

Name:



Year 12 A Level Geography Paper 2 Unit 1 – Globalisation

EQ1 – Causes and acceleration of Globalisation



LANGDON PARK SIXTH FORM

Subject: Geography	Year: Y12	Topic: EQ1 Causes and acceleration of Globalisation
<p>We have chosen to do this unit first on the human paper as it has the most common content as GCSE. Globalisation is one of the unifying concepts in modern day economic and political Geography. Its study underpins the rest of the human paper, particularly for the Year 13 unit Superpowers. It has real life relevance to students as it helps to explain why the world is changing</p>		

Key terms Globalisation Connectivity Integration Interdependence Homogeneity Core/periphery	Remittances Containerisation Shrinking world Foreign Direct Investment BRICs IMF World Bank	Free-market liberalization Trickle down WTO Privatisation Sovereign Wealth Funds Trade Bloc SEZs	Offshoring Outsourcing Throwaway society Time-space compression Diversification OECD Disneyfication
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Specification point	Pre-reading	In-class activity	Follow up (incl H/W)	Extension
3.1 What are the causes of Globalisation and why has it accelerated in recent decades ? 3.2 What are the impacts of globalisation for countries, different groups of people ad cultures and the physical environment? 3.3 What are the consequences of globalisation for global development and the physical environment and how should different players respond to the challenges?	Read through your textbook as directed and make notes for the questions in each section. Read a chapter of 'Factfulness' each week and complete a Geofile document. Videos Ted talks about Globalisation/ trade The Geography of stuff Websites: On separate list sheet	Essay practice Discussion of key topics Analysis of graphs/ maps/ data Knowledge checks Case studies	Each week – completion of workbook tasks/ reading articles/ practice question	Read more of the Economic geography Books in the study centre RGS Articles Available in the library - The Almighty Dollar Factfulness Population 10 Billion Prisoners of Geography

Globalisation.

EQ1: What are the causes of globalisation and why has it accelerated in recent decades?

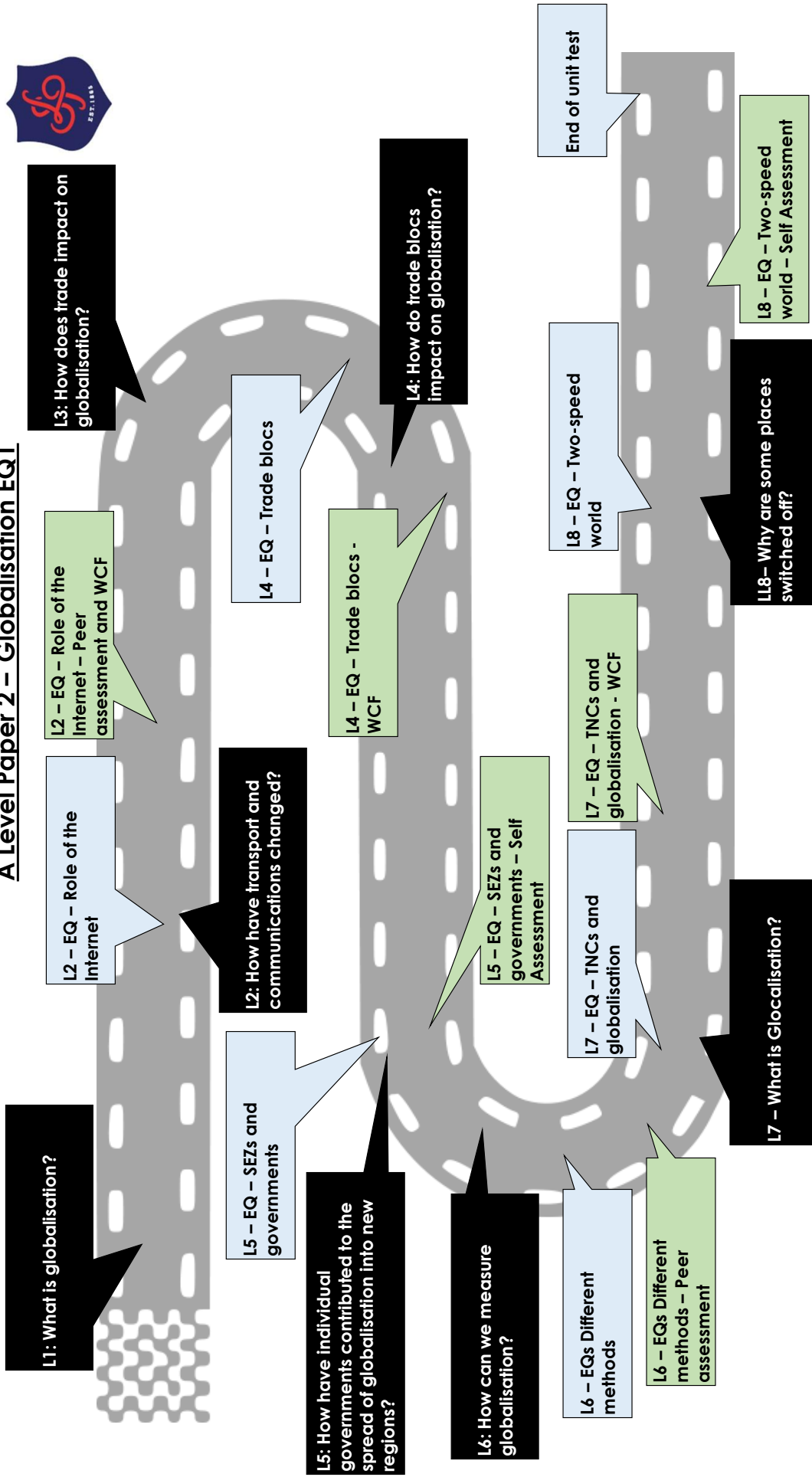
1. An introduction to globalisation
2. The development of globalisation
3. Political and economic players in globalisation
4. Globalisation in China (SEZ)
5. Measuring globalisation
6. A two-speed world – winners and losers in globalisation

globalisation	Globalisation is the process by which the world is becoming increasingly interconnected as a result of massively increased trade and cultural exchange
commodities	A good or service that is bought and sold
FDI	Foreign direct investment- money that one country will invest in another country
flow	The movement of goods, information, money, tourists, and migrants between places
Free trade	Where there is no tariffs or quota on trade
glocalisation	Where a TNC makes changes to suit the needs of its market/
IMF	International Monetary Fund- a global organisation which facilitates trade and seeks to reduce poverty.
interdependence	Where a place/ people are linked and dependent on each other.
Kearney Index	A way of measuring globalisation. Considers 4 categories- economic integration, personal contact, technological connectivity, and political engagement
KOF index	A way of measuring globalisation on economic, social, and political dimensions (24 variables in total).
protectionism	Shielding a country's domestic industry from foreign country imports.
Quotas	Putting a limit on the number of goods that can be traded
Special Economic Zone (SEZ)	An industrial area, often near a coastline, where favourable conditions (e.g. Tax cuts, subsidies, cheap rent) are created to attract foreign TNCs.
Shrinking world	A concept which considers how as technology advances the gaps between Countries is closed, and our society as a whole becomes more integrated.
Start-ups	New businesses
Switched on/ Switched off	How globalised a country is. Switched on- highly globalised. Switched off- limited globalisation.
Tariffs	A tax on goods.
Trade bloc	An agreement between countries where barriers to trade are reduced.
World Bank	An international organisation which provides loans and grants to help countries.

Further reading and useful links:

- <http://brilliantmaps.com/london-travel-time/>.
- <http://www.economist.com/news/finance-and-economics/21578041-containers-have-been-more-important-globalisation-freer-trade-humble>
- <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/magazine-30696685>
- http://archive.boston.com/bostonglobe/editorial_opinion/letters/articles/2007/11/11/extolling_the_virtues_of_free_trade/
- <https://www.theguardian.com/business/2007/aug/16/imf.internationalaidanddevelopment>
- <http://www.economist.com/news/special-report/21587384-forward-march-globalisation-has-paused-financial-crisis-giving-way>
- http://www.economist.com/news/china/21646245-chinas-frenzied-building-airports-includes-work-city-sized-projects-aerotropolitan-ambitions?frsc=dg%7Cc&fsrc=scn/tw_app_ipad
- <http://www.economist.com/news/business/21625884-myanmar-becomes-thailand-it-will-have-become-bangladesh-let-million?frsc=dg%7Cd>
- http://www.huffingtonpost.com/mark-juergensmeyer/globalization-comes-to-mo_b_1864730.html
- <http://www.economist.com/news/asia/21632595-kazakhstan-turns-geography-advantage-china-builds-new-silk-road-hardly-oasis?frsc=dg%7Cd>
- <http://globalization.kof.ethz.ch/>
- <https://www.atkearney.com/research-studies/global-cities-index/>
- <http://www.iesingapore.gov.sg/~media/IE%20Singapore/Files/Publications/Brochures%20Foreign%20Companies/The%20Singapore%20Advantage/IEThe20Singapore20AdvantageJul2014.pdf>
- <http://unohrlls.org/about-llacs>
- <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/apr/22/north-korea-secret-economy-aiib-development-china>

A Level Paper 2 – Globalisation EQ1



Lesson 1: What is Globalisation?

		I think I can..	My teacher thinks I can ...
Learning	I can define globalisation		
Mastering	I can explain the main flows		
Extending	I can investigate the different experiences of globalisation		

Do now:



Describe what you see in the photo

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How could you liken it to globalisation?

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Do you think this person has a positive or negative feel of globalisation? Why?

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Starter:

What global connections can you see?

Table 1 Eight interactions that contribute to globalisation: what are the common themes?

- A French person eating a banana from Ecuador while on holiday in Egypt
- The leaders of world nations meeting at a conference to discuss world trade
- Children with Indian, Polish or English roots all attending the same UK school
- An American citizen 'liking' the Facebook page of a South African citizen
- A British teenager watching South Korea's Psy sing 'Gangnam Style' on YouTube
- A German car manufacturer relocating one of its engine factories to Brazil
- A Chinese company building a new nuclear power station for people in the UK
- A Latvian electrician fixing a wiring problem in a house in Manchester

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Look at the images – Complete the table

What is globalisation?	How does this affect me?

What's your definition of globalisation?

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Read the articles and match to the types of Globalisation

Type	Key	Why?
Demographic globalisation		
Environmental globalisation		
Political globalisation		
Economic globalisation		
Cultural globalisation		

1

Is the UK marginalised in the EU?

Simon Hix
Monday 19 October 2015 15:30 BST

       Save for later

Comments
384

One key issue in the debate about whether the UK should remain in or leave the EU is how far the UK is currently marginalised in [Europe](#). As Nigel Lawson put it in the Times in May 2013: "While never 'at the heart of Europe' ... we are now becoming increasingly marginalised as we are doomed to being consistently outvoted by the eurozone bloc."

How much evidence is there in support of this claim?

One good starting point is a [dataset](#) on the passage of 125 pieces of EU legislation between 1996 and 2008 put together by Robert Thomson, at the University of Strathclyde, and his collaborators.

Robert and his colleagues interviewed over 350 decision-makers to identify the positions of the member state governments, the EU commission, and the European parliament on each piece of law (on a 0-100 scale on each issue). For example, in a piece of legislation in 2005 on sugar subsidies the positions ranged from stopping all subsidies (supported by Denmark and Sweden) to keeping current levels (supported by Poland).

IMF says world at risk of 'economic derailment'

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has warned that the global economy faces a growing "risk of economic derailment."

