

Chacewater School – LEAP Into Learning – Summer 1 – Red Oaks

GEOGRAPHY – How did trade get Global?

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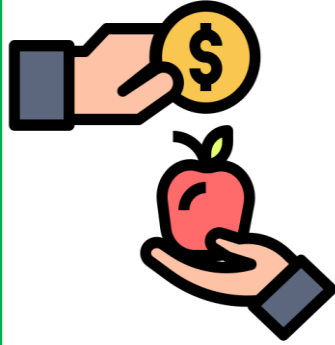
What I might already know: How trade is used between countries in South America (Year 3)
Historical knowledge of trading (e.g. Stone Age - Iron Age)

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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, 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.

Export

Sending goods to another country for sale.



Import

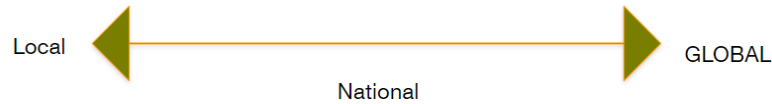
Bringing goods into a country for sale.

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.

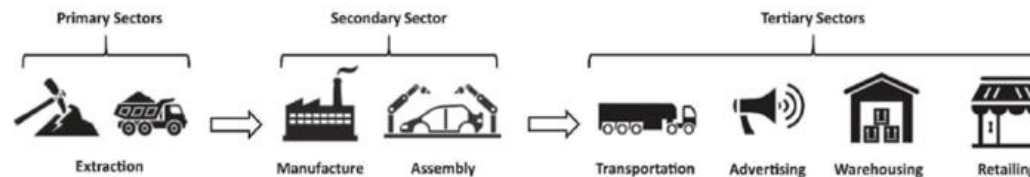


The development of communication, technology and transport have enabled trade to be carried out on a **global scale**.



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

1. Primary
2. Secondary
3. Tertiary



Fairtrade



Ensures workers receive a fair price for their work and product.

Helps producers help themselves out of poverty.