

Knowledge Progression - locational knowledge

KS1 NC	KS2 NC
name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans § name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas	§ locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities § name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time § identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)

		Key Vocabulary
Nursery	<p>The name of our school is Rosedale Primary School. There are two buildings at Rosedale. There is an Infant building and a Junior building. In the Infant building there is Nursery, Reception, Year One and Year Two. In the Junior building there is Year 3, 4, 5, 6. There is a Caretakers bungalow. A caretaker used to live in the bungalow a long time ago. No-one lives in the bungalow now. There is a kitchen in the Junior building where our school dinners are made. There are offices in each building. There is a hall in each building. There is a car park outside each building so that teachers and visitors can travel by car if it is too far to walk. There are also bike stands outside each building so that children can use their bike or scooter to travel to school.</p>	<p>School, Building, classroom, field, path, fence, bungalow, Infant, Junior, place, home</p>
Reception	<p>Rosedale Primary School is in Scawsby. Scawsby has lots of houses on streets and roads. Some houses in Scawsby have flat roofs. Scawsby has some shops. Some of them are Aldi, One Stop, Tesco, Subway and Dominos. Scawsby has a chemist. There is a Doctor's surgery, a community centre, a garage, a car wash and a church. People in Scawsby need the garage and car wash to look after their cars. Lots of people travel using a car so there are lots of car parks outside shops in Scawsby. You can also get around Scawsby using a bike and there are some bike lanes which are special safe roads just for bikes. There are also lots of bus stops in Scawsby where you can catch a bus to other parts of Doncaster or to other nearby towns like Barnsley and Rotherham. You can also catch a bus to the train station in Bentley or Doncaster where you can catch a train to travel to towns and cities that are further away like York, London and Edinburgh.</p> <p>There are other schools in Scawsby. Scawsby has a Secondary School called Ridgewood, an Infant school called Saltersgate Infant School and a Junior school called Saltersgate Junior School.</p> <p>Scawsby is a village and community area. Doncaster is Scawsby's nearest Town. There are lots of villages and places around Doncaster. There are lots of roads around Doncaster. You can travel by bicycle, car or bus on the roads to get to other parts of Doncaster. Doncaster has an important train station. It is important because in the past famous trains were built there and it is also on a main railway route which means that you can catch a train to travel to lots of different towns and cities. Doncaster has lots of different places in it. It has a shopping centre called Frenchgate, a Minster, lots of churches, a market, a football ground called the KeepMoat stadium, a racecourse, a museum, a theatre called Cast, a swimming pool and Ice skating Rink at the Dome, lots of restaurants and shops. Key vocabulary: Doncaster, town, Minster, church, market, shops, restaurants, stadium, racecourse, museum, theatre, train station</p>	<p>Map Scawsby, street, road, shop, Doctors, chemist, garage, bus stop, train station, bike lane, car park, globe, local Village Community Doncaster, town, Minster, church, market, shops, restaurants, stadium, racecourse, museum, theatre, train station</p>