Deputy director David Lipton called for urgent steps to boost global demand.

"We are clearly at a delicate juncture," he said in a speech to the National Association for Business Economics in Washington on Tuesday.

"The IMF's latest reading of the global economy shows once again a weakening baseline," he warned.

The comments come after **weaker-than-expected trade figures from China** showing that exports in February plunged by a quarter from a year ago.

With the world's second largest economy often referred to as as "the engine of global growth", weaker global demand for its goods is read as an indicator of the general global economic climate.

2

3

Planet Mac

theguardian
website of the year

Every day, on average, 4.2 new McDonald's will open across the world. Tomorrow the golden arches will light up over branches in Brazil, Greece, India and the US. Will Ronald McDonald be welcomed as a provider of tasty, cheap food - or resisted as a symbol of rampant globalisation? And, more importantly, what exactly is in a Maharaja Mac? Our correspondents found out

Boston: How a Lincolnshire town became 'the most divided place in England'

4

It is remarkable given how much this Lincolnshire town has been transformed by huge numbers of arrivals from eastern Europe in recent years that such a talking point elicits such pointed reticence.

Yet it effectively reinforces the impression many now have of a divided town and seething resentments.

"I have nowt to do with them," one of the traders, an Englishman, hard at work in Boston's central market square said, indicating the local immigrants wandering past. He, like so many others, who did not want to be named, highlighted an "us and them" attitude that many in the area feel.

"If you want to see the difference in this town, take a walk along West Street. They have got nearly all the shops along there now. People are bothered by immigration because of the size of the town. It's ridiculous how many shops and supermarkets they have."

According to the 2011 Census, Boston is now home to a higher proportion of eastern European immigrants than anywhere else in England and Wales: 10.6 per cent of the town's population of 65,000 comes from one of the "new" EU countries such as Poland, Lithuania, Latvia or Romania.

More concerning, it has now been named as the least integrated place in England and Wales by a Policy Exchange report.



READ MORE

The five most controversial ways the government penalises immigrants

5

"Without additional mitigation, and even with adaptation, warming by the end of the 21st century will lead to high to very high risk of severe, widespread, and irreversible impacts globally," the leaked draft report said. Photo: PA



By Emily Gosden, and agencies

1:21PM BST 27 Aug 2014



Follow 9,721 followers

The world faces "severe, widespread and irreversible" effects of climate change unless it takes urgent action to limit global warming by cutting back on burning fossil fuels, the United Nations has warned in a leaked draft report.

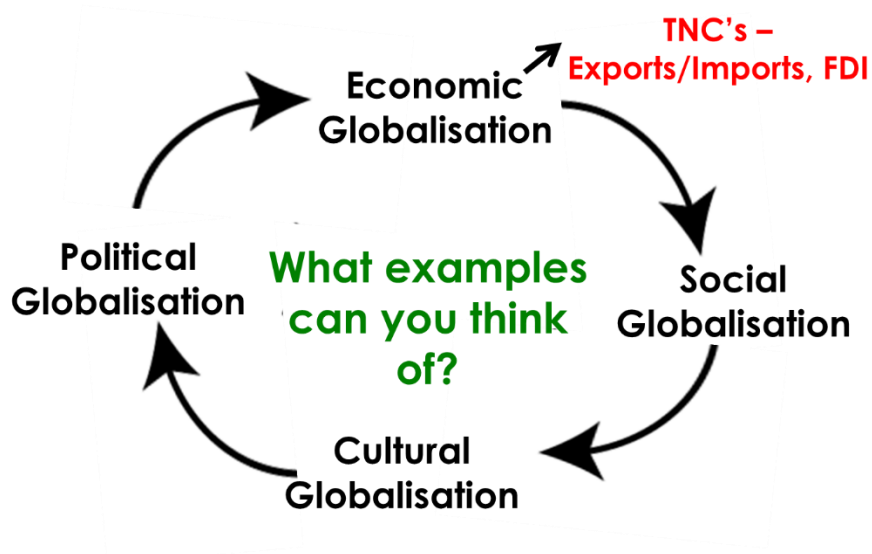
Man-made global warming caused by greenhouse gas emissions is already here and its effects "might already be considered dangerous", according to the draft of the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report.

Extreme weather such as floods, heat waves and droughts are expected to become more common while climate change may even worsen the risk of violent conflicts, the report warns.

"Without additional mitigation, and even with adaptation, warming by the end of the 21st century will lead to high to very high risk of severe, widespread, and irreversible impacts globally," the report said, **according to Bloomberg.**

The leaked document is the draft of a "synthesis" report bringing together the findings of three previous IPCC reports into the science, impacts and ways of tackling climate change.

The Telegraph



Notes:

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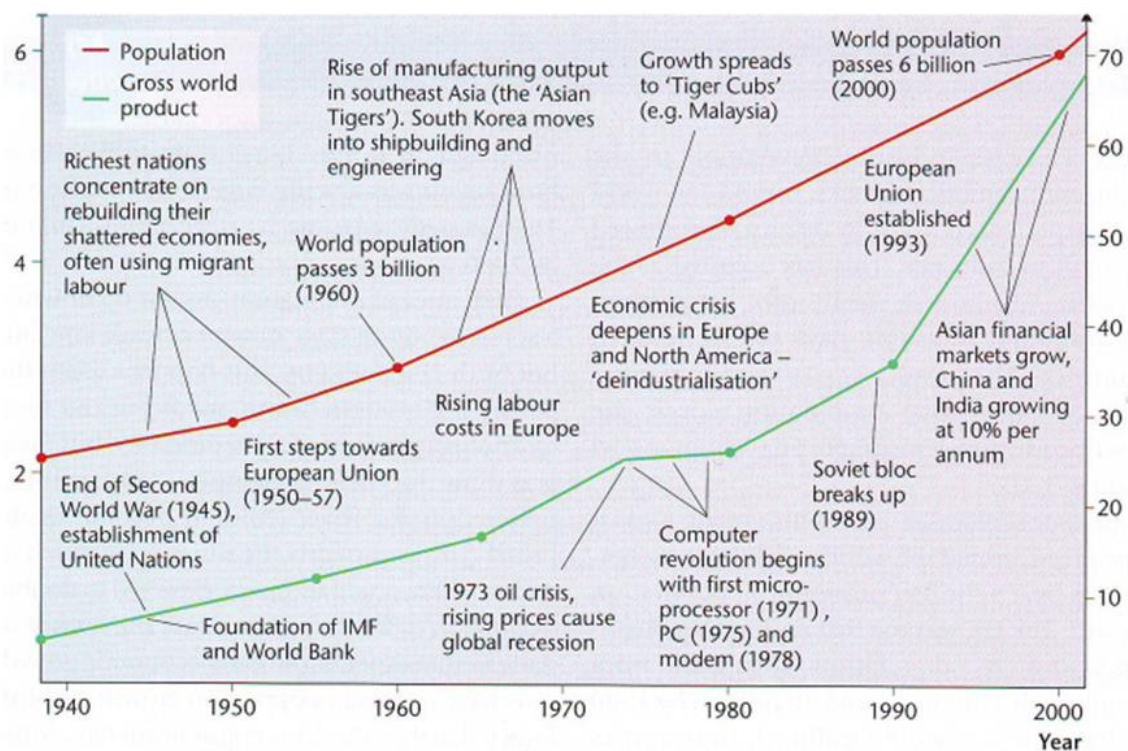
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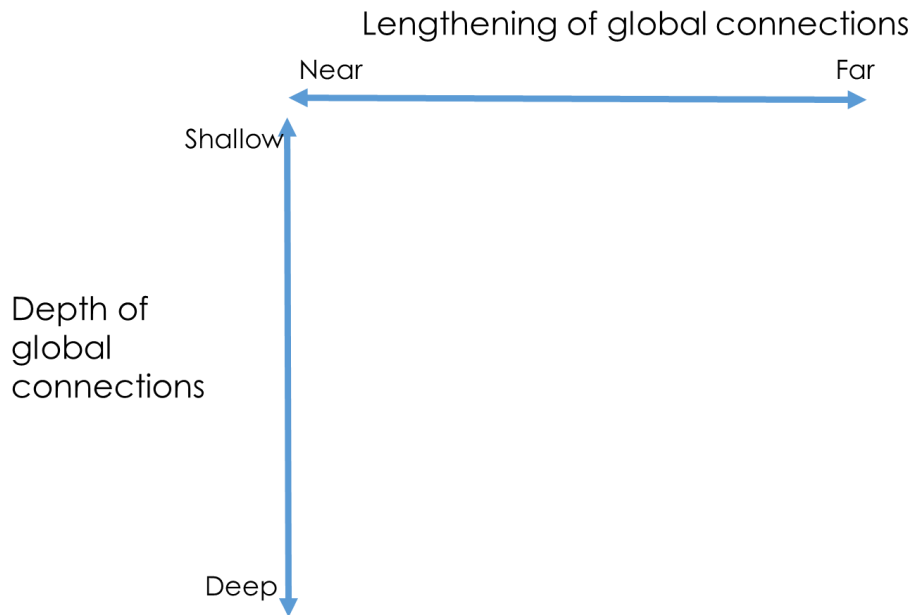
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Is globalisation a new thing?

How has globalisation changed?



Do all countries experience the same level of global connectivity?



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What are global flows?

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FLOW LINE MAP showing Tourist flows in 2010



Where do tourists visit?

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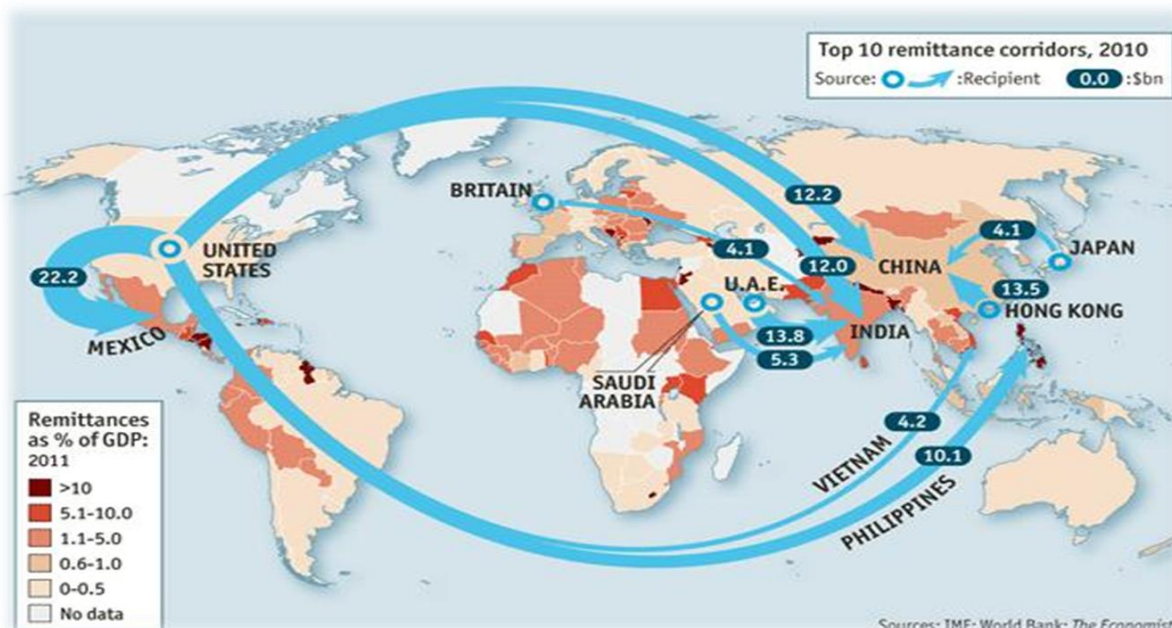
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Why is this significant?

