

GEOGRAPHY – How did trade get Global?

What I might already know: How trade is used between countries in South America (Year 3)
Historical knowledge of trading (e.g. Stone Age - Iron Age)

KEY QUESTIONS:

How did trade get Global?

Where does our food come from?

What does the UK export and to where?

Why should we pay more for Fairtrade products? What is the benefit?

Key Vocabulary:

- Location
- Physical features
- Trade
- Import
- Export
- Key
- Trading
- Fairtrade
- Globalisation
- Brand
- Multinational
- Company
- Supply

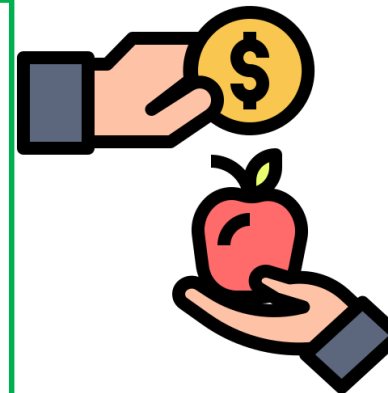


What we will be learning:

What does the term 'trade' mean?

The buying and selling of goods and services we want and need.

Trade *involves an exchange of goods* in return for other goods and services or money.



Trade has occurred since *civilisation began*, but only at a local scale because people had *no contact* with others from distant places.

During the Stone Ages, *trade links* were relatively local and tended to only connect people from the same small communities.



Manufactured items go through *three stages* of production that take place at different locations around the world:

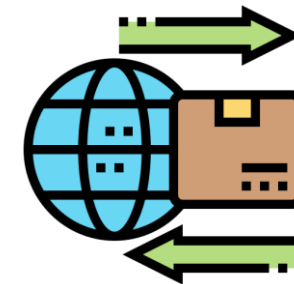
1. *primary*
2. *secondary*
3. *tertiary*

Import:

Bringing goods into a country for sale.

Export:

Sending goods to another country for sale.



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.