



Why were trade links established and how have they changed over time?

Geographical Concepts




Place Human

Retrieval



Year 1
Year 2
Year 4

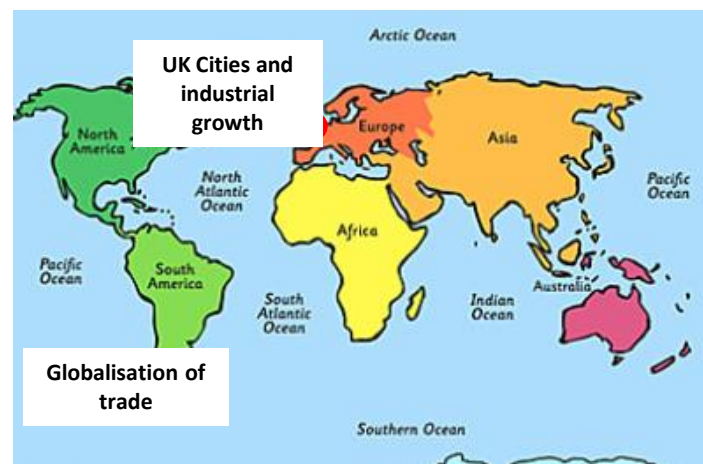
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NAME AND NATIONALITY
FOOD, CLOTHING, A SAFE HOME

Where?

Key Vocabulary



City	A city is larger than a town – usually with a population of over 100,000 people.
Population	Total number of people in a given area
Urbanisation	The increasing shift in the number of people living in urban areas and a decrease in those living in rural areas.
Globalisation	The process by which countries and people are becoming more connected.
Trade	The buying and selling of goods and services we want and need
Export	Sending goods to sell in other countries
Import	When one country buys things from another country

Human Processes and Scale



What?

1. A **city** is larger than a town – usually with a **population of over 100,000** people. Cities are also home to a wealth of shops and services such as schools, universities, hospitals, offices, and often a cathedral.

The **8 points of the compass** are North, North West, West, South West, South, South East, East and North East.

London the **capital city of England** is in the **South East** of England

Liverpool is in the **North West of England**.

Birmingham is in the **Midlands**



2. **Liverpool** is in the **North West of England**

It is on the **River Mersey**

In Liverpool there are: docks e.g. Albert Dock, The Three Graces, The Liver Building, 2 Cathedrals and Liverpool University.

London is in the **South East of England**

It is on the **River Thames**

In London there is: Buckingham palace, Houses of Parliament, a number of bridges e.g Tower Bridge, Westminster Cathedral,

Edinburgh is in the **East of Scotland**. The **River Leith** runs through Edinburgh

In Edinburgh there is: Edinburgh castle, Cathedral, Scottish Parliament

Belfast is in the **East of NI**, The **River Lagan**

There is: Belfast Castle, Parliament, Peace Wall.



3. The **Albert Dock** has changed from being a working dock of global trade to a world heritage tourist feature with restaurants and bars. This happened as the city developed over the years. **Human features have developed** over time due to **urban change**

The regions surrounding a city change for many reasons including – **The Industrial Revolution, improved transport links, and urbanisation** – where more people want to live in cities as opposed to rural areas.



4. **Trade** is the **buying and selling of goods** and services between different countries around the world. That trade has become **increasingly more global** over time (worldwide) – due to transport links, What the term '**globalisation**' means - which businesses or start operating on a global scale. That over time, **trade has gone from local to global** due to transport links



5. The **supply chain** is the sequence of processes involved in the **production and distribution of a commodity**.

There are different stages of a supply chain – **primary, secondary and tertiary**

There are many **job roles** and **countries involved in a global supply chain**

Know that countries **lower down** the supply chain are usually **less wealthy** countries



5. The **most common** products traded by Britain – **medicine, petrol, cars, engines, oils, aircrafts, communication techs, chemicals, scientific instruments, alcoholic drinks**

The UK's top trading partners – **Switzerland, USA, Germany, Netherlands, France, Ireland, Belgium, China, UAE, Hong Kong**

That products are imported/exported by countries based on their human and physical features – **more developed countries (UK) export valuable manufactured goods (cars/electronics) and import cheaper primary products (coffee, tea)**