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With figures, the leading remittance corridors are

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Extension: Countries where remittances make up more than 10% of its GDP include:

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Time to reflect:

No.	Company	Country
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
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15		

Lesson 2: How have transport and communications changed?

		I think I can..	My teacher thinks I can ...
Learning	I can identify the key changes		
Mastering	I can evaluate the main changes		
Extending	I can evaluate the importance of the internet in driving globalisation		

Do now:

1) How has travel changed?

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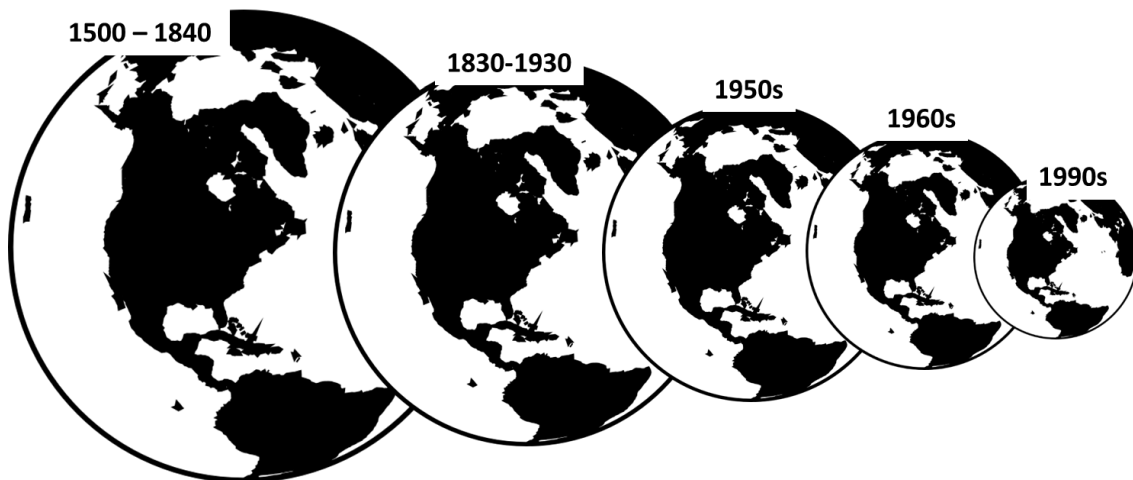
2) Why has travel changed?

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Starter:



Describe what this shows and how it might relate to globalisation

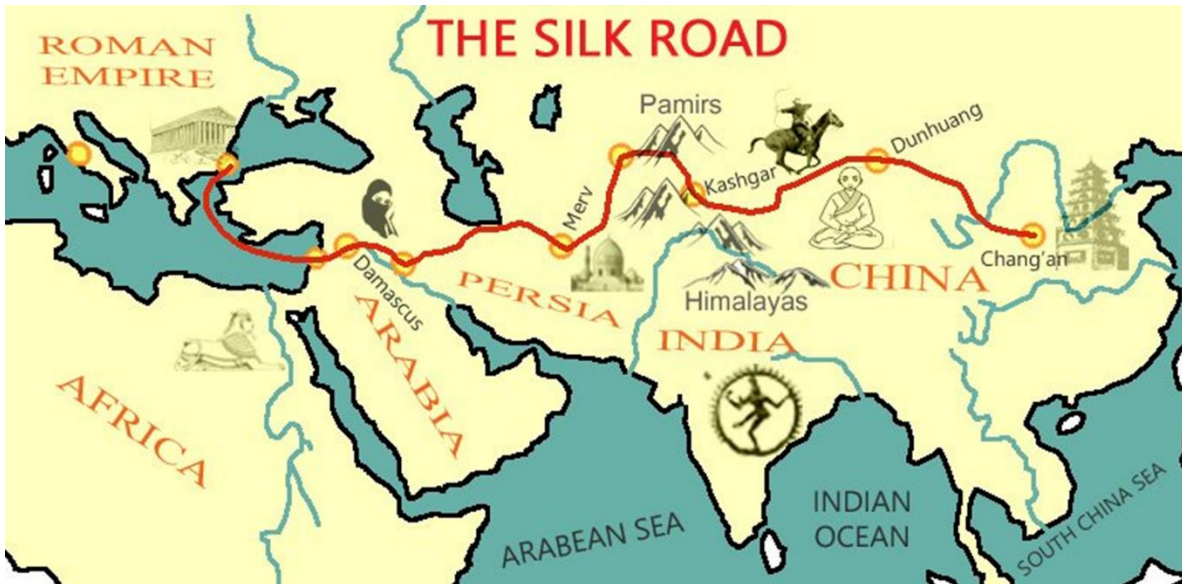
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The Silk Road



Video notes

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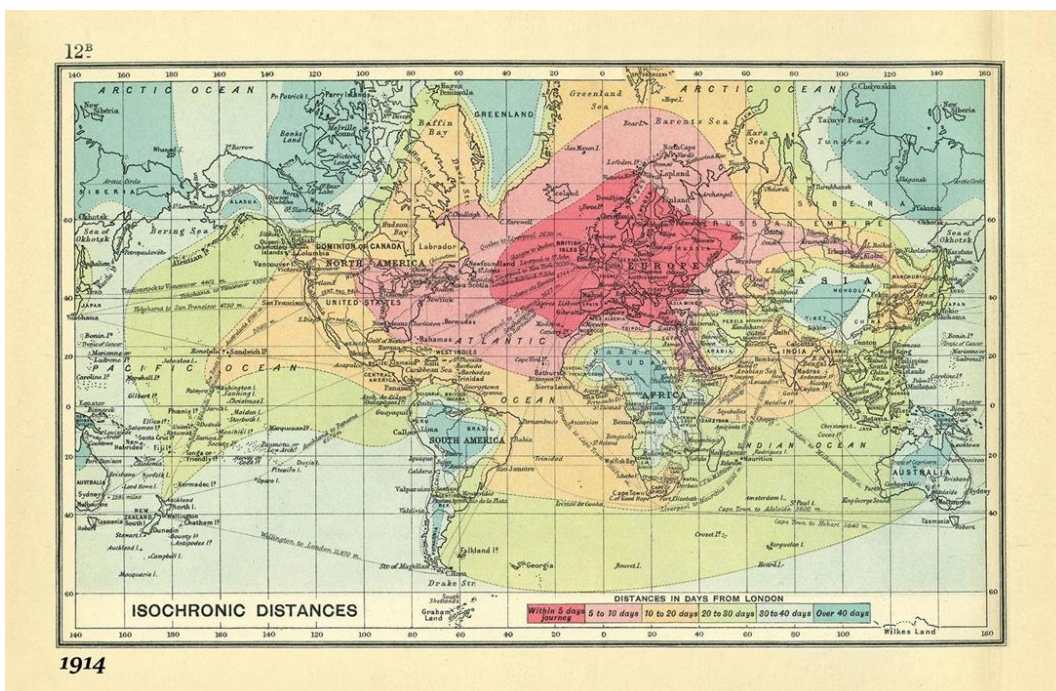
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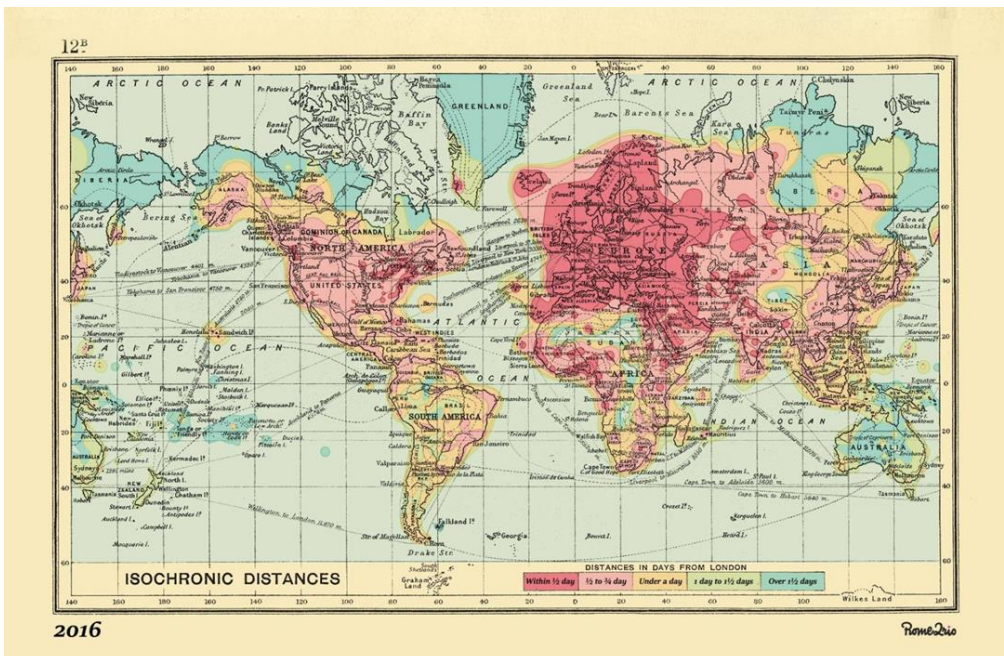
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Isochronic Distances 1914-2016





What has changed?

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How have methods of transport changed?

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Make notes in the table

Transport developments	How increased global trade	How increased global tourism	How increased global migration

Read article 1

Key points from the article

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Read Article 2

Summarise the main benefits that containerisation has brought for trade:

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Explain how you think containerisation has contributed to globalisation:

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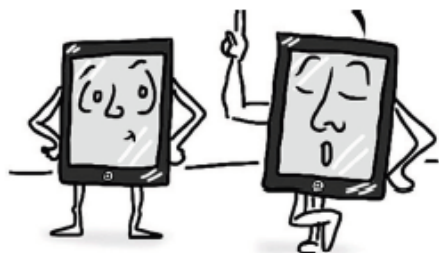
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Thinking Like A Geographer

What is containerisation?

How has it helped to speed up globalisation?



The largest container ships can now carry 18,000 22ft containers. If 10,111 iPads can fit in one container, how many iPads can this ship carry?

If Apple sells 60.6 million iPads a year worldwide, how many years supply can it have in one ship?



The average iPad weighs 0.68kg.

The average container weighs 2300kg.

How much will the cargo of the ship weigh?

On this ship, there was also a small container of fruit that contains only bananas, apples and peaches. The container has: 14 bananas, 8 red apples, 11 green apples.

If the total number of pieces of fruit is four times the number of apples in the container, how many peaches are in the container?

Four children were born in different countries. Using the clues, find out who was born where.

