

## Year 5 - Summer term

# **Key Question:**

# Geography

What is Fairtrade and why does it matter to us?

# Flashback to Y4:

Why do so many people go to the Mediterranean for their holidays?

## YEAR 5

# What is 'Fairtrade' and why should it matter to us?

Where do the goods on our supermarket shelves come from? What do we understand by Fairtrade and why do we need an organisation like Fairtrade Foundation?

Which countries are exploited, and can we locate them on a world map?

What do we mean by export and import?

Why should we consider boycotting buying some goods and would that be sensible?

## **Disciplinary Knowledge**

## Map work

- Identify the locations of features using coordinates.
- Locate places and features on a range of smallscale maps (maps of the world).
- Use four-figure grid references to identify features on a map, including using a key.
- Use lines of latitude and longitude on a map of the world to locate a place (e.g., a country).

## Fieldwork and sketching

- Draw a map of a journey taken (to the Church etc.) that includes human and physical features (not to scale).
- Use sketches as evidence in an investigation.

## Data collecting

- Solve comparison, difference and sum questions using information presented in a line graph or other statistical tables.
- Select evidence from the range that is most reliable, considering validity and bias.

5

# Main Learning: Fairtrade

Key knowledge
Know why Fairtrade is important to us all
Know how different countries trade with each other
Know why Brexit was important to all of us
Understand what people mean by Fairtrade
Know which countries suffer if there is not a culture of Fairtrade
Know what is meant by sustainability, global citizenship and ethical codes

Vocabulary		
sustainability	About our actions having a lasting effect on the environment and we should protect it for our future generations	
global citizenship	Working as a community to look after the world	
ethical codes	A set of moral principles used to govern the conduct of a profession	
developing country	A poor, agricultural country that is seeking to become more advanced economically and socially	
cooperatives	Groups of people who agree to work together to sell a product by following fail trade principles	
Fairtrade premium	An extra sum of money to invest in improving the quality of producers' lives	

