

Key questions:

What is fair trade?

How do you know if you are buying fair trade?

How and why do countries trade with each other?

What are the benefits of fair trade?

What are the working conditions like for fair trade farmers?

Is it worth paying more for fair trade products?



Key vocabulary:

Fair trade	Trade	Fair
Unfair	Chocolate	Cocoa
Cocoa beans	Farmer	Producer
Farm	Seller	Price
Moral	Ethical	Exploitation
Demand	Consumer	Exchange

Science Vocabulary:

Properties of materials – transparency, conductor, dissolve, separate, solids, liquids, gases, evaporate, irreversible, conductivity.

Space – Earth, sun, moon, planets, solar system, mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, Pluto, orbit, eclipse, solar, axis, rotate

Fair Trade

Is fair trade really fair?

Learning events:

- Fair trade day – linked to DT (packaging and cooking)
- Fair trade visit/virtual
- Presentation about the advantages of global fair trade

Cross-curricular links:

Maths: Written methods of multiplication and division; Fractions; Decimals and Percentages. Operations, percentages and fractions of the money that goes from the consumer to the shop or farmers.

Science: Properties of Materials & Earth and Space. Using fair trade produce- Melting chocolate/ dissolving coffee as a non-reversible change.

History: modern history of fair trade. The history of the fair trade mark. Exploitation of farmers in the past and present. The history of chocolate.

English: Class reader – Cosmic Boy (linked to Science) Fair trade debate. Non-chronological reports about working conditions.

Art: T3 Gene Davis; T4 Andy McKenzie and Andy Warhol

DT: Tessellated packaging & cooking and nutrition: snack bars

RE: Christianity, Judaism & Islam. Why Fair trade is a Christian initiative; Fair trade debate. Non-chronological reports about working conditions. Diary entry from a farmer who has recently joined fair trade.