



# St Lawrence C of E (Aided) Junior School: Geography – Y6 Trade and Economics

<b>Module</b>	<b>Substantive Concepts (Main concepts running through Geography curriculum)</b>	Location and Place Physical Geography Human Geography Geographical Processes	Environmental change and sustainability	<b>Disciplinary knowledge</b>  (Knowledge of how Geographers investigate the world around them)	Geographical Enquiry Map skills Human and Physical Interactions	GIS Spatial awareness Cultural and Historical Perspectives
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## Prior learning (Memory Moment)

Y6 – Benin trade, Y3 – Europe, Y5 – North and South America

Declarative Knowledge (know)	Procedural Knowledge (able to)	Assessments and Records (inc. mind-maps and extended writing)
I understand the concept of trade and why countries trade with one another.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use maps to locate key trading countries, trade routes, and natural resources.</li> <li>Interpret graphs, charts, and tables showing trade balances, imports/exports, and economic data. Investigate the journey of a product through a global supply chain.</li> <li>Use reliable sources of information to gather evidence.</li> <li>Analyse the ethical and environmental considerations of trade, such as fair trade and sustainability.</li> <li>Investigate and propose sustainable trade practices that minimise environmental impact.</li> </ul>	Geography Mindmap  Extended writing piece on the environmental impacts of trade
I understand how global supply chains work		
I know how the distribution of natural resources affects trade and economies		
I understand fair trade and its importance		
I understand how trade agreements shape international relations (globalisation)	<b>Links (across Geography and across the general curriculum)</b>	
I can consider the environmental impact of trade (sustainability)	- Y6 end of year group project on sustainability	

<b>Vocabulary/Terms</b>	Trade, Import, Export, globalisation, supply chain, fair trade, natural resources, tariff, multinational corporation (MNC), sustainability
<b>Next Steps</b>	<b>KS3</b> - population and urbanisation; international development; economic activity in the primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary sectors; and the use of natural resources

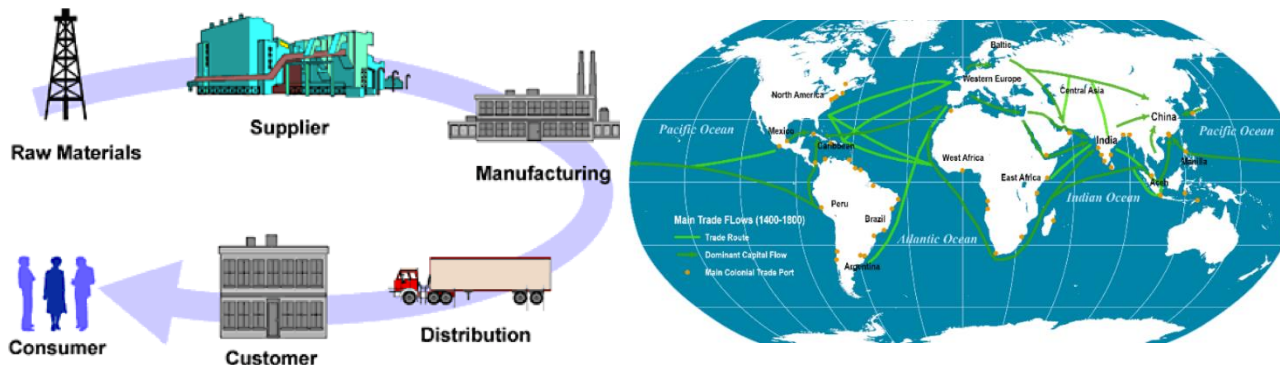
# Geography – Trade and Economics – Autumn 2

## Core Knowledge

<u>Locational Knowledge</u>	<u>Place Knowledge</u>	<u>Human and Physical Geography</u>	<u>Geographical Skills</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ The major trade routes (Suez Canal, Panama Canal)</li> <li>✓ The major trading countries/regions with the UK are EU, USA and China</li> <li>✓ Some countries specialise in producing key natural resources</li> <li>✓ Some countries are global trade hubs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Developing and developed countries have different economic structures</li> <li>✓ A countries natural resources availability will impact their wealth and trade</li> <li>✓ Globalisation connects places economically and socially</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Countries are economically interconnected through trade</li> <li>✓ Physical geography impacts a countries natural resource availability</li> <li>✓ Increasing trade can lead to environmental consequences</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Using maps to locate countries, trade routes and natural resources</li> <li>✓ Using critical thinking skills to evaluate the benefits and challenges of trade</li> <li>✓ Solutions to reduce the environmental impact of trade</li> </ul>

## Key Vocabulary

<b>Trade</b>	buying and selling of goods and services between countries
<b>Import</b>	goods or services brought into a country from abroad for sale
<b>Export</b>	goods or services sent from one country to another for sale
<b>Economy</b>	how a country or place is doing in making goods, and how much money it has
<b>Globalisation</b>	Globalisation is the process by which countries and people are becoming more connected
<b>Supply Chain</b>	sequence of processes involved in the production and distribution of a product
<b>Fair Trade</b>	movement to help producers in developing countries achieve better trading conditions and promote sustainability
<b>Natural Resources</b>	Materials/substances such as minerals, forests, water, and fertile land that occur in nature and can be used for economic gain
<b>Tariff</b>	tax/duty to be paid on particular imports or exports
<b>Multinational Corporation</b>	company that operates in multiple countries
<b>Sustainability</b>	using resources without harming the environment



### Prior Knowledge:

- Ability to read world maps and identify countries, continents, and oceans.
- Natural resources are materials or substances occurring in nature (e.g. oil, wood, minerals, agricultural products)
- Trade is the exchanging of goods or services.
- Global transport networks (ships, planes, trains) are used to move goods