	France	UK	USA	Argentina
Ann				
Ben				
Cal				
Deb				

1. Ann was not born in Europe.

2. Deb's native language is not English.

3. Ben is not from the Americas.

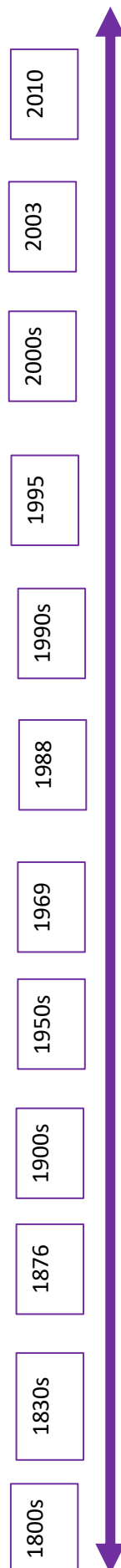
4. Cal is not from the Northern Hemisphere

Communications

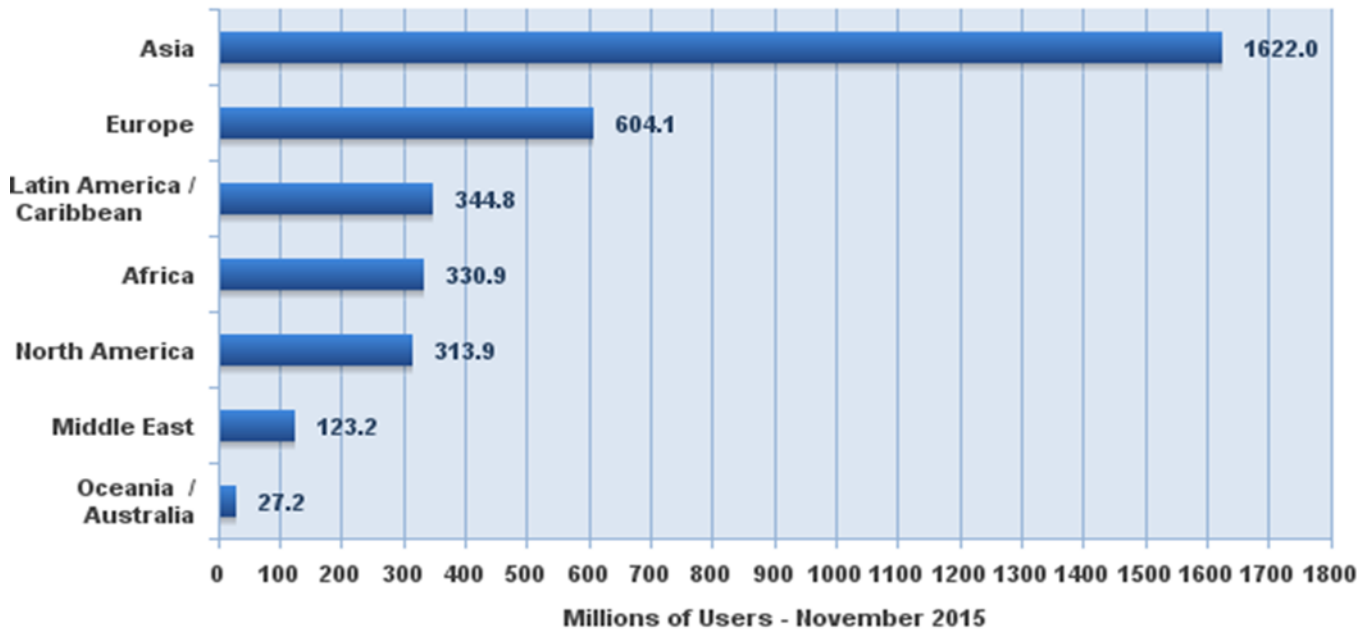
Make notes in the table

Communications developments	How increased global trade	How increased global culture	How increased global flows

Timeline of the changes in technology and communications – add the data



Internet Users in the World by Geographic Regions - 2015



Source: Internet World Stats - www.internetworldstats.com/stats.htm

3,366,261,156 Internet users estimated for November 30, 2015

Copyright © 2016, Miniwatts Marketing Group

Population of each region =

Asia = 4.6 billion

Europe = 741 million

Latin America = 422 million

Africa = 1.2 billion

North America = 579 million

Middle East = 411 million

Oceania = 42 million

Describe what the graph shows us.

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Calculate the percentage of Internet users in each region.

e.g. Asia = $1,622,000,000 / 4,600,000,000 = 0.352 \times 100 = 35\%$

Europe =

Latin America =

Africa =

North America =

Middle East =

Oceania =

What does this data tell us about Internet access?

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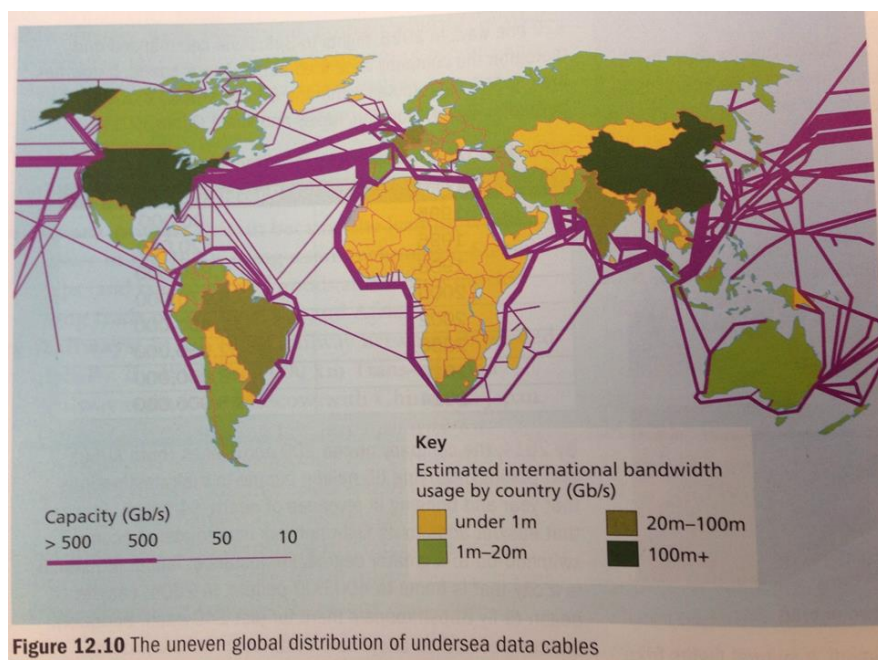
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What does this map tell you about the distribution of data cables across the world?

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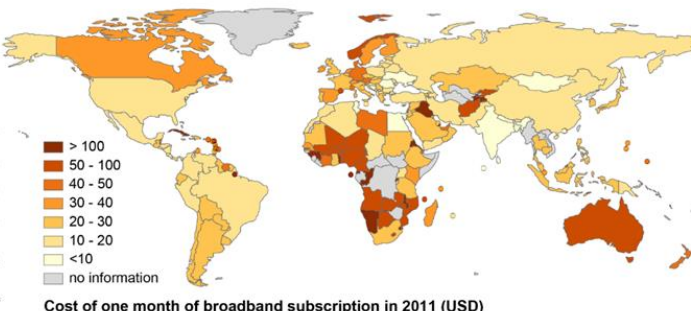
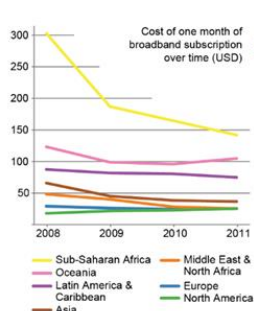
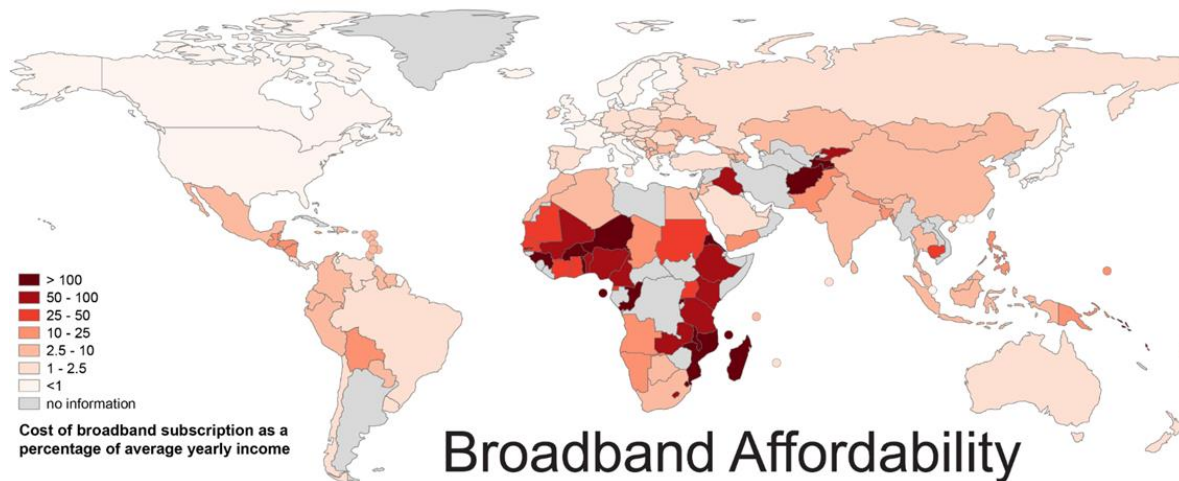
Practice Question:

Describe the distribution of undersea data cables and explain how the variations of power may affect globalisation.

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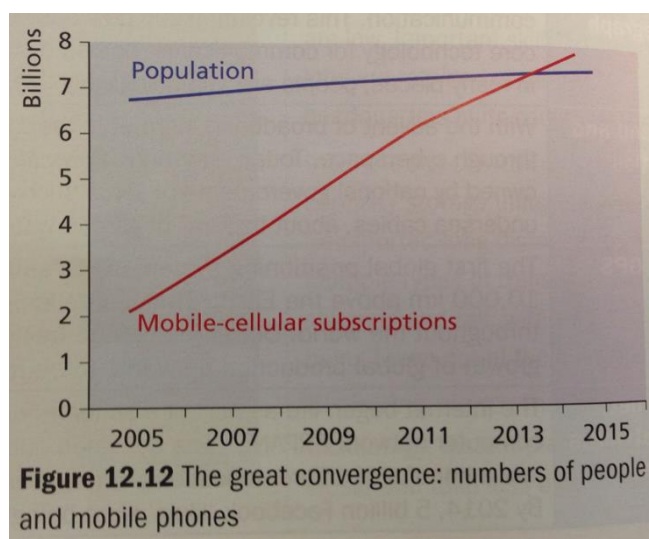
Oxford Internet Institute
University of Oxford

by Mark Graham
(@geoplace)
and Stefano De Sabbata
(@maps4thought)
Internet Geographies at
the Oxford Internet Institute
2014
geography.oii.ox.ac.uk

data sources:
ITU • itu.int
World Bank • data.worldbank.org

Describe what these maps and graph show.

Explain how it relates to globalisation



The power of technology – notes

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Explain how technology is used economically, socially, culturally and politically:

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What are the benefits of advanced technology?

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What are the disadvantages of advanced technology?

