

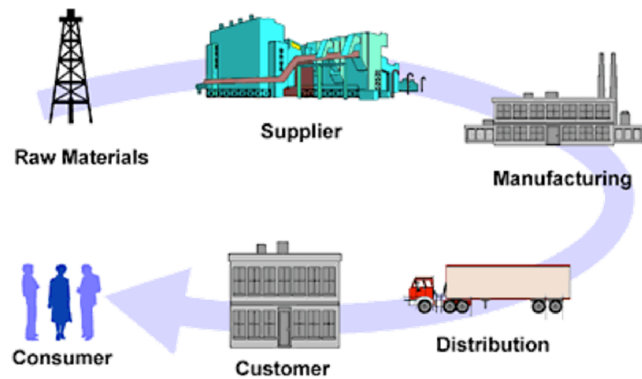


# YEAR 6: Geography

## Global Trade

### Human and Physical Geography

- What I should already know:**
- 7 continents and 5 oceans.
  - Places in my local area.
  - Locating countries and major cities on a map.
  - Equator, lines of tropics, latitude and longitude, time zones.
  - The Triangular Trade was the sailing route taken by British slave traders between the 16th and 19th centuries.



<b>Key facts at the end of the Unit</b>
Trade is the buying and selling of goods and services we want and need which involves an exchange of goods (and/or services) in return for other goods and services or money.
We 'import' and 'export' food in a system of global trade.
Manufactured items go through three stages of production that take place at different locations around the world: primary, secondary, and tertiary.
The top 5 products the UK exports are medicines, petrol, cars, oils & engines.
Trade between companies in more developed countries and producers in less developed countries in which fair prices are paid to the producers is called Fairtrade.
The human and physical geography of a country determines its highest-value export.

- By the end of this unit:**
- Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including how in the past distance and bodies of water prevented trade from happening at an international scale, how natural resources and climate determine where our food comes from.
  - Use research and enquiry skills to discover more about trade through time, picking out key points and recording.
  - Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including trade links, and how and why trade has become increasingly 'global', how trade connects different countries and their populations, the role of workers in different countries along the supply chain, and comparing the wealth of the country, the skills of the population, and level of development of different countries.
  - Use maps, atlases, globes (and digital/computer mapping) to locate the source of a range of food products, to locate countries and calculate the distance travelled by products using map scale.
  - Presenting data related to global and fair trade in table and graph form, and draw conclusions on which country the UK exports the most to and on the data on fairtrade and non-fairtrade products.

<b>Vocabulary</b>	
Climate	The general weather conditions that are typical of it.
Export	Sending goods to another country for sale.
Fairtrade	Trade between companies in more developed countries and producers in less developed countries in which fair prices are paid to the producers.
The Global Supply Chain	The different stages manufactured goods go through on their journey from source to sale.
Globalisation	Process of the world's countries becoming more connected as a result of international trade and cultural exchange.
Highest-valued export	The product that makes the country the most money through global trade.
Import	Bringing goods into a country for sale.
Trade	The buying and selling of goods and services we want and need.



