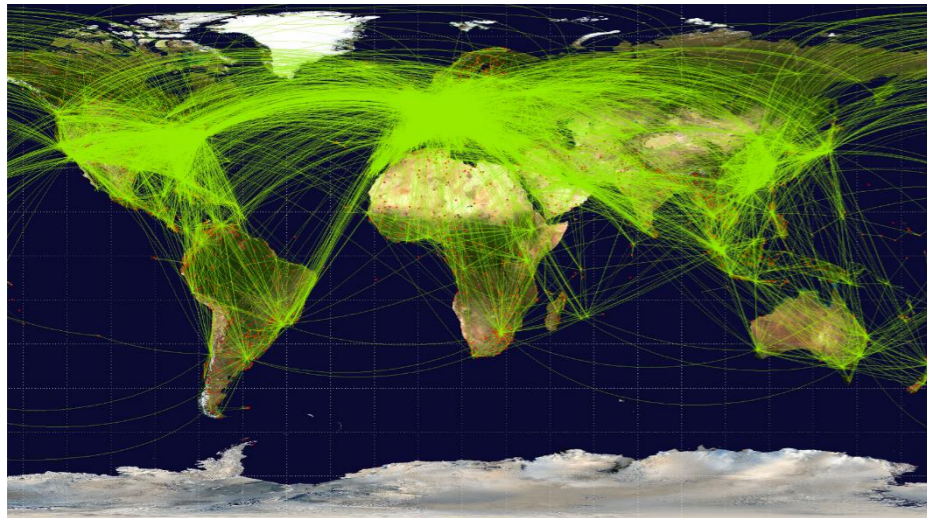


Globalisation

YEAR 6 | SPRING 2



"Every time you spend money, you're casting a vote for the kind of world you want"

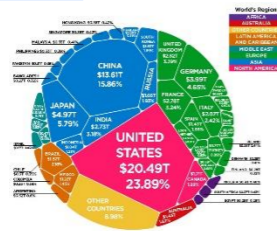
Anna Lappe

KEY VOCABULARY



TNC

Trans National Company



GDP

Gross Domestic Profit: the total value of goods and services provided in a country during one year



SDG

Sustainable Development Goals – objectives for "peace and prosperity for people and the planet now and into the future"



CONSUMER

A person who purchases goods and services for personal use



REVENUE

Money that is made or money that is coming in to the country or company



CULTURE

The ideas, customs and traditions of a group and/or country

OVERVIEW

Globalisation refers to the interconnectedness of the world through trade, communication and transportation.

Consumerism is a way of life where people are constantly buying and consuming goods and services. These two concepts have become intertwined, as globalisation has made it easier for companies to produce goods in one part of the world and sell them to consumers in another. The result has been an increase in the amount of goods and services that people can buy, but it has also led to concerns about sustainability, as the production and disposal of goods can have negative impacts on the environment.

100

The top 100 global corporations were responsible for 71% of the world's greenhouse emissions in 2019

2,700

This is the amount in litres it takes to produce just one cotton t-shirt

9%

The number of people living in extreme poverty has decreased from 37% in 1990 to 9% in 2020, largely as a result of globalisation

