



Jerry Clay Academy

Subject Knowledge Organiser Subject: Geography Year Group: 6 Term: Summer

Fairtrade

Main strands within this Geography unit



LOCATIONAL KNOWLEDGE

Recall where places are.

Locational knowledge – children will locate continents, countries, cities and oceans across the world. They will learn about El Salvador

PLACE KNOWLEDGE

Explain what a place is like.



Place knowledge – children will learn about El Salvador, its land use and its trade



TRANSPORT AND TRADE

Ways people travel and goods and services that are sold in different countries.

Trade – children will learn about trade, fair trade and the global economy .Transport – children will learn how goods are transported in the present and in the past.



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Core Learning of This Unit:

- What do we trade and why? Explain the UK's trade links with other countries. To explain the global economy and the global supply chain
 - Who do we trade with ? Locate countries and cities across the world. How do we distribute goods to these countries and vice versa?
 - How does the UK trade with El Salvador (or similar)?
- What is fair trade and why is it important?

Field work question: Can we convince more people to understand and opt for fair trade products?
(Children can host an information morning for Y3)

Prior Learning:

From KS2: Children will have discussed trade and how countries share and sell resources in Year 3 and 4.



National Curriculum Statements:

Locational knowledge

locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities

Place knowledge

understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America

Human and physical geography

describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water

Geographical skills and fieldwork

use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied

Key Vocabulary:

Trade - The action of buying and selling goods and services.

Trade link - If someone trades one thing for another or if two people trade things, they agree to exchange one thing for the other thing.

El Salvador - The smallest and the most densely populated country in Central America. Bordered on the northeast by Honduras, on the northwest by Guatemala, and on the south by the Pacific Ocean.

Economy - The state of a country or region in terms of the production and consumption of goods and services and the supply of money.

Global economy - The economies of the world's individual countries considered together as a single economic system.

Global supply chain - A dynamic worldwide network when a company purchases or uses goods or services from overseas. It involves people, information, processes and resources involved in the production, handling and distribution of materials and finished products or providing a service to the customer.

Significant People – Marco Polo

Marco Polo was an Italian merchant, explorer, and writer who travelled through Asia along the Silk Road between 1271 and 1295. He is best known for his accomplishments as a world traveller and pioneer in expanding trade routes in Asia, including what is now called the Silk Road. Marco Polo was not the first European to reach China, but he was the first to leave a detailed chronicle of his experience.