

Geography

This weeks' topic focus is Geography. Children will be continuing with the topic 'Trade and Economics'. I have included 5 days worth of lessons (not all days will have an activity, some may only require children to read information).

Day 1 - To use maps to show the UK's trade links with other countries.

Key terms:

- ▶ **Trade** - Buying and selling goods and services.
- ▶ **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.

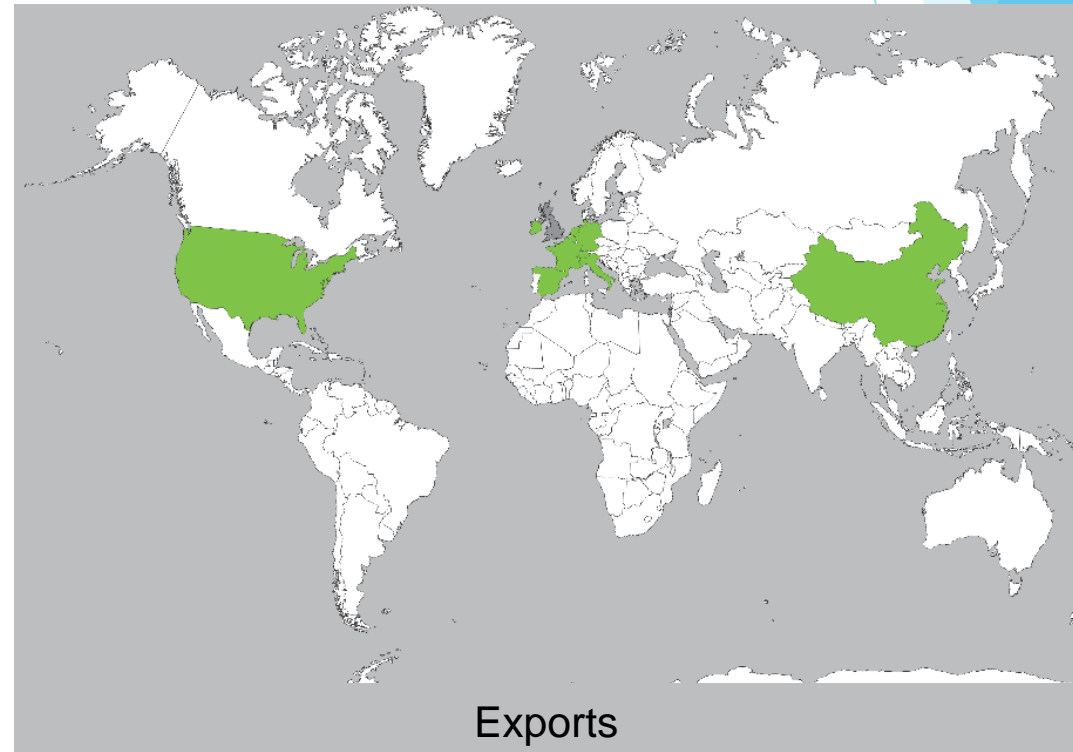
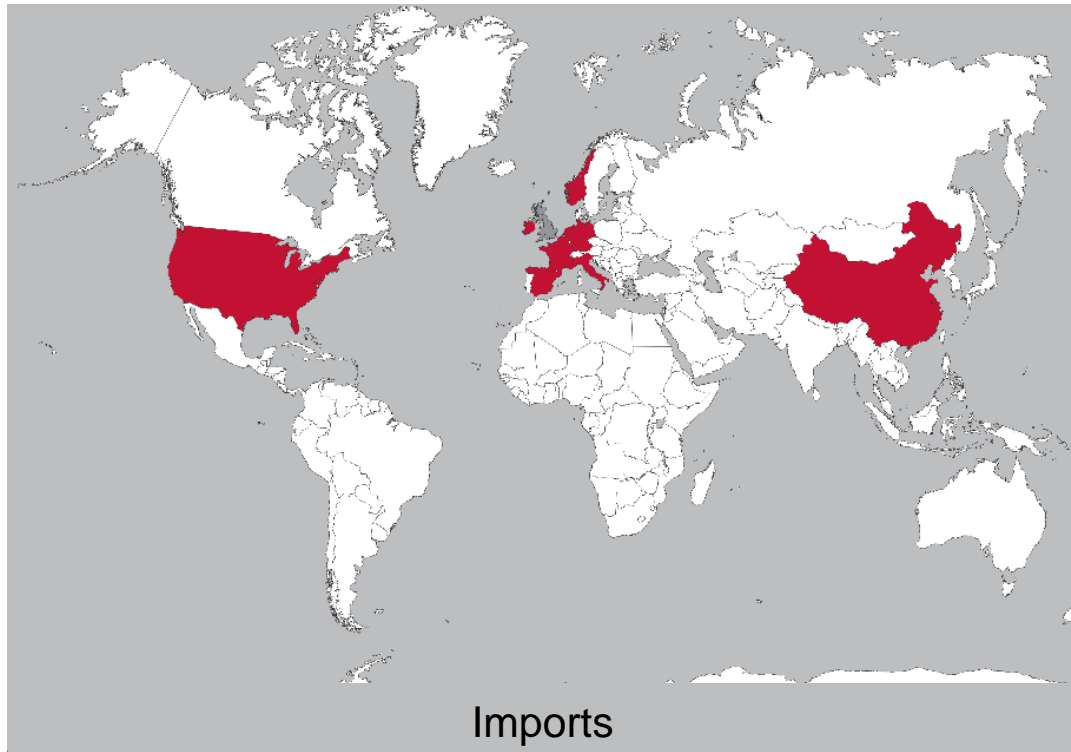
Task:

