

Name:



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Year 12 A Level Geography Paper 2 Unit 1 – Globalisation

EQ2 – What are the impacts of globalisation for countries, different groups of people and cultures, and the physical environment?



LANGDON PARK SIXTH FORM

Subject: Geography	Year: Y12	Topic: EQ2 Impacts 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 Outsourcing Offshoring Global shift Glocalisation Biodiversity Depopulation	Deindustrialisation Glocab Rural-urban migration Natural Increase Megacity Global hub Elite migrant	Low wage economic migrant Cultural diffusion Cultural erosion Westernisation Democracy Emerging markets Open-door policy	Anti-globalisation Homogenisation Cultural Imperialism Xenophobia
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Specification point	Pre-reading	In-class activity	Follow up (incl H/W)	Extension
3.4 The global shift has created winners and losers for people and the physical environment. 3.5 The scale and pace of economic migration has increased as the world becomes more interconnected, creating consequences for people and the physical environment 3.6. The emergence of a global culture, based on western ideas, consumption, and attitudes towards the physical environment, is one outcome of globalisation	<p>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.</p> <p>Videos Ted talks about Globalisation/ trade The Geography of stuff</p> <p>Websites: https://flipboard.com/@missgeog https://www.gapminder.org/ http://resources4rethinking.co.uk/en/resource/the-story-of-stuff https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p04b1g3c/episodes/downloads https://www.economist.com/</p>	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.

1. Impacts of the global shift on the developing world
2. Globalisation and deindustrialisation
3. Rural-urban migration
4. Characteristics of international migration
5. Impacts of migration on host and source regions
6. Globalisation and cultural diffusion
7. Cultural erosion and anti-globalisation

Key term	Definition
Brain Drain	the emigration of highly trained or qualified people from a particular country.
Cultural Diffusion	the spreading of cultures to other places
Cultural Erosion	where traditional cultures are being lost due to cultural diffusion
Cultural heterogeneity	Differences in cultural identity
Deindustrialisation	the reduction of industrial activity in a region or economy.
Deprivation	The lack of material benefits which are considered to be basic necessities in society
Dereliction	When something is abandoned
Elite Migration	The movement of highly skilled and wealthy people (Russia-UK)
Global Culture	Culture that is found in many different places around the world
Global production network	interconnected functions, operations and transactions through which a specific product or service is produced, distributed and consumed.
Global Shift	the international relocation of different types of industrial activity, especially manufacturing industries. Many have moved from Europe and North America to Asia and South America.
Homogenous culture	Where there is the same culture and people speak the same language and abide by the same societal norms and traditions.
Host Location	The place the migrant has moved to
Hub City	is a settlement or region that has become a focal point for activities with global influence
Hybrid culture	A merging of two cultures.
Low-wage Migration	The movement of unskilled people (Philippines to UAE)
Megacity	A city of a population over 10million people
offshoring	the relocation of a business process to another country (the work is done overseas)
Outsourcing	contracting work out to an external organisation (someone else does the work)
Remittance	Money sent back home by migrants
Rural – Urban Migration	Moving from the countryside to the city
Source location	The place the migrant is from
Westernised	be influenced by the cultural, economic, or political systems of Europe and North America.
Xenophobia	dislike of or prejudice against people from other countries

Further reading

- <http://www.economist.com/blogs/graphicdetail/2012/06/daily-chart-19>

China:

- Examples of worker exploitation in Asia (Source: Open University, adaptation from Oxfam): http://www.open.edu/openlearn/ocw/pluginfile.php/619460/mod_resource/content/1/dd205_2_001.pdf
- Impacts of iPhone manufacturing in China: <http://www.motherjones.com/environment/2010/03/scary-truth-about-your-iphone>
- Changing consumption in China: <http://www.mckinsey.com/global-themes/asia-pacific/meet-the-chinese-consumer-of-2020>

India:

- Video and article about IT industry in Bangalore: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/technology-23931499>
- Apple's new map data centre in Hyderabad: <http://www.thehindu.com/business/Industry/apple-opens-development-centre-for-digital-maps-in-hyderabad/article8621784.ece>
- <https://www.theguardian.com/business/2015/oct/27/life-after-steel-redcar-future-consett#img-4>
- <https://census.ukdataservice.ac.uk/get-data/related/deprivation>
- [choropleth map showing IMD change over time](#)

