

Year 6 Spring Term Knowledge Organiser

KEY QUESTION: How does the trade of goods impact people around the world?

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.



Trade Vocabulary

import	purchase
export	distribution
global	retail
industry	globalisation
climate	consume
population	profit
fairtrade	economy
market	trade
barter	produce

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



FAIRTRADE
LOGO HISTORY



Here are logos that have been used to represent fair trade products over the years.

Can you explain how the symbols represents fair trade?

Which do you think is he most effective ? Why?

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).

Activities to complete at home

1. Create a poster encouraging people to purchase fair trade products.
2. Research the benefits of fairtrade to farmers and their communities.
3. Make a map to show where different fair trade products are grown around the world.
4. Create a supply chain of a food product from the farming to the consumer.
5. Design a new box/ packaging for a fair trade product.

Here are some homework activities which can be completed at anytime. Any completed homework should be brought into school so it can be shared, celebrated and displayed.