- ▶ Use the internet (or an atlas if you have one) to find the countries listed and shade them using the suggested key to show the UK's top 10 global trade links. (The activity sheet is listed on a separate document on the website).



Import (Red)	Export (Green)
Germany, China, Netherlands, USA, France, Belgium, Italy, Norway, Spain, Ireland.	USA, Germany, Netherlands, Switzerland, China, France, Ireland, Belgium, Spain, Italy.

- ▶ What countries do we trade with? What kinds of goods and services do you think we import from each of the countries? (Discuss with an adult).



Task:

- ▶ Choose a country from the list: USA, Germany, China, Belgium, Spain, Sweden, Japan, Canada, Russia or Denmark.
- ▶ Use the information on <https://oec.world/en/profile/country/gbr/>. Scroll to the section labelled 'Product Imports'.
- ▶ Find out what your country exports to the UK.

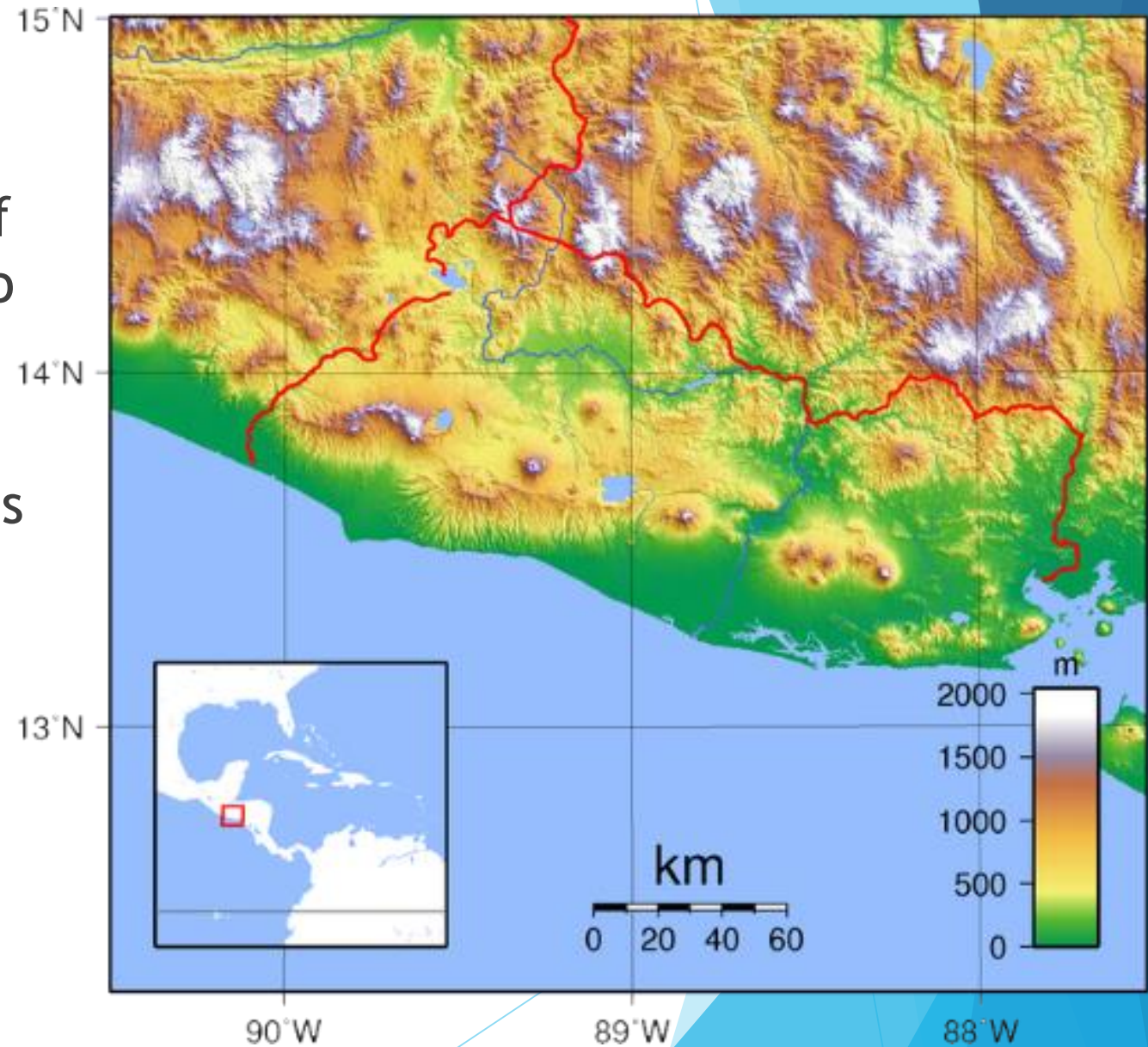
Day 2 - To explain trade links between El Salvador and the UK.

Where is El Salvador?



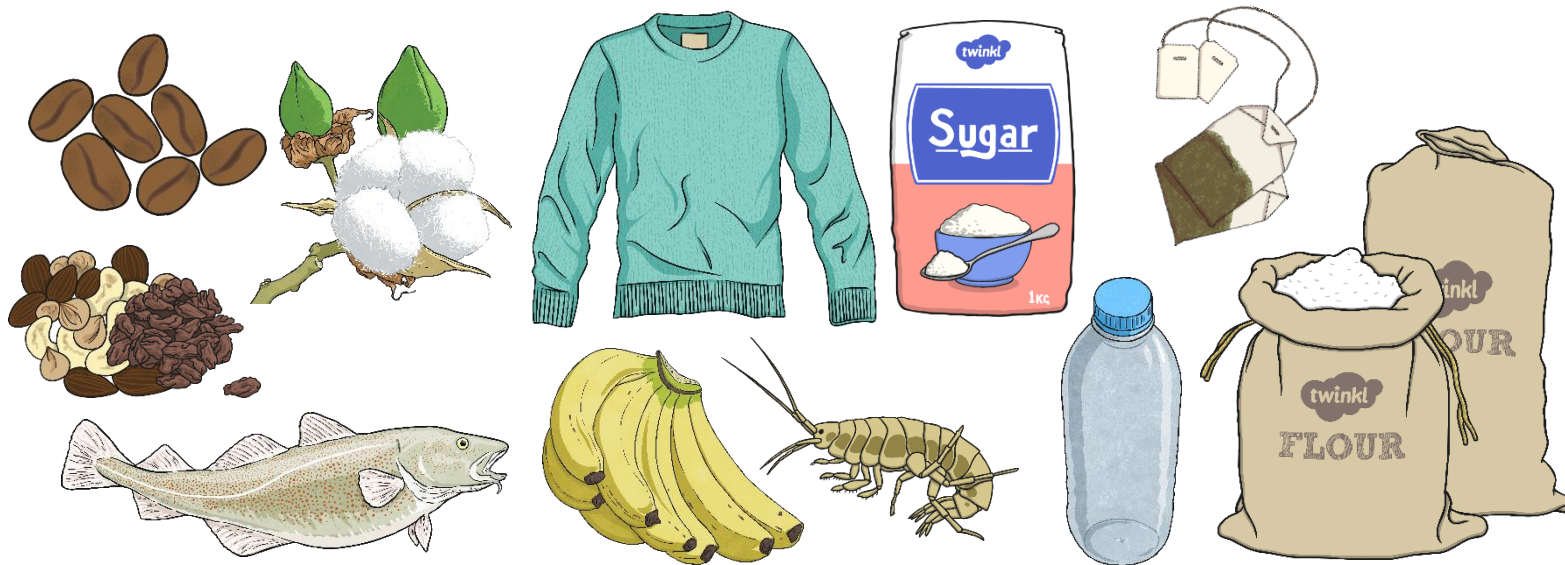
Where is El Salvador?

