

Upper Key Stage Two Forest Academy

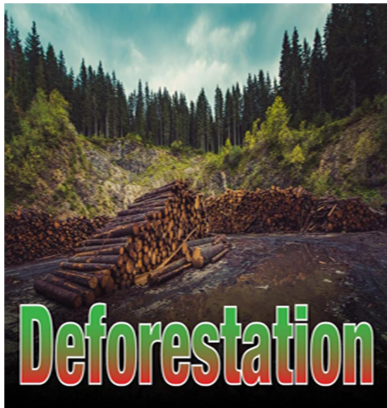
Knowledge Organiser: The Americas Pt. 2



- I am learning to.....
- Describe the physical geography of different climate zones; Rainforest belts.
- To understand the process of Deforestation.
- Develop an understanding of an ancient civilisation. Incas.

Key Vocabulary:

Amazon River	The world's second largest river arises in the Andes and runs East towards the Atlantic. 4000 Miles Long.
Andes	A mountain range running along the Western side of South America.
Atlantic Ocean	An Ocean between the Americas and Europe. The Second largest in the world.
continent	A discrete area of land which is both large and continuous that is separated by a body of water. There are 7 in the world. Europe, Asia, South America, North America, Australasia, Antarctica, Africa.
Deforestation	The cutting down of trees in large areas of the rainforest.
Pacific Ocean	An Ocean between the Americas and Asia. The largest Ocean in the world.
Southern hemisphere	The half of the Earth which is below the Equator



Deforestation: Amazon Rainforest.

Deforestation is the clearing, or cutting down, of forests.

The word is normally used to describe the actions of humans in removing forests from the planet, rather than destruction caused by such natural events as hurricanes.

People have been cutting down trees for thousands of years. In the Amazon Rainforest this is causing a problem because it is reducing the amount of trees, which in turn reduces the amount of Oxygen in the atmosphere.

Deforestation can also cause landslides.

Geography. South American and Rainforest Belts.

South America is the fourth largest continent in size and the fifth largest in population. It

is located primarily in the southern hemisphere. It is bordered by the Atlantic Ocean to the east and the Pacific Ocean to the west. The geography of South America is dominated by the Andes Mountain Range and the Amazon River (second longest river in the world).

The largest South American country in both size and population is Brazil. The largest city is Sao Paulo, Brazil, which is also one of the ten largest cities in the world.





Fairtrade



How does Fairtrade work?

Locational and Place Knowledge

Fairtrade is an arrangement, which aims to ensure that farmers get a fair price for their goods.

Many items we enjoy can be Fairtrade but this often means it costs more to buy.

However, buying Fairtrade items helps to support those involved in the farming process.

Growing cocoa for chocolate is a difficult task but Fairtrade is making it more sustainable. You can also buy Fairtrade bananas and coffee, which support the farmers involved in growing, harvesting and trading these.



What is Fair Trade?

The Fairtrade Foundation was established in 1992. Fairtrade is a way of buying and selling products that allows producers (farmers) to be paid a fair price for their produce and have better working conditions. Identified by the Fairtrade mark, products include both food and non-food items such as bananas, tea, coffee, chocolate and cotton.

What is trade and why is it important?

Locational and Place Knowledge

Trade is an important way to make sure that natural resources are shared around the world.

There are many things that we enjoy as a result of trade links with other parts of the world.

Chocolate comes from the cocoa plant which grows in tropical climates. That means that for us to enjoy chocolate in England we must import it into the country.

Bananas need lots of sun to grow which means that they cannot grow in England. The United Kingdom imports around 1.15 million tonnes of bananas every year.

Coffee comes from a plant which grows between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. The UK drinks an average of 70 million cups of coffee a day. This means there is a high demand for it to be imported.



Key Vocabulary

Consumer	Person who buys goods or services
Exports	Goods are sent to another country for sale
Fairtrade	Trade where producers are paid a fair price for their goods
Fairtrade Premium	An additional sum of money, which goes towards developing the farming community and protecting the environment farmers live and work in.
Imports	Where good are brought into a country for sale
Industries	A group of businesses that provide a particular product or service
Negotiation	A discussion between two or more people with the aim of an agreement being reached.
Producer	person or business that makes or grows goods for sale
Retailer	A person or business that sells goods or services
Trade	Buying or selling goods or services

Key facts

1. Fairtrade means that farmers are paid a fair minimum price for their produce.
2. The Fairtrade Premium provides extra money to develop farmer's communities and protect their environment.
3. Having a minimum price means farmer's can plan for the future because they have a regular income.
4. Women are able to become involved and have a say. Previously, it would have been only the men allowed to do this.
5. Fairtrade supports 1.65 million farmers and farm workers in 74 countries.
6. When we buy Fairtrade products, we are helping farmers in poorer countries live better lives.