



Coleman Primary School

Key Knowledge Organiser:

Year 6- Spring 2

Geography: Why is Fair Trade Fair?

In this unit, children will learn about international trade, exports and imports, the key concept of trade – producing commodities that other people around the world don't have and are prepared to pay to obtain. They will learn about what the UK imports from and exports to China and why. Children are introduced to the concept and practice of Fairtrade through the experiences of real banana farmers in St Lucia. Pupils are then encouraged to investigate the significance of Fairtrade within their own school.

Key Vocabulary

Trade	The action of buying and selling goods and services
Fair Trade	Trade between companies in developed countries and producers in developing countries in which fair prices are paid to the producers
Import	To bring goods or services into a country from abroad for sale.
Export	To send goods or services to another country for sale
The Silk Road	A network of Eurasian trade routes from the second century BCE-mid 15 th century which linked China to the West.
Commodity/ies	A raw material or agricultural product that can be bought or sold
Disadvantaged producers	Agricultural producers who have been subjected to racial or ethnic prejudices in their trading practises
Mercahnts	A person or company involved in wholesale trade, dealing with foreign countries or supplying good to a particular trade
Manufacture	To make goods on a large scale using machinery for trade
Marco Polo	A Venetian merchant and explorer who travelled the Silk Road between 1271 and 1295
Ethical policy	Trading policies which take into account fair trade and fair working conditions, rights and pay for all traders. Issues covered by this include child labour, health and safety and fair living wages
Developed countries	A state which provides a high quality of life for its residents and has a sophisticated and industrialised economy
Developing countries	A poorer, usually agricultural country that is seeking to become more advanced economically and socially

Images:



Knowledge:

- *To know that imports arrive from the East via Southampton docks**
- *To know about fruit farmers in Saint Lucia and the Carribean.**
- *To know how 4 and 6 figure grid references are used**
- *To know what life is like for non-Fair Trade farmers as opposed to Fair Trade farmers**
- *To know how climate conditions affect farming in the Carribean.**

Skills learned prior to this unit:

- Describe and understand key aspects of : Physical geography including coasts.
- Describe and understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography
- Locate the main countries in a studied area. Locate and name principal cities, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and other major cities.

Skills learned this unit:

- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
- Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key
- Use four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.