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The shrinking world idea means

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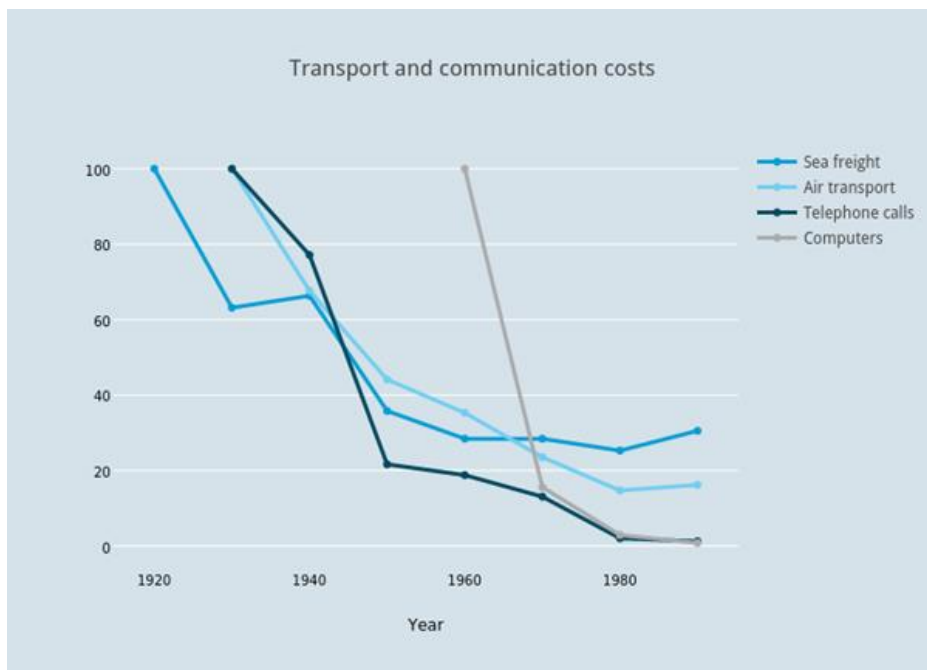
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Time-space compression is

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Describe what this graph shows and explain how it has helped make a shrinking world

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Read Articles 3 and 4

Main points from the articles

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Summary

Summarise in each one the differences in transport and communications technologies associated with each time period

1800s	2000s

Explain the contribution of the internet in building a more interconnected world (12 marks)

Planning:

Intro – Introduce idea of globalisation (define) and interconnected world (global flows)

Main – Explain how the internet has helped create interdependence between nations and global flows.

- a) Internet and trade
- b) Internet and tourism
- c) Internet and culture
- d) Internet and X

NEED SPECIFIC EXAMPLES

Conclusion – Recap briefly role of internet, how important is it? Consider role of other factors alongside the internet – e.g. budget airline has enabled tourism to flow. Container ships have helped trade grow alongside internet. Internet just one (major) factor

Factor/Flow	How has the internet increased?	How will this increase interconnections
Trade		
Tourism		
Culture		

Are all countries well connected to the internet? Is the internet making the world more connected or just parts of it?

	Level	Success criteria	Peer /Self Level	Teacher Level
Demonstrate AO1	1	A few facts are correct. Facts are <i>not always relevant</i> to the Q		
	2	Facts are <i>mostly</i> correct. <i>Relevant</i> detailed knowledge.		
	3	Well selected range of factual knowledge which <i>supports the argument</i> .		

AO1		AO1 mark		
L1 = 1 Mark, L2 = 2 Marks, L3 = 3 marks				

Application (Evidence) AO2	1	<i>Limited</i> evidence used to support interpretation.		
	2	<i>Mostly</i> uses evidence to support interpretation.		
	3	<i>Well supported</i> by evidence to support interpretation.		
Application (Relationships) AO2	1	<i>Limited discussion</i> of the links/relationships between information/ideas.		
	2	<i>Some relevant discussion</i> of the links/relationships between information/ideas.		
	3	<i>Relevant and logical discussion</i> of the links/relationships between information/ideas.		
Structure (Argument) AO2	1	Written clearly and in paragraphs		
	2	Well-structured paragraphs (PEEL?) Detailed explanation in each paragraph.		
	3	Written and structured excellently. Every sentence furthers your argument. A balanced argument (e.g. for and against).		

PEEL x 3/4

Point: One factor/flow that the internet has helped develop (e.g. tourism)

Evidence (with example/s): Internet has enabled the quick transmission of information and up to date booking systems which enable tourist operators to run effectively. Last minute booking, best deals, information on travel options etc.

Explanation: This helped to make the world more interconnected because...more people are moving around the world (sharing ideas, demanding similar products, sharing culture etc.)

Link: In this way the internet has helped make the world more connected.

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Lesson 3: How does trade impact on globalisation?

		I think I can.	My teacher thinks I can ...
Learning	I can define key trade words		
Mastering	I can compare different international organisations		
Extending	I can explain what happened to Tanzania's water		

Do now:

Self-assessment – targets:

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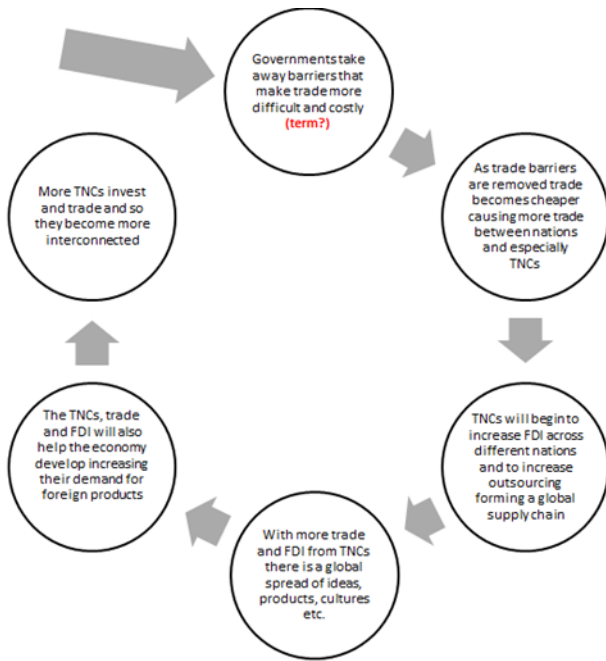
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Starter: Key terms

Term	My definition	Correct definition
Protectionism		
Trade Barrier		
Tariff		
Quota		
Trade liberalization		
Foreign Direct Investment		
Trans National Corporation		
Special Economic Zone		

How does free trade help make the world more connected?



Explain the diagram

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The work of international organisations –

Read Article 5

Summary notes

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Video notes

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	WTO	IMF	World Bank
Background details (formed? Members?)			
Purpose?			
How has it helped facilitate globalisation?			

SAPs

Strict conditions imposed on countries receiving loans from the IMF and World Bank. Receiving governments may be required to make cuts to healthcare, education, sanitation, and housing. This is to reduce the role of government in a country and open it up to private investment. It also cuts government spending so they can repay loans.

	Positive Impact	Negative Impact
Developing country receives loan.		
Developing country receives debt relief.		
Developing country must stop protectionism and adopt the free market.		
(SAP) IMF restructures loans to make them more affordable.		
(SAP) Developing country must privatise water services. A foreign TNC takes over and raises prices.		
(SAP) Developing country must cut back on education spending		
(SAP) Developing country must privatise its oil drilling facilities.		

Tanzania- case study

Read articles 6-9

Notes

[illegible]

Why were the 400 state controlled services put up for sale in the 1990s?

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Examples of the services put up for sale.

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'conflicting motives' of foreign companies?

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Read Article 10

Summary:

For	Against





























Lesson 4: How do trade blocs impact on globalisation?

		I think I can.	My teacher thinks I can ...
Learning	I can name the main political and economic groups		
Mastering	I can explain how and why governments encourage FDI		
Extending	I can explain how trading blocs have influenced the growth of globalisation		

Do now:

I lend money to help countries pay off trade debts	
I try to reduce trade barriers between nations	
I lend money to help countries develop so they can trade	
I help nations stabilise their currency	
I make sure that trade has clear rules and they are enforced	
I was set up in 1944 and am based in Washington D.C	
I give loans with SAPs that force countries to adopt free trade	

Starter:

Full Name	Acronym	What they have in common	Examples
	LDCs		
	LEDCs		
	NICs		
	MEDCs		
	OEDC		
	G8		Name all:
	G8+5		Name additional 5:
	G20		
	BRICS		Name all:

Why do we group countries?

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Do all groupings hold the same amount of power?

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How and why might these groups change over time?

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FDI

Why would governments want to attract investment from foreign TNCs?

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What is FDI?

Read Article 11

Offshoring	Two firms in different countries join forces to create a single entity.
Foreign mergers	The setting of a price for the transfer of products or services between controlled (or related) sections of a TNC.
Foreign acquisitions	The practice of basing some of a company's processes or services overseas, so as to take advantage of lower costs.
Transfer pricing	A TNC launches a takeover of a company in another country.

US guitar maker Fender opened its Mexican plant at Ensenada in 1987	
TNCs such as Starbucks and Amazon sometimes channeled profits through a subsidiary company in a low-tax country such as Ireland.	
In 2010, the UK's Cadbury was subjected to a hostile takeover by US food giant Kraft.	
Royal Dutch Shell has headquarters in both the UK and the Netherlands	

Read Article 12

Then state your opinion as to whether it is a positive or negative situation.

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Why would national governments want to attract FDI and TNCs in their country?

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What can a government do to try and attract TNCs to invest in their country?

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Free-market liberalisation (aka neoliberalism) is

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Privatisation is

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Sovereign Wealth Funds

Free trade or fair trade – notes

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What is a trade bloc?

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Name the major trade blocs

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Read Article 14

Main points from the article

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For or against trade blocs

TNCs from poorer nations are likely to find it very hard to trade with richer trade blocs (EU/NAFTA) due to trade barriers – fair?	By putting tariffs, taxes, and quotas on non-members (making foreign goods more expensive) – this will encourage consumers to buy goods from within the trade bloc – this is called competitive advantage
Also, by putting tariffs, taxes, and quotas on non-members (making foreign goods more expensive) – this will raise prices for consumers	Due to greater interdependence a problem in one nation in the trade bloc will cause other problems too
TNCs have access to a larger market so they will gain more economies of scale becoming more competitive	All of this will also help to boost job creation and economic growth
By joining together to negotiate trade deals they gain bargaining power and bulk discounts – better trade deals	Sometimes a trade war erupts between trade blocs where they put up lots of trade barriers
Others feel they take power away from national governments and mean a loss in sovereignty – interfering in too many areas	Increase trade and access to markets by removing tariffs, taxes, and quotas on trade between members
Protects firms in the trade bloc from cheaper producers outside the bloc – 2007 Bra wars! (£50m Chinese imports blocked)	By putting tariffs, taxes, and quotas on non-members it discourages trade and interconnection with the world outside the blocs (anti-globalisation?)

Why join a trade bloc?

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Do trade blocs help globalisation?

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The EU - Video notes

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What does the EU stand for? How many countries are members? Give examples.

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What was the EU originally set up to be?

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When was it set up? - outline (briefly) its development

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What benefits come with being part of EU? - for this you may need to infer some information

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How has the EU contributed to globalisation?

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ASEAN – Video notes

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What does the ASEAN stand for? How many countries are members? Give examples.

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When was it set up?

What benefits come with being part of ASEAN? – for this you may need to infer some information

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What do they think will happen in the future?

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How has ASEAN contributed to globalisation?

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	ASEAN	EU
Members		
Main roles		
Which national governments are instrumental in promoting free trade within the trade bloc?		
Similarities		
Differences		
Relations		

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Lesson 5: How have individual governments contributed to the spread of globalisation into new regions?

		I think I can.	My teacher thinks I can ...
Learning	I can describe the open door policy		
Mastering	I can explain China's economic growth		
Extending	I can evaluate the impact of government action on globalisation		

Do now:

From empire to a modern republic, China has undergone enormous changes in the last 120 years. Find out more here.

From empire to a one-party state

Why ...
... is China named after China?

Panel 1: Unification

 "I'll unite China ...
... standardise our writing ...
... sort out our currency ...
... and build a Great Wall."

For much of its recorded history, China had been ruled by Emperors. The first was Qin Shi Huangdi, above, who became Emperor in 221 BCE.

