

Year 4 – Summer 2 Knowledge organiser

What should I already know?

- Some physical characteristics and key features in the wider world.
- Some key aspects of physical geography in the wider world e.g. mountains, vegetation belts, rainforests.
- Locations of Equator, tropics, continents, oceans and some of the world's countries on a map.
- Some key aspects e.g. types of settlement, land use, distribution of natural resources including food, minerals.

Key vocabulary

Trade: The action of buying and selling goods and services.

Import: Bring (goods or services) into a country from abroad for sale.

Export: Send (goods or services) to another country for sale.

Global: Relating to the whole world; worldwide.

International: Across the world

Industry: Economic activity concerned with the processing of raw materials and manufacture of goods in factories. **Climate:** The weather conditions prevailing in an area in general or over a long period.

Population: All the inhabitants of a particular place; how many people live there.

Fairtrade: Trade between companies in developed countries and producers in developing countries in which fair prices are paid to the producers.

Fairtrade Foundation: a charity that supports workers who are paid unfairly

Sustainability: Meeting our own needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

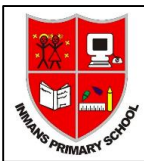
Market: A place where trading takes place is called a market.

Barter: When there is no money involved in the trade, the trade is called barter.

Purchase: To purchase something is to buy it in exchange for money.

Manufacturer: To make a lot of something

Consumer: A person who buys goods or services



What is different about Fairtrade Food?

National Curriculum objectives:

Pupils should be taught:

To locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (incl Russia) and N. and S. America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics
To describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes, vegetation belts.

To describe key aspects of human geography, including types of settlement and land use, economic activity incl. trade links, distribution of natural resources incl food, minerals and water.
Use geographical skills and field work

Knowledge:

- How did trade become global and what is meant by import and export? Global trade (or international trade) is simply the movement in and out of the country (import and export) of goods and services across international boundaries. What factors determine resources provided by a country? Physical geography of a country determines whether foods can or cannot be grown there i.e. climate/vegetation.
- What are the three stages of production in the global supply chain? 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- Services as provided to businesses (shops selling the brand) and other customers. The distribution to retailers around the globe falls into this sector.
- What positive impact can buying fairtrade products have on communities in other countries? Fair trade is a way of buying and selling products that allows the farmers to be paid a fair price for their produce, and have better working conditions. Trade is 'unfair' when farmers receive very low income and have poor conditions while the companies that sell their products make lots of money from them.

1 OPPORTUNITIES FOR DISADVANTAGED PRODUCERS 	2 TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY 	3 FAIR TRADE PRACTICES 	4 FAIR PAYMENT
5 NO CHILD LABOUR, NO FORCED LABOUR 	6 NO DISCRIMINATION, GENDER EQUALITY, FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION 	7 GOOD WORKING CONDITIONS 	8 CAPACITY BUILDING
9 PROMOTE FAIR TRADE 	10 RESPECT FOR THE ENVIRONMENT 	TEN PRINCIPLES OF FAIR TRADE 	

106 TEA PRODUCER ORGANIZATIONS REPRESENTING MORE THAN 392,700 FARMERS AND WORKERS IN 11 COUNTRIES 	64% OF ALL FAIRTRADE TEA FARMERS AND WORKERS LIVE IN KENYA 	€5.3 MILLION IN FAIRTRADE PREMIUM EARNED BY TEA PRODUCERS 	26% OF ALL FAIRTRADE TEA FARMERS AND WORKERS ARE WOMEN
45% OF FAIRTRADE WORKERS 	20% OF FAIRTRADE FARMERS 	PRODUCE TEA 	

Geographical skills and enquiry:

- Ask and respond to geographical questions and offer own ideas
- Discuss how natural resources and climate determine where our food comes from.
- Use letter/number co-ordinates to locate climates, food growing/productions areas on a map confidently. Follow routes on different/large scale maps – export/import routes.
- Describe and understand aspects of physical geography of the UK that determines what we export.
- How does trade connect different countries and their populations?
- Discuss the role of workers in different countries along the supply chain and comparing the wealth and level of development of different countries.
- Discuss how global trade affects the lives of workers in less economically developed countries

The Egyptians were considered influential to modern society. They contributed ideas about....(tick all that are true)	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Written language		
Measurements		
Time and the calendar		

The process of mummification was used so help preserve the bodies of pharaohs. This was so that they could make the journey to...	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Egypt		
The Nile		
The afterlife		
Pyramids		

The Nile was important because...(tick all that are true).	Start of unit:	End of unit:
It provided settlers with fertile land to grow crops		
The banks grew papyrus reeds which they used to write on		
It provided opportunities for fishing		

Circa means...	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Century		
Pyramid		
Around		
Circle		

The Egyptians built the pyramids around the same time as:	Start of unit:	End of unit:
The Stone Age in Britain		
The Romans came to Britain		
The Vikings came to Britain		
William the Conqueror wins the Battle of Hastings		

Name an ancient Egyptian achievement.	
Start of unit:	End of unit:

The discovery of Tutankhamun's tomb was important because...	Start of unit:	End of unit:
The artefacts he was buried with told us a lot about life in Ancient Egypt		
Howard Carter found him		
We know who killed him		

The Ancient Egyptians were among the first civilisations to use an irrigation system. Irrigation means:	
Start of unit:	End of unit: