

Is international trade a good thing?

Geographical Skills:

- Suggest relevant questions and make decisions based on knowledge, understanding and facts.
- Use precise geographical words, e.g. *erosion, deposition, urban and rural*, and describe processes.
- To work out scales on maps.
- Use and recognise OS and atlas symbols.
- Use atlases to find places using the index.
- Use 4-figure grid references and OS maps at different scales.
- To begin to use 6-figure grid references.
- To describe route and direction, linking N/S/E/W with degrees on the compass, linking the eight compass points.
- To describe route and direction, linking N/S/E/W with degrees on the compass, linking the sixteen compass points.
- To use decision making skills- *e.g. deciding what measures are needed to improve safety in the local street.*
- Analyse evidence and draw their own conclusions, selecting and using graphs, charts and tables as appropriate to the data.
- Use latitude and longitude on atlas maps.

Fieldwork:

Prior Learning:

My Country, My School; Beside the Seaside; My Locality; Around the World; Comparing North East to a European region; Rule Britannia; Mountains, Volcanoes and Earthquakes; Sustaining the World's Resources; Marvellous Maps; Comparison between a region of the UK and South America; Rivers and the Water Cycle; Coastal Changes.

Curriculum Skill(s)

Locational Knowledge:

- To know the locations and environments of significant places both globally and locally- e.g. Continents, Oceans, longest rivers, deserts etc.
- To confidently locate places on a world map.
- Develop knowledge of the locations and environments of significant places- *e.g. Continents, Oceans, longest rivers, deserts etc.*

Learning Intention

Where Do We Import from and Export to?

- Recap prior knowledge such as locating the UK, British Isles, continents and oceans on a UK map, world map, atlas, globe etc.
- Look at the difference between importing and exporting
- name and locate countries the UK imports and exports goods from

Knowledge and Key Vocabulary

Knowledge:

- Name and locate countries of the UK and their capital cities
- Name and locate seas and oceans that surround the British Isles
- Know the difference between the UK and the British Isles
- Name and locate the continents and know that we are part of Europe
- Name and locate the five major oceans
- Know that the UK is in the northern hemisphere and the difference between the northern and southern hemisphere as well as the significance of the equator and the tropics
- Locate Whickham, Newcastle, Gateshead and London on a UK map and know the county Whickham is in
- name 3 countries we export goods to
- name 3 countries we export goods from

Vocabulary:

		England; Scotland; Ireland; Wales; Northern Ireland; UK; British Isles; London; Dublin; Belfast; Cardiff; Edinburgh; North Sea; Atlantic Ocean; English Channel; Irish sea; continent; Europe; Asia; Africa; North America; South America; Australasia/Oceania; Antarctica; Pacific ocean; Indian Ocean; Arctic Ocean, Southern Ocean; Northern hemisphere; Southern hemisphere; equator; Tropic of cancer; Tropic of Capricorn; Whickham; Newcastle; Gateshead, region; county; town; city; import; export; trade
<p>Place Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify, describe and explain several reasons for how and why places are similar to and different from the other places in the same country and elsewhere in the world. To know the location and scale of a range of places around the world in relation to each other. To recognise how places fit within a wider geographical context and are interdependent. To use atlases to find out about other features of places, e.g. <i>mountain regions and weather patterns</i> 	<p>What Do We Import and Export?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the UK's trade links with other countries – what is imported and exported and why? create a key to show import and export links with the UK 	<p>Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that the main exports of the UK are machinery and transport equipment, chemicals, fuels and food Know the main imports of the UK are metals, machinery and vehicles know what information a key must contain <p>Vocabulary: Import, export, trade, key.</p>
<p>Human and Physical Geography:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify the different views that people, including themselves, hold about topical geographical issues- e.g. <i>building projects, deforestation.</i> To explain why places are like they are- e.g. <i>in terms of weather conditions, local resources and historical development.</i> To recognise how people can improve the environment or damage it, and how decisions about place and environment affect the future quality of people's life. To identify how and why places change, e.g. <i>through the closure of shops, buildings of new houses, conservation projects</i> and how they change in the future (e.g. <i>through an increase in traffic, or influx of tourists.</i> 	<p>Why trade with El Salvador?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate El Salvador on a world map and describe its position in relation to the UK Look at the main human and physical features of El Salvador using a range of maps e.g. topographical, Google Earth. What are the differences and similarities to the UK e.g. climate, population, land mass, biome, time zones, land use, land scape etc. Explain trade links between El Salvador and the UK – what is exported from El Salvador to the UK and from the UK to El Salvador? 	<p>Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that El Salvador is in Central America and is in the northern hemisphere Know that the land of El Salvador meets the Pacific Ocean Know that it's position is south west in relation to the UK and that it lies between the equator and tropic of cancer and that the UK is six hours ahead in time difference Know that it has a tropical biome in comparison to a temperate forest of the UK Know the climate in El Salvador is tropical with hot temperatures and heavy rainfalls and only two seasons – wet and dry Know that its population is approx. 6.6 million in comparison to 66.6 million of the UK; land mass is 21,000km² in comparison to 242,000km² in the UK Know that the language spoken in El Salvador is Spanish and that the currency is the US dollar

