAN FEATURES – places/landmarks/objects that have been created by humans PHYSICAL FEATURES – places/landmarks/weather that are naturally created AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS – photos that have been taken from the sky or ‘birds eye view’, looking down onto something.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What continent is Italy in? • What is the capital city of Italy? • What currency is used in Italy? • Can you recognise some landmarks that can be found in Italy? • What countries can be found to the North, South, East and West of Italy? • What human features can you recognise in Italy? • What physical features can you recognise in Italy? • What similarities and differences can you recognise between Italy and the United Kingdom?



KEY INFORMATION ABOUT TOPIC

- Italy can be found on the **continent** of Europe.
- Italy has two islands – Sicily and Sardegna
- The **capital city** of Italy is Rome.
- The **currency** of Italy is the Euros.
- The **population** of Italy is 60 million people. The **population** of Rome is 4.2 million.

Human features:

- The Vatican
- Sanremo port
- Il Duomo - Milan

Physical features:

- The Alps
- The Appennines
- Lago di Como
- Amalfi coast
- Mount Versuvius
- Mount Etna



IMAGES OF ITALY



ITALIAN FLAG



THE VATICAN



MOUNT ETNA



IL DUOMO MILANO



LEANING TOWER OF PISA



AMALFI COAST



PASTA



PIZZA



ICE CREAM



WINE



ESPRESSO