

Unit Title: Why is trade important?

Y6
Autumn 2

End points - The aim of this unit is for pupils to:

- To know the meaning of trade and why/how it became global
- To understand the term 'supply chain' and that steps throughout the process might not necessarily take place in the same location
- To know what Fair Trade is and how actions can impact on others

End of unit assessment task:

- Presentation on explaining what trade is, imports and exports and the importance of considering fair trade

Links:





Text – 'Fair trade first' by Sarah Ridley
'Off side' by Tom Palmer

History -Links to prior learning about Ancient Egypt and items they would trade as well as links to the Vikings and the trading of slaves

Prior Learning:

- Links to other countries which used trade whether that be objects or people: Ancient Egypt, Vikings and The Romans
- Be able to locate key countries previously learnt, independently on a world map
- Understand geographical similarities and differences

Key Aspects of the Unit:

	Map and atlas work/Fieldwork and investigation
	Location
	Physical Features: Understand that physical features are natural features in an environment. Understand that physical features can include: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather and volcanoes.
	Human Features: Understand that human features are features in an environment that have been made by people. Understand that human features can include: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.



Diversity: To develop a greater understanding of the diversity within our world including culture, biodiversity and economic diversity.



Human Processes understand the processes that humans have developed across the globe including travel trade and economics.

Key Knowledge:

- Locate the countries of the world on a world map
- Identify the equator, the tropics of Capricorn and Cancer and lines of latitude and longitude and how they influence climate and types of trade
- To understand the definition of trade and discuss whether we could live in the modern world without exchanging goods and services
- To understand the terms 'import and export' and how the climate of a country impacts upon which food types it can trade
- To know what the UK imports and exports and the reasons for this
- To know about global trade and the difference between developed and undeveloped countries both within the supply chain and their ability to expensive manufactured goods or those which are less valuable
- To discuss the fairness of global trade and global citizenship

Geographical Skills:

Mapping:

- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
- Draw a variety of thematic maps based on data
- Use symbols and a key with confidence and Use/recognise atlas symbols
- Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world
- Internet map sites

Fieldwork:

- Complete enquiries based on own suggested questions and offer suggestions for future enquiries based on results
- Evaluate own observations, compare them with others and draw conclusions
- Apply age-appropriate Maths knowledge to understanding of Geography

Vocabulary

agriculture	Farming and the methods that are used to raise and look after crops and animals
arable	Farming that involves growing crops such as wheat and barley rather than keeping animals or growing fruit and vegetables
atlas	A book of maps

biome	A natural area of vegetation and animals
city	A large town
climate	The general weather conditions that are typical
coastal	An area of land close to the sea
compass points	Any of the main points of a compass: north, south, east, west, north-east etc
continent	A very large area of land that consists of many countries such as Europe
country	An area of land that is controlled by its own government
farm	An area of land used to produce crops or to breed animals and livestock
harbour	A sheltered port where boats can be left safely
landscape	Everything you can see when you look across an area of land including hills, trees, buildings, rivers and plants
map	A drawing of a particular area such as a city, country or continent
population	All the people who live in a country or area
port	A harbour area where ships load and unload goods or passengers
river	A large, natural stream of fresh water that flows into the sea or a lake
rural	Places that are far away from large towns or cities
topographical	The physical features of an area of land, for example its hills, valleys and rivers
trade	The activity of buying, selling or exchanging goods and services
urban	Belonging to, or relating to, a town or city
weather	The condition of the atmosphere in one area at a particular time, for example, if it is hot, raining or cold.
vegetation	Plants, trees or flowers
village	A small group of houses, perhaps with a few shops