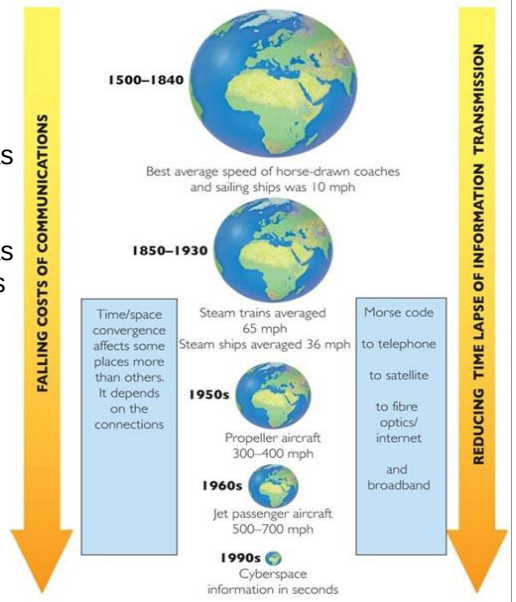
Geography Knowledge Organiser Unit 13 Globalisation

1 & 2. Keywords	
Globalisation	The process by which the world is becoming increasingly interconnected
Connectivity	How well connected something is. 'Switched on' places are well connected, and 'switched off' places are poorly connected.
Primary employment	Extracting raw materials from the earth e.g. farming, forestry, fishing and mining
Secondary employment	Manufacturing. Taking raw materials, or other products to create goods for sale. E.g. someone working in a car factory
Tertiary employment	Service sector jobs e.g. Police, sales assistant, youtuber
Quaternary employment	Research and development e.g. scientist
Container-isation	The container unit (TEU) is a multi-modal rectangular box. The process of containerisation made the international transport of good easier.
Deindustrialisation	Where there are fewer people working in manufacturing/secondary sector employment
Cultural erosion	Where parts of a culture (common beliefs, actions, foods, clothing and language) are lost because of another culture is replacing them

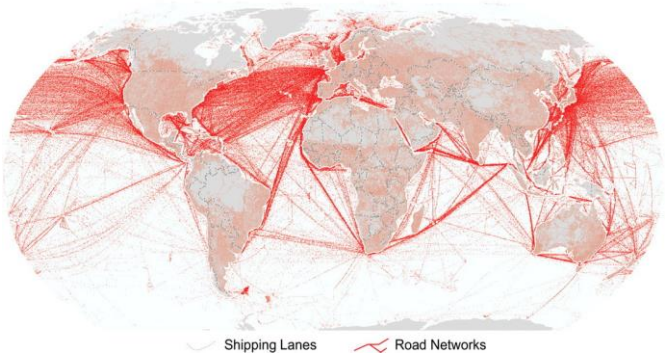
3a. Time-space compression

Time There has been 'time-space' compression as technology has advanced reducing the cost and time taken to transport people and goods around the world.



3b. Global patterns of connectivity

Global patterns of connectivity are uneven.



There is an international division of labour – where different countries do different types of jobs: LICs have mainly primary sector jobs, NEEs secondary sector jobs and HICs tertiary and quaternary sector jobs.

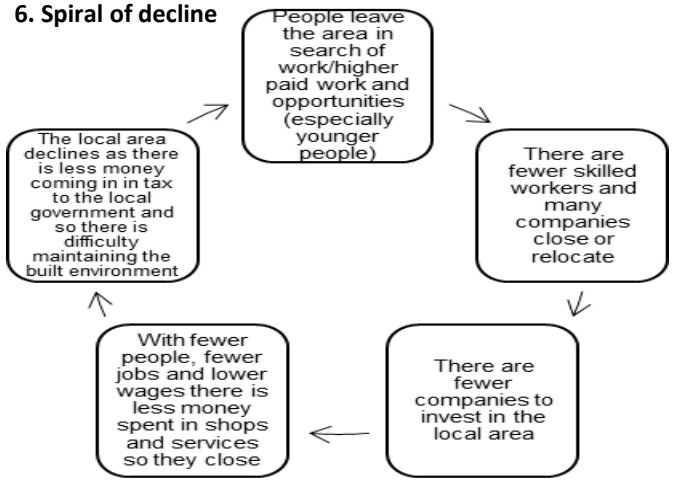
4. Globalisation - Globalisation can be managed by international organisations (WTO, IMF) and governments (Chinese/UK). Some well connected places are global hubs/world cities such as **London** and **Shenzhen**.

Apple is a TNC which produces much of its goods in Asia. It used a company called Foxconn to make its iPads and iPhones. This had positive (+) and negative (-) impacts on the location, environment and the people.

5. Globalisation - Globalisation brings new cultures and either create a multicultural area, or erode local cultures. TNCs often bring a 'Western' culture An example is 'Disneyfication'. Such TNCs can 'glocalise' their products to be more attractive to different markets e.g. Mulan being released when Disney entered the Chinese market.

Globalisation is changing. Not all people are happy with the impacts of globalisation and have campaigned against it. And more recently COVID-19 and later the Ever Given blocking the Suez Canal slowed the trade in global goods.

6. Spiral of decline



Some areas of the UK have benefitted from global connections, like London, which is a major location for **elite migrants**. This has increased the price of houses creating a multiplier effect. Other areas of the UK have been affected by the international division of labour which has caused deindustrialisation and a **spiral of decline.**