

Year 5

Knowledge Organiser - Where on Earth does it come from?

What will I know by the end of this unit?

- Global trade (or international trade) is simply the movement in and out of the country (import and export) of goods and services across international boundaries.
- Physical geography of a country determines whether foods can or cannot be grown there i.e. climate/ vegetation.
- Fair trade is a way of buying and selling products that allows the farmers to be paid a fair price for their produce, and have better working conditions.

Vocabulary

climate	The average measurements of temperature, wind, humidity, snow, and rain in a place over the course of years
export	Goods or services made in the UK and sold to another country.
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.
global	Around the world.
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.
poverty	Extremely poor
produce	Making or growing something that will be sold.
trade	Buying and selling goods and services
transport	How goods are moved from one place to another

What should I already know?

- The **UK** is an island
- The UK has a **temperate climate**. Cool wet winters, warm, dry summers.
- Around two thirds of production is devoted to livestock, one third to arable crops
- Crops commonly grown in the United Kingdom include cereals, chiefly wheat, oats and barley; root vegetables, chiefly potatoes and sugar beet; pulse crops such as beans or peas; forage crops such as cabbages, vetches, rape and kale; fruit, particularly apples and pears; and hay for animal feed.
- 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)
- Describe and understand: climate zones; biomes (desert, rainforest etc.)

What is trade and why is it important?

- **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**.

Top Food Imports To The UK From Every Country In The World



How has trade changed over time?

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 the Americas, whereas in Victorian times, the UK mainly traded with other countries who were in the British Empire.

FAIR TRADE CERTIFIED **WHY FAIR TRADE?**

POVERTY ALLEVIATION	WORKPLACE SAFETY	ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION	WATER ACCESS
FOOD SAFETY	NO CHILD LABOR	WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT	EDUCATION

QUALITY PRODUCTS. IMPROVING LIVES. PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT.

What is Fair Trade?

The Fair Trade movement is a global organisation committed to helping producers/farmers in developing communities. Money raised from Fair Trade products, such as tea, bananas, coffee and chocolate, goes towards improving the working conditions, local sustainability and trade terms for farmers and workers, and their communities. Farmers get a guaranteed and fair price for their product.