

SMRP KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER YEAR 6—GEOGRAPHY TERM 6

Geography

Trade has changed considerably through time. In the past **goods** and skills were exchanged on a **local scale** within communities, through time trade has grown to a **global scale**. Nowadays it links people from locations all over the world. Improvements in technology, transport and communications

As Martin Luther King Jr said, *“Before you finish eating breakfast this morning, you have depended on more than half of the world”*. Your morning orange juice may be from Spanish oranges, tea from India, sugar from Brazil, and cereal from corn grown in the USA.

The **human geography** of a country determines what the highest-value **export** is. The level of development of a country allows or limits the value of the **products** it exports and money that can be made

*1/5 of all **global** trade is in natural resources* (World Trade Organization 2012).

The weather and **climate** of a country determines what products can be grown there. For example, palm oil (vegetable oil) comes from oil palm trees which only grow in warm climates like those in Africa.

There are three elements to **forest friendly farming**: working together, farming sustainably and protecting the rainforest.

Geography Vocabulary

Word	Definition
Trade	the buying and selling of goods and services we want and need
Global	around the world
Local	a small area
National	a whole nation (e.g. the UK)
International	multiple nations
Globalisation	process of the world’s countries becoming more connected as a result of international trade and cultural exchange
Civilisation	the society, culture, and way of life of a particular area
Import	goods or services purchased from one country and brought into the UK
Export	goods or services made in the UK and sold to another country
Physical geography	natural features
Human geography	how humans affect or are influenced by the Earth’s surface
Fair trade	trade between companies in developed countries and producers in developing countries in which fair prices are paid to the producers
Goods	items that can be bought and sold, sometimes they are called products
Climate	the general weather conditions of an area
Exchange	an act of giving one thing and receiving another in return




“Fairtrade is about better prices, decent working conditions and fair terms of trade for farmers and workers.

It’s about supporting the development of thriving farming and worker communities that have more control over their futures and protecting the environment in which they live and work”.

- The Fairtrade Foundation



What makes
Fairtrade fair?

Natural resources	Coasts, rivers, lakes	Climate
		

Aspects of physical geography which affect trade in a country: