



Bury and Whitefield

JEWISH PRIMARY SCHOOL

Geography

End Points

Our Curriculum Celebrates

Resilience

Creativity

Critical Thinking

Curiosity

Challenge

Culture

Geography

EYFS	Key Stage 1	Lower Key Stage 2	Upper Key Stage 2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To understand position through words alone. For example, “The bag is under the table,” – with no pointing. To describe a familiar route. To discuss routes and locations, using words like ‘in front of’ and ‘behind’. To use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials. To begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things. To know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos. To draw information from a simple map. To recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries. To explore the natural world around them. To recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To name and locate the world’s seven continents. To name and locate the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. To use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the continents studied at this key stage. To devise a simple map and use and construct basic symbols in a key. To name and locate the world’s five oceans To understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom (local area), and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country. To identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles. To 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 routes on a map. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify the position and significance of the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, Arctic and Antarctic Circle. To understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in a European country. To describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones and rivers. To use sketch maps to demonstrate my observations of the human and physical features in the local area. To name and locate key counties and cities of the United Kingdom, different geographical regions and key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers) and their identifying human and physical characteristics. To describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: the water cycle. To use the eight points of a compass. To use four-figure grid references to build my knowledge of the United Kingdom. To describe, understand and map types of settlements and land use patterns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To 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. To identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night). To use six-figure grid references to build my knowledge of the wider world. To use plans and a range of different types of graph to show my recordings of the human and physical features in the local area. To describe and understand key aspects of physical geography. To describe and understand key aspects of human geography. To use symbols and keys (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build my knowledge of the wider world. To use digital technologies to present the human and physical features in the local area.