Panel 2: Dynasties

 "First the Qin dynasty. Then the Han dynasty - that's us.
Cool!
And you'll be Emperor after me, my son."

The title 'Emperor' was passed from father to son. But rebellions and invasions led to changes in China's dynasties - and borders - over time.

Panel 3: Wealth and Invention

 "So when the pulp dries out you get this ...
And you can write on it? My goodness!"

China grew wealthy and powerful. Science, philosophy and the arts were held in high esteem. There were many important inventions.

Panel 4: Trade

 "Okay! We'll take the silk and the tea.
No thanks. Just pay us with silver.
Now could we sell you some rice pots and pans?"

European traders bought silk, tea, porcelain and other Chinese goods. But China didn't want European goods. It wanted payment in silver.

Panel 5: Opium Trade

 "You are turning our people into addicts.
You must stop now.
Ah!"

So British traders began to sell opium into China. This shameful trade led to the first Opium War between Britain and China (1840 - 1842). China lost.

Panel 6: Foreign Pressure

 "Now sign here ... or else!"

Other countries then forced China to sign trading treaties. Later, Britain and France fought the Second Opium War with China (1856 - 1860). China lost.

Panel 7: Revolt

 "They want you to go, Your Highness.
But I'm only 6!"

The defeats and hardship led to revolts within China. In 1912, the young Emperor was forced out. The Nationalist Party was set up.

Panel 8: Nationalists vs Communists

 "I like those Nationalists.
I prefer the Communists."

But the Nationalists were unable to unite China. A second group - the Communists - struggled with them, and eventually took over.

Panel 9: One-party state

 "We're off!
We're a one-party state."

In 1949, the Nationalist leaders fled to Taiwan, an island. The Communist Party took control of mainland China - and is still in control today.

Today, Taiwan calls itself the **Republic of China (Taiwan)**. But as you saw on page 120, the People's Republic of China claims it. This is not yet resolved.

The People's Republic of China

When the Communist Party took over, it aimed to make China a strong and self-sufficient modern industrial country. The leader was Mao Zedong. He named China the **People's Republic of China**.

Over time, the state took control of everything: land, factories, other businesses. People were told what work to do. The focus was on industry. Farmers were forced to work very hard to provide food for everyone. Some food was exported to earn money, even when yields were low.

Overall, it was not a success. In the period 1958 – 1961, the Chinese did not have enough food to feed themselves. Over 20 million people died of famine.

China today

When Mao Zedong died in 1976, China was still poor. It had not yet achieved its aim to become a modern industrial country.

The next leader made big changes. In 1978, Deng Xiaoping announced that China would open its doors to the world. **Special economic zones** were set up along the coast, to attract foreign companies. Chinese companies could team up with foreign ones. People could work to make money.

As a result, China developed rapidly through industry. The standard of living rose fast. You'll find out more in the rest of this chapter.

Still a one-party state

China is still run by the Communist Party. It's a one-party state. You can't vote for another party to take over.

The leaders plan China's development in detail. They have enormous power, so they can force change through fast, in this big country.

But China is no longer a truly communist country. It mixes communism with **capitalism**, where people are free to make money.

And China is now the country with most billionaires!

The key ideas of communism

- People who own factories and land use workers to make themselves rich.
- So their workers are like slaves.
- But we are all equal.
- So nobody should own property. The state should own everything.
- The state can then plan what to grow and make, to meet people's needs.
- The people can work to produce these things.
- In return they will get all they need, for free.

▼ A National Congress of the Communist Party is held every 5 years, and major decisions are announced. On the wall is the party's emblem: a hammer and sickle.



For over 2000 years, China was an Empire, ruled by an Emperor. How is China governed today?

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Outline the causes of the First Opium War

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What and where is Taiwan?

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Explain why Taiwan's relationship with China is uneasy

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What is communism?

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Today China is not a truly communist state. Explain this

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Starter:



Identify the following on the map, mark or draw with a color pencil

A. Yellow River (Huang He)	B Yangtze River (Chang Jiang)	C. Gobi Desert	D. Beijing
E. Xi-an	F Himalayas	G. East China Sea	H. South China Sea
I. Tian Shan	J. Nan Jing	K. Hong Kong	L. Taiwan
M. Great Wall	N. Guang Zhou	O. Shang Hai	P. Lhasa

Video notes

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Read Article 15

Summarise the article

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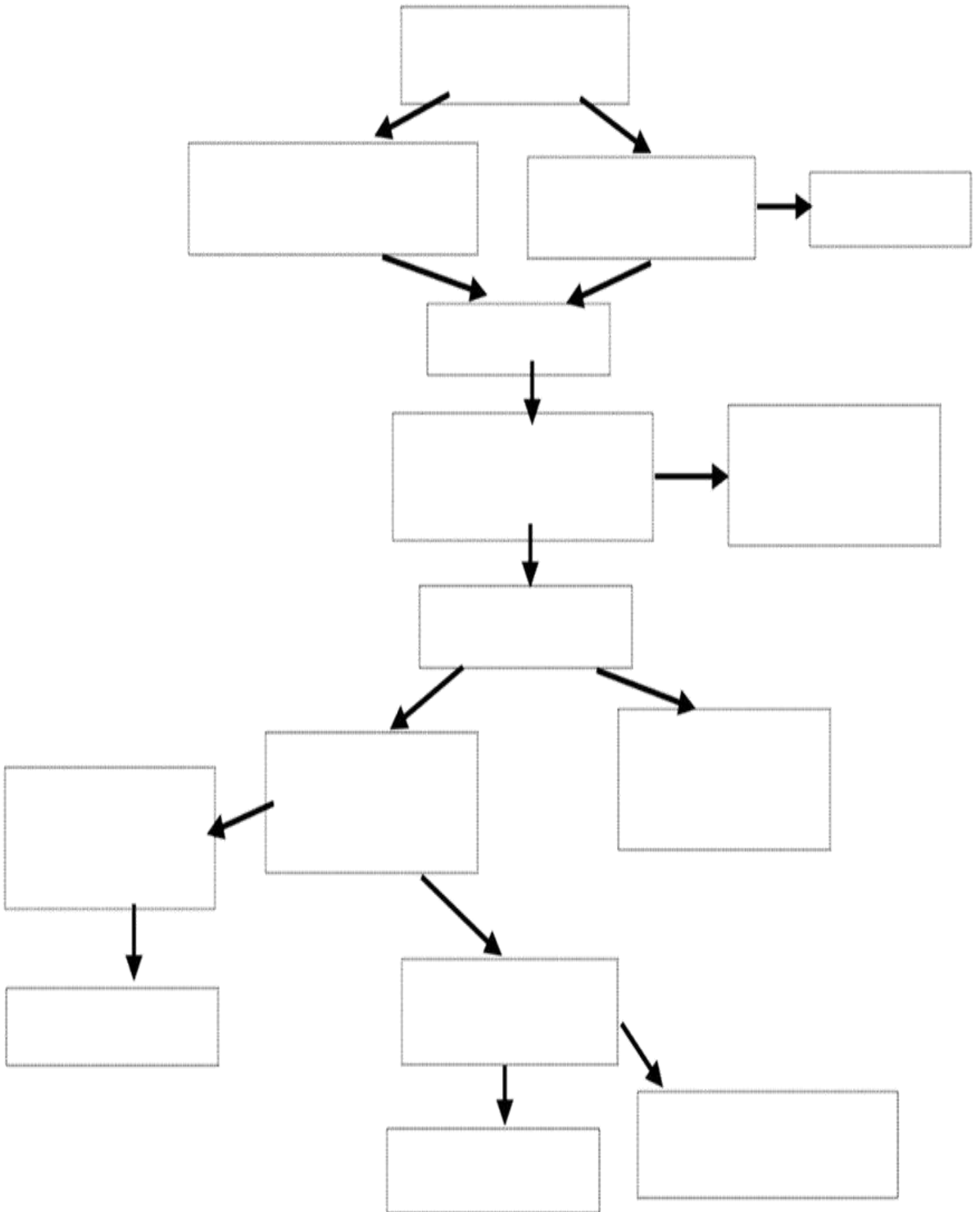
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Read article 16 and make notes

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Read article 17 and answer the questions:

Why is China increasingly referred to as the new workshop of the world?

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Why did China join the World Trade Organisation in 2001?

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Discuss the location factors which have attracted foreign investment to the coastal areas of China.

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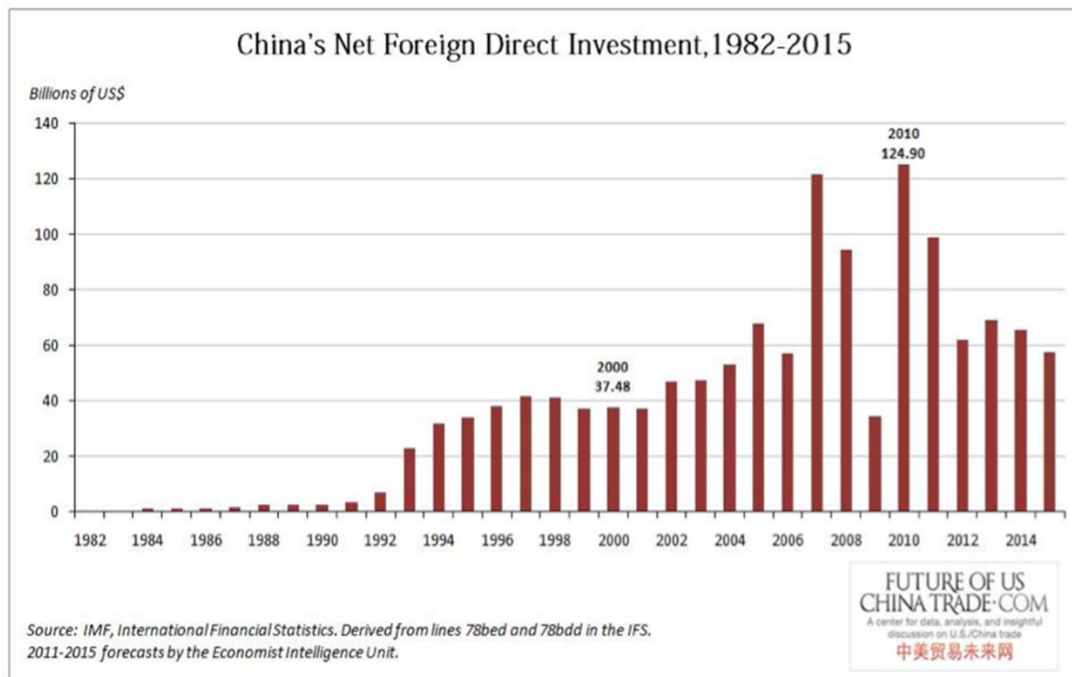
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What does this show? Why?

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Why has China attracted so much FDI since 1980? Rank



Government backing

Many Chinese companies TNCs would do business with are part-owned or backed by the state. This reduces risk of losses for TNCs.

Politically stable

The Communist party has been in power since 1949. Stability reduces risk for TNCs and encourages FDI. However, it is also quite controlling and still places restrictions on western TNCs

Emerging market

As wealth trickles-down into Chinese population via the multiplier effect there is a huge potential market to sell goods. China has 1.34 billion people, a hugely attractive prospect for TNCs. However, many of the current population are not wealthy enough to demand consumer goods from TNCs.

