

Year 3 - Summer Knowledge Organiser

Human and Physical: Fairtrade Study



Heathfield Schools' Partnership

In Year 3, the children will be building on their knowledge of how different countries climates can affect peoples way of life. The children will observe physical and human features using a case study on Fairtrade. The physical features will include the introduction of climate zones and vegetation belts and the children will be able to discuss why certain countries can grow cocoa and why the UK cannot grow cocoa. The human features will include trade links, land use and distribution of natural resources.

Key knowledge

Planet Earth is split into two hemispheres and there are many different climate areas. Due to the different climate zones, some parts of the world are more suitable for growing certain crops like cocoa. This means countries have to import crops or goods from other countries. Fairtrade is an arrangement that ensures that farmers who are working in developing countries are paid fairly.

Symbol of Fairtrade



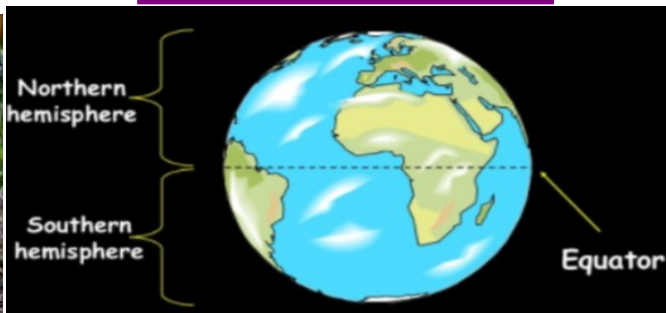
Key vocabulary

Arrangement: An agreement or plan between different people.
Developing country: A poor agricultural country that is seeking to advance itself economically and socially.
Climate: The long term weather pattern in an area/zone.
Cocoa: A powder made from cocoa beans used to make chocolate.
Consumer: Someone who buys something for their own use.
Equator: An imaginary line around the middle of the Earth that divides the Earth into two hemispheres.

Cocoa Farm



Hemispheres



Cocoa Beans



Hemisphere: The Earth is split into two hemispheres, the Northern and Southern hemispheres.

Importer: An organisation that brings goods into a country.

Plantation: An estate where crops like coffee and sugar are grown.

Profit: A financial gain.

Retailer: A business or person who sells products.

Vegetation belt: An area with specific plants.