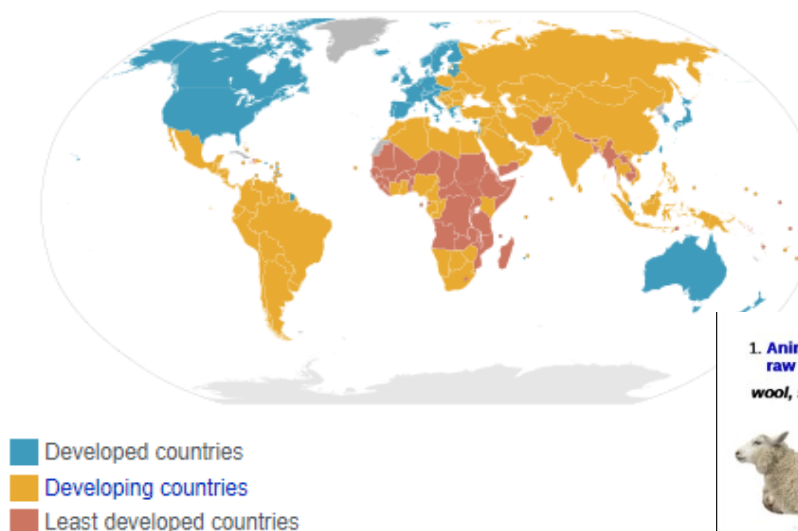


# Geography Knowledge Organiser **It's a Smugglers Life for Me** Year 6

## Our learning

In our Geography lessons this term we will be considering trade on a local, national and international **scale**. We will think about why there is so much trade that happens to and from different **locations**. Trade often happens across seas and oceans around the world. We will consider the reasons for trade and the need for both imports and exports to the UK. We will use a range of different maps and atlases to look at different trade routes for products and consider the impact trade has on different people in different **environments** around the world including considering 'fair trade'.



**Manufactured goods**

## Raw Materials

1. **Animal-based raw materials.**  
wool, silk, leather...



sheep's wool

2. **Vegetable-based raw materials.**  
wood, cork, cotton ...



wood cotton

3. **Mineral-based raw materials.**  
clay, sand, marble, iron ore ...



marble

## Information

Seas and oceans are used to transport goods.  
Trade is needed in the UK due to our climate and the cost of goods.  
Huge amounts of goods are moved around the world via the sea.  
Smuggling is a form of illegal trade.  
Developed countries export huge amounts of expensive manufactured goods.  
Developing countries export more raw materials.  
'Fair trade' is a way of trading that was set up as many farmers in poorer countries were paid unfairly for their produce but the companies buying from them made huge profits.  
Raw material are materials that have not had many processing



Cargo ship moving goods across the sea.



## Vocabulary

**Trade**—the buying and selling of goods or services  
**Trade routes**—one of the sea routes used to transport goods  
**Import**—a raw material or a product brought into a country from abroad  
**Export**—a raw material or a product sent abroad to sell  
**Goods**— objects that people grow or make  
**Developing country**— is one where most of its people live on a lot less money and with a lot fewer public services (MEDC)  
**Developed country**— is one where most of its people have enough money to live on and have access to public services (LEDC)  
**MEDC**—More economically developed country  
**LEDC**— Less economically developed country