Good infrastructure

Chinese government has built large industrial estates with mega-buildings (25km²), roads, reliable water and electricity supply and a management company which will find TNCs migrant employees bus them in

Open Door Policy

In 1978 the Chinese government introduced the open door policy, opening up the country to outside investment and TNC activity. This meant trade liberalisation, reduced regulations and even incentives for TNCs to locate and export from China. China did this to help kick start the economy (multiplier effect, job creation etc.) and especially for technology transfer

Cheap freight

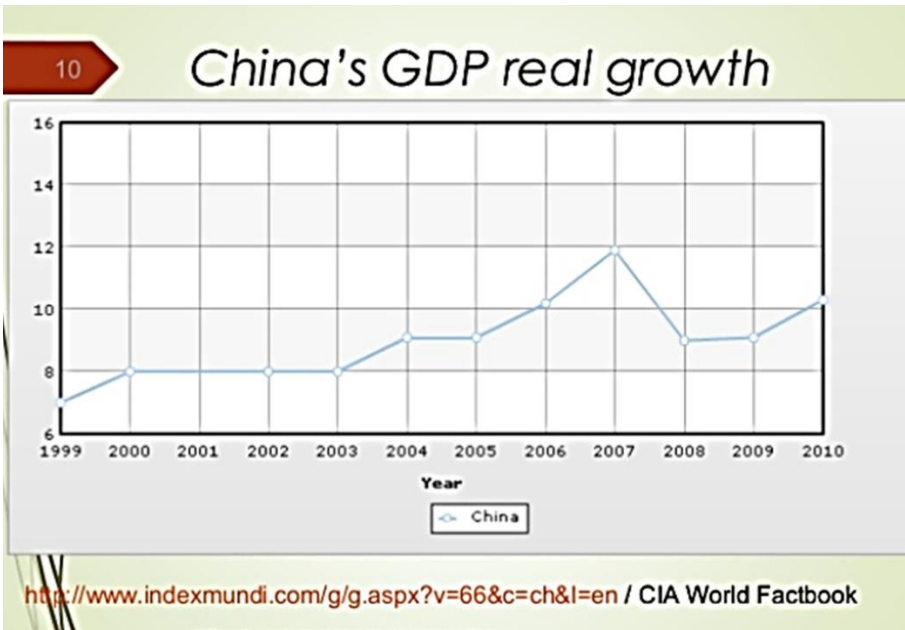
From the 1980s to the 2000s shipping fees (freight duty and fuel) were lowering due to EOS. These low prices enable TNCs to outsource manufacturing to far off places and still make money. Many choose China to locate and export from due to its SEZs. However there is now a shortage of shipping slots driving up the price..

Tax incentives/SEZs

The Chinese government has set up SEZs (Special Economic Zones) where businesses can import raw materials, process, manufacture & re-export them paying reduced tariffs or duties (taxes). This cuts costs and maximises profits. SEZs have economic laws which are more liberal and open than in the mainland.

Cheap skilled labour

Labour is much cheaper in China than in the EU and USA. This reduces costs and maximises profits. Prolonged spending on health & education has ensured a healthy, literate and skilled workforce. However, The increase in highly skilled workers is driving up wages (wage inflation).



What does this show?

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China Infrastructure Investment

Read Article 18

Where is Zhengzhou located?

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What are they building there? By 2030 what do they want to achieve?

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This will be the centre of an “aerotropolis”. What is this and what does it include?

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Why Zhengzhou?

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Give an example of a company based there. What do they manufacture?

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Describe the development of the transport system in China.

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Give one reason why people are for and one reason why people are against the development of airports and aerotropolis

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Open Door vs Closed Door

Open door	Closed door

Why is China investing in Africa so heavily?

Read Article 19 and summarise

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Explain how a change in government attitude can contribute to the spread of globalisation into new global regions

(6 marks)

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UK and China Summary Sheets:

Read Article 20

1. Make notes on how the UK and China have responded to globalisation (free trade and FDI)

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2. Outline how their approach to globalisation (free trade and FDI) is similar and different

Similarities	Differences

Quick check

What is a SEZ?

What is the Open door policy?
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How has FDI in China has changed from 1990 to 2003
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How has the employment structure changed since the 1980's?
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What happened in the Pearl River Delta? (include location details, industries/businesses located there, concerns)
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This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dotted lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a guide for handwriting practice. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

Lesson 6: How can we measure globalisation?

		I think I can.	My teacher thinks I can ...
Learning	I can describe the different ways of measuring globalisation		
Mastering	I can compare the KOF and A T Kearney Indexes		
Extending	I can evaluate the measures of globalisation		

Do now:

Self-assessment – targets

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Starter:

Put the countries in order from most globalised to least globalised

UK		Vietnam	
USA		Singapore	
India		Switzerland	
China		Ireland	
Bulgaria		Holland	

What affected your decision making?

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A T Kearney Index is

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KOF Index is

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Read Article 21

Key: Economic = Political = Social =	Long distance flows of goods, capital (money), and services	Number of embassies and high commissions
Actual economic flows - trade, FDI, etc	Number of McDonald's restaurants/IKEA stores etc	Imported and exported books
TV ownership	Number of UN peace missions a country participated in	Restrictions to trade and capital (barriers to trade)
Number of international organisations to which a country is a member	International telecom traffic	Degree of tourism
Internet Subscriptions	Trade as a % of GDP	Number of treaties signed between 2 or more states

Evaluation of the KOF Index

Is the data regularly collected data?

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Does the possession of a television set make a household more globalised?

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Is a country that is proactive in volunteering troops for UN missions more globalised or are the reasons more complex?

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When calculating the index economic globalisation is weighted at 37%, social globalisation at 39% and political globalisation at 25% - why not a third each?

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Are the data all equally as strong - is there a weak data set?

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Makes use of 24 variables covering three main areas of globalisation (economic, social & political) so covers a wide range of globalisation data.	As data is collected from a variety of sources, it is aggregated - which means that it has been manipulated differently depending on the country.	Employs a weighting system that reduces the affect that missing data would otherwise have on the total score for any given country.
Large countries such as China, India and Brazil have huge internal variations. This is particularly the case in low- and middle-income countries where there may be a highly globalised core surrounded by an almost completely non-globalised periphery, such as Kenya.	Political globalisation measures membership of international organisations, embassies, participation in UN missions and international treaties, so it gives a clear indication of how open a country is to foreigners.	Social globalisation includes information on tourism, telecoms, letters, number of McDonald's restaurants per capita, number of IKEA stores per capita, and trade in books as a % of GDP. Some countries that don't have McDonald's or IKEA may have other foreign brands, such as Burger King, in their place.
Internet users is based on people with access to the Internet, but how can this be found accurately (ie Internet cafes vs home connections).	Trade calculations often ignore the informal economy which can account for a large proportion of actual trade.	Data is collected from a variety of sources, which increases reliability
Economic globalization is divided into actual flows, and restrictions, so it isn't based simply on having a high GDP	Has been calculated for a very large number of countries over a long time period (since 1970)	Some countries choose to be neutral and do not participate in UN peacekeeping missions or other international organisations as a result. This does not mean they are less globalized than those that do.

A T Kearney

Notes

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What do you think the benefit of measuring cities instead of countries is?

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Think about the UK – would you say there are certain cities in England that are more globalized than another? Why/why not?

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How does this differ from the KOF Index. Why do you think the differences exist?

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Comparison table

	<u>KOF Index</u>	<u>AT Kearney Index</u>
The indicators it uses		
Advantages		
Disadvantages		

Which is the better answer?

Explain how global interactions may be measured [6 marks]

Example A

Global interactions are measures looking at three dimensions. The economic dimension specifies the long distance flow of goods and services, capital and information and perceptions that accompany market research. Political globalisation is characterised by a diffusion of government policies. Finally social globalisation is expressed by spread of ideas, information, images and people as well measuring using the personal contacts (telecom traffic) information flows (number of internet users) and the cultural proximity.

Score /6

Could you add anything?

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Any problems?

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Example B

It is measured by economic globalisation, 38% of the total. Part of this is the trade and taxes on international trade. Political globalisation is 39% and finally social globalisation. Within each category a range of very specific indicators are measured. These categories were chosen because they reflect a wide range of factors affecting globalisation. The most globalised country is Belgium with 92% (199% is most globalised), countries vary because some are more globalised in one sector, ie social and political. This is a useful index because it gives a good all round picture.

Score /6

Could you add anything?

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Any problems?

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Time to reflect:

Describe how globalisation is measured by the KOF/AT Kearney Global Cities index (4 marks)

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Describe what the KOF/AT Kearney Index shows about the level of globalisation across the world (4 marks)

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Evaluate the effectiveness of this measure in comparing the level of globalisation of different countries (4 marks)

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Lesson 7: What is Glocalisation?

		I think I can.	My teacher thinks I can ...
Learning	I can name at least 10 TNCs		
Mastering	I can explain how TNCs impact on globalisation		
Extending	I can explain why TNCs glocalise		

Do now: Name the TNCs



Starter: What is a TNC?

Transnational companies (TNCs) are companies that have operations in more than one country.

_____ are said to be the key players or 'architects', of _____ globalisation. These are firms that have co-ordinated operations in more than one _____. The last century has seen a significant change in the _____ of TNCs – improvements in _____ and _____ have led to the development of global production networks and a new 'international spatial division of labour'. _____ and _____ are terms used to describe the way that TNCs move sectors of their business_____.

Abroad geography	infrastructure outsourcing	offshoring transport	TNC's economic	country
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How have TNCs expanded globally? – notes

Motive	Means	Mobility

Outsourcing

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Offshoring

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Why do TNCs grow?

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Ultimately why do you think TNCs decide to grow overseas?

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Global production networks

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What are the issues with GPN (Global production network)?

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What are the impacts of TNCs?

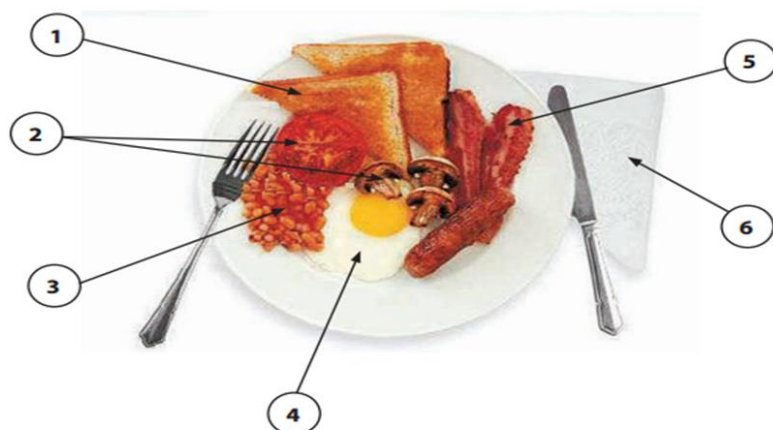
Impacts of TNCs

Sort the cards into positives and negatives

TNCs boost employment using local labour	Usually labour is low paid and can be exploited (overworked, poorly looked after)	TNCs often have profits greater than the GDP of many poor nations	TNCs can lead to reduced employment in MEDCs (especially in manufacturing) as they jobs are outsourced abroad – benefits etc.
Environmental degradation can result from some TNC activity (especially if laws are lax)	Few skilled workers are employed and often jobs are repetitive and low skilled	TNCs can be found in lots of different countries selling the same products	TNCs may avoid paying taxation (or pay very low tax) as the host country wants them to stay or they move their money about
Local infrastructure like airports, roads etc are improved by TNCs	Products or services which are created are often too expensive for local people to consume/access	Raise political stability of the host country (by creating jobs and incomes)	The needs of the host country are rarely considered – profit is the sole consideration
Provide technology transfer to help host nation develop their economy faster	TNC's may leave country at any time to move to a cheaper country	Raise standards of living and due to stronger economy, employment etc.	TNC investment and FDI can trigger a positive multiplier effect within the economy

Time to reflect – Exam questions

Figure 4 Breakfast ingredients produced or part-produced by US TNC Cargill



1. **Bread** Cargill acquires grain in the USA and other countries
2. **Tomatoes & mushrooms** Cargill produces fertilisers worldwide for fruit and vegetable farmers
3. **Baked beans** Cargill is a major worldwide salt producer (an important baked beans ingredient)
4. **Egg** Cargill sells eggs that have been produced in the USA
5. **Bacon** Cargill rears pigs and other animals in the USA
6. **Serviette** Cargill produces cotton in Africa and imports it from Asia

Study Figure 4.

