ST LAWRENCE C.E. PRIMARY SCHOOL SUBJECT MANAGER OVERVIEW

SUBJECT: Geography UNIT: Trade and Economic Activity CONCEPT: Legacy YEAR:6

BIG QUESTION		
END OF UNIT OUTCOME	Group presentations about globalisation and sustainability in everyday life.	
NC OBJECTIVES	• Understand key aspects of human geography, including: **economic activity including trade links and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.** • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. • Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technologies.	
WEEK	**KEY KNOWLEDGE**	**RESOURCES**
1	**Know that trade is the buying and selling of goods and services between people or countries.** - trade is an important way to make sure that **natural resources** are shared around the world. - **export** means selling goods to another country. - **import** means to buy or bring something in from another country. - countries can export goods to another country to generate money and they can also import goods that may not be available in their own country. - trade has been happening around the world for hundreds of years. - more than half the world's trade takes place between just eight countries known as the G8: Canada, Germany, France, Italy, Japan, Russia, UK and USA. - not all trade is fair but Fairtrade is there to help the producer receive a guaranteed fair price for whatever he or she is selling meaning their quality of life should improve.	Useful link: https://www.rgs.org/schools/teaching-resources/global-trade/
RICH TASKS	Groups have one of the G8 countries and research their main imports and exports. Role play import and export of the G8 countries.	

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2	**Know that natural resources are something that is found in nature and can be used by people.** - minerals, water, soil, vegetation, animals, air and sunlight are all needed to create important resources such as fuel, food, clothing and shelter however some places have more than others. Such as a temperate forest has a more moderate climate along with fertile soil, timber and plenty of wildlife and minerals such as **iron** and **tin** are very common in areas with strong tectonic activity. - therefore, due to these differences in our environment, resources are distributed unevenly across the globe. - Asia and Europe have the greatest reserves of **uranium** (used for nuclear energy). - the Middle East has the greatest number of reserves of **oil**. - North America, Australia, Asia and Europe have the greatest reserves of **coal**. The Middle East and Europe has the greatest reserves of **Natural Gas**.	
RICH TASKS	In table groups create a mind map of natural resources including where they occur, how they are made, what they are used for and if they are renewable or non-renewable. On a large world map – plot where the natural resources occur.	
3	**Know that there can be an imbalance of natural resources around the world.** - **water scarcity** is lack of reliable source of adequate quality water to meet the demands of everyone. - **water security** is having a reliable source of adequate quality water to meet the demands of everyone (to maintain health, food and the economy).	
RICH TASKS	Using a jug of water show the percentages of the Earth's water that is salt water, frozen water in glaciers and fresh water for consumption to demonstrate the relative limit of consumable water on Earth.	Water measuring plan.pdf Water scarcity and surplus: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zgx382p/revision/1

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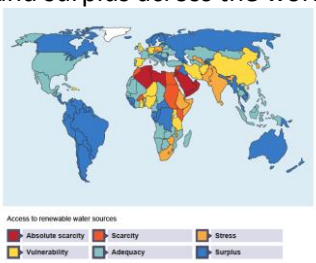
	In pairs, complete the diamond nine to think about use of water and begin to think about water scarcity.  Using the map, collect repsonses to water scarcity and surplus across the world.  	
4	**Know that globalisation means the process by which the world is becoming increasingly interconnected as a result of massively increased trade and cultural exchange.** - brands such as Apple, Starbucks, Coca-Cola, McDonalds are global brands and you would be able to find them in many countries across the world. - the **Global Supply Chain** is the different places a product and its parts come from, and travel to, on its way to the consumer. - some of the advantages of globalisation such as, new jobs are provided for those living in the area, people can experience products not previously available in their area, **multinational companies** bring money to the **local economy** which can be spent on **education**, **health** and **infrastructure**. - some of the disadvantages of globalisation such as, there are no guarantees that the money from companies' investment will benefit the local community, multinational companies may drive local companies out of business, may drown out local economies, traditions and languages making countries too similar to one another.	Useful map: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_with_McDonald%27s_restaurants

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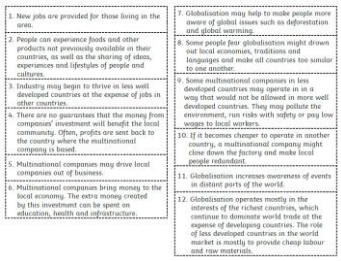
<table>
<tr><td>RICH TASKS</td><td>In pairs sort stages of cotton production into primary, secondary, tertiary processes.

<table>
<tr><td>I work in Glasgow, Scotland. I deliver parcels and packages to people's homes who have ordered items online such as clothes and shoes.</td><td>I work in Turkey in a factory. We get our cotton from Peru. I use the spinning frame to make cotton into yarn so my friends in the other factory nearby can dye and sew the cotton.</td></tr>
<tr><td>I mine bauxite from the quarry in Suriname, South America to make aluminium. Our aluminium is used for many different products, such as zips for clothing and household appliances such as toasters.</td><td>I use a sewing machine to make cotton jumpers. I use zips from India and cotton from Peru to make the jumpers. I work in Kahramanmaras in Southern Turkey.</td></tr>
<tr><td>I live in Peru, South America. I work on a cotton plantation and I work hard picking cotton from the cotton plants.</td><td>I am a lorry driver. I distribute cotton clothing from Turkey to shops in the United Kingdom. I deliver to big stores in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and England.</td></tr>
<tr><td>I work in a shop in London, England. I sell cotton jumpers to consumers.</td><td>I work in a factory in Delhi, India. Our factory makes zips from plastic and metal. I sew the zips using my sewing machine.</td></tr>
<tr><td>I work in the cleaning station in Peru. I work on a machine that cleans and straightens the cotton.</td><td>I work in the cotton clothing company office, I organise the shipping and deliveries to send to customers.</td></tr>
</table>
Debate: advantages and disadvantages of globalisation.

<table>
<tr><td>1. New jobs are provided for those living in the area.</td><td>7. Globalisation may help to make people more aware of global issues such as deforestation and global warming.</td></tr>
<tr><td>2. 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.</td><td>8. Some people fear globalisation might drown out local economies, traditions and languages and make all countries too similar to one another.</td></tr>
<tr><td>3. Industry may begin to thrive in less well developed countries at the expense of jobs in other countries.</td><td>9. Some multinational companies in less developed countries may operate in 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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>4. 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.</td><td>10. If it becomes cheaper to operate in another country, a multinational company might close down the factory and make local people redundant.</td></tr>
<tr><td>5. Multinational companies may drive local companies out of business.</td><td>11. Globalisation increases awareness of events in distant parts of the world.</td></tr>
<tr><td>6. Multinational companies bring money to the local economy. The extra money created by this investment can be spent on education, health and infrastructure.</td><td>12. 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.</td></tr>
</table></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td colspan="2">Revision of key knowledge</td></tr>
<tr><td>END OF UNIT OUTCOME</td><td colspan="2">Group presentations about globalisation and sustainability in everyday life.</td></tr>
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St Lawrence CE Primary School
"Let your light shine"
Matthew 5:16