'Bringing Learning to Life: No Limits. No Barriers.'

Ocean Academy Poole
an Aspirations Academy
Self-Worth | Engagement | Purpose

Learning Journey Map

Year: **6** Term: **Summer 1**
Subject: **Geography** Topic: **Trade & Economics**

Driving Question: How can we teach others how the global system of trade works?
Power Skill: Collaboration & Creativity: Use knowledge and understanding of trade in the US to create a card game in small groups relating to trade.

National Curriculum Learning Objectives

- human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water

Key Vocabulary

Economy	Tourism	Trade	Agriculture	investment
Import	Export	Standard of living	Supply chain	Goods
Net exporter	Net importer	GDP		

Key Learning



Economy
The economy is the way people spend money and the way people make money. An economy can be big or small. The word can refer to a local economy, such as the way people spend and make money in a small town or larger city. It can also refer to the economy of a country or to the way money is made and spent around the world.

Thinking Point
What economic activity contributes to the local economy?

Having a strong economy means that a country is doing well financially. This is important because it helps the country in many ways:

- More jobs: A strong economy means companies can grow and hire people. When people have jobs, it means they can earn money to buy the things they need.
- Better standard of living: With more money, people can afford houses, food and education. This improves their quality of life.
- Importing and exporting: Countries with strong economies can easily buy things from other countries. This is called 'importing'. Countries import the items they need and export the things they produce. Exporting goods and services strengthens a country's economy.
- Investment: A strong economy attracts investors who want to invest money into the country, creating more opportunities for growth.

In summary, a strong economy means more jobs, better living conditions and the ability to trade with other countries, making life better for everyone!



Fieldwork
Explore economy of local area and local imports (eg steel, rye for Ryvita factory!) and exports eg. (clay, malting barley)

Resources:
Atlases

Key Learning

Exporting and importing

This helps grow a country's economy. Every country has certain advantages in resources and skills. For example, some countries are rich in natural resources, such as fossil fuels, timber, fertile soil or precious metals and minerals, while other countries have shortages of many
of these resources. Additionally, some countries have highly developed educational systems that means they can engage in more complex manufacturing and technological processes.

Imports

When countries buy goods from other countries and bring them into their own, we say they are importing. Imports are important for businesses and individuals. Countries need to import goods that are either not readily available in her country or are available cheaper in other countries. Imported goods can improve individuals' standard of living because they can get things that aren't produced in their own country. Also, some locally produced products use imported components.

Exports

When countries sell goods and send them to other countries, we say they are exporting. The more a country exports, the more domestic economic activity is occurring. More exports means more production, jobs and money. If a country is a net exporter, its gross domestic product (GDP) increases, GDP is the total value of the finished goods and services it produces in a given period of time.

Thinking Point
Would you rather be a net importer or a net exporter?



Global Supply Chain

A global supply chain is a system that connects different steps in making and delivering products around the world. The stages of a global supply chain can be split into three categories:

- 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- transport to distribute goods to different locations and retail services to sell the finished product in stores.

Global Supply Chain: Case Study

Here is an example of a global supply chain that enables countries to import a jumper that is made using materials from multiple countries.

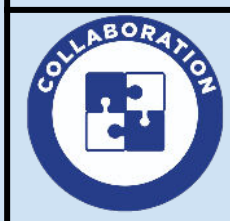
- Primary- The raw material cotton is harvested in Peru and zips/buttons are imported from in India and China
- Secondary- These materials are all transported to Turkey where they meet and are manufactured in factories to make the finished product (cotton t-shirts, jumpers and other items).
- Tertiary- The finished clothing items are then exported to different locations around the globe. Many are sent to Europe and the North America where there are many people who want these products.

Thinking Point
How have you benefited from a global supply chain?
What are the positives and negatives of having a global supply chain?





Power Skills

	Design flowcharts, maps, and diagrams showing a product's journey from producer to consumer; visually represent trade networks and supply chains.
	Analyse global trade patterns, compare imports and exports, evaluate environmental and social impacts (Fairtrade, carbon footprint, inequality).
	Develop curiosity, responsibility, and ethical awareness when exploring global trade, environmental impact, and fair practices.
	Work in groups to research trade routes, share data, and discuss solutions for sustainable trade practices.
	Explain product journeys, trade concepts, and environmental/social impacts clearly using maps, digital tools, diagrams, and precise geographical vocabulary.