

Bishop Bronescombe C of E Primary School

Topic: Trade and Economics

Year 5/6

Strand: Geography (locational knowledge, human and physical geography)



In this unit, you will be spending time thinking about what it means to trade commodities (cargo). You will be learning about trade links that the UK have formed with other countries around the world, before focusing on El Salvador.

You will end the unit thinking about what Fairtrade is, who it supports and why it is so important.

What should I already know?

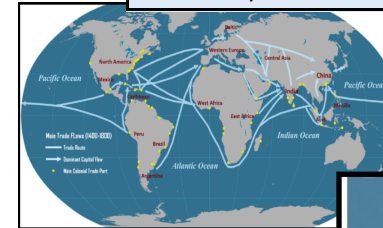
In LKS2, you will have spent time learning about how trade was used, predominantly during periods of Ancient History. You will have been introduced to the idea of trading, using The River Nile to support their life, as well as trading when learning about The Vikings.

You will have spent time looking at features of a range of settlements, and comparing the advantages and disadvantages of certain areas, which will have informed amenities to be traded.

Trade	Buying and selling goods and services.	Globalisation	The spread of trade and ideas worldwide.
Import	Goods or services purchased from one country and brought into the UK.	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.
Export	Goods or services made in the UK and sold to another country.	Economy	A country's supply of money.
Goods	Items that can be bought and sold. Sometimes they are called products.	Transportation	The movement of goods or people within and between countries.
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).

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.



Fairtrade

What is it? Who does it support?

Fair trade is a scheme that is set up to provide better conditions for farmers, who produce amenities that can be traded locally or globally.

It ensures that farmers in developing countries are working in better and safer environments, and that they are paid fairer prices for the produce that is traded.

It aims to support farmers in LEDC countries (poorer) countries, to work to bridge the economic gap in society.



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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.

Goods imported from El Salvador include coffee, cotton, sugar, shrimp, fruit and nuts.

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.

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).

Trading Through History

How has it changed? Why?

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.

International Trade History

