

Curriculum Drivers: Discovery and Inspiration

Enrichment: Cadbury's World

GARP/GASP: Is everyone in the global supply chain treated fairly no matter where they come from?

Subject: Geography

Cross-curricular links: Art, DT, English

**Learning Journey**

L.O: To know what natural resources are and where they come from

L.O: To understand supply chains

L.O: To understand trade

L.O: To explore trade links around the world

L.O: To explore the trade link between the UK and USA

L.O: To explore how trade has changed throughout history

L.O: To understand fair trade

L.O: To understand globalisation



**Core Knowledge and Key Visuals**



Natural resources are materials from nature, like water, forests, minerals, and fossil fuels. They are either renewable, replenishing naturally, or non-renewable, taking millions of years to form. These resources are extracted from the Earth and used to create goods.

A supply chain is the journey of a product from raw materials to consumers. It involves sourcing, manufacturing, transportation, and distribution, often across multiple countries, showing global interdependence.

Trade is the exchange of goods and services between countries, enabling nations to access resources they lack. For example, the UK and USA trade technology, pharmaceuticals, and financial services, creating important global links.

Trade has evolved from ancient barter systems and routes like the Silk Road to modern global networks driven by industrialisation and technology.

Fair trade ensures producers, especially in developing countries, are paid fairly and work in ethical, sustainable conditions, promoting social and environmental justice.

Globalisation connects the world through trade, communication, and technology, enabling cooperation but also raising challenges like inequality and environmental concerns.



**Disciplinary Concepts**

Interpretation of Geographical Information; Research & Enquiry; Communication of Geographical Information; Similarity and Difference.

**Substantive Concepts**

Physical & Human Features; Landscapes, Environments & Environmental Impact; Locational Knowledge; Place Knowledge; Cause, Consequence & Change over Time; Cultural Diversity.

**Vocabulary**

**Import**

Import means bringing goods or products from another country into your own to use or sell, like buying bananas from abroad.

**Fairtrade**

Fairtrade is when farmers and workers are paid fairly and treated well for the products they make, like chocolate, tea, or bananas.

**Globalisation**

Globalisation is how countries and people around the world connect and share ideas, goods, and cultures, making the world feel smaller.

**Export**

Export means sending goods or products from your country to another to sell, like selling cars to other countries.

**Global**

Global means something that involves the whole world, like the internet or climate change.

**Trade Routes**

Trade routes are paths or networks used to transport goods between different places, like roads, rivers, or sea routes.

**Trade**

Trade means buying, selling, or exchanging goods and services between people or countries.

**Supply Chains**

Supply trade is how goods are made, moved, and sold to people, like how food gets from farms to shops.

**Natural Resources**

Natural resources are things we use that come from nature, like water, trees, and coal.