



Geography

Trade and Economics

What do we trade?

Trading Game

Equipment needed:

- Trading Game Poster displaying the required shapes (enlarged onto A3)
- A4 copy of the Trading Game Poster of the required shapes for checking products
- Additional supplies of Trading Game Money for paying groups
- A whistle or instrument to indicate to children to stop and listen
- A large countdown timer
- Five large envelopes - contents as shown.

Group A1	Group A2	Group B	Group C1
2 pairs of scissors	1 pairs of scissors	2 pencils	2 pencils
2 rulers	2 rulers	1 ruler	4 sheets of A4 paper
1 compass	1 compass	10 sheets of A4 paper	4 x £50 notes
1 set square (the exact size of the large triangular shape)	1 set square (the exact size of the large triangular shape)	6 x £50 notes	
1 protractor (the exact size of the semicircle shape)	1 protractor (the exact size of the semicircle shape)		
2 pencils	2 pencils		
1 sheet of A4 paper	1 sheet of A4 paper		
12 x £50 notes	12 x £50 notes		

Instructions

Divide the children into 5 groups listed below:

1. Each group is a team and represent a country.
2. The aim for each country is to make as much money as possible using the materials that can be used.
3. Use the materials to make paper products.
4. All shapes must be cut with care and accuracy.
5. The shapes can then be sold to other groups. Inaccurate shapes will be rejected.
6. You can make as many shapes as you can cut up your envelope!
7. If you hear this sound (blow the whistle) stop!



We sometimes import and export certain items - like medicines as we need some that are manufactured elsewhere and some countries need ours.

We played a trading game to see what and why we trade. Some groups had more resources and some had more money, we had to trade to get the materials we needed to make the most money.

Imported	Exported	Both
Coffee beans	Whisky	Medicines
Bananas	Tartan kilts	Aircraft parts
	Scrap iron	Cars
		Oil and gas
		Computers



We had to use the import sheet to identify the flags to see where the resources came from. We used atlases to find out which country the flags belonged to.

Who do we trade with?

I was surprised to learn we get certain products from different places - like toilet roll from France, Germany and Italy!

We import a lot from Germany and it is mainly food imported from Ireland.



Trading with El Salvador



Putting money into El Salvador economy means their water systems can improve by building wells and we benefit as their crops will diversify

We trade with El Salvador as their climate allows them to produce things we cannot.

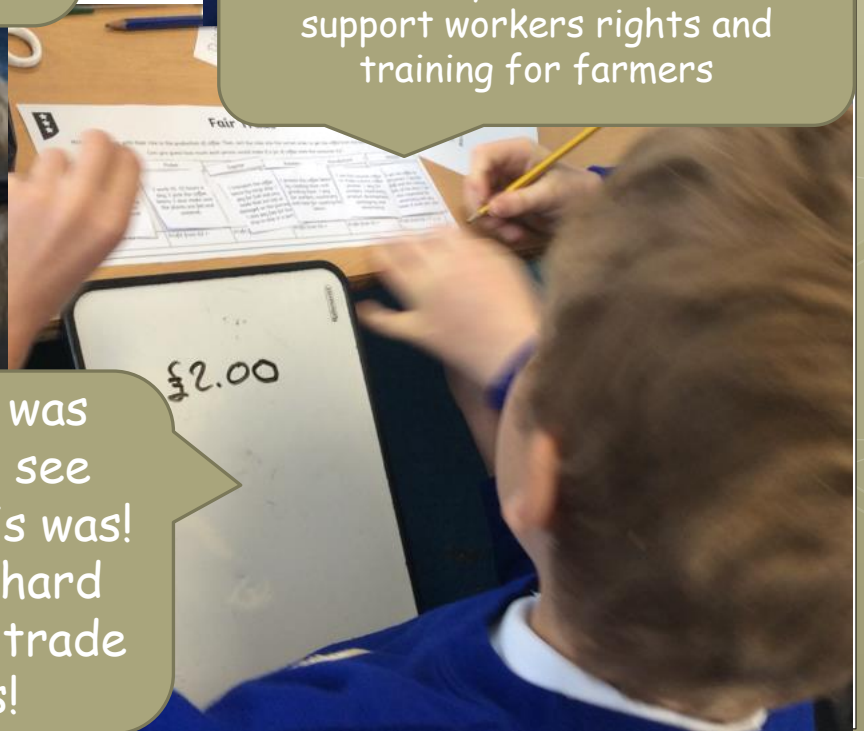


What is Fair Trade?

Fair trade means that each person involved in the product from picker to shop get a fair wage not just the consumer

Fair trade also invest money in community and businesses; support workers rights and training for farmers

However I was shocked to see how little this was! It must be hard for non-fair trade workers!



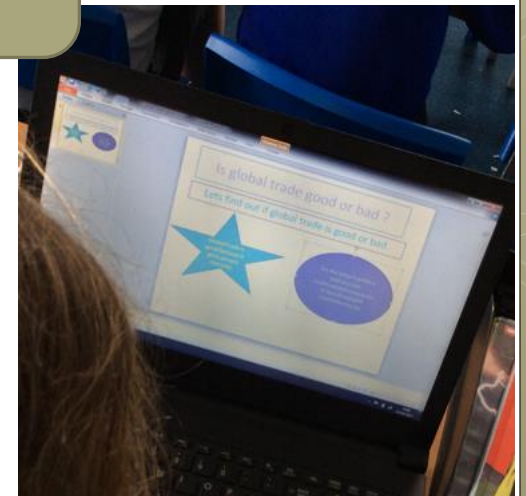
Globalisation can be good as provides jobs for the community however they may drive smaller companies out of business

What is the Global Economy?