<p>Y1</p>	<p>Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas</p> <p>Name and locate the world's seven continents</p> <p>The UK has four countries, England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales</p> <p>London is the capital city of England and it is in the South of England.</p> <p>The capital city of Northern Ireland is Belfast. The capital city of Scotland is Edinburgh The capital city of Wales is Cardiff.</p> <p>Doncaster is in the North of England.</p> <p>Doncaster has a train station and you can catch trains to other towns and cities such as Leeds, Sheffield, Newcastle, York, Edinburgh, Peterborough, Birmingham, Manchester, London and Liverpool.</p> <p>The further away a town or city is, the longer the train journey will take.</p> <p>Doncaster has a bus station and you can catch buses to other parts of Doncaster or towns and cities nearby, such as Rotherham, Sheffield and Barnsley.</p> <p>The further away a town or city is, the longer the bus journey will take.</p> <p>Doncaster has an airport called Doncaster Sheffield Airport. You can fly to different countries such as Spain, Turkey, Africa and Mexico.</p> <p>The further away a country is, the longer the plane journey will take.</p> <p>The world's continents are: North America, South America, Asia, Europe, Antarctica, Australasia and Africa</p> <p>The Polar Regions are the Arctic and the Antarctic. The Arctic is at the very top of the Earth. It includes the areas around the North Pole. The Arctic isn't a country or a continent. It is actually mostly a frozen ocean. The Arctic includes parts of lots of different countries. These include Norway, Finland, Sweden, Russia, the USA, Canada, Denmark and Iceland. It also includes the Arctic Ocean. This whole area is known as the Arctic Circle.</p> <p>Antarctica is at the bottom of the Earth. It includes the areas around the South Pole. Unlike the Arctic, Antarctica is actually a continent.</p>	<p>Capital city Country Continent Address Right/left North/South/East/West</p> <p>England Northern Ireland Scotland Wales London Belfast Edinburgh Cardiff</p> <p>North America South America Asia Europe Antarctica Australasia/Oceania Africa</p> <p>Polar Regions Arctic</p>
<p>Y2</p>	<p>Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas</p> <p>Doncaster is in the county of South Yorkshire in the country of England, part of the United Kingdom, which is in the continent of Europe.</p> <p>The UK is bordered by four seas: to the south by the English Channel; to the east by the North Sea; to the west by the Irish Sea and the Atlantic Ocean.</p> <p>There are castles that you can visit in all the of the capital cities of the UK. For example, Windsor Castle, near London; Edinburgh Castle in Scotland; Cardiff Castle in Wales and Belfast Castle in Northern Ireland.</p> <p>There are also many other castles around the UK. Some castles near to Doncaster are Conisbrough Castle, Lincoln Castle and York Castle.</p> <p>Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans</p> <p>The world's oceans are: The Pacific, Atlantic, Southern Ocean, Indian Ocean and Arctic Ocean.</p>	<p>Atlas</p> <p>Pacific Atlantic Southern Ocean Indian Ocean Arctic Ocean</p> <p>Equator</p> <p>North Sea Irish Sea English Channel</p> <p>The Americas Australia</p>

	<p>The Pacific Ocean is the biggest ocean in the world. It reaches from North and South America to Asia and Australia. The Pacific Ocean is surrounded by a line of volcanoes known as the Ring of Fire. It is also home to the Great Barrier Reef, which is the largest coral reef in the world. Challenger Deep, the deepest point on Earth, is in the Pacific Ocean.</p> <p>The Atlantic Ocean is the second biggest ocean in the world. It reaches from North and South America to Europe and Africa. The Atlantic Ocean is huge, but only half the size of the Pacific Ocean. The Mid-Atlantic Ridge, the longest mountain range in the world, is underwater in the Atlantic Ocean.</p> <p>The Indian Ocean is the third biggest ocean in the world. It is named after the country of India. The Indian Ocean is home to many endangered sea creatures, including turtles, seals and dugongs (also known as sea cows).</p> <p>The Southern Ocean is the second smallest ocean in the world. It is also known as the Antarctic Ocean as it surrounds Antarctica. It is the coldest and wildest ocean in the world. The Southern Ocean is home to emperor penguins, blue whales, elephant seals, giant squid and the wandering albatross.</p> <p>The Arctic Ocean is the smallest ocean in the world. It surrounds the Arctic. Often, the Arctic Ocean is completely covered in ice. Polar bears live on the ice that covers the ocean and can swim in the water. Because of climate change, the amount of ice covering the Arctic is getting smaller every year.</p> <p>The Americas are two separate continents: North America and South America. North America includes the United States of America, which has 50 states, as well as the countries of Canada, Alaska, Greenland, Panama and Mexico. South America has 12 different countries within it, including Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Ecuador. The Amazon Rainforest is found here.</p> <p>Australia is the world's sixth largest country - you could fit the United Kingdom into Australia 22 times! It would take you almost a whole day to fly from the UK to Australia. Most of Australia is made up of desert, called the Outback. Temperatures in the Outback range from as high as 50°C on summer days, to -10°C during winter nights. Australia also has rainforests. The Daintree Rainforest is the oldest rainforest in the world. Australia's seasons are the opposite to the seasons in the UK. When the UK is in winter, Australia is in their summer and when the UK is in summer, Australia is in their winter. Sydney is the oldest city in Australia – this is where Captain James Cook landed in Botany Bay. Australia's capital city is Canberra.</p> <p>Antarctica is an enormous continent. Britain could fit into it more than 50 times! More than 99% of it is covered in ice. In places, this ice is more than three miles thick! It is windy and extremely cold. No people live there permanently and there are no life forms at all except from around the coast.</p>	<p>Canberra Sydney Botany Bay</p>
<p>Y3</p>	<p>Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time</p> <p>In the UK, coal seams are found in Yorkshire, Lancashire, East Midlands, Kent, North East, South Wales and parts of Scotland. Towns in South Yorkshire are Doncaster, Sheffield, Barnsley and Rotherham.</p> <p>Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities</p> <p>North America is one of the 7 continents. There are 23 countries in North America. The biggest countries are United States, Mexico, Canada, Guatemala and Cuba.</p> <p>North America is surrounded by the Arctic Ocean in the North, Atlantic Ocean to the East, Pacific Ocean to its South and West and the Caribbean Sea to its South East side. The Gulf of Mexico is the sea to the South of the USA</p> <p>The United States is made up of 50 states and is split into 6 different regions, each with their own landscapes and climate: West, Southwest, Midwest, South, Mid-Atlantic, New England.</p> <p>The Mid-Atlantic region includes Washington D.C. which is the capital of the USA. It is its own district and isn't part of any state.</p> <p>Other European countries and capitals; Rome, Italy</p>	<p>North West North East South East South West</p> <p>States Regions United States Mexico Canada Guatemala Cuba</p> <p>Rome, Italy Paris, France Berlin, Germany Dublin, Ireland Athens, Greece Madrid, Spain</p>

