



# Welton Primary School—Geography Knowledge Organiser



Year: 6

World Trade

## What should I already know?

- Know the location of the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe its environmental regions, key physical/human characteristics, countries and major cities. (Y5)
- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping. (Y5)
- Able to create own investigation, collection and recording of data to support geographical observations and suggest conclusions. (Y5)
- Be able to describe and understand key aspects of physical geography and human geography including trade between UK and Europe. (Y5)

## Vocabulary

trade	Buying and selling goods or services between people and countries
global	Around the world
import	Goods or services purchased from one country and brought into the UK
export	Good or services made in the UK and sold to another country
country	A nation with its own government occupying a particular space
industry	Processing of raw materials and manufacture of
primary producer	Person or organisation that gets raw materials
secondary producer	The manufacturing and assembly process in which raw materials are made into something
tertiary producer	The companies that support the production and distribution process
consumer	A person who purchases goods and services for personal use
economy	The wealth of a country based on its production and consumption of goods
resources	The availability of money and resources that a person or a country has
diversity	A range of different things
infra-structure	The basic physical and organisational structures and facilities needed to run a country

Trade is an important way to make sure that natural resources are shared around the world.

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, chocolate.

Global trade is the movement in and out of the country (import and export) of goods and services across international boundaries. The physical geography of a country will determine whether foods can or cannot be grown there.

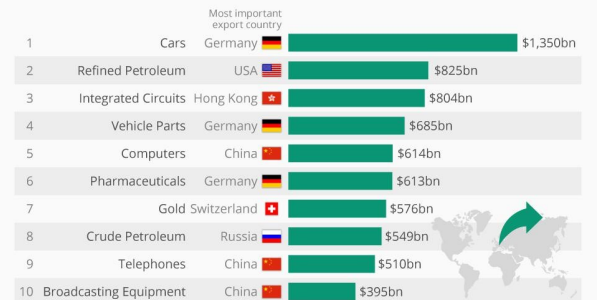
Globalisation has meant that more and more goods travel around the world before being sold in a shop. Sometimes, parts of a product are made in several different countries before being assembled in another one. Many companies are now recognised worldwide. These are multinational companies and they can have both a positive and negative impact on society. Positives may include the creation of new jobs for people. Negatives may include greater damage to the environment.

Trade has changed a lot through history. This is partly due to developments in transportation but also due to the changing relationships of the UK with other countries. In Tudor times, the UK traded with the Americas, whereas in Victorian times, the UK mainly traded with other countries who were in the British Empire



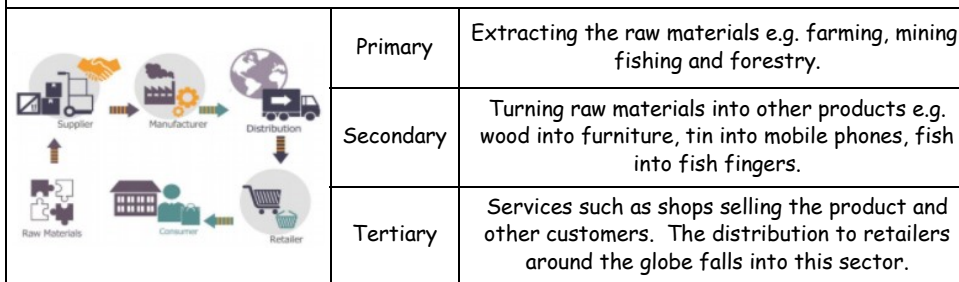
## The World's Most Traded Goods

Global trade volume of the world's most traded goods in 2016



Fair trade is a way of buying and selling products that allows the farmers to be paid a fair price for their products 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. Buying Fairtrade items helps to support those involved in the farming process.

## Three Stages of Production



## Land Use around the World

