



Year 4/5 Geography Knowledge Organiser: Trade and Globalisation



Subject Specific Skills

- To describe and understand key aspects of economic activity including trade links.

Prior Learning

- Children have studied key aspects of human geography human.
- Knowledge of countries of the world.
- Awareness of trading goods.

Key Vocabulary:

Trade - Buying and selling goods and services.

Import - Goods or services purchased from one country and brought into the UK.

Export - Goods or services made in the UK and sold to another country.

Goods - Items that can be bought and sold. Sometimes they are called products.

Global - Around the world.

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.

Globalisation - The spread of trade and ideas worldwide.

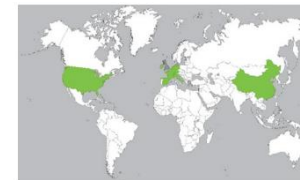
Global supply chain - The different places a product and its parts come from, and travel to, on its way to the consumer (the person who is buying the product).

Multinational - Something that operates in more than one country. A multinational business is based in more than one country.

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.

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.



Imports and Exports

Everything we want and need cannot be sourced within the national borders of the United Kingdom. We therefore import items such as food products from other countries. There are things, such as bananas or oranges, that are hard to grow in the UK and we have to buy these things from abroad. This is called import.

How Does Fair Trade Work?

There are many steps involved in selling goods. Bananas, for example, are generally grown on plantations. This means the plantation owner has to make sure that the ground is taken care of and fertilized. They also have to pay for fruit pickers to harvest the fruit and for machinery for the plantation. Exporters then transport the bananas by ship and pay for their own fuel, any lost or damaged stock and port fees. Importers then transport the bananas from the port to ripening centres and pay for workers and transportation to move them. The ripening centres have to pay for their operating costs, gases used for ripening and staff. Finally, the retailer sells the bananas but also pays for staff to work in shops, advertising and the costs of any stock that goes off or isn't sold. There are lots of steps in the trade process but people involved are not always paid equally or fairly. Fair trade exists to make sure that people are not exploited. Look out for the fair trade logo when buying things so that you know that people have been paid fairly for their work.

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).