- ▶ Look at the topographical map of El Salvador. (A topographical map shows the physical features of the land).
- ▶ There are some very mountainous areas.
- ▶ El Salvador is located between the equator and the Tropic of Cancer.
- ▶ The climate is hot and humid with heavy rainfall at times.



What goods do we import from El Salvador?

- ▶ Which goods do you think are imported to the UK from El Salvador?
- ▶ Can you justify your answer, thinking about the climate and landscape of El Salvador?



How did you do?

Imported from El Salvador



coffee



cotton



sugar



fruit and nuts



shrimp

Not Imported from El Salvador



wool clothing



plastic



tea



bananas



cod



flour

What issues face people in El Salvador?

- ▶ Read the biographies about children in El Salvador.

Marlon is 9 and he lives with his family in the north of El Salvador. Marlon goes to school from 7:30am to 12:30pm. After school, he has lunch (usually chicken soup) and completes his homework.

In the afternoon, Marlon helps his mother, who works drying fruits to sell. The fruit harvests are not reliable, though. Too much rain or too much heat can mean the fruits are not suitable for drying. If the harvests fail, Marlon's mother struggles to earn money to support her family.

In the evening, Marlon eats dinner with his family (usually tortillas, beans, eggs and soft cheese) before going to bed at 8:30pm.

Diego is 10 years old. He lives in the west of El Salvador, near to the border with Guatemala. This is one of the poorest regions of El Salvador. Diego's family get up at 4:00am. They have to feed and clean the animals on their farm before breakfast (coffee, tortillas, beans, eggs and cream).

Diego goes to school in the morning and then he helps on the farm in the afternoon. His family grows corn and beans, but the rocky, steep landscape makes farming difficult. Growing the same crops every year means that diseases can spread more easily, and lead to a poor harvest.

In December and January, Diego's father finds extra work picking coffee on the plantations in the area.

Luisa lives in western El Salvador. She is 11 years old. Luisa usually wakes at 6:30am and has her breakfast (usually fruit, or rice and eggs). Luisa goes to school from 7:00am until 12:30pm and then goes home for her lunch of beans and cheese.

In the afternoon, Luisa helps in the garden at home, where they grow food for their family. The ground is rocky and steep, making farming very difficult. In the dry season, water is only supplied to Luisa's house for 2 hours every few days. If the family runs out of water, Luisa and her mother have to walk to a well about 20 minutes from their house. This can mean that they don't have enough water to water the plants they grow.

Luisa also helps her mother in the shop they have set up at home, selling some of their spare produce to other people living nearby.

