



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

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

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"> Use maps to locate key trading countries, trade routes, and natural resources. Interpret graphs, charts, and tables showing trade balances, imports/exports, and economic data. Investigate the journey of a product through a global supply chain. Use reliable sources of information to gather evidence. Analyse the ethical and environmental considerations of trade, such as fair trade and sustainability. Investigate and propose sustainable trade practices that minimise environmental impact. 	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)	Links (across Geography and across the general curriculum)	
I can consider the environmental impact of trade (sustainability)	- Y6 end of year group project on sustainability	

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

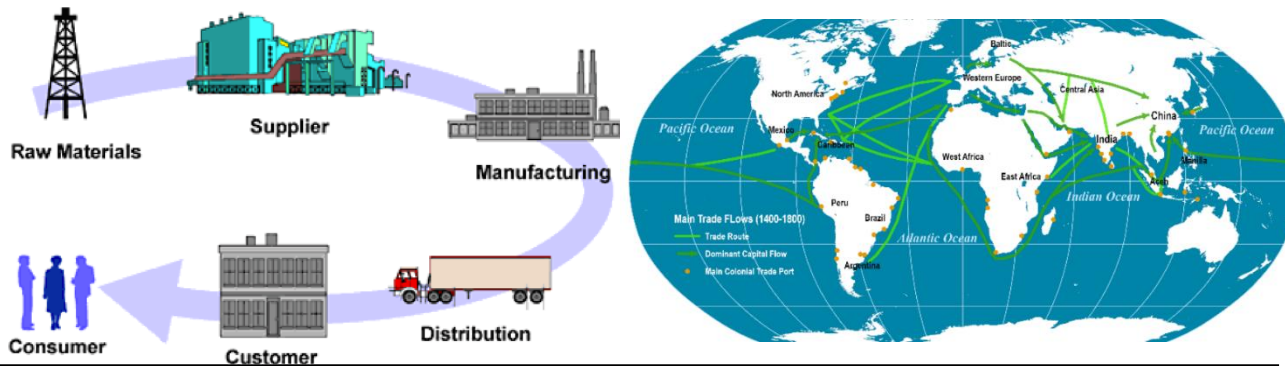
Geography – Trade and Economics – Autumn 2

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

Key Vocabulary

Trade	buying and selling of goods and services between countries
Import	goods or services brought into a country from abroad for sale
Export	goods or services sent from one country to another for sale
Economy	how a country or place is doing in making goods, and how much money it has
Globalisation	Globalisation is the process by which countries and people are becoming more connected
Supply Chain	sequence of processes involved in the production and distribution of a product
Fair Trade	movement to help producers in developing countries achieve better trading conditions and promote sustainability
Natural Resources	Materials/substances such as minerals, forests, water, and fertile land that occur in nature and can be used for economic gain
Tariff	tax/duty to be paid on particular imports or exports
Multinational Corporation	company that operates in multiple countries
Sustainability	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