1. New jobs are provided for those living in the area.
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.
3. Industry may begin to thrive in less well developed countries at the expense of jobs in other countries.
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.
5. Multinational companies may drive local companies out of business.
6. Multinational companies bring money to the local economy. The extra money created by this investment can be spent on education, health and infrastructure.
7. Globalisation may help to make people more aware of global issues such as deforestation and global warming.
8. Some people fear globalisation might drown out local economies, traditions and languages and make all countries too similar to one another.
9. 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.
10. If it becomes cheaper to operate in another country, a multinational company might close down the factory and make local people redundant.
11. Globalisation increases awareness of events in distant parts of the world.
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.

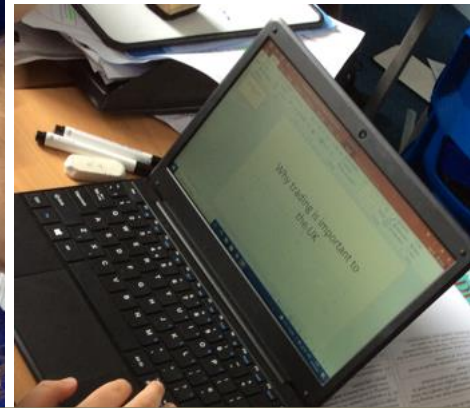
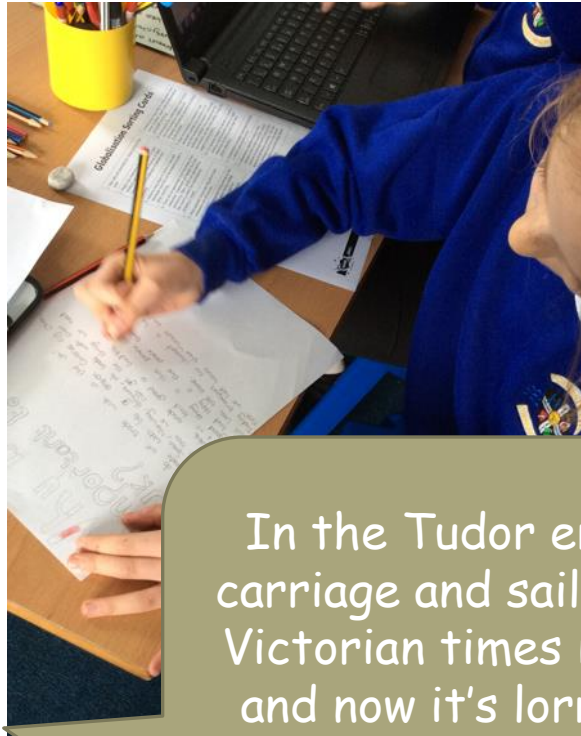
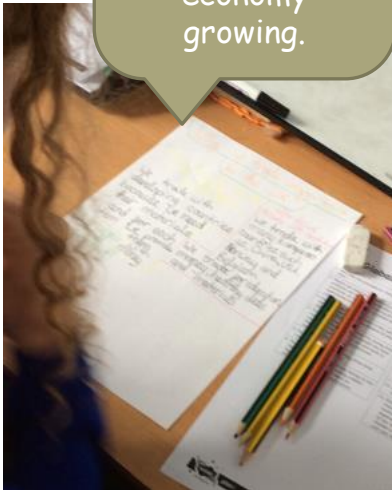
We learnt that a global supply chain is the different places a product and its parts come from, and travel to, on its way to the consumer. We looked at multinational companies and the positive and negative effects of globalisation.

We were surprised how far and wide MacDonald's business was - there were more than we expected in El Salvador!



Why is trade important to the UK and how has it changed?

Trade is important so we have access to diverse food and materials to keep our economy growing.



In the Tudor era we used horse and carriage and sail ships to trade, during Victorian times it was the steam train and now it's lorries and cargo ships - maybe drones and electric vehicles in the future?



Culture Capital: To understand what food we are able to produce in the UK and that much of the food and other products that we use regularly do not come from the UK. Understanding that all countries need to work together to get what they need- this embeds the idea of teamwork as well as the importance of cultural diversity. • Real life links- explaining and reasoning.

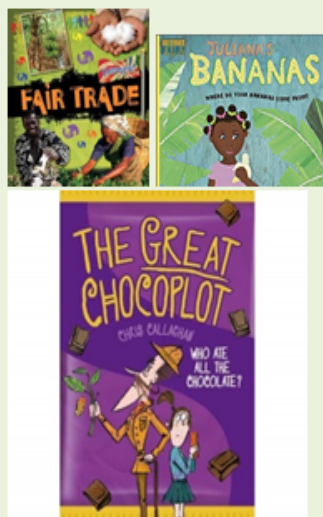
Forever Facts

- Trading means to trade, import and export goods.
- Natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.
- They are imported and exported from the United Kingdom.
- The UK has trade links with other countries.
- A global supply chain is the different places a product and its parts come from, and travel to, on the way to the consumer.
- Globalisation is how countries and people interact and integrate making international trade easier.

Skills

- I can analyse data
- I can select sources of evidence and sift information
- I can collect statistics about people/places in relation to trade
- I can describe how change can lead to similarities between places

Exciting Books



Our Endpoint

To write a descriptive piece to explain the impact of trade and how it has changed through history

Subject Specific Vocabulary

Trade	The activity of buying, selling or exchanging goods or services
Import	To import products or raw materials means to buy from another country to use in your own
Export	To export products or raw materials means to sell them to another country
Goods	Items that are bought and sold
Service	A service is something that helps people or supplies what they want
Natural Resources	The land, forest, energy sources and materials existing naturally in a place that can be used by people
Distributions	To share the product out among consumers

What I have I learnt before:
types of settlements and land
use in LKS2