just 1 %

of the clothing is recycled into new clothing

80 %

of all clothing sold in the EU ends up on landfills

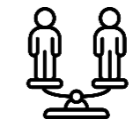
PROS AND CONS OF GLOBALISATION



+ Consumers get cheaper good and services



+ TNCs make large profits



+ Global culture becomes more equal

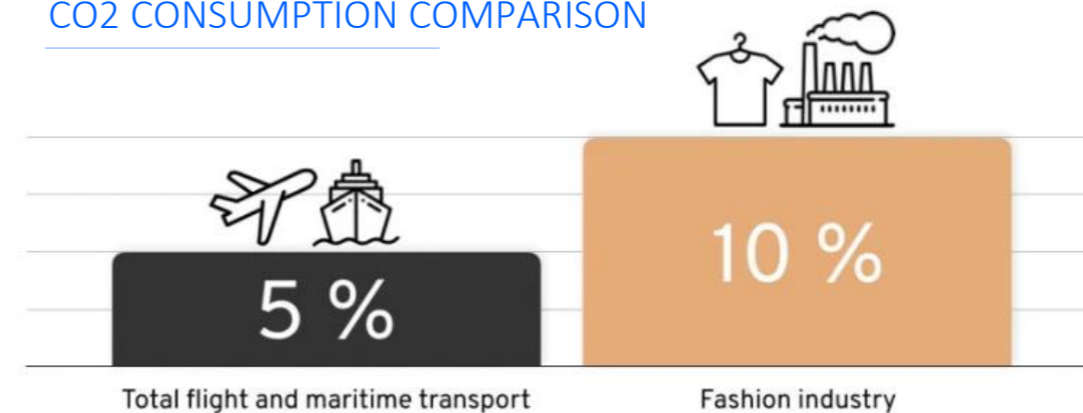


- Workers are exploited with poor conditions and low pay



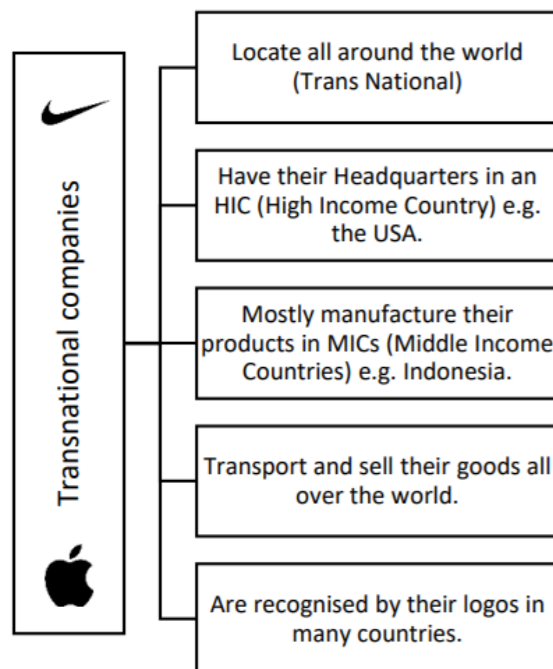
- Environment is damaged due to poor production methods

CO2 CONSUMPTION COMPARISON



The World's Biggest Employers

Employers with the most personnel worldwide
(2022 or latest available)



Globalisation has been facilitated by

- Cheaper and faster transport
- Cheaper and faster communication
- The internet
- Increasing levels of wealth (money) around the world
- Trade

Globalisation has also led to:

- Cheaper and faster transport
- Cheaper and faster communication
- The expansion of the internet
- Increasing levels of wealth (money) around the world
- Increased trade



CHARACTERISTICS OF SUSTAINABLE LIVING

- Society

All individuals should enjoy a good quality of life now and in the future

- Environment

No lasting damage to the environment

- Economy

Individuals and community should have reliable income over time



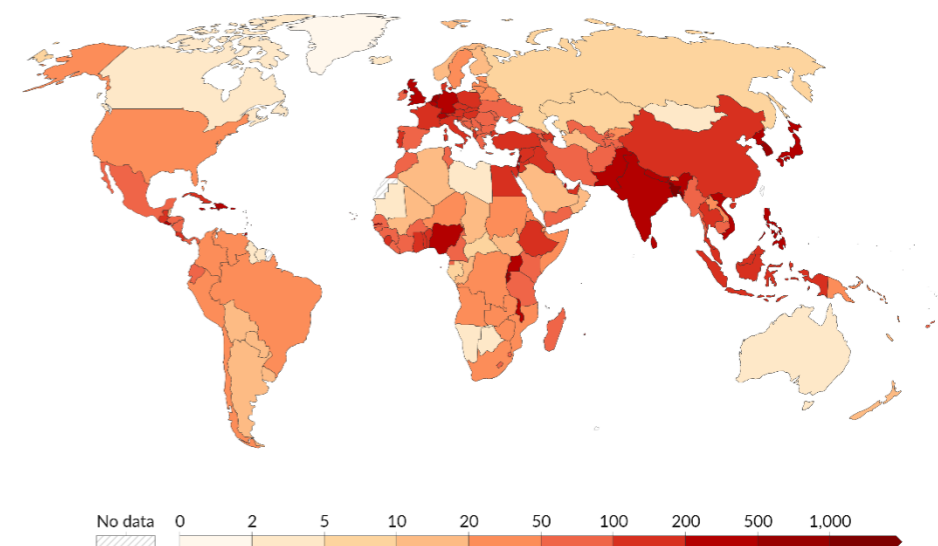
DESCRIBING DISTRIBUTION

Distribution refers to the way something is spread out over an area. Many things we study as geographers occur in some places but not others which means there is *uneven distribution* and it creates patterns which can be seen on a map

Maps that show these different areas of density are called **choropleth maps**. They use darker colours to show higher densities.

When describing these patterns you should use compass directions, continent or country names, levels of development etc. and relate position to other things on the map i.e. 'north of the equator' or 'along coastlines'.

Population density, 2022
The number of people per km² of land area



Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations via World Bank (2021); Gapminder (v6); HYDE (v3.2); UN (2022)
OurWorldInData.org/world-population-growth • CC BY



Youtube – How a steel box changed the world

Exploring how the shipping industry helped bring about globalisation



BBC Sounds – Plastic

Podcast exploring plastic's economic and environmental impact



BBC Bitesize - Globalisation

Further exploration of the concept, with text and accompanying videos



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