	<p>Paris, France Berlin, Germany Dublin, Ireland Athens, Greece Madrid, Spain</p>	
Y4	<p>Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities</p> <p>The Roman Empire included large territorial holdings around the Mediterranean Sea in Europe, North Africa and West Asia.</p> <p>South America is a continent in the southern hemisphere. It is surrounded by the Pacific, Atlantic and Southern Oceans. It is home to the world's largest river by volume, the Amazon River. South America is made up of 12 countries and 2 separate territories. The Falkland Islands belong to the UK and French Guiana is part of France. The countries are Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay and Venezuela.</p> <p>Mountains regions in the UK: Scotland Cairngorms, Northwest Highlands, Grampians, Cheviot Hills, Ochil Hills and Cuillins.</p> <p>Wales Black Mountains, Berwyns, Snowdonia, Brecon Beacons, Clwydian Hills and the Moelwinions.</p> <p>Northern Ireland Mourne Mountains, Sperrin Mountains, Glens of Antrim.</p> <p>England Pennines, Lake District, Dartmoor.</p> <p>Roughly two out three of the UK's mountains are found in Scotland, and the top 10 highest mountains in England are all in the Lake District National Park.</p> <p>Ben Nevis is the highest mountain in the British Isles, the summit is 1,345 metres above sea level. Ben Nevis stands at the western end of the Grampian Mountains in the Lochaber area of the Scottish Highlands, close to the town of Fort William</p> <p>Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn</p> <p>Any location on Earth is described by 2 numbers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Longitude – east or west of Prime meridian, lines sometimes called meridians. Divides the earth in eastern and western hemispheres. • Latitude – north or south of the equator, measured every 20 degrees. 	<p>Hemisphere Mediterranean Sea Latitude Longitude Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn</p> <p>Cairngorms, Northwest Highlands, Grampians, Cheviot Hills, Ochil Hills and Cuillins.</p> <p>Black Mountains, Berwyns, Snowdonia, Brecon Beacons, Clwydian Hills and the Moelwinions.</p> <p>Mourne Mountains, Sperrin Mountains, Glens of Antrim.</p> <p>Pennines, Lake District, Dartmoor.</p>
Y5	<p>Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time</p> <p>England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, Ireland and the borders of these countries. Know how borders are indicated on a map. Links to Picts, Scots and where they lived. Hadrian's Wall Surrounding Seas: Irish Sea, North Sea, Atlantic Ocean, English Channel Capitals: London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Cardiff, Belfast.</p>	<p>Western Desert . The Eastern Desert Sinai Peninsula Middle East</p> <p>Ojos de Salado, Chile and Argentina border (tallest volcano in the world)</p> <p>Mount Vesuvius, near Naples, Italy</p>