Task:

- ▶ Read the information about Marlon, Diago and Luisa on the previous slides.
- ▶ Copy and complete the table on the next slide in your book.

	Marlon	Diago	Luisa
What issue causes problems?			
What effect does this have on the family's business?			
What is the possible outcome for the family?			
What could be done to help the family?			

Day 3 - To explain the importance of fair trade.

What is fair trade?

Discuss the questions with an adult.

- ▶ Have you heard of fair trade?
- ▶ What does it mean?
- ▶ What kinds of products are fairly traded?
- ▶ Why is fair trade important?

What is fair trade?

- ▶ Fair trade is a way of buying goods designed to ensure that producers in developing countries are paid a fair and stable price for the goods that we buy from them.

What products are fairly traded?

- ▶ Which products do you think can be purchased as fairly traded products?



Task:

- ▶ (On the next slide). Match each person with their role in the production of chocolate. Then, sort the roles into the correct order to get the chocolate from the cocoa bean to the shop!
- ▶ Can you guess how much each person would make if a chocolate bar costs the consumer £1.
- ▶ The sheet on the next slide is also available on the website.

Profit from £1 =	Profit from £1 =	Profit from £1 =	Profit from £1 =	Profit from £1 =	Profit from £1 =

Processor	Exporter	Manufacturer	Plantation Owner	Retailer	Picker
I work 10 - 12 hours a day. I pick the cocoa beans. I also make sure the plants are fed and watered.	I buy machinery and pay the pickers. I pay for fertilisers to increase harvests.	I use cocoa butter to make chocolate. I pay for workers, machinery, product development, packaging and advertising.	I transport the cocoa beans by cargo ship. I pay for fuel and any loads that are lost or damaged on the journey. I also pay fees for the ship to stop in a port.	I process the cocoa beans by roasting them and grinding them. I press the ground cocoa to form cocoa butter. I pay for workers, machinery and heat for roasting the beans.	I sell the chocolate bars to consumers. I pay for staff and the running costs of the store. I am also responsible for advertising and any losses if stock isn't sold.

How do we know which products are fairly traded?

- ▶ This logo is the FAIRTRADE mark.
- ▶ Products that carry this logo have been fairly traded.
- ▶ There are over 1000 products on sale in the UK which carry this logo.



What are the benefits of fairly traded products?

Discuss the questions with an adult.

- ▶ Why should we buy fairly traded products?
- ▶ What are the benefits to shoppers?
- ▶ What are the benefits to producers?
- ▶ What are the benefits to the environment?

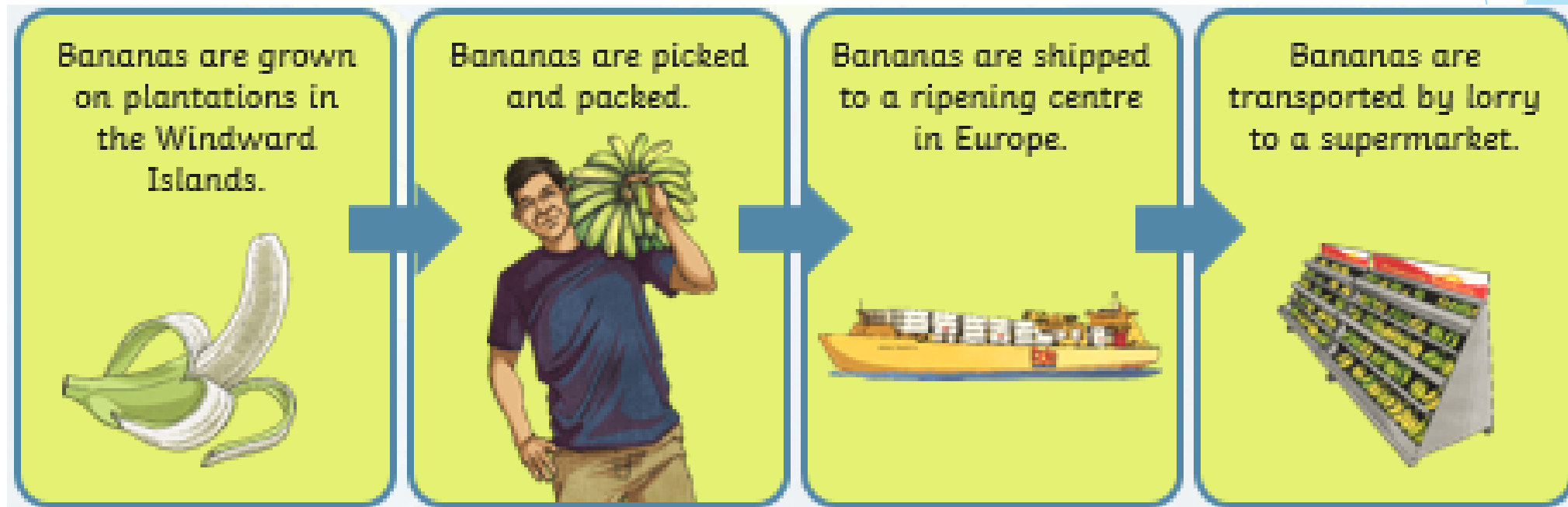
- ▶ For more information on Fair Trade, visit the website:

