

# Italy

## Historical Landmarks



**Colosseum** - An amphitheatre where gladiators fought to the death. They were usually slaves who fought. The most important men sat and watched from the front whilst women, children and slaves watched the gruelling performances from the back.



**Pantheon** – The pantheon's dome was the largest in the world for over 1700 years. It is Raphael's final resting place.



**The Arch of Constantine** is an arch next to the Colosseum. The arch was built by the Romans to celebrate Emperor Constantine the Great's victory over Maxentius at the Battle of Milvian Bridge in 312AD.



**The Vatican** is home to the Pope. Many Catholics go there to worship in Saint Peter's Basilica. It is considered a very holy place.

## Roman Invasion of Britain

During the expansion of the Roman empire, they invaded many countries, including Great Britain. Celtic settlements were overturned and the Romans settled in. They were not all welcome and many people, including Queen Boudicca of the Iceni fought fiercely to defend our county. Evidence of the Romans are still here today with Roman baths still preserved in the City of Bath.



## Ancient Italy and The Roman Empire

Pompeii is an ancient town located at the base of Mount Vesuvius. Many years ago, Mount Vesuvius erupted and covered the town in hot ash. Very few people escaped and most perished. Archaeologists rediscovered the town because the ash preserved the ruins. People are now able to go and explore the town today.



## Roman Inventions

**Central Heating** – Romans needed heated water for their public baths where water was heated in furnaces built in outside walls. Chimneys drew smoke from the furnace through channels under the floor and in the walls. This is called a *hypocaust*.

An *aqueduct* was created to allow water to flow freely from the mountain springs into Roman homes. Romans also created a sewage system where pipes were laid underground. They emptied the sewage into the Tiber River.

Roman bridges were some of the first long lasting bridges to be made. They have the famous Roman Arch design.

Roman roads were famously straight and were built with layers of large stones, tightly-packed gravel, small stones mixed with cement and topped with stone slabs.

## Geography: Map symbols



Picnic Site



Viewpoint



Campsite/  
Caravan site



Church with  
Tower



Parking



Nature Reserve



Information  
centre



Motorway



Trunk/Main  
Road



Footpath



National Path



Bridleway



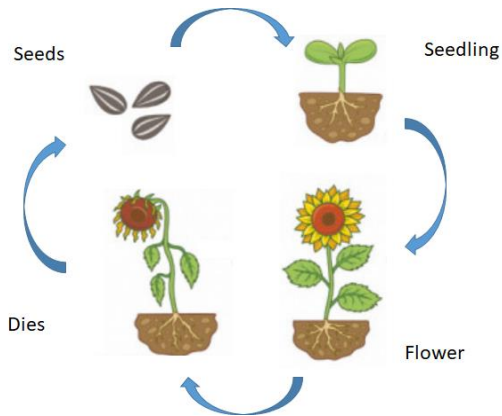
Railway Station



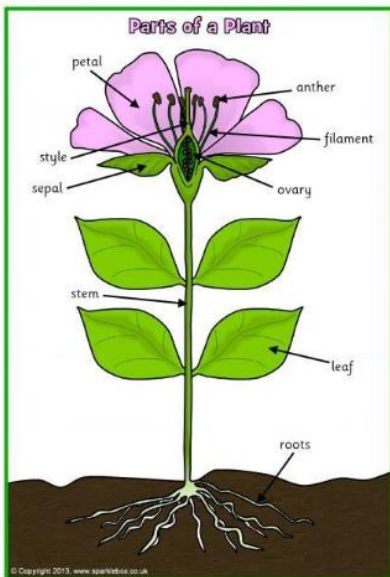
Level Crossing

# Italy

## Life cycle of plants



## Parts of a plant

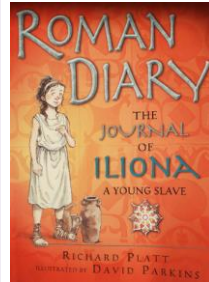


## Vocabulary: Science

Nutrients	parts of foods that a living thing uses to survive and grow.
Soil	the substance on the surface of the earth in which plants grow, made up of pieces of rock and humus.
fertiliser	a substance that is added to soil to help the growth of plants
Pollination	is when pollen is moved from plant to plant to produce more plants.
Seed dispersal	when seeds are carried away from the parent plant.
Thermometer	an instrument for measuring temperature.
Cycle	a series of events that are regularly repeated in the same order.
Seeds	capable of developing into another such plant.
Seedling	a young plant, especially one raised from seed and not from a cutting.
Flower	the seed-bearing part of a plant
Stem	the main body or stalk of a plant or shrub
Root	the part of a plant which attaches it to the ground or to a support, conveying water and nourishment to the rest of the plant.

## The Diary of a Roman Slave

Richard Platt has written the diary of Iliona, a Greek slave, who was captured by pirates. And taken to Rome to become a wealthy man's slave along with her brother Apollo. Roman life, slavery and inventions are explored in this exciting adventure.



## Roman Art

Raffaello Sanzio da Urbino, known as Raphael, was a painter in the Italian Renaissance. Michelangelo di Lodovico Buonarroti Simoni, known simply as Michelangelo, was a painter and sculptor in the Italian Renaissance. He is most famous for painting the Sistine Chapel. He also has his artworks displayed in Florence. Romulus and Remus are key figures in the history of Rome and Siena. Legend has it that the twin brothers were raised by a wolf after being sent down a river in a basket when they were just babies. Rome is named after Romulus and the brothers travelled to Siena. They have been represented in a mosaic in Siena Duomo. Italians have made tapestries and sculptures of their key historical events using clay, marble and a range of threads.

