

National Curriculum:

Human and Physical Geography

Describe and understand key aspects of Economic and trade links (fair trade)

Geographical Fieldwork

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

Use symbols and keys to build on their knowledge of the wider world.

Prior Knowledge:

Children have previously studied climate, climate change and human impact on the environment. In KS1 they looked at seasons of the year.

Key Vocabulary:

Natural resources	farming
trade	import
export	Fair Trade
sustainability	arable
pastoral	food miles

Enhancements:

Fair trade workshop

Misconceptions:

Subject: Geography

Year: 5&6

Fair Trade



Enquiry Questions:

- 1) Where does food come from?
- 2) Where does the UK get its food?
- 3) What do farms do and how does food get to our plates?
- 4) Where is East Anglia and what food products are produced there?
- 5) What food products do we find in South America?
- 6) What is fairtrade?

Context:

Coca beans in south Africa and wheat in the UK and compare the farming environments and human impact

Sticky Knowledge:

- Agriculture in the UK can be divided into three main types: arable farming grows crops; pastoral farming is raising animals and; mixed farming is both arable and pastoral.
- We receive a variety of food and drink from Europe including beef, wine and fish.
- Large amounts of fruit and vegetables are imported from abroad so that we can have supplies all year round (link this to climate and seasons).
- We rely on the export and import of food to sustain trade and industry
- Food miles describes the distance between where food is grown and where it is eaten
- Fair trade is a global movement to promote equal trading conditions for all countries.

Geographical Field Work:

Use maps, atlases and globes to locate countries discussed and features studied.

Use symbols and keys to help to build knowledge of the wider world.