

## What is the trade and economic activity in our local area?

In this unit, children will understand trade and how the UK import and export goods. They will take a closer look at our local area by exploring Hull docks which is a key feature of the local community and how the docks provide the local trade links. Children will learn about the natural resources that are distributed worldwide. Maps and globes will be used to identify the distribution of products. Children will also explore fair trade and the positive and negative impact it can have.

### In this unit children will:

- Use their prior knowledge to name and locate the 7 continents and 5 oceans.
- Use maps and aerial photographs to locate the docks on a map of Hull.
- Explain the importance of the docks to trade and the meaning of importing and exporting.
- Locate the countries in the G8 using a map.
- Name natural resources that are traded worldwide.
- Understand the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.
- Identify trade links around the world, focusing on a few chosen products, e.g. coffee, chocolate, bananas, oil.
- Find the trade link between the UK and Brazil.
- Compare the similarities and differences between the UK and Brazil in terms of trade.
- Describe fair trade and the positives and negatives.

### Prior Learning

**Year 1** Continents and Oceans

**Year 2** Local Area

**Year 3** The UK

### Cross Curricular Links

**History** Hull - Changes over time

**Art** Hull Artists

**DT** Hull Landmarks

### Key Vocabulary

**Aerial** - a view from above.

**Continent** - any of the world's main expanses of land.

**Distribution** - the way in which something is shared out among a group or spread over an area.

**Economy** - how a country/place is doing in producing and making goods, and how much money it has.

**Export** – send goods or services to another country for sale.

**G8** - eight of the world's biggest industrial countries.

**Globalisation** - the process by which the world is becoming increasingly interconnected as a result of increased trade and cultural exchange.

**Global supply chain** - the different places a product and its parts come from, and travel to, on its way to the consumer.

**Human features** - features of land that have been impacted by human activity.

**Import** – bring goods or services into a country from abroad for sale.

**Local** - existing in or belonging to the area where you live.

**Natural resources** - something that is found in nature and can be used by people.

**Physical features** – natural features of land.

**Trade** - the action of buying and selling goods and services.

## Key Knowledge

- **Buying** and **selling** things is called trade. **Trade** is an important way for countries to make money and has been happening across the world for hundreds of years.
- Countries can **export** goods to another country to generate money.
- Countries can also **import** goods that may not be available in their own country.
- In the UK we import more goods than we export. The UK is a more developed country and exports valuable manufactured goods. The physical and human geography of the UK determines what we export. The climate, land mass available for growing, and natural resources (physical) and skills, wealth and education/skills of population (human).
- More than half the world's trade takes place between the **G8**: Canada, Germany, France, Italy, Japan, Russia, UK and USA.
- Not all trade is fair, but **Fairtrade** is there to help the producer receive a guaranteed fair price for whatever he or she is selling meaning their quality of life should improve.
- The 49 poorest countries control 2% of the world's trade.
- There are many things that we enjoy as a result of trade links with other parts of the world. Chocolate comes from the cocoa plant which grows in tropical climates. That means that for us to enjoy chocolate in England we must import it into the country.
- Bananas need lots of sun to grow which means that they cannot grow in England. The United Kingdom imports around 1.15 million tonnes of bananas every year.
- Coffee comes from a plant which grows between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. The UK drinks an average of 70 million cups of coffee a day. This means there is a high demand for it to be imported.

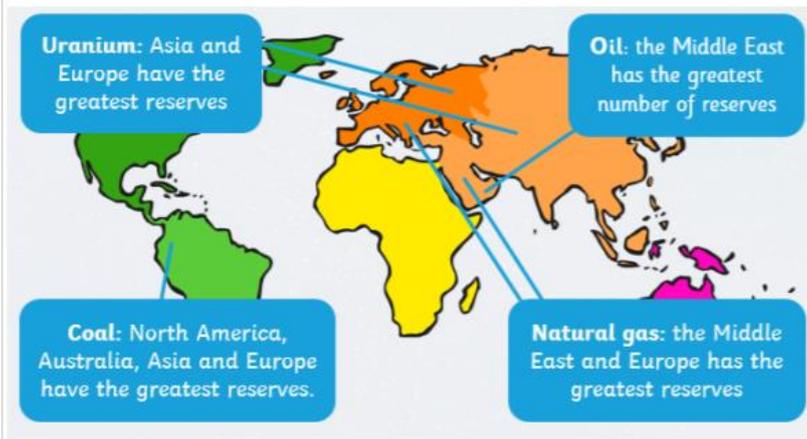


- Hull was confirmed as a major port when it was purchased by Edward 1 in 1293.
- Hull docks busiest and fastest-growing trade areas in Europe. 12,000 containers come in and out of the Port of Hull every year.
- There are many docks in Hull but Queen Elizabeth Dock handles most of the containers.
- The Port of Hull handles approximately 10 million tonnes of cargo, amounting to around £12 billion in trade each year.
- Hull has trade links with many countries such as; the Caribbean, Belgium, Norway, Finland, Sweden and areas near South America such as Trinidad.

## Key Questions

- What continent do we live on?
- Can you find Hull docks on a map?
- What happens at Hull docks?
- What does it mean to import/export?
- What countries import into the UK?
- What do we export from the UK?
- Can you explain what fair trade means?
- Can you explain globalisation and what the advantages and disadvantages are?
- What is the G8? Can you name a country in the G8?

## Fossil Fuel Distribution



## Globalisation

### Some advantages

- new jobs are provided for those living in the area
- people can experience products not previously available in their area
- multinational companies bring money to the local economy which can be spent on education, health and infrastructure

### Some disadvantages

- no guarantees that the money from companies' investment will benefit the local community
- multinational companies may drive local companies out of business
- may drown out local economies, traditions and languages making countries too similar to one another.

Inspirational Figures	Role
Alexander the Great	Discovered bananas in 327 BC and introduced them to the Western world.
Greta Thunberg	An environmental activist who is raising awareness for climate change.
Laura Bingham	Travelled across South America, West Coast to East Coast, by bike.
Oxfam	Created the first Fairtrade Organisation in 1964.

## Global Brands



### How does Fairtrade work?

**Fairtrade** is an arrangement which aims to ensure that farmers get a fair price for their goods.

Many items we enjoy can be **Fairtrade** but this often means it costs more to buy.

However, buying **Fairtrade** items helps to support those involved in the farming process. Growing cocoa for chocolate is a difficult task but **Fairtrade** is making it more sustainable.

You can also buy **Fairtrade** bananas and coffee which support the farmers involved in growing, harvesting and trading these.