



# Year 5 Geography Knowledge Organiser: What is Fair Trade and Globalisation?



## Subject Specific Skills

- Locate the world's countries, using maps (including the location of El Salvador and UK countries).
- Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a North or South American country.
- Describe and understand key aspects of 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

## Prior Learning

- Children will have used maps, atlases and globes to locate different places in the world.
- Children should be able to describe some of the key aspects of 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.

## Key Knowledge:

### What does the UK trade?

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.

Some of the goods the UK imports are: coffee beans, bananas, medicines, aircraft parts, cars, computers, oil and gas.

### Trading with El Salvador:

El Salvador is located between the equator and the Tropic of Cancer. The climate there is hot and humid with very heavy rainfall at times. There are some very mountainous areas.

There are some issues in El Salvador. The rocky, steep landscape can make growing crops tricky. Growing the same crops every year also means that disease can spread more easily and lead to a poor harvest. In the dry season, water can be very hard to get.

## Key Knowledge:

### How Has Trading Changed through History?

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.

### The Global Economy:

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).

### What are the benefits of fair trade?

The benefits of fair trade include paying farmers a fair price for their produce and labour. This helps to eliminate poverty. Fairtrade focuses on sustainability and global justice.

## Key Vocabulary:

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.
El Salvador	A country in Central America, bordered by Honduras, Guatemala and the Pacific Ocean.
Export	Goods or services made in the UK and sold to other countries.
Fair Trade	Trade between people in developed countries and producers in developing countries in which fair prices are paid to the producers.
Global	Around the world.
Globalisation	The spread of trade and ideas worldwide
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).
Goods	Items that can be bought and sold. Sometimes they are called products.
Import	Goods or services purchased from one country and brought into the UK.
Multinational	Something that operates in more than one country. A multinational business is based in more than one country.
Trade	Buying and selling goods and services.

