**Global Trade** 

## Big Question: How has trade changed over time?

		big Question. now i
		Vocabulary
1	trade	The buying and selling of goods we want and need
2	goods	Items that are made to be sold.
3	exchange	When you give something to someone and they give you something
		else.
4	global	Relating to the whole world.
5	import	To bring something into your country from another country for people to buy.
6	export	Products you send to another country to sell.
7	global scale	in relation to the entire world
8	globalisation	The process of the world's countries becoming more connected as a
		result of international trade and cultural exchange.
9	food source	Where a food has come from or been grown.
10	seasonal produce	The times in the year that food grows (strawberries in England in June)
11	food miles	The distance food is transported from the time of its making until it
		reaches the consumer.
12	supply chain	The sequence involved in the production and distribution of a product
13	manufactured goods	Goods produced and made- usually in a factory.
14	raw materials	Materials in their natural condition before they have been processed
		for use eg sugar, oil, cotton.
15	distribution	Sharing, spreading or supplying something.
16	global supply chain	The different stages manufactured goods go through on their journey
		from source to sale.
17	primary production	Extracting raw materials eg fishing, mining, farming, forestry.
18	secondary	Turning raw materials into other products eg wood into furniture, tin
	production	into mobile phones, fish into fish fingers.
19	tertiary production	Products are exported to be distributed globally.
20	physical geography	Natural features (that allow certain goods to be grown or made)
21	human geography	Human activity (that support the production of certain goods)



Martin Luther King Jnr:
"Before you finished eating
your breakfast this morning,
you have depended on more
than half the world."

15000BC

Nomadic peopledid not rely on exchanging food

Paleolithic

2million- 10,000

Neolithic

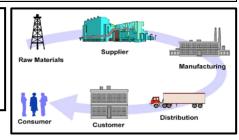
9000- 6000 BC

5000 BC

3000 BC

Agriculture means people begin

to trade food and tools.



800 BC

600 BC

1000 BC

Some of the top most traded goods in the world



Around 75 million cars are sold worldwide each year.



Refined petroleum (fuel for heating, transport etc).



In 2020, Brazil exported 5 billion US dollars worth of **coffee**. £187 million was imported into the UK in 2020.

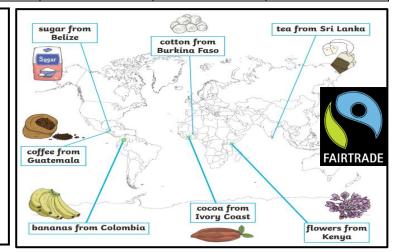


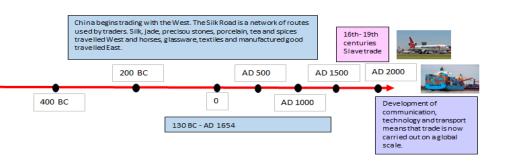
Russia is the world's biggest exporter of gas although the war in Ukraine has led to many countries to import from elsewhere.



Global sugar production is 182 million metric tonnes. The US is the biggest consumer. The largest sugar producing countries are Brazil, India, EU, China, Thailand.

Fairtrade: Farmers receive a fair price for the goods they produce. Trade is unfair when bigger companies sell the goods without giving the farmers a fair price. A faritrade farmer owns 50% of the business. Additional money goes towards developing the farming community. You can identity fairtrade products by looking for the fairtrade logo.





Year 6 Autumn 2 World Trade
Lesson 2- look at actual packets of food and look to see where the food has come from