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise how and why people may seek to manage environments sustainability, and to identify opportunities for their own development. To have awareness of current global issues and the effect on the populations- e.g. <i>factory closures in Redcar, hurricane in Haiti, tsunami in Japan etc.</i> To recognise some physical and human processes (e.g. <i>river erosion, a factory closure</i>) and how they cause changes in places and environments. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that the main exports from El Salvador to the UK are sugar, fruit and nuts, coffee, cotton and shrimp Know that the main exports of the UK to El Salvador are furniture and electrical goods
<p><u>Geographical Enquiry:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using: maps, counts, photographs, graphs, measurements, films and reports Researching secondary sources Engaging with people, communities, views and opinions Tackling issues and relevant events Proposing outcomes and taking actions Working at different scales of enquiry e.g. local, regional, global but in connected ways 	<p>What Is a Global Supply Chain?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> describe an example of a global supply chain describe how goods can be the product of more than one country explain the term globalisation list some of the positive and negative effects of multinational companies on local trade <p>What are the impacts of trade on El Salvador?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Look into current issues of El Salvador and how trade affects this <p>What Is Fair Trade?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> explain the meaning of fair trade list some products that are fairly traded describe the fair trade process give some reasons why fair trade is important 	<p><u>Vocabulary:</u></p> <p>8 points of a compass; northern hemisphere; Central America; equator; tropic of cancer; Pacific ocean; time zone; tropical biome; temperate forest biome; climate; wet and dry seasons; population; land mass; land scape; language; currency; trade, import, export, goods</p> <p><u>Knowledge:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give some examples of internationally known companies e.g. Apple, McDonalds, Levis, Adidas Know that globalisation is the process of trading goods across the world Give some positive impacts of globalisation such as access to products and food, employment and economic benefits Give some negative impacts of globalisation such as unfair wages, impact on local trades, outsourcing labour etc. Know that half the population of El Salvador lives in poverty Explain that there are positives to trading with El Salvador such as access to goods, products and food and contributions to the economy and employment of people Know that there are negatives to trading with El Salvador such as land predominantly being used for commercial crops to export rather than subsistence crops for its own population; people living in poverty may be exploited for cheap labour Know that fair trade means people in developing countries are paid a fair price for their work Know that a fair trade mark shows which products have been produced under this system Know that fair trade is important to give fair prices, living wages and community benefits

		<p>Vocabulary: Globalisation; trade; goods; employment; economics; wages; labour; local; poverty; exploitation; fair trade</p>
<p>Thinking Deeper: Use atlases or digital maps to work out how far different products have travelled to reach the UK. Many products are made overseas where workers are paid lower wages. This means UK consumers pay a lower price for goods. The children find out about the wages paid to workers in different countries for similar jobs.</p>		
<p>Links to other subjects:</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subject Specific links – Maths: Data handling – looking at populations, land mass, temperatures, time zones; ICT: Use of Google Earth 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal Development – developing opinions about trading and value that we share a common goal for fair trade 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SMSC – reflecting upon the ethics of fair trade 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural Capital – being aware of what the UK imports and exports 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Careers – different roles within trading and fair trading 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • British Values – developing respect for how trade has an impact upon other cultures 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equality- all children can play their part in fair trade no matter how big or small with their actions 		