

**Key Vocabulary**

merchant	A person or company involved in wholesale trade, especially one dealing with foreign countries or supplying goods to a particular trade.
commodities	A raw material or primary agricultural product that can be bought and sold, such as copper or coffee.
manufacture	Make (something) on a large-scale using machinery.
trade	The action of buying and selling goods and services.
Fairtrade	Trade between companies in developed countries and producers in developing countries in which fair prices are paid to the producers.
route	A way or course taken by land, sea or air from one place to another.
transport	Moving people and their environments from one place to another using a vehicle, aircraft or ship.
import	Bring (goods or services) into a country from abroad for sale.
export	Send (goods or services) to another country for sale.
retailer	A person or business that sells goods to the public in relatively small quantities for use or consumption rather than for resale.
profit	A financial gain, especially the difference between the amount earned and the amount spent in buying, operating, or producing something.
sustainability	Improving the quality of life of people without having a negative impact on the environment.

**Important places I will visit**



**Port of Southampton**



**China**

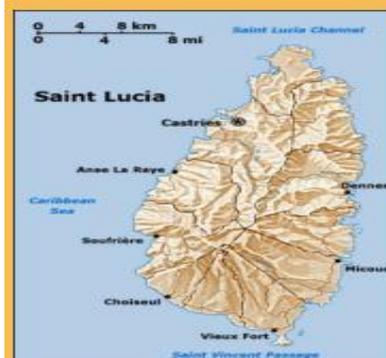


**Baghdad**

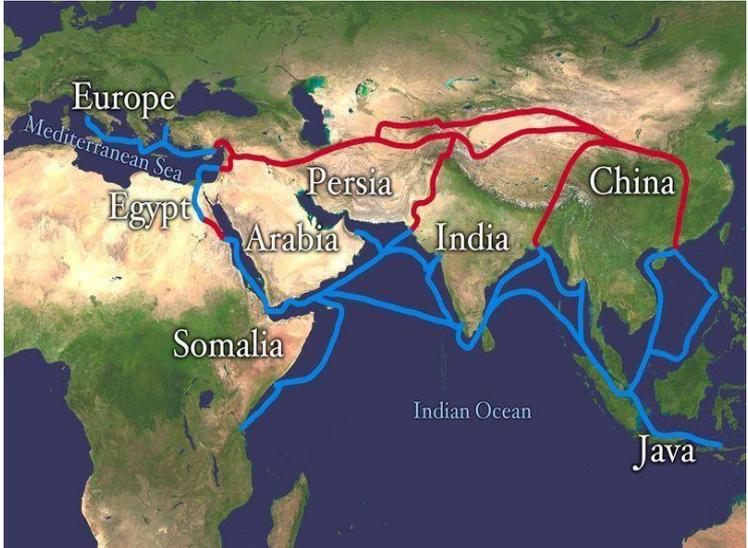
**Important means of transport**



**Container ships**



**St Lucia**

<p><b>What was the Silk Road?</b></p>	<p>The Silk Road was a group of <a href="#">trade routes</a> that went across Asia to the <a href="#">Mediterranean Sea</a>. This let <a href="#">China</a> trade with the <a href="#">Middle East</a> and the <a href="#">Mediterranean</a> world. It was called the Silk Road because <a href="#">silk</a> was traded along it. At the time, silk was only made in China, and it was a valuable material. The Silk Road not only earned China a lot of money, but all along the route cities prospered and markets flourished. Trade on the Silk Road played a big part in the growth of the <a href="#">ancient cultures</a> of China, <a href="#">Egypt</a>, <a href="#">Mesopotamia</a>, <a href="#">Persia</a>, <a href="#">India</a>, and <a href="#">Rome</a>, and helped to make the beginning of today's world.</p>	 <p>The Silk Road (red lines) separates into two because of the Tarim Basin. At 906 000 sq km, the Tarim Basin is nearly four times larger in area than the United Kingdom!</p>
<p><b>What is fair trade?</b></p>	<p>Fairtrade is a way of buying and selling products that allows the farmers to be paid a fair price for their produce, and have better working conditions.</p> <p>Trade is 'unfair' when farmers receive very low income and have poor conditions while the companies that sell their products make lots of money from them.</p> <p>The Fairtrade Mark was introduced in 1994; it is a symbol awarded to products that are sold under certain fair-trading conditions.</p>	 <p><b>What products can be fair trade?</b></p>  <p><b>What fair trade products do your family buy?</b></p>

**Did you know...?**

1. The Silk Road was the most important trading route in the history of the world.
2. The most famous traveller along the Silk Road (and perhaps the most famous traveller that ever lived) was the Italian merchant and explorer **Marco Polo**, who was born and brought up in Venice. In 1271 at the age of 17 he set out with his father and uncle along the Silk Road on an epic journey to China, returning 24 years later with many riches and treasures.
3. The **Marco Polo** was the largest container ship in the world when it was launched in 2012 – it is 396 m in length, which is the size of four football pitches. Every 11 weeks it arrives at the port of Southampton carrying 16 020 containers full of commodities that the United Kingdom is importing) from China.
4. More and more people believe in shopping for clothes ethically. This means only buying clothes that have been made in an ethical way e.g. that they have not been made by children and that the workers are fairly paid and work in safe and hygienic conditions with regular breaks and meals.