Migration:

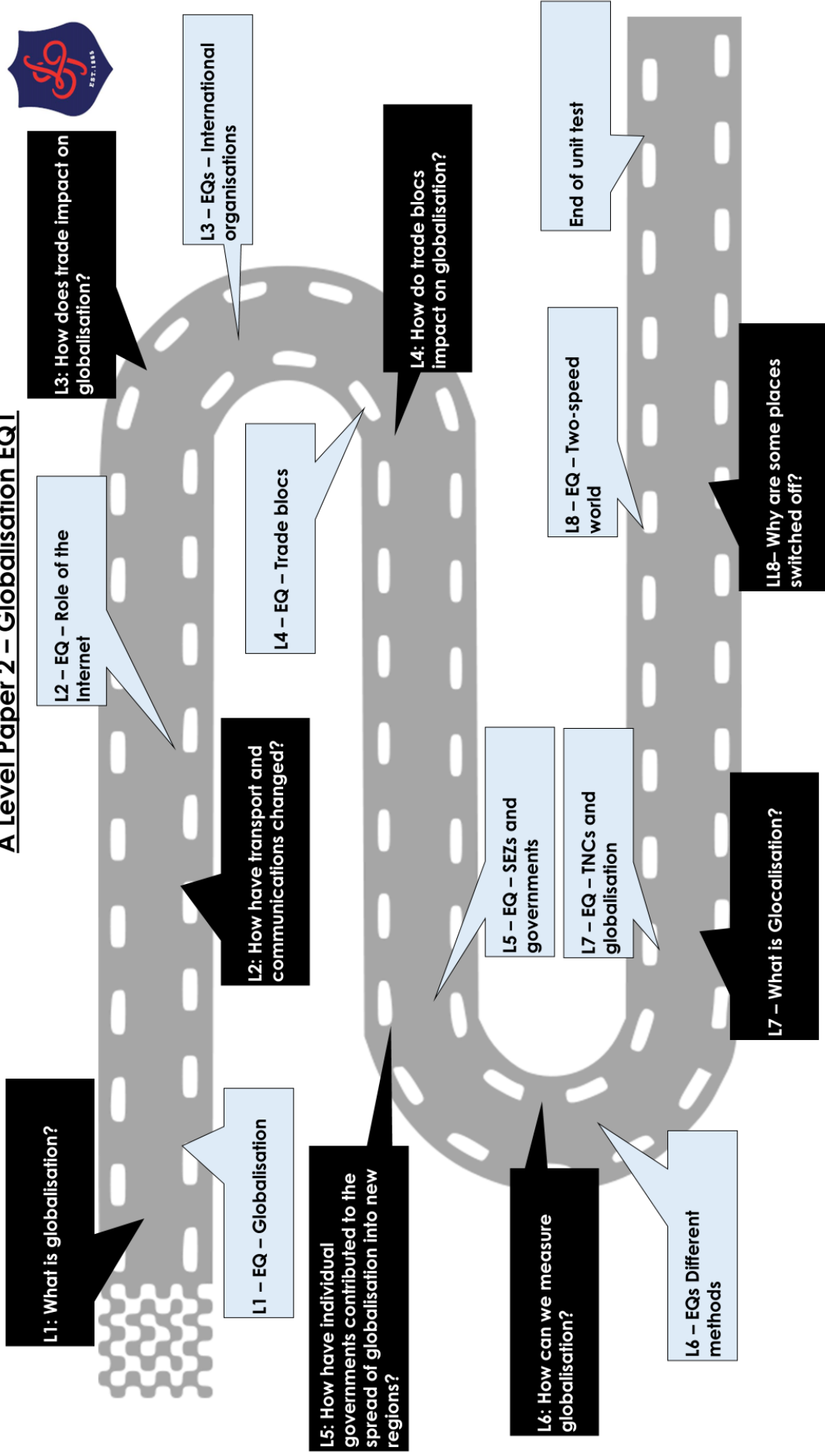
- RUM to Karachi: http://www.ucl.ac.uk/dpu-projects/Global_Report/pdfs/Karachi.pdf and http://prise.odi.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Low_Res-Climate-induced-rural-to-urban-migration-in-Pakistan.pdf (feedback loop on page 24)
- RUM to Mumbai: http://www.ucl.ac.uk/dpu-projects/Global_Report/pdfs/Mumbai.pdf
- <http://www.global-migration.info/>
- India to UAE migration: <http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/politics-and-nation/a-fifty-year-old-phenomenon-explained-malayalee-migration-to-gulf-builds-the-new-kerala/articleshow/49201357.cms>
- Filipino emigration: <http://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/philippines-culture-migration>
- Elite Russian migration: <http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/df9c889a-18c6-11e4-80da-00144feabdc0.html#axzz4CshCvpgN>
- <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/foodanddrink/9850858/Chinas-changing-eating-habits.html>
- <http://www.nbcnews.com/business/economy/chinas-hunger-worlds-food-grows-u-s-farmers-are-glad-n449251>
- <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/magazine-27350410>
- <https://www.sprep.org/Papua-New-Guinea/pein-papua-new-guinea>
- <https://www.culturalsurvival.org/ourpublications/csq/article/bougainville-beyond-survival>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fDuSONULNXk>
- <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/magazine/2014/01/guest-workers/>

