

Hyde Park Junior School - Geography

Topic: International Trade

Year: 6

Strand: Human Geography

Enquiry Question: Why and how can we make international trade fairer for consumers and producers?

Overview

During this unit, we will look at where our food comes from and why it is that we (the UK) need to import food from other countries. We will learn specifically about the sugar trade and about Fair Trade, culminating in explaining both why and how we can make international trade fairer.

What should I already know?

Buying and selling things is called trade. Trade is an important way for countries to make money and has been happening across the world for hundreds of years. Today, goods are carried around the world in container ships from port to port and by aeroplane. The UK trades a lot of goods and services. A trade deal is a set of rules agreed between two or more countries on how they buy and sell goods and services to each other. A country will enter into trade deals with another country if they believe it will benefit their economy. The UK had a special trading agreement with a block of countries called the European Union. In June 2016, the people of the UK voted for the UK to leave the European Union. This is referred to as Brexit. Since then, the UK government has been looking to make good trade deals with other countries.



Key Vocabulary

international – between nations (for example country or territory)
consumers – a person who purchases goods or services
producers – a person, company or country that makes or grows goods
products – something that is manufactured for sale
food chain – how food is grown, produced, sold and consumed
imports – goods brought in from another country for sale
exports – goods sent to another country for sale
raw materials – the material from which a product is made e.g. lumber (wood)
manufacturer – a person or company that makes goods for sale
distributor – someone who supplies goods to a retailer
retailer – a person or business that sells goods
profit - the difference between the money spent making something and the money earned from buying it
goods - items that can be bought and sold (sometimes they called products)

Geographical Skills and Enquiry

- Raise a range of geographical questions, which reflect higher order thinking skills and be able to answer them
- Use a range of primary and secondary resources, including interviews with visitors to help answer questions raised.
- Use atlases, globes, maps and plans at a range of scales and use contents and grids to locate countries where raw materials are imported south of the equator.
- Describe in detail how the physical and human processes can lead to differences in environments and in the lives of people who live there.

Here are some questions that you could look in to:
 How many products do I already buy that are Fair Trade?
 What Fair Trade products are available at your closest shop?
 Where in the world does most of your food come from?
 What does the UK export most?
 What does the UK import most?
 Which country does the UK trade most with?
 How has trading changed through History?



What is Fair Trade?

Fair trade is a way of buying and selling products that allows the farmers to be paid a fair price for their produce, and have better working conditions.

Trade is 'unfair' when farmers receive very low income and have poor conditions while the companies that sell their products make lots of money from them.

The Fairtrade Mark was introduced in 1994; it is a symbol awarded to products that are sold under certain fair-trading conditions.



Hyde Park Junior School - Geography

Topic: International Trade

Year: 6

Strand: Human Geography

Enquiry Question: Why and how can we make international trade fairer for consumers and producers?

Question 1: Which countries are the UK's biggest trading partners?	Start of unit	End of unit
a) France, Spain, Germany		
b) Canada, Australia, United States		
c) United States, Germany, China		

Question 2: What items are the UK's top imports? Tick all that apply	Start of unit	End of unit
fruit		
fish		
cars		
computers		
clothing		
oil and gas		

Question 3: What fraction of bananas sold in the UK are now fair trade?	Start of unit	End of unit
$\frac{1}{4}$		
$\frac{1}{3}$		
$\frac{1}{2}$		

Question 4: Which countries does the UK import most bananas from?	Start of unit	End of unit
a) Spain, Portugal, Greece, Turkey		
b) Ecuador, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Columbia		
c) Australia, India, China, Japan		

Question 5: Explain why Fair Trade is important.	Start of unit	End of unit