

Clitheroe Brookside Primary School

Topic: Global Trade

Starlings

Aims: To understand about global trade and the journey products go on before arriving in our shops.
To understand Fairtrade and the positive impacts of buying Fairtrade products.

What should I already know about Global Trade?

That trading has been happening for thousands of years, dating back to the Stone Age. We should also know how to use a map to locate continents, countries, oceans and capital cities. We can recognise human and physical geography in some countries.

What will I know by the end of this unit?

Vocabulary

What is trading?

Trading is the buying and selling of **goods** and **services** we want or need.

What does the UK trade?

The UK **trades** a lot of goods/services.

Exports: scrap iron, whisky, medicines, aircraft parts, cars, oil and gas ...

Imports: coffee beans, bananas, medicines, aircraft parts, computers ...

How has trading changed through time?

Trade has changed a lot through history, partly due to developments in **transport** but also due to relations between UK and other countries.

How does Fairtrade work?

Fairtrade 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.



Global Economy - **globalisation** has meant more **goods** travel around the world before being sold in shops. Sometimes, parts of products are made in several countries before being assembled in another one. **Multinational** companies can have both a positive and negative impact on society.

Global Supply Chain: The different places a product and its parts come from, and travel to, on its way to the **consumer**.

3 main stages of the chain - **primary**, **secondary** and **tertiary**. Each part of the stage has different job roles and activities.

Highest Value Export: How **human geography** and **physical geography** of a country determine what types of **export** will make the county the most money.

trade	Buying and selling goods and services.
goods	Items that can be bought or sold. Sometimes called products.
services	A system supplying public need.
transport	Take or carry goods (people/goods) from one place to another.
manufacturers	Person or company that makes goods for sale.
producers	Person, company or country that makes, grows or supplies goods for sale.
consumers	Person who purchases goods and services for personal use.
human geography	How human activity affects/is influenced by the Earth's surface.
physical geography	Natural features.
technology	Machinery/equipment developed for a specific purpose.
exchanging	Give or receive one thing in place of another.
import	Bring (goods/services) into a country from abroad for sale.
export	Send (goods/services) to another country for sale.
Fairtrade	Trade that ensures producers in developing countries are paid a fair and stable price for goods.
primary	First in the chain (extracting the raw materials)
secondary	Second in the chain (turning raw materials into other products)
tertiary	Third in the chain (transport to distribute goods to different locations and retail services to sell the finished product in stores.)
communication	Exchange of information by speaking/writing.
multinational	Operates in more than one country.
globalisation	Spread of ideas and trade worldwide.