Cultural Diffusion:

- <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-19407382>
- <http://www.bbc.co.uk/sport/disability-sport/34172081>
- <http://www.bbc.com/sport/disability-sport/37402500.app>
- <https://www.culturalsurvival.org/publications/cultural-survival-quarterly/bougainville-beyond-survival>

<https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2015-07-09/shanghai-disneyland-is-customized-for-the-chinese-family>

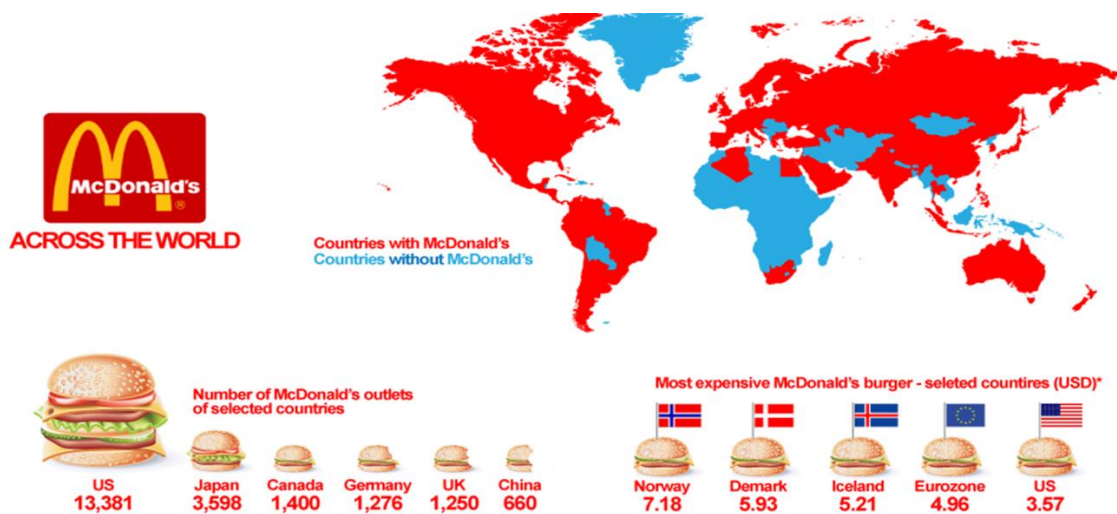
A Level Paper 2 – Globalisation EQ1



Lesson 1: What is the global shift?

		I think I can..	My teacher thinks I can ...
Learning	I can explain why the global shift has happened		
Mastering	I can explain the benefits of the global shift		
Extending	I can explain the costs of the global shift		

Do now:



Work out which countries do not have McDonalds, and think about reasons they may not have located there.

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Starter:

You own a business that manufactures mobile phones, why would you move to China?

1. MAR
2. CHE
3. TRA
4. COMM
5. SEZ

What is the global shift?

Global shift

Global production network

Offshoring

Outsourcing

What are the reasons for the global shift?

