



Trade – Year 5 & 6 – Spring 2

| National Curriculum Geography | Key Information | Vocabulary |
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| <p>Locational knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities. <p>Human and physical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water. | <p>What does the UK trade?</p> <p>The UK trades a lot of goods and services. Some of the goods the UK exports are: scrap iron, whisky, tartan kilts, medicines, aircraft parts, cars, computers, oil and gas.</p> <p>Some of the goods the UK imports are: coffee beans, bananas, medicines, aircraft parts, cars, computers, oil and gas.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div> <p>The Global Economy</p> <p>Globalisation has meant that more and more goods travel around the world before being sold in a shop. Sometimes, parts of a product are made in several different countries before being assembled in another one. Many companies are now recognised worldwide. These are multinational companies, and they can have both a positive and a negative impact on society. Positives may include the creation of new jobs for people. Negatives may include greater damage to the environment (due to differences in the safety rules and environmental standards of different places).</p> <p>Trade through history</p> <p>Trade has changed a lot through history. This is partly due to developments in transportation but also due to the changing relationships of the UK with other countries. In Tudor times, the UK traded with the Americas, whereas in Victorian times, the UK mainly traded with other countries who were in the British Empire.</p> | <p>Economy - The word used to explain how money is made and spent in a particular area. This could be within a country or across the world.</p> <p>Export - Goods or services made in the UK and sold to another country.</p> <p>Fair trade - A way of buying goods designed to make sure that the producers of these goods in developing countries are paid a fair and stable price for the goods that we buy from them.</p> <p>Global - Around the world.</p> <p>Global supply chain - The different places a product and its parts come from, and travel to, on its way to the consumer (the person who is buying the product).</p> <p>Globalisation - The spread of trade and ideas worldwide.</p> <p>Import - Goods or services purchased from one country and brought into the UK.</p> <p>Multinational - Something that operates in more than one country. A multinational business is based in more than one country.</p> <p>Trade - Buying and selling goods and services.</p> |

| Key Learning | |
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| 1 | <p><i>How are logos used?</i></p> <p>Identify different logos from different companies. Understand how these logos are recognised all over the World and the impact this can have on the brand. Look at school logos and design a new logo for Hallaton School.</p> |
| 2 | <p><i>Where does food come from?</i></p> <p>Use maps and atlases to locate the source of a range of popular food products from a typical shopping list. Understand the terms 'import' and 'export' and learn that the natural resources available, land mass, and climate of a country determine what types of food they export and import. Label the source locations of food products on a blank world map and draw the trade link to the UK.</p> |
| 3 | <p><i>What is the Global Supply Chain?</i></p> <p>Explore the three broad stages of the global supply chain: primary, secondary, and tertiary and learn what job roles and activities belong to each. Look at the case study example of cotton clothing and the multi-stop journey cotton goes on as it is transformed into clothing items. Sort out cards to identify if they are primary, secondary, or tertiary stages of production.</p> |
| 4 | <p><i>What does the UK export and to where?</i></p> <p>Examine global trade from a different perspective: what the UK exports to other countries and which countries the UK exports the most to. Create a bar chart to show the top 10 products exported by the UK and money made from each of these exports. Explain whether these are complex manufactured or primary products and raw materials.</p> |