- (a) Based on the information given which items are most likely to have been sourced from inside the USA?

Put a cross in the correct box.

(1)

- ☐ **A** Serviette and bread
- ☐ **B** Bacon and beans
- ☐ **C** Mushroom and egg
- ☐ **D** Egg and beans
- ☐ **E** Bread and bacon

Why do many TNCs source what they need from a wide range of places? (4)

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[illegible][illegible]

[illegible]

Lesson 8: Why are some places switched off?

		I think I can.	My teacher thinks I can ...
Learning	I can identify places that are switched off		
Mastering	I can explain why some countries are switched off		
Extending	I can explain why there is a two-speed world		

Do now: Quick quiz

1. What is time-space compression? (1)

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2. Name 3 examples of global flows (1)

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3. What is the role of the world bank? (1)

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4. Give one example of the role of governments in economic liberalisation (1)

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5. Give one difference between ASEAN and the EU (1)

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6. What is the ASEAN? Give one way it is similar to the EU (1)

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7. What is the name of the name of China's new Aerotropolitan / airport based city? (1)

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8. Give one element of China's Open door policy? (1)

.....

9. Why did it take 10 years for the policy to have a significant impact on GDP? (1)

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10. Give an example of how a named SEZ helped increase FDI (1)

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Starter: What do these show?

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Switched on places

Switched off places

Global hubs

Why do you think some areas are switched on and others are switched off?

Switched on	Switched off

1. Classify these statements into physical, political, environmental and economic reasons. Use a key to help:

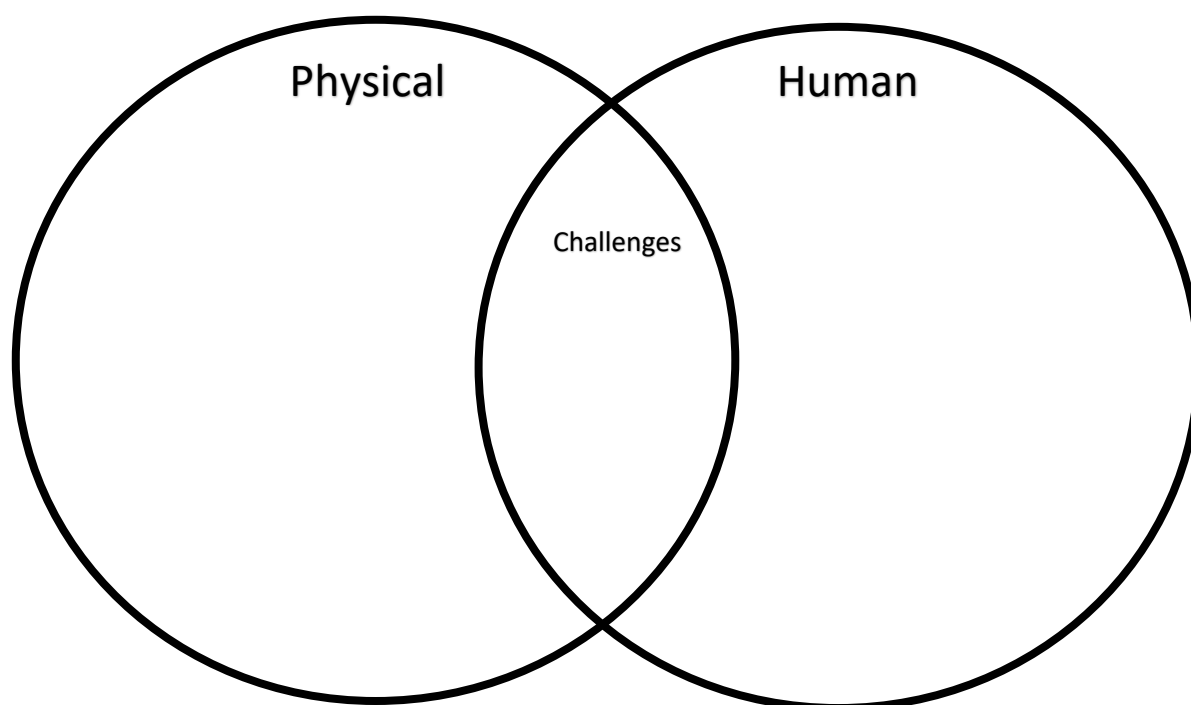
Physical ☐ Political ☐ Environmental ☐ Economic ☐

Highly vulnerable to climate change and natural hazards, e.g. Mozambique.	Natural resources have been exploited by TNCs and supplies exhausted, e.g. Kerala, India - water for bottled drinks industry.	Physical isolation or landlocked, e.g. Zambia, so deters trade and inward investors.
Low prices for food exports due to overproduction and trade rules.	Ethnic clashes and civil wars between tribes.	Human Rights abuses are widespread, e.g. Lord's Resistance Army in Uganda.
Lack of skills and literacy, e.g. Somalia.	Politically isolated, e.g. North Korea.	Poor resources for agriculture.

Wilderness

Factors affecting how connected you are

Factor	Impact



1. Vulnerable to climate change & natural hazards – **Philippines**
2. Lack of skills & literacy deters FDI & TNC's – **Somalia**
3. Are controlled by TNC's due to old trade agreements – **Sierra Leone**
4. Politically isolated – **North Korea**
5. Low prices for food exports due to overproduction & trade rules – **Ethiopia**
6. Poor resources for agriculture – **Eritrea**
7. Physical isolation & land locked deters FDI & TNC's – **Niger**
8. Resources controlled by a small elite – **Zimbabwe**
9. Ethnic clashes & civil war between tribes – **DR Congo**
10. Infighting over resources – **Sudan**

Lack of skills and literacy deters inward investment (e.g. Somalia)	Highly vulnerable to climate change and natural hazards (e.g. Mozambique)
Poor resources for agriculture (e.g. Eritrea)	Politically isolated (e.g. North Korea, Myanmar)
Natural resources are controlled by a small elite (e.g. Zimbabwe)	Infighting over natural resources – “resource curse” (e.g. Sudan)
Physical isolation and lack of coastline deters investors seeking an import/export base (e.g. Niger)	Low prices for food exports due to overproduction and trade rules (e.g. Ethiopia)
Natural resources are controlled by foreign TNCs due to old trade agreements that need renegotiating (e.g. Sierra Leone)	Ethnic clashes and civil war between tribes (e.g. DR Congo)

What do all these countries have in common?

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Why are large parts of Africa Switched off?

Read Article 22

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Figure 4 Average incomes and income variations for six countries in 2008

	Average income per person (US dollars)	Share of national wealth for the poorest 20% of the people (%)	Share of national wealth for the richest 20% of the people (%)
USA	42,000	5.4	45.8
Singapore	27,000	5.0	49.0
South Africa	5,100	3.5	62.2
Philippines	1,200	5.4	50.6
Ethiopia	150	9.1	39.4
Nigeria	750	5.0	49.2

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[illegible]

Case Study 2 – The Gambia

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Social	Economic
Environmental	Political

4 Study Figure 4.

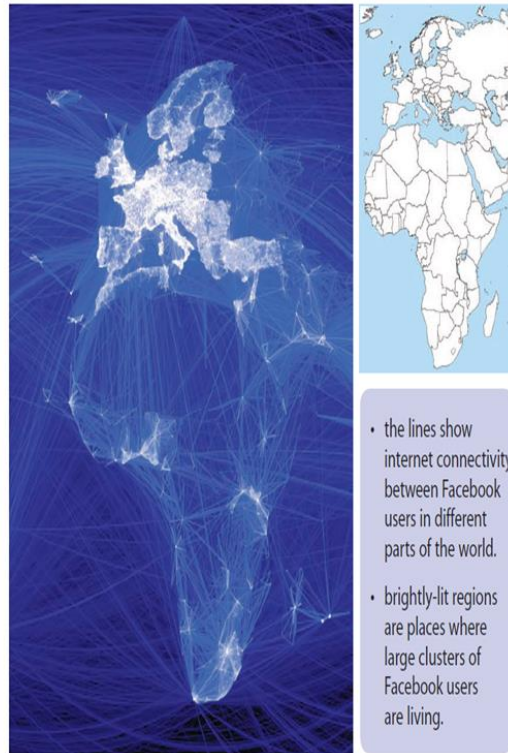
(a) (i) Compare Facebook connectivity in Africa with that in Europe.

(3)

(ii) Suggest how **physical** factors might contribute to the pattern of connectivity shown.

(3)

Figure 4 A representation of Facebook connectivity in Europe, Africa and the Middle East in 2011



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(b) Explain how **political** factors both help and hinder the growth of global connections.

(4)

help

hinder

(Total for Question 4 = 10 marks)

Globalisation EQ1 – Key words and concepts glossary

Globalisation	
Economic Globalisation	
Social Globalisation	
Political Globalisation	
Cultural Globalisation	
Connectivity	
Integration	
Interdependence	
TNCs	
Homogeneity	
Flows/ networks	
GDP	
GNI	
Emerging economies	
Core/periphery	
Remittances	
Spatial division of labour	
Intermodal containers	
Shrinking world	
FDI	
BRICs	

IMF	
World Bank	
World Trade Organisation	
Bretton Woods	
Geopolitics	
Free-market liberalisation	
Trickle-down	
Privatisation	
Start-ups	
Sovereign wealth funds	
Non-dom	
Tariffs	
Trade Blocs	
SEZs	
Offshoring	
Outsourcing	
Global production network	
Glocalisation	
Containerisation	
E-tailer	
Economies of scale	

Race to the bottom	
Throwaway society	

Commodities	
Time-space compression	
Capitalism	
G8/G20	
Trade liberalisation	
Quotas	
Subsidies	
Open door	
Export processing zones	
IGOs	
NGOs	
Horizontal Integration	
Vertical Integration	
Diversification	
Reverse colonialism	
Just in time	
New economy	
Landlocked	

HDI	
Heavily indebted poor countries	
Global shift	
Silk road	

Capital	
Global hub	
Demographic	
Cumulative causation	
Switched off	
Switched on	

KOF index	
AT Kearney Index	

<u>Question</u>	<u>Answer</u>	<u>Correction</u>
What is the definition of globalisation?		
Identify the name of three global players/organisations involved in globalisation		
If this is the definition what is the key word? 'grants given by governments to increase the profitability of key industries'		
What do the letters SEZ stand for?		
What are the three M's that has led to TNCs having a vital role in globalisation?		
What is the definition of 'glocalisation'?		
Identify the name of two indexes you can use to measure globalisation		
What do the letters HIPC stand for?		
Identify the name of two countries 'switched off from globalisation'		
Choose one of the countries above and identify one reason it remains 'switched off'		

