

Sticky Knowledge:

Know why Fairtrade is important to us all
Know how different countries trade with each other
Know why democracy is important for us all
Understand what people mean by Fairtrade
Know which countries suffer if there is not a culture of Fairtrade
Know what is meant by sustainability, global citizenship and ethical codes
Understand human activity, such as waste, can affect a biome
To know about resources that help a country with their economy
Have an understanding of sustainability



Programme of Study statements for the end of KS2:

Describe and understand key aspects of:

- physical geography including climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts
- human geography including land use, economic activity including trade links including the distribution of natural resources including food

Future Knowledge:


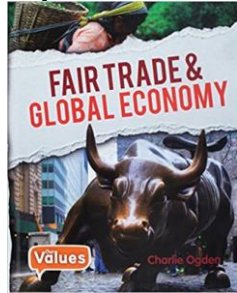
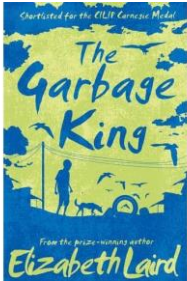
Previous Knowledge:

Hot and Cold places
Tropical rainforests unit Y4
Settlements unit Y4
Trade links unit Y5
Biomes Y5

Do you still remember ..

- where the equator is and can locate the northern and southern hemispheres on a globe/map
- 7 continents and 5 oceans
- what a vegetation belt is
- what a biome is
- what a climate zone is

Key vocabulary	
continent	A large mass of land. Comes from Latin meaning connected land
ecosystem	A geographic area where plants, animals and other organisms, we well as weather and landscape, work together to form a bubble of life.
conservation	Taking care of the natural world
deforestation	The clearing or cutting down of forests
climate	Weather conditions in a certain area over time
weather	The state of the air and atmosphere at a particular time
topography	The shape, height or depth, and location of the surface features of a place, area or region.
economy	how a country or place is doing in making goods, and how much money it has
Ethical codes	a set of moral principles used to govern the conduct of a profession

sustainability	The idea that humans must interact with the environment in a way that ensures there will be enough resources for future generations	
biome	Areas of the earth that have similar climate, plants and animals Biomes are often grouped into five main types: aquatics, deserts, forests, grasslands, and tundra.	
trade	The buying and selling of goods and services	
Cultural Capital		
 Thinking like a Geographer		
Enquiry Ask and answer questions that are more causal e.g. Why is that happening in that place? Could it happen here? What happened in the past to cause that? How is it likely change in the future?	Communication Communicate geographical information in a variety of ways including through maps, diagrams, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at increasing length. Develop their views and attitudes to critically evaluate responses to local geographical issues or events in the news e.g. for/against arguments relating to the proposed wind farm. Interpret data collected and present the information in a variety of ways including charts and graphs.	Maps Use wide range of maps including digital, atlases and globes to locate countries and features detailed. Use maps at more than one scale
Visits and visitors: End of project fair trade bake sale	Experiences and events End of project fair trade bake sale	Key texts  
Community events and links: Fairtrade Fortnight	Global issues Fair trade Conservation	Famous people/
Life Skills	Key places	

the idea that humans must interact with the environment in a way that ensures there will be enough resources left for future generations