





Leamington Primary Geography Knowledge Organiser Year 6 – Global Trading



What I should already know	What I will learn	Important words to help me. (vocabulary)	Skills and Fieldwork																						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate places and follow a route on a large scale map Be able to identify significant places and environments Describe human and physical features of a landscape and the impact on the community. Analyse evidence and draw conclusions e.g understand the impact of climate in various locations and its influence on everyday life <p>Interesting Facts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Martin Luther King Jr: said, 'Before you finished eating breakfast this morning, you have depended on more than half the world' Nearly half the people in the world live on less than £2 a day. 	<p>How did trade become global and what is meant by import and export? Global trade (or international trade) is simply the movement in and out of the country (import and export) of goods and services across international boundaries.</p> <p>What factors determine resources provided by a country? Physical geography of a country determines whether foods can or cannot be grown there i.e. climate/ vegetation.</p> <p>What are the three stages of production in the global supply chain? Primary- extracting the raw materials e.g. farming, mining, fishing, and forestry. Secondary- Turning raw materials into other products (processing/manufacturing stage) e.g. wood into furniture, tin into mobile phones, fish into fish fingers. Tertiary- Services as provided to businesses (shops selling the brand) and other customers. The distribution to retailers around the globe falls into this sector.</p> <p>What positive impact can buying fairtrade products have on communities in other countries? Fair trade is a way of buying and selling products that allows the farmers to be paid a fair price for their produce, and have better working conditions. Trade is 'unfair' when farmers receive very low income and have poor conditions while the companies that sell their products make lots of money from them.</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Trade</td> <td>The action of buying and selling goods and services.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Import</td> <td>Bring (goods or services) into a country from abroad for sale.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Export</td> <td>Send (goods or services) to another country for sale.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Global</td> <td>Relating to the whole world; worldwide.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Industry</td> <td>Economic activity concerned with the processing of raw materials and manufacture of goods in factories.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Climate</td> <td>The weather conditions prevailing in an area in general or over a long period.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Population</td> <td>All the inhabitants of a particular place; how many people live there.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fairtrade</td> <td>Trade between companies in developed countries and producers in developing countries in which fair prices are paid to the producers.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Market</td> <td>A place where trading takes place is called a market.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Barter</td> <td>When there is no money involved in the trade, the trade is called barter.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Purchase</td> <td>To purchase something is to buy it in exchange for money.</td> </tr> </table>  	Trade	The action of buying and selling goods and services.	Import	Bring (goods or services) into a country from abroad for sale.	Export	Send (goods or services) to another country for sale.	Global	Relating to the whole world; worldwide.	Industry	Economic activity concerned with the processing of raw materials and manufacture of goods in factories.	Climate	The weather conditions prevailing in an area in general or over a long period.	Population	All the inhabitants of a particular place; how many people live there.	Fairtrade	Trade between companies in developed countries and producers in developing countries in which fair prices are paid to the producers.	Market	A place where trading takes place is called a market.	Barter	When there is no money involved in the trade, the trade is called barter.	Purchase	To purchase something is to buy it in exchange for money.	<p>Physical Geography:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Label different climates on a map. Discuss how natural resources and climate determine where our food comes from. Using a map, label where we export goods to. Describe and understand aspects of physical geography of the UK that determines what we export. <p>Human Geography:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss how trade connects different countries and their populations. Discuss the role of workers in different countries along the supply chain and comparing the wealth and level of development of different countries. Discuss how global trade affects the lives of workers in less economically developed countries. Present data related to global trade in table and graph form, and draw conclusions on the data on Fairtrade and non-Fairtrade products.
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