

Geography Knowledge Organiser : Where does all our stuff come from? (Trade journeys) Term 6 2022

- Describe what the climate of a region is like and how plants and animals are adapted to it.
- Understand how food production is influenced by climate.
- Understand that products we use are imported as well as locally produced.
- Understand where our energy and natural resources come from.

Vocabulary

Import: to bring goods into a country for sale

Export: to send goods to another country for sale

Trade: buying or selling goods or services

Raw materials: items from which more complex items are made, eg wheat

Man-made: made or caused by human beings (as opposed to occurring or being made naturally).

Native: (of a plant or animal) of indigenous origin or growth.

Season: each of the four divisions of the year (spring, summer, autumn, and winter) marked by particular weather patterns and daylight hours, resulting from the earth's changing position with regard to the sun.

Climate: the weather conditions prevailing in an area in general or over a long period.

Country of origin: where goods originate (where they have been produced or manufactured).

Fair trade: sets out to ensure a fair deal for farmers. This includes creating opportunities for food producers in developing countries, ensuring trading practices are fair in terms of payment and prices, ensuring that no children are being exploited and that working conditions are safe.

We will also look at: producers, retailers, consumers, trade, locally sourced goods

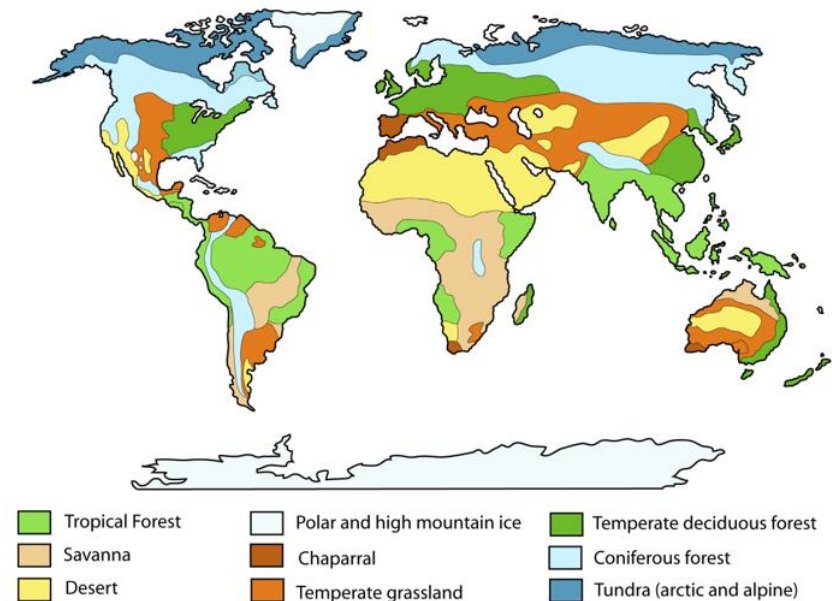
Also, the concept of sustainability, including recycling and re-using.

In 2017, the top five countries which exported clothing and textiles to the UK were: China, Bangladesh, Turkey, India and Germany.

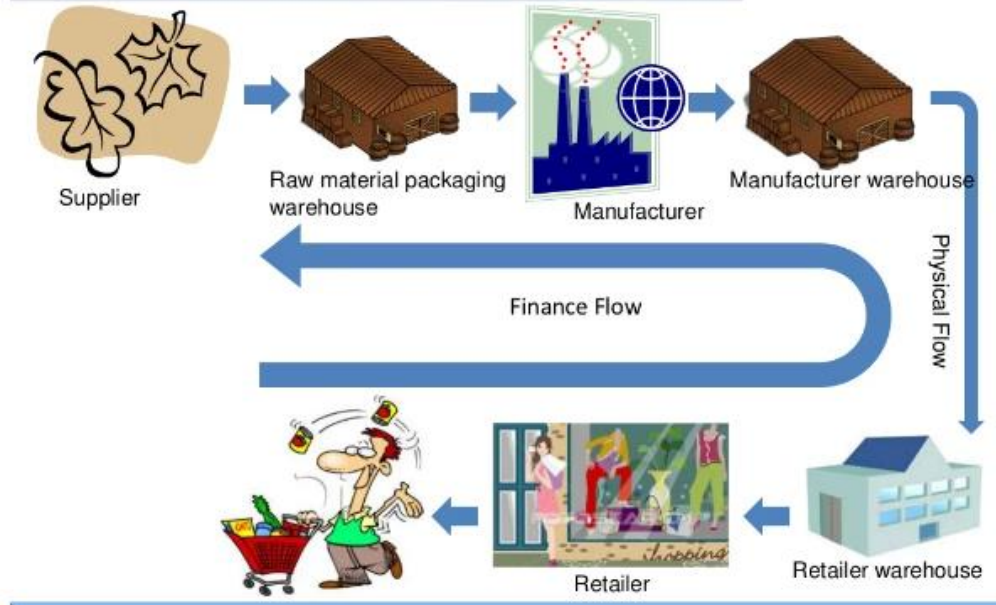
In 2015, only 52% of food consumed in the UK originated from the UK. 29% came from the EU, 4% from Africa, 4% from Asia, 4% from North America, 4% from South America, 2% from the rest of Europe and 1% from Australasia.

Biomes of the world

(A biome is a large naturally occurring community of flora and fauna occupying a major habitat)



The Basic Supply Chain



Looking at where products come from is complicated: take a chocolate biscuit bar as an example. It may have been manufactured in a factory here in the UK, but its ingredients may be imported from many countries: salt from China; calcium sulphate from India; palm oil from Southeast Asia; whey from New Zealand; milk and wheat from the EU; sugar from the Caribbean; and, cocoa from South America.

Pros and Cons of imported vs. locally sourced food.

Pros of imported food include:

- we get a wider variety of food
- imported food is generally cheaper
- jobs are created in other locations
- more land available for other uses.

Pros of locally produced food include:

- imported perishable food is transported by plane so eating locally reduces use of fossil fuels/pollution
- imported perishable food is often modified so it doesn't spoil in transit
- more jobs for local farmers
- locally sourced food usually has less packaging
- local and seasonal food has more nutrition density