



Lowerhouse Junior School Geography Overview Sheet



Year 5 – What is 'Fairtrade' and why should it matter to us?



Rationale: Fairtrade is a global movement that ensures farmers receive a fair wage for their products. This means they can grow crops sustainably and improve their communities. By choosing Fairtrade goods, we support ethical trade and make a positive difference in the world, promoting fairness and equality for everyone, everywhere.

Substantive Knowledge:

Locational Knowledge

- Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on South America.

Place Knowledge

- A region within South America.

Overview:

Lesson 1: Where Does Our Food Come From? - Locate major food-producing countries with a focus on South America.
Lesson 2: What Is Fairtrade? - Understand what Fairtrade is and why it matters.
Lesson 3: Exploring a Fairtrade Region in South America - Investigate a South American region producing Fairtrade goods (e.g., coffee in Colombia).
Lesson 4: Why Do Trade Links Matter? - Examine global trade links and their impact on producers and consumers.
Lesson 5: Why Isn't All Trade Fair? - Explore the challenges of achieving Fairtrade globally.
Lesson 6: How Can We Support Fairtrade? Develop ideas for promoting Fairtrade locally and globally (assessment lesson).

Key Vocabulary

Maya - The Maya were an ancient group of people who lived in parts of Mexico and Central America. They are known for their advanced knowledge of astronomy, mathematics, and writing.
Non-European - Non-European refers to places, people, or things that are not from Europe.
Civilisation - Civilisation is a complex society with its own culture, cities, and systems of government.
Mesoamerica - Mesoamerica is a region that includes parts of Mexico and Central America, known for its early civilisations.
Fairtrade - Fairtrade is a way of buying and selling products that ensures farmers and workers earn a fair price for their work.
Cocoa - Cocoa is the powder made from cocoa beans, which are used to make chocolate.
Sustainable - Sustainable means using resources in a way that does not harm the environment and can be maintained for a long time.
Producer - A producer is a person or company that makes or grows things, especially food or goods.
Exploitation - Exploitation means taking unfair advantage of someone or something, often for personal gain.

Impact/Assessment

Most Children will: • explain why countries need to import goods; • describe the climate and landscape of El Salvador; • list some issues facing people living in El Salvador; • explain the meaning of fair trade; • describe the fair trade process for some products; • describe an example of a global supply chain; • list some of the positive and negative effects of multinational companies on local trade; • identify similarities and differences between trading today and different periods in history.