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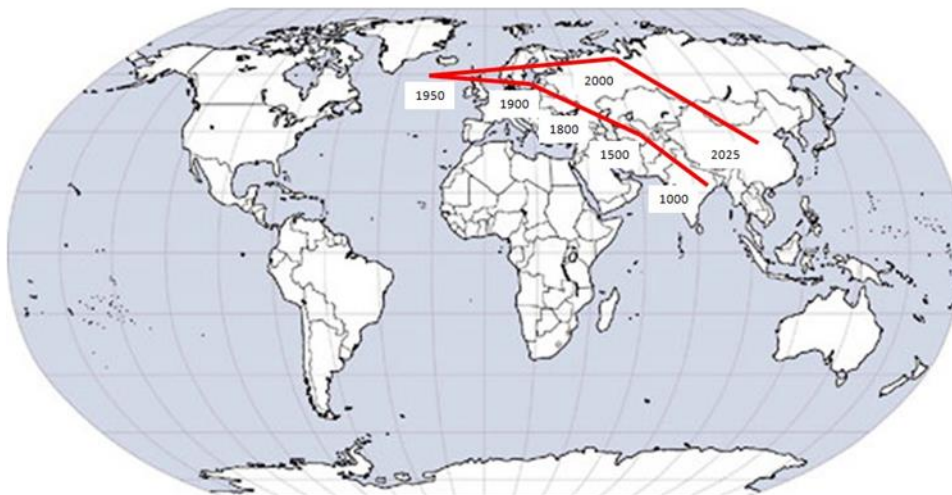
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The economic centre of gravity

World's Economic Center of Gravity



The map shows the centre of gravity if gravity was measured by the wealth of a country. For example, by the 1950's 50% of the worlds income was generated by Western Europe and the USA.

Summarise how the economic centre of gravity has changed over time. Try to match it to key points in time.

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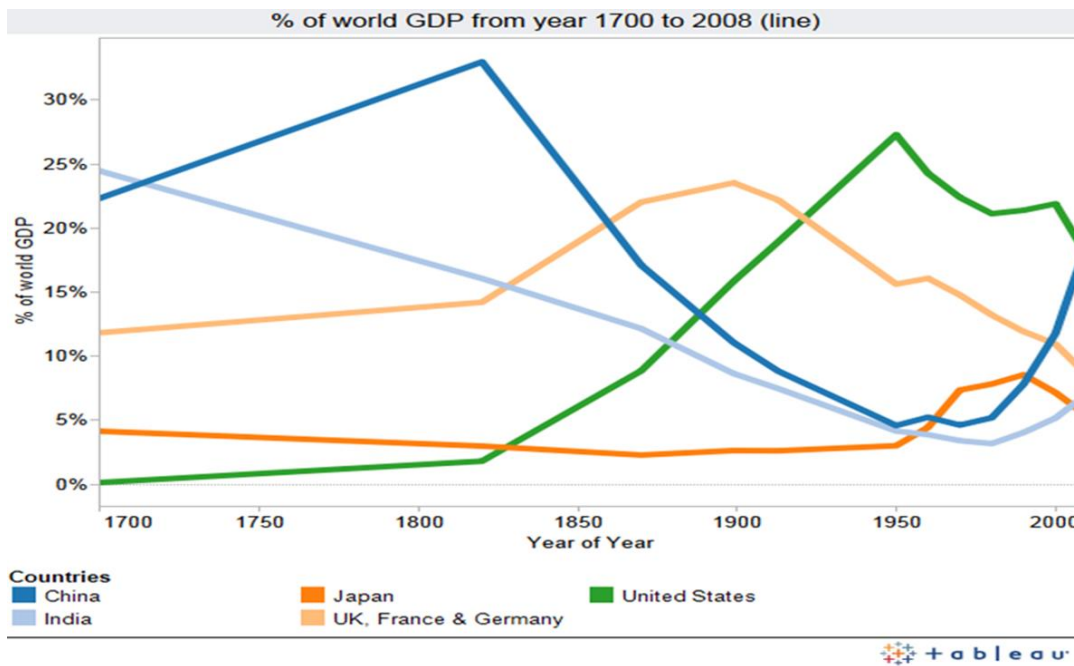
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