

Trade

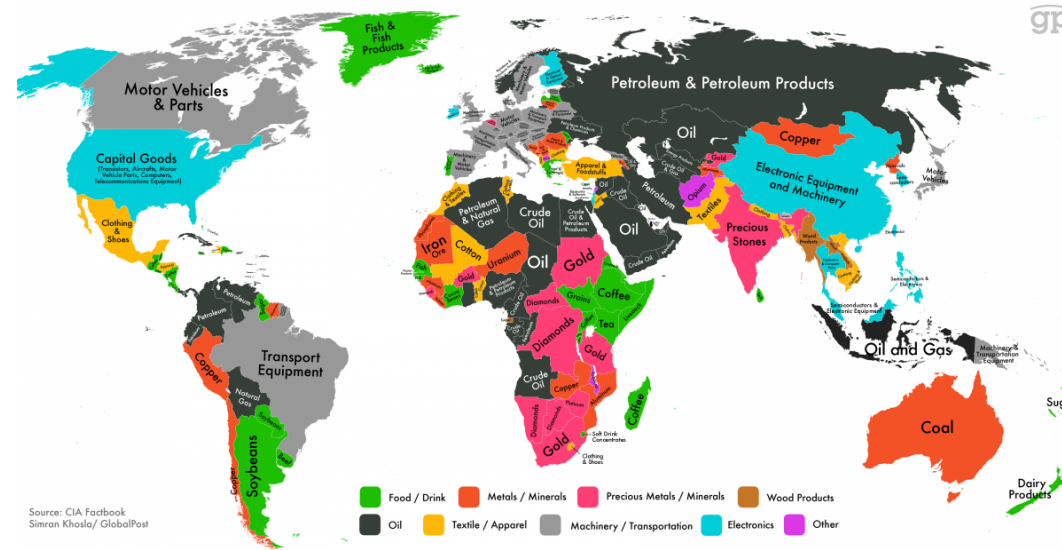
What our children should already know

- That Fairtrade products are available
- How money can be used to purchase goods
- That trade has happened in some form throughout history
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Key Vocabulary

Trade	The buying and selling of goods and services we want and need
Global	Relating to the whole world; worldwide
Nation	People living in the same region of the world and having a common history, language, and culture.
National	Having to do with an entire nation
local	Having to do with a particular place such as a neighbourhood or town.
Globalisation	The process of the world's countries becoming more connected as a result of international trade and cultural exchange
Import	Bringing goods into a country for sale.
Export	Sending goods to another country for sale.
Global supply chain	The journey travelled by products through different factories before ending up as the finished product we buy in shops'
Primary production stage	Extracting the raw materials
Secondary production stage	Turning raw materials into other products
Tertiary production stage	Services as provided to businesses
Fairtrade	Trade between companies in developed countries and producers in developing countries in which fair prices are paid to the producers
Highest-valued export	The highest-valued export is the product that makes the country the most money through global trade.

Maps



Questions we want our children to be able to answer

- What is 'trade'?
- Could you live without trade?
- What makes trade 'global'?
- Why do we import and export food? Which should we try to do?
- What is fairtrade?
- Why might fairtrade products cost the consumer more?
- How does a country's physical geography determine its highest-value export?

Human Features

- Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including trade links, and how and why trade has become increasingly 'global'.
- Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including the types of goods we export and trade links. Technology, development level and wealth
- Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including trade links, 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.
- Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including fairtrade, and how global trade affects the lives of workers in less economically developed countries.
- Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including level of development, education, skills and industry and how these relate to exports.
- Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including fairtrade, and how global trade affects the lives of workers in less economically developed countries.

Physical Features

- 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.
- Exports—climate, land resources, land mass
- Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography including location, natural resources, and climate
- Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography of the UK that determines what we export.
- Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography of places.
- Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography of places including climate, oceans, rivers, lakes, and natural resources and how these relate to exports.

Final Outcome

Children will create...

A presentation based on a country's exportation and the reasons behind its highest-valued exports

SMSC Links

Moral - Discuss Fair trade and the slave trade trade.

Social - Discuss the types of goods and wants and needs.

Key Milestones

- Communicate geographically using vocabulary such as: characteristics, locality, region, economical and explain meaning where necessary
- Analyse given data to identify past, present and future patterns of change.
- Question why and how areas have different characteristics (suited for trade)
- Communicate through maps/atlas/globes and symbols the contrast of characteristics in the UK, Europe, North and South America (items of trade these allow to be developed)
- Compare human and physical features across countries using geographical evidence.
- Present information verbally as well as written/numerical.

Choices

- Would you rather trade from the UK or abroad? Why?
- Would you rather pay more but buy Fairtrade products? Why?
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Trade Retrieval Grid

Give an example of local, national and global trade?	What do different countries import and export?	What is trade?	Name at least two companies who are global. What do they sell?
What and where do the UK export to? Explain why this is?	Why was trade only done at a local scale in the past?	How does a country's physical geography determine its highest-value export?	What is fair trade?
What three different stages do manufactured goods go through on their journey from source to sale?	What is a country's highest-valued exports? Why are they this?	What is the global supply chain?	If a food can be sourced locally, why it might be a good idea to do this rather than import?
What are the 3 key physical geography features that effect what a country can export?	Why might Fairtrade products cost the consumer more?	What does the UK export?	How and why has Trade progressed from The Stone Age to now?

One Point

Two Points

Three Points

Four Points

Trade Retrieval Grid - Answers

<p>L = Swapping a football card that you need with a friend</p> <p>N = Selling your old bicycle to a friend who lives in another town.</p> <p>G = Buying a T-shirt made in Turkey from a shop on the High Street.</p>	<p>E.g. -</p> <p>Rice—Thailand</p> <p>Wheat—USA</p> <p>Coffee—Brazil</p> <p>Milk—UK</p>	<p>The buying and selling of goods and services we want and need.</p>	<p>E.g</p> <p>Apple—phones, IPADS</p> <p>Lacoste—clothing</p> <p>Starbucks—food and drinks</p>
<p>E.g Fuel - Oil and gas production from the UK sector of the North Sea peaked . The UK has oil refineries such as Grangemouth in Firth of Forth,</p>	<p>Transport, inventions and communications were not as advanced as they are today</p>	<p>How does a country's physical geography determine its highest-value export?</p>	<p>Trade between companies in developed countries and producers in developing countries in which fair prices are paid to the producers</p>
<p>Primary production stage - extracting the raw materials</p> <p>Secondary production stage—Turning raw materials into other products</p> <p>Tertiary production stage - Services as provided to businesses</p>	<p>E.g</p>	<p>The journey travelled by clothing, food items and other products through different factories, suppliers and warehouses before ending up as the finished product we buy in shops'</p>	<p>It is better for the environment and supports British farmers.</p>
<p>Natural resources, climate and bodies of water</p>	<p>They make sure that all the people involved receive a fair pay</p>	<p>Aircrafts and space crafts, Petrol, Scientific instruments, Other oils, Alcoholic drinks, Cars, Communication technologies, Chemicals, Engines, medicines</p>	<p>E.G Stone Age—no trade happened then local trade began (food and tools) locally</p> <p>17th Century—trade by land and water began due. Trade became global</p> <p>21st Century— communication, technology and transport has all evolved to allow faster, reliable trading of goods across the world</p>

One Point

Two Points

Three Points

Four Points