

Globalisation

Globalisation is the increasing connections between people and places across the planet, established through trade, politics and cultural exchanges, and helped by technology and transport.

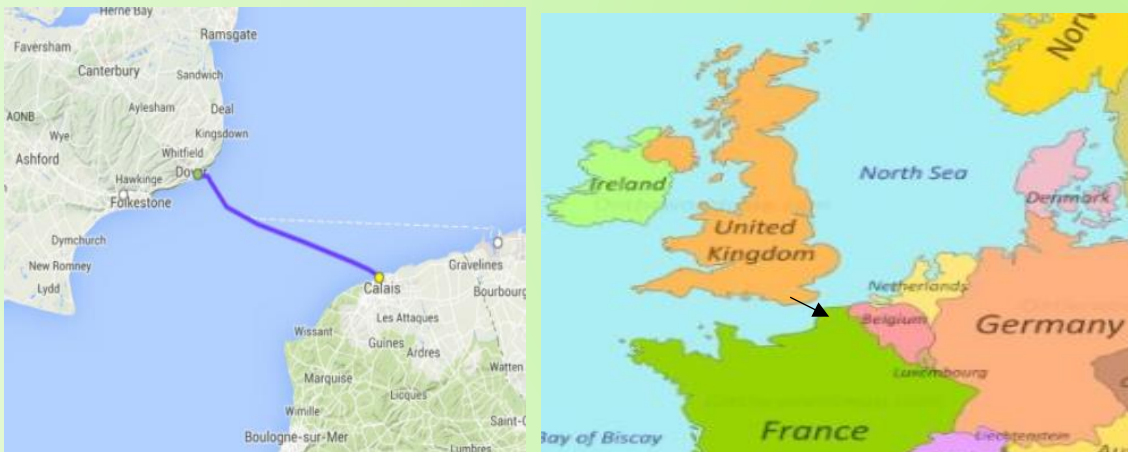
Trade

Trade is the buying and selling of goods and services. Goods are objects that people grow or make: food, clothes and computers. Services are things that people do: banking, communications and health care.

What you should already know:

- Features of human (houses, roads, footpaths) and physical geography (lakes, rivers, hills).
- How trade can be imported and exported.
- The United Kingdom and France are in Europe.
- The coast of a country is the part of the land adjoining or near the sea.
- Trade is a basic economic concept involving the buying and selling of goods and services.

The maps below show the route that traders take when travelling from Dover (UK) to Calais (France).



Dover to Calais

Calais is the closest French town to England, a mere 34km from the Port of Dover; it's so close to the UK, sometimes you can even see the white cliffs of Dover from the French city. The Port of Dover (found in the county of Kent) is the UK's biggest ferry port, with around 12 million passengers crossing the channel to and from France each year. The Port of Calais, also a major ferry port) has the highest levels of ferry passenger traffic in France.

Key Vocabulary

cargo – goods carried on a ship, aircraft, or motor vehicle.

economy – the state of a country or region in terms of the production and consumption of goods and services and the supply of money.

export – to send (goods or services) to another country for sale.

ferry – merchant vessel (boat or ship) used to carry passengers, and sometimes vehicles and cargo, across a body of water.

freight - goods transported in bulk by truck, train, ship, or aircraft.

harbour – an area of water next to the coast, often protected from the sea by a thick wall, where ships and boats can shelter.

human features – features that have been made by humans and which humans have changed or influenced (roads, houses, footpaths).

import – products or raw materials that are bought from another country for use in your own country.

physical features – the natural features of the earth (lakes, rivers, hills).

port – found in the harbour area where ships load and unload goods and passengers.

trade – the action of buying and selling goods and services.

urbanisation – the increase in the proportion of people living in towns and cities. Occurs when people move from the countryside to the city.

Port of Calais - France

The Port of Calais (northern France) is the fourth largest port in France and the largest for passenger traffic. It accounts for more than a third of economic activity in the town of Calais.

Port of Rotterdam - Netherlands

The Port of Rotterdam is the biggest and busiest seaport for export and import in Europe. It is located in the city of Rotterdam in the province of South Holland in the Netherlands. From 1962 until 2004 it was the world's busiest

White Cliffs of Dover

The White Cliffs of Dover are perhaps most famous as an iconic landmark, and the white chalk face is a symbol of home and war time defence, but they have so much more to offer: stunning views, a peaceful walk and a wealth of wildlife.



More economically developed country (MEDC)

More economically developed countries (sometimes referred to as a developed country) are mostly found in the Northern Hemisphere. They have a mature and sophisticated economy, usually measured by gross domestic product and/or average income per resident. **Developed countries** have advanced technological infrastructure and have diverse industrial and service sectors.

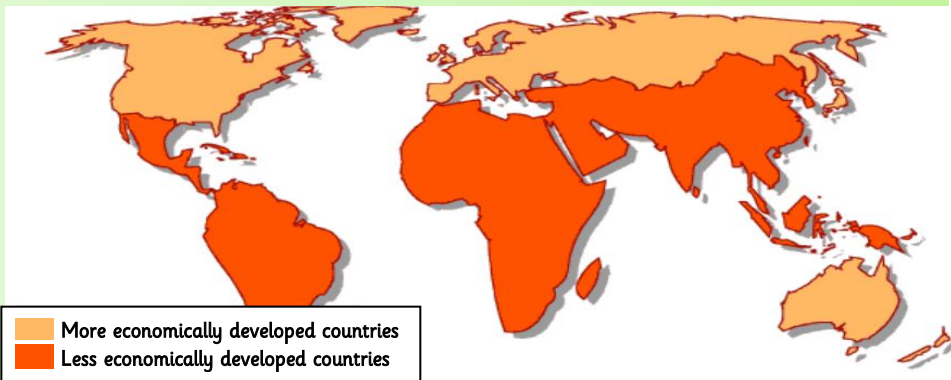
Fair Trade

Fairtrade is a system of certification that aims to ensure a set of standards are met in the production and supply of a product or ingredient. For farmers and workers, Fairtrade means workers' rights, safer working conditions and fairer pay. For shoppers, it means high quality and ethically produced products.



Did you ever stop to think that you can't leave for your job in the morning without being dependent upon most of the world? You go into the kitchen to drink your coffee for the morning and that is poured into your cup by a South American. And maybe you want tea: that's poured into your cup by a Chinese. Or maybe you desire to have cocoa for breakfast, and that's poured into your cup by a West African. And then you reach over for your toast, and that's given to you by an English-speaking farmer, not to mention the baker. And before you finish eating breakfast in the morning, you've depended on more than half the world.

Martin Luther King quote



Less economically developed country (LEDC)

A **less economically developed country** (sometimes referred to as a developing country) is a country with a standard of living or level of industrial production well below that possible with financial or technical aid. It is a country that is not yet highly industrialised.

Websites you might find useful...

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J_-aX282Ps4
- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/geography-a-child-led-tour-of-veere-in-the-province-of-rotterdam-in-holland/z4w2hbk>
- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zx72pv4/articles/zk4rmfr>
- <https://schools.fairtrade.org.uk/teaching-resources/fairtrade-family-portrait-amies-story/>
- <https://schools.fairtrade.org.uk/teaching-resources/fairtrade-family-portrait-lucias-story/>