Geography	Globalisation	Year 9	Term 6

Week 1: What is Globalisation?

- The world is now a very small, interconnected place as a result of globalisation
- This term is used in human geography and refers to physical and human processes that extend across the world
- Globalisation is not a new term it has been used for many years
- People have travelled, traded and shared ideas for thousands of years and there are many global links
- People in one country are connected in many ways with people in other countries

Globalisation in the 21st Century is seen in the following ways:

- Communication between people in different parts of the world can be instant
- Improved transport and communication links have increased trade, the sharing of ideas and the spread of cultures

Week 2: What factors have increased Globalisation?

- Factors that encourage globalisation include transport and ICT developments

Transport developments:

- Container ships make transporting bulky goods quick and easy
- Air transport means people and goods move quickly from one place to another. In recent years the cost of air travel has reduced

ICT developments:

- The internet allows people and businesses to communicate instantly
- Satellite communications allow a global view and communications links even in very remote areas. They enable TV and telephone communications
- Mobile phones enable people to communicate and to access the internet wherever they are
- Social networking brings people from all around the world in contact with one another

Week 3: Global Trade

- Global trade is the result of the uneven distribution of materials and resources across the world.
- No single country has everything it needs and so countries need to trade with each other.
- Countries that rely on each other to trade goods and services are interdependent.
- Some countries group together to help increase the volume of trade for example The European Union
- The global pattern of trade is uneven
- The most of the valuable trade happens between high income counties (HIC)
- High income counties generally import low-value goods from low income countries (LIC)
- Newly emerging economies (NEE) are playing a larger role in world trade
- A lot of trade happens through TNCs with a head office in one country, operating in many countries

Week 4: Transnational corporations

- TNC is short for transnational corporation
- TNCs are companies that operate in more than one country
- A lot of trade happens through TNCs with a head office in a HIC and operating in many countries
- They often have factories in countries that are not as economically developed because labour is cheaper
- Unilever, McDonalds and Apple are all examples of TNCs
- Advantages of TNCs locating in a country include, creation of jobs, stable income, improved education and skills and increased infrastructure
- Disadvantages of TNCs locating in a country include: poorer working conditions, damage to the environment by ignoring local laws, profits going to companies overseas rather than locals and little reinvestment in the local area

Week 5: The Global Chain

- A product has a series of stages linked from design to purchase.
- Each link in the chain may happen all in one location, or be spread globally.
- Large companies often have very complex chains.
- A company may also outsource some of the production, paying another company to make part of the product
- HP laptops are assembled for sale in Kunshan, China
- Manufacture of each laptop's printed circuit board (PCB) is outsourced to a company in Penang, Malaysia
- The PCB requires parts, such as memory chips
- These can be sourced from other Malaysian factories and firms - this is called the second tier of outsourcing

Week 6: The Impact of Global Trade

- Some developing countries have benefited more than others from global trade.
- Developing countries welcome global trade because it brings jobs and investment.
- The World Bank suggests that trade reforms have reduced poverty in some countries, eg China, India, Uganda and Vietnam.
- In other parts of the world, there have been fewer benefits of global trade.
- Many countries in Africa have failed to benefit from globalisation because of unfair terms of trade, the actions of TNCs, poor government or unfavourable physical geography, eg landlocked countries.