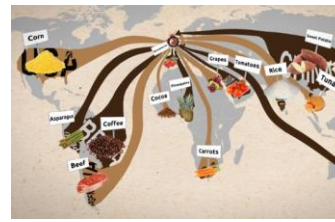


Year 6 Global Trade

Trade has changed a lot through history. This is partly due to developments in transportation but also due to the changing relationships of the UK with other countries. In Tudor times, the UK traded with the Americas, whereas in Victorian times, the UK mainly traded with other countries who were in the British Empire.



KEY VOCABULARY

1	Borders	a line separating two political or geographical areas, especially countries.
3	Distribution	the way that something is spread or exists over a particular area or among a particular group of people
4	Export	the selling and transporting of goods to another country
5	Import	to bring from a foreign or external source
6	International	something involving more than a single country.
7	Manufacture	to make goods in large quantities, using machines
8	Multinational	existing in or involving many countries
9	Supply chain	the series of processes involved in the production and supply of goods, from when they are first made, grown, etc. until they are bought or used
10	Trade	the action of buying and selling goods and services.

What is fair trade ?



The Supply Chain: Primary, secondary and tertiary stages

Primary- extracting the raw materials e.g. farming, mining, fishing, and forestry.



Secondary- turning raw materials into other products (processing/manufacturing stage) e.g. wood into furniture, tin into mobile phones, fish into fish fingers.



Tertiary- transport to distribute goods to different locations and retail services to sell the finished product in stores.

How did trade get global ?

The scale of trade has increased through time and exchanges can now happen on a **global scale**.

The development of communication, technology and transport have enabled trade to be carried out on this scale

What is the effect of globalisation ?

Globalisation has meant that more and more goods travel around the world before being sold in a shop. Sometimes, parts of a product are made in several different countries before being assembled in another one. Many companies are now recognised worldwide. These are **multinational** companies, and they can have both a positive and a negative impact on society. Positives may include the creation of new jobs for people. Negatives may include greater damage to the **environment** (due to differences in the safety rules and environmental standards of different places).

What does the UK export and import?

The UK trades a lot of goods and services. Some of the goods the UK exports are: scrap iron, whisky, tartan kilts, medicines, aircraft parts, cars, computers, oil and gas.

Some of the goods the UK imports are: coffee beans, bananas, medicines, aircraft parts, cars, computers, oil and gas.

Locational Knowledge	Place Knowledge	Human and Physical Geography		Skills and Fieldwork