

Overview

- Trade is how countries buy and sell goods.
- The UK trades with countries all over the world.
- Some products are made in the UK.
- Some products are imported from other countries.
- Products travel through a supply chain before reaching shops.
- Trade connects people, places and economies

Key objectives	Geographical Skills
To investigate where the products we buy come from.	Locate countries in Europe, North America & South America
To understand that all product have a supply chain.	Use maps, atlases & digital maps
To understand the chocolate supply chain.	Read tables, graphs & charts identify where products come from
To investigate the UK's biggest exports	Explain how human and physical factors affect trade
To investigate the highest value exports of different countries.	
To investigate whether the banana trade is fair.	

Key vocabulary	
Trade	buying and selling goods
Import	goods brought into a country
Export	goods sold to another country
Supply chain	the journey of a product
Raw material	natural resources used to make products
Manufacturing	making goods in factories
Primary product	taken directly from nature
Manufactured product	made from raw materials
GDP per capita	average income per person
Fairtrade	trade that is fair for workers and farmers



Sticky Knowledge

- Most products we use come from **trade**.
- The UK **imports** goods it cannot grow or make cheaply.
- The UK **exports** valuable **manufactured products**.
- Trade happens on **local, national and international** scales.
- A **supply chain** is called a chain because each stage depends on the one be-
- Not all supply chains include **manufacturing** (e.g. bananas).
- **Chocolate** is a manufactured product with a long supply chain.
- Richer countries often export **manufactured goods**.
- Poorer countries often export **raw materials**.
- **Fairtrade** helps protect workers and children and gives farmers fair pay.