	<p>Links to Anglo-Saxon settlements: Northumbria, Wessex, Sussex</p> <p>Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities</p> <p>Egypt is a country linking northeast Africa with the Middle East. Egypt has coastlines on the Mediterranean Sea, the River Nile, and the Red Sea. Egypt borders Libya to the west, the Gaza Strip to the northeast, and Sudan to the south. Egypt has an area of 1,002,450 km² (387,050 sq mi) which makes it the 31st largest country in the world.</p> <p>4 physical regions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nile Delta – 2. Western Desert . 3. The Eastern Desert 4. Sinai Peninsula <p>Most famous volcanoes that need to be located on a map</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ojos de Salado, Chile and Argentina border (tallest volcano in the world) • Mount Vesuvius, near Naples, Italy • Krakatoa, Indonesia • Mount St. Helens, Washington, USA • Mount Tambora, Indonesia • Mauna Loa, Hawaii • Eyjafjallajökull, Iceland • Mount Pelée, Martinique, Caribbean <p>More European countries and capitals: Vienna, Austria Amsterdam, Netherlands Brussels, Belgium Copenhagen, Denmark Helsinki, Finland Budapest, Hungary Oslo, Norway Warsaw, Poland Lisbon, Portugal Bucharest, Romania Moscow, Russia Stockholm, Sweden Bern, Switzerland Ankara, Turkey</p>	<p>Krakatoa, Indonesia Mount St. Helens, Washington, USA Mount Tambora, Indonesia Mauna Loa, Hawaii Eyjafjallajökull, Iceland Mount Pelée, Martinique, Caribbean</p> <p>Vienna, Austria Amsterdam, Netherlands Brussels, Belgium Copenhagen, Denmark Helsinki, Finland Budapest, Hungary Oslo, Norway Warsaw, Poland Lisbon, Portugal Bucharest, Romania Moscow, Russia Stockholm, Sweden Bern, Switzerland Ankara, Turkey</p>
Y6	<p>Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities</p> <p>On a world map locate the main countries in Africa, Asia and Australasia.</p> <p>Know where Botany Bay is – eastern Australia below Sydney and plot the journey.</p> <p>Greece is a country in southern Europe. It shares borders with Albania, Turkey, Macedonia and Bulgaria.</p>	<p>Greenwich Mean Time Co-ordinated Universal Time</p> <p>Greece Albania Turkey Macedonia Bulgaria</p>

Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)

The world's time zones

- measured from a starting point of 0° Longitude, centred at the Greenwich Observatory in London. This point is known as the Greenwich Meridian or the Prime Meridian. Time at the Greenwich Meridian is known as Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) began to be used locally in Greenwich in 1675, when the Royal Observatory at Greenwich was built, to help ships navigate using lines of longitude. At that time, each city in England used its own local time.
- GMT was adopted nationally, predominantly to enable railway timetabling, and became officially recognised as the standard in Britain in 1880. Now, every place in the world is divided into time zones and the terminology of Greenwich Mean Time in international time zones has been replaced by Co-ordinated Universal Time (UTC). GMT remains in use as the name of the time zone that the UK is in. UTC is also measured from the Prime Meridian.
- On the opposite side of the world to the Prime Meridian is the International Date Line. The Prime Meridian and the International Date Line divide the world into the Eastern and Western hemispheres.
- As Earth rotates towards the East, a full day for everywhere on Earth starts at the International Date Line and continues to the west past the Prime Meridian and on round to the International Date Line.
- International time (UTC) is measured from the Prime Meridian, and is shown as either + or – UTC. The time zones to the east of the Prime Meridian round to the International Date Line are plus hours (the east encounters daytime before the Prime Meridian), and the time zones to the west of the Prime Meridian round to the International Date Line are minus hours (the west encounters daytime after the Prime Meridian). For example, at 12.00 in London, UK, it is 23.00 (UTC+11) in Sydney, Australia, and 04.00 (UTC-8) in Los Angeles, USA.
- Times in certain places can vary during the year due to local adjustments. For example, in the UK during British Summer Time, the clocks go forward one hour so the UK time becomes UTC+1. When the clocks go back one hour in the autumn, the UK reverts back to UTC.

Know the significance of longitude and latitude

Equator is 0 degrees and separates the northern and southern hemispheres.