

What should I already know?

- Name and locate the seven continents and five oceans
- Locate the world's countries
- Use maps, atlases and globes to locate countries.
- Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)

New Learning

- Identify trade links around the world, focusing on a few chosen products, e.g. coffee, chocolate, bananas, oil. Link to identifying the distribution of natural resources.
- Compare countries views/ facilities on transplants and donations. Does everyone have access? Why/ why not?
- Locate the countries of the world
- Contrast and compare a region of the UK with a region within North or South America

What is fair trade?

FAIRTRADE: - Protects workers' rights and working conditions, keeping them safe and healthy. - Helps producers help themselves out of poverty through global trade: selling their products to large companies and other countries at fair prices. - Ensures workers receive a fair price for their work and product that is stable. - Benefits and empowers marginalized communities in developing countries. - Includes Fairtrade social premium - Bananas are most commonly Fairtrade, but there are over 4500 products that are Fairtrade certified (e.g. sugar, coffee, cocoa, flowers, gold, footballs) - Think global: choices we make in the UK can help improve the lives of people in other countries.



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Why is trade important to us?

Trade is an important way to make sure that natural resources are shared around the world.

Countries can export goods to another country to generate money and they can also import goods that may not be available in their own country.

Trade has been happening around the world for hundreds of years and goods are carried around the world by container ships and planes.

There are many things that we enjoy as a result of trade links with other parts of the world.

Chocolate comes from the cocoa plant which grows in tropical climates. That means that for us to enjoy chocolate in England we must import it into the country.

Bananas need lots of sun to grow which means that they cannot grow in England.

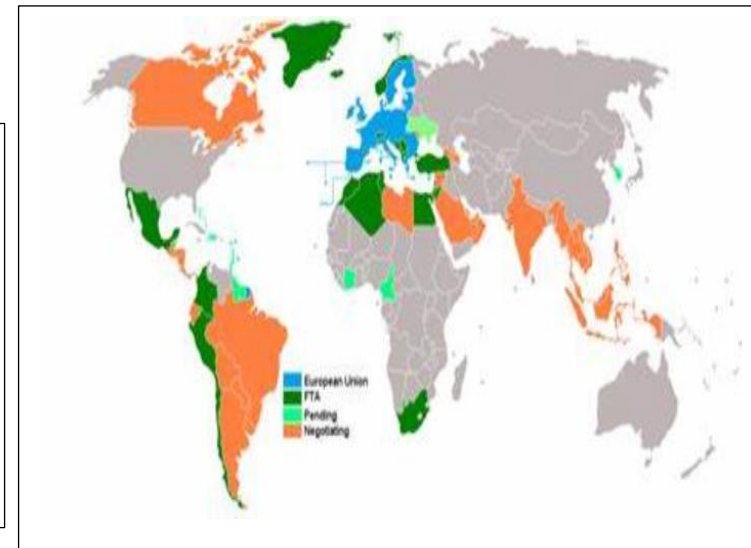
The United Kingdom imports around 1.15 million tonnes of bananas every year. Coffee comes from a plant which grows between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.

The UK drinks an average of 70 million cups of coffee a day. This means there is a high demand for it to be imported.

Most traded items in the world: ☑ Crude oil: supplies the modern world with our energy needs. ☑ Coffee: the world consumes 2.25 billion cups of coffee a day! ☑ Natural gas: used for everything, from cooking, to heating, to lighting our homes. ☑ Gold: used for currency and by investors. ☑ Sugar: traded in every country in the world - The UK's highest-valued export are: cars followed by turbo jets, medicines and crude oil (found mainly in the North Sea). - The UK gets the most money from exporting to the EU countries (mainly Germany, France Netherlands), USA, Switzerland, Gulf Arabian countries and China

Vocabulary

trade	Buying and selling of goods and services we want and need. it involves an exchange of goods (and/or services) in return for other goods and services or money.
import	Bringing goods from another country for sale.
export	Sending goods to another country for sale.
fair trade	Trade between companies in developed countries and producers in developing countries in which fair prices are paid to the producers.
supply chain	The journey travelled by clothing, food items and other products through different factories, suppliers and warehouses before ending up as the finished product we buy in shops.
primary sector/stage	Extracting the raw materials e.g. farming, mining, fishing, and forestry
secondary sector/stage	Turning raw materials into other products (processing/manufacturing stage) e.g. wood into furniture, tin into mobile phones, fish into fish fingers.
globalisation	Process of the world's countries becoming more connected as a result of international trade and cultural exchange.
the highest-valued export	The product that makes the country the most money through global trade. Physical and human features (climate, resources, skills, technology, and communication systems) of each country that determine what type of export makes that country the most money



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