## Subject: Geography linked to the question 'How can we make life fair?

Sticky Knowledge:		Programme of Study statements for the end of KS2:
		Describe and understand key aspects of:
Know why Fairtrade is important to us all	Understand what sustainability means	<ul> <li>physical geography including climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts</li> </ul>
Know how different countries trade with each other	To know about resources that help a country to support itself including; wind energy, solar energy, fossil fuels, wood, stone etc.	<ul> <li>human geography including land use, economic activity including trade links including the distribution of</li> </ul>
		natural resources including food
Know why Brexit was important to all of us	Know about sustainable developing	Future Knowledge:
Understand what people mean by Fairtrade	know about the United Nations report 'Our Common Future'	
Know which countries suffer if there is not a culture of Fairtrade	know how the use of steam as energy in the industrial revolution impacted transport and energy use	Previous Knowledge: Hot and Cold places Tropical rainforests unit Settlements unit
Know what is meant by sustainability, global citizenship and ethical codes	know about renewable energy sources including; wind, solar, hydro and biomass	Trade links unit Biomes Y5
Understand human activity, such as waste, can affect a biome	know about non-renewable energy sources including; fossil fuels, coal, nuclear and natural gases	<ul> <li>Do you still remember</li> <li>where the equator is and can locate the northern and southern hemispheres on a globe/map</li> <li>7 continents and 5 oceans</li> </ul>
explore and understand ways that we could create energy in the future in a more sustainable way	draw conclusion about the advantages and disadvantages of the use of fossil fuels	<ul> <li>what a vegetation belt is</li> <li>what a biome is</li> <li>what a climate zone is</li> </ul>
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## Key vocabulary:

FAIRTRADE

Sustainability, global citizenship, ethical codes, developing countries, co-operatives, Fairtrade premium, continent, Southern Hemisphere, Northern Hemisphere, Biome, flora, fauna, ecosystem, conservation, deforestation, climate, weather, topography

**Climate Zones:** Polar, Temperate, Mediterranean, Arid, Tropical, Mountains **Biomes:** Tropical Rainforest, Temperate, Grasslands (Savanna), Desert

**Vegetation Belts:** forest, grassland, tundra, desert, ice sheet Sustainability, environment, biomes, poverty, resources, economy, development, energy, fossil fuels, non-renewable energy, renewable energy,

## **Cultural Capital**



## 📥 Thinking like a Geographer

<b>Enquiry</b> 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?	<b>Communication</b> 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 FAIR TRADE & FOR ALL ECONOMY FROM
<b>Community events and links:</b> Fairtrade Fortnight	Global issues Fair trade Conservation	Famous people/
Life Skills	Key places	