

Sithney C.P. School Knowledge Organiser



Geography: Why is Fair Trade Fair?

What you should already know:

I can use maps to name and locate countries in North and South America identifying major cities and their key physical and human characteristics.

I can compare geographical similarities and differences through the study of human geography of a region in the UK and a region in either North or South America.

I can describe climate zones.

I can devise examples of links with physical and human geography locally.

I can present information using a range of writing genres/using different English techniques and data using ICT.

I can express my own view about topic covered.

I can locate places on large-scale maps.

I can use letter and number coordinates.

I can use a Junior Atlas to locate places.

Core Concepts:

Place, Time and Scale

Interconnections

Substantive Concepts:

Change

Cultural Management



Geographical skills and enquiry:

Describe and **explain** why the Silk Road was the most important trading route in the history of the world; **evaluate** and **reflect** upon some of the changes that occurred as a result of the movement of people and commodities along it.

Explain why and how countries trade with each other, identify and describe the commodities that are most frequently traded and evaluate some benefits and disadvantages of trading

Compare and contrast the range of commodities most commonly imported by the United Kingdom from China with some of the products that are frequently exported by companies in the United Kingdom to China and describe and explain the differences

Describe, explain and reflect on why the terms of international trade are not always fair for some producers of goods in other countries around the world

Explain what Fairtrade is compare and contrast the situation of Fairtrade-certified farmers with that of non-Fairtrade producers and evaluate and judge the benefits to be gained from Fairtrade certification;

Vocabulary:

Climate: The weather conditions prevailing in an area in general or over a long period.

Consumer: a person who purchases goods and services for personal use

Export: Send (goods or services) to another country for sale

Fair-trade: Trade between companies in developed countries and producers in developing countries in which fair prices are paid to the producers

Import: Bring (goods or services) into a country from abroad for sale.

Industry: Economic activity concerned with the processing of raw materials and manufacture of goods in factories.

Merchant: a person or company involved in wholesale trade, especially one dealing with foreign countries or supplying goods to a particular trade.

Plantation: an estate on which crops such as coffee, sugar, and tobacco are grown.

Producer: person, company, or country that makes, grows, or supplies goods or commodities for sale.

Profit: a financial gain, especially the difference between the amount earned and the amount spent in buying, operating, or producing something.

Trade: The action of buying and selling goods and services

Wholesaler: a person or company that sells goods in large quantities at low prices, typically to retailers

Key Information:

Fair trade is a way of buying and selling products that allows the farmers to be paid a fair price for their produce, and have better working conditions. Trade is 'unfair' when farmers receive very low income and have poor conditions while the companies that sell their products make lots of money from them.



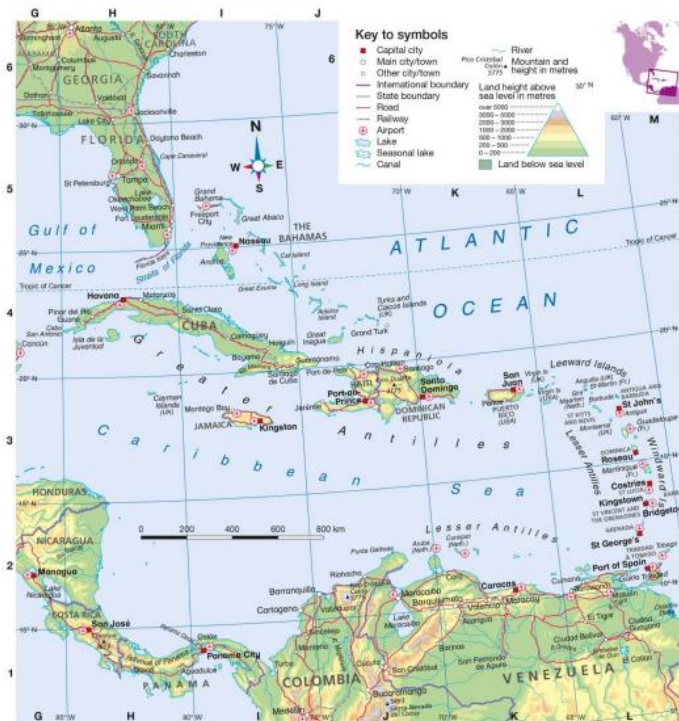
Plantation and farmer



Cargo Ships: Marco Polo 2



HMM Algeciras: Largest container ship in 2021



The Silk Road – A network of ancient trade routes formally established during the Han Dynasty of China in 130 BCE, which linked the regions of the ancient world in commerce between 130 BCE-1453 CE. The Silk Road was not a single route from east to west.

The European explorer [Marco Polo](#) (l.1254-1324 CE) travelled on these routes



Map of the Caribbean, home to the island of St. Lucia