



Preston CofE Primary School

Golden Threads of Knowledge – Trade & Economics

By the end of KS2, we want children to understand that:

- The concept of trade is exchanging the things you have for things you want i.e. food, materials and special or usual items
- Trade was a necessity to gain items not readily available in each geographical location
- Explorers discovered new trade routes that connected countries and places
- People exchanged using direct exchange, using money, or making agreements
- Trade had good and bad effects on making individuals wealthy, sharing of cultures but often caused conflict and unfairness

	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Trade & Economics	How do people exchange objects or goods they have for something they need or want? i.e. trading cards, sweets or donations for the school fair on non-uniform days. * Significance *Similarity and difference	<u>Seaside:</u> Why did people visit the seaside? Health, wellbeing, spend time with family (holidays). What did the Victorians spend their money on when they visited the seaside? Fish, seashells, souvenirs, locally made items and beach equipment.	<u>Great Fire of London:</u> How did the GFL affect trade in the city of London? How did people trade supplies to help them rebuild the city? * Significance *Similarity and difference <u>Famous nurses:</u> How did Florence Nightingale's work influence	<u>Romans:</u> How did the Romans establish trade networks? i.e. invading countries that useful resources. What resources did they trade and why? Slaves, lead, animals, precious metals. * Significance *Similarity and difference	<u>The Tudors:</u> What did the Tudors trade? Merchant ships travelled the world for items inc: textiles, pottery, food and jewellery. * Significance *Similarity and difference <u>The Ancient Egyptians:</u> Why was the River Nile so important to trade and what did	<u>Ancient Greece:</u> Why was trade so important to Ancient Greece and how did allow cities to grow? i.e. fishing and agricultural. <u>History of Yeovil:</u> What trades were Yeovil renowned for in years gone by and how did the Industrial Revolution contribute to this? Leonardo	<u>WWII / Battle of Britain:</u> Why was rationing so significant and how did people trade for items they didn't have? How was trade affected during WWII and why were people forced to become self-sufficient? Allotments, black market items etc.

		How did the Victorian people get to the seaside? Trains as a means of transport to bring visitors to the coast. * Significance * Similarity and difference	the trade of medical supplies? * Significance * Similarity and difference	<u>Anglo-Saxons:</u> Why did the Anglo-Saxons trade items such as crops and materials to build homes, feed themselves and live? Way of getting items they needed for free. Why was trade so important to the Anglo-Saxons? How did the Anglo-Saxons manage to get hold of items that they couldn't source locally? i.e. trade networks, relocation etc. * Significance * Similarity and difference <u>Vikings:</u> Where did the Vikings trade? Vikings travelled Europe in ships to trade goods and materials such as wines, jewellery and pottery.	the Ancient Egyptians trade? Gold, papyrus, metals & linen. * Significance * Similarity and difference <u>Stone Age:</u> Trade of crops and materials to build homes, feed themselves and live. * Significance * Similarity and Difference * Continuity & Change	Helicopters, Pittards, The Railways. * Significance * Similarity and difference	How did the economic positions of the 2 countries play in deciding who won the Battle of Britain? * Significance * Continuity & Change * Similarity and difference * Cause and Consequence <u>Mayans</u> How did the Mayans trace and how did this impact their economy? * Significance * Continuity & Change * Similarity and difference * Cause and Consequence
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