

National Curriculum Statutory Requirements Key Stage 2	St Thomas More Geography Curriculum: KS2
Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America. This will include the location and characteristics of a range of the world's most significant human and physical features.	Rivers Where are the major rivers of the world? Why is the Volga River important to people? Why is the River Thames important? – local study Mountains What is the Earth made of? Demonstrate understanding Biomes (South America - focus) What are the Earth's biomes? Where is South America and what are its countries and biomes? How does the human geography of South America compare to the UK? Polar Biomes Where are the continents, oceans of the world and can you label a world map including lines of latitude and longitude? What are the Earth's biomes? What are the key geographical features of the Arctic – including Russia? What are the key geographical features of the Antarctic? Migration What is migration? Population Where do people live around the world? Energy and Sustainability What is special about Curitiba? What is special about Freiburg?

	Natural Resources What resources does Chile have? Location and place toolkit
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.	Rivers Mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes Energy and sustainability Rivers How do rivers shape the land? What landforms can rivers create? Mountains, Volcanoes and Earthquakes How are mountains and volcanoes formed What are fold mountains Energy and sustainability Why is the environment under so much pressure today?
They should develop their use of geographical knowledge, understanding and skills to enhance their locational and place knowledge.	All Units Location and Place toolkit
Local knowledge: 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.	Rivers Where are the major rivers of the world? Why is the Volga River important to people? Why is the River Thames important? – local study Mountains What is the Earth made of? Demonstrate understanding Biomes (South America Focus)

	What are the Earth's biomes? Where is South America and what are its countries and biomes? How were the Andes formed? Where is the Amazon Rainforest and what can you find there? Why is the Amazon River important? How does the human geography of South America compare to the UK? Polar Biomes Where are the continents, oceans of the world and can you label a world map including lines of latitude and longitude? What are the Earth's biomes? What are the key geographical features of the Arctic – including Russia? What are the key geographical features of the Antarctic? What is it like to live in the Arctic and how does it compare to the UK? Migration What is migration Population Where do people live around the world? Energy and Sustainability What is special about Curitiba? What is special about Freiburg? Natural Resources What resources does Chile have?
Local knowledge: name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and	Local Fieldwork Designing tools for fieldwork Conducting fieldwork What does your fieldwork show?

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.	Villages, Towns and Cities Where do people live? What are the geographical features of Kidlington? Water and Weather Why is the weather in the UK unpredictable? Migration What caused the Windrush generation to move to Britain? Population Where do people live around the world? How and why has population changed? Natural Resources What resources does the UK have? Change toolkit; Cause and effect toolkit Polar Biomes What is it like to live in the Arctic and how does it compare to the UK?
Local knowledge: identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic	Water and Weather Why do we have seasons? Biomes (South America focus) Why are the biomes where they are? Polar Biomes

and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/ Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night).	Where are the continents, oceans of the world and can you label a world map including lines of latitude and longitude? Why are biomes where they are? Why do we have day and night?
Place knowledge: understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America.	Rivers Why is the Volga River important to people? Why is the River Thames important? – local study South America Why is the Amazon River important? How does the human geography of South America compare to the UK? Villages, Towns and Cities Where do people live? What are the geographical features of Kidlington? Weather and Water Why do we have seasons? Mountains How do earthquakes and volcanic eruptions happen? Migration Can I create a profile for a migrant? Population How and why has population changed? Energy and Sustainability What is special about Curitiba? What is special about Freiburg?

	Natural Resources What resources does Chile have?
Human and physical geography: describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle	Rivers; Weather and Water; Biomes Mountains, Volcanoes and Earthquakes How are mountains and volcanoes formed? How do earthquakes and volcanic eruptions happen? What are the effects of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions? Energy and sustainability What is sustainability? What can we learn from Curitiba? Change toolkit Decision making toolkit
Human and physical geography: describe and understand key aspects of: human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.	Villages, towns and cities; Migration; Population; Energy and Sustainability; Natural Resources; Globalisation Rivers Why are rivers important to people? Why should we protect rivers from pollution? South America Where is the Amazon Rainforest and what can you find there? Why is the Amazon River important? How does the human geography of South America compare to the UK? Polar Biomes What is it like to live in the Arctic and how does it compare to the UK? Mountains, Volcanoes and Earthquakes Do the benefits of living near a volcano outweigh the risks?

	Imagine you are in charge of a town. How would you plan for a volcanic eruption? Biomes (South America Focus) Why are biomes under threat? How can we persuade people to protect biomes? : 'It is already too late to protect biomes from climate change.' How much do you agree? Change toolkit Decision making toolkit
Geographical skills and fieldwork: use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.	Rivers Where are the major rivers of the world? Why is the Volga River important to people? Why is the River Thames important? – local study Local Fieldwork Why do geographers undertake fieldwork? Villages, Towns and Cities Where do people live? What makes up a city? What are the geographical features of Kidlington? Weather and Water Why does it rain? Why do we have seasons? Why is the weather in the UK unpredictable? Mountains, Volcanoes and Earthquakes What is the Earth made of? Biomes (South America Focus) What are the Earth's biomes? Where is South America and what are its countries and biomes? How does the human geography of South America compare to the UK?

	Polar Biomes What are the Earth's biomes? Why are biomes where they are? What are the key geographical features of the Arctic – including Russia? What are the key geographical features of the Antarctic? Migration What is migration? Population Where do people live around the world? What are the challenges of an ageing population? What are the best ways to feed the planet? Demonstrate understanding Energy and Sustainability What is special about Curitiba? What is special about Freiburg? Natural Resources Where are the world's natural resources? What resources does Chile have? Globalisation How has globalisation changed the way we communicate?
Geographical skills and fieldwork: use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to	Local Fieldwork How are maps used for fieldwork? What is the purpose of fieldwork? What is the difference between quantitative and qualitative data? What is a field sketch and how do geographers conduct one? Rivers

build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.	Why is the River Thames important? – local study
Geographical skills and fieldwork: use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.	Local fieldwork Population Where do people live around the world? How and why has population changed? Demonstrate understanding How is a population pyramid created? Villages, Towns and Cities Where do people live? What are the geographical features of Kidlington? Energy and Sustainability How do we produce energy? What does the future hold? Natural Resources How has the use of natural resources changed? Globalisation How has globalisation changed the way we communicate? How does Globalisation affect trade? Where will Globalisation lead us? Task 1;
Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the	Units: Local fieldwork; Migration; Population; Energy and Sustainability; Natural Resources; Globalisation Change toolkit Cause and effect toolkit

National Curriculum Statutory Requirements Coverage linked to St Thomas More Geography Curriculum KS2 updated 2026

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