<https://www.fairtrade.org.uk/>

Day 4 - To explain the global supply chain.

What is the global supply chain?

- ▶ A global supply chain is the different places a product and its parts come from, and travel to, on its way to the consumer.
- ▶ E.g. the global supply chain for bananas.



Task:

- ▶ Use the internet (or an atlas if you have one) to locate the countries involved in the manufacture of a pair of jeans. The activity sheet is on the next slide and on the website.
- ▶ Challenge - Can you create a key to show which countries produce the raw materials, which are involved in production and which are retail outlets?

Cotton is grown, picked, spun and dyed in Peru.
Zips are made in India.
Buttons are made in China.



The materials are transported to Turkey where the jeans are assembled.

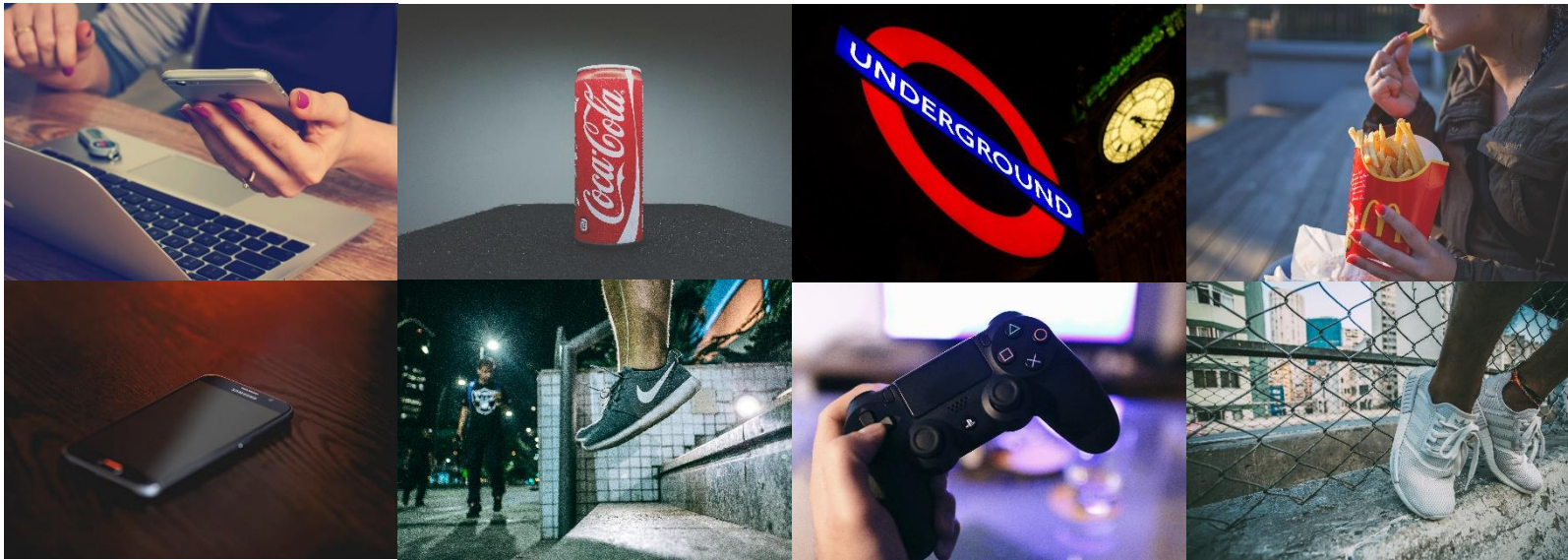


The finished jeans are sold in shops in the UK and the USA.



What is globalisation?

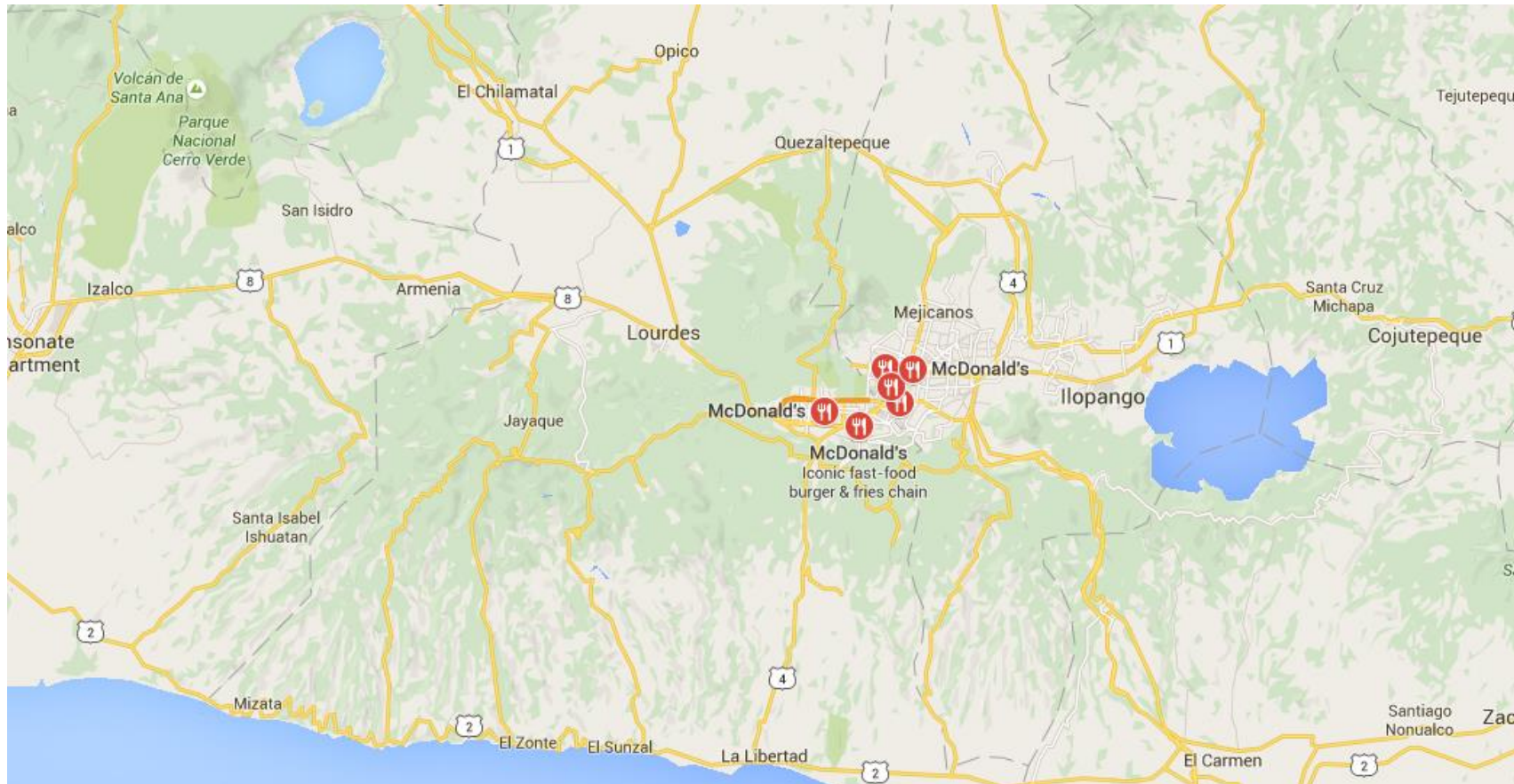
- ▶ How many brands can you recognise?



