

Trade

knowledge organiser

UNIT OVERVIEW

In this unit, the children will find out about the UK's global trade links, investigating where everyday products come from and the journeys they take to our homes.

The children will also map the journeys taken by items, and research the pros and cons of buying local or imported goods.

Children will:

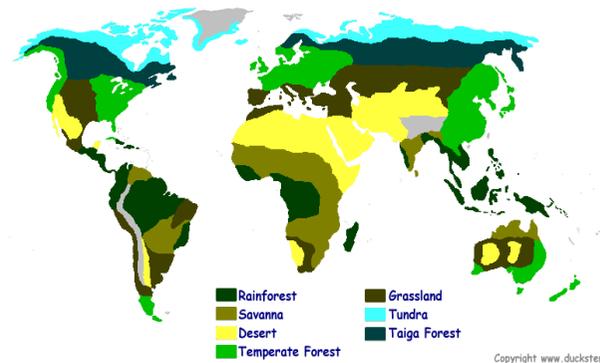
- describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food and water
- use maps, atlases and globes to locate countries and describe features studied.



Fair trade sets out to ensure a fair deal for farmers. This includes creating opportunities for food producers in developing countries, ensuring trading practices are fair in terms of payment and prices, ensuring that no children are being exploited and that working conditions are safe.

In 2017, the top five countries which exported clothing and textiles to the UK were: China, Bangladesh, Turkey, India and Germany.

In 2015, only 52% of food consumed in the UK originated from the UK. 29% came from the EU, 4% from Africa, 4% from Asia, 4% from North America, 4% from South America, 2% from the rest of Europe and 1% from Australasia.



The world's major biomes include: tropical forest, savannah, desert, Chaparral, temperate grassland, temperate deciduous forest, coniferous forest, tundra, and polar and high mountain ice.

KEY VOCABULARY

continent, import, export, trade, native, raw materials, man made, recycle, consumer biome, climate, season, reuse, locally sourced producer, retailer



There are many issues surrounding imported vs. locally sourced food. Some of the pros of imported food include: we get a wider variety of food, imported food is generally cheaper, jobs are created in other locations, it means we have more land available for other uses.

Pros of eating locally produced food include: imported perishable food is transported by plane so eating locally reducing use of fossil fuels/pollution, imported perishable food is often modified so it doesn't spoil in transit, more jobs for local farmers, locally sourced food usually has less packaging, local and seasonal food has more nutrition density.