- ▶ Do you think children in Australia will recognise the same logos?
- ▶ What about children in El Salvador?

What is globalisation?

- ▶ Are you surprised to see so many McDonald's branches in El Salvador?



Task:

- ▶ Using the globalisation cards, sort the effects by the scale of the impact on people and the economy.
- ▶ Copy the table in your book and write/stick the cards in the correct place.
- ▶ The sheets are on the next slide and are available on the website.

New jobs are provided for those living in the area.	Globalisation may help to make people more aware of global issues such as deforestation and global warming.
People can experience foods and other products not previously available in their countries, as well as the sharing of ideas, experiences and lifestyles of people and cultures.	Some people fear globalisation might drown out local economies, traditions and languages and make all countries too similar to one another.
Industry may begin to thrive in less well developed countries at the expense of jobs in manufacturing in the UK.	Some multinational companies in less developed countries may operate in a way that would not be allowed in more well developed countries. They may pollute the environment, run risks with safety or pay low wages to local workers.
There are no guarantees that the money from companies' investment will benefit the local community. Often, profits are sent back to the country where the multinational company is based.	If it becomes cheaper to operate in another country, a multinational company might close down the factory and make local people redundant.
Multinational companies may drive local companies out of business.	Globalisation increases awareness of events in distant parts of the world.
Multinational companies bring money to the local economy. The extra money created by this investment can be spent on education, health and infrastructure.	Globalisation operates mostly in the interests of the richest countries, which continue to dominate world trade at the expense of developing countries. The role of less developed countries in the world market is mostly to provide cheap labour and raw materials.

	Severe Impact	Less Severe Impact
Many People Affected		
Few People Affected		

Are multinational companies a good thing?

- ▶ Do you think multinational companies are a good or a bad thing?

Day 5 - To explain how trading has changed through history.

Who are the UK's main trade partners today?

Discuss the questions with an adult.

- ▶ Which countries do we only import from?
- ▶ Which countries do we export to?
- ▶ Which countries do we trade with?
- ▶ What kinds of goods and services do we import from each of the countries?

Task:

- ▶ Using the internet or an atlas (if you have one available) to locate the countries listed. Shade them in using the suggested key to show which countries the UK traded with during the Tudor and Victorian eras.
- ▶ The sheet is on the next slide and website.



Countries the UK traded with during the Tudor era (Red)	Countries the UK traded with during the Victorian era (Blue)
Italy, Spain, France, Germany, The Netherlands, USA, Ireland	India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Denmark, Tanzania, Jamaica

What did the UK trade in the past?

Which of these are still imported today? Which are now produced in the UK?

Tudor Era:



Victorian Era:



What do you think the UK exported during these times?



Task:

- ▶ Copy the table on the following slide in your book.
- ▶ Think about what you have learnt about where the UK traded with in the past and today.
- ▶ How is trade similar? How is it different?
- ▶ Consider: the countries involved, which goods are traded, how goods are transported.

	Similarities	Differences
Tudor Era		
Victorian Era		

How might trade change in the future?

- ▶ How might transportation change in the future?
- ▶ How would that affect UK trade?



How might trade change in the future?



The expansion of the British Empire meant trading with some countries was easier (and cheaper) for UK merchants.



How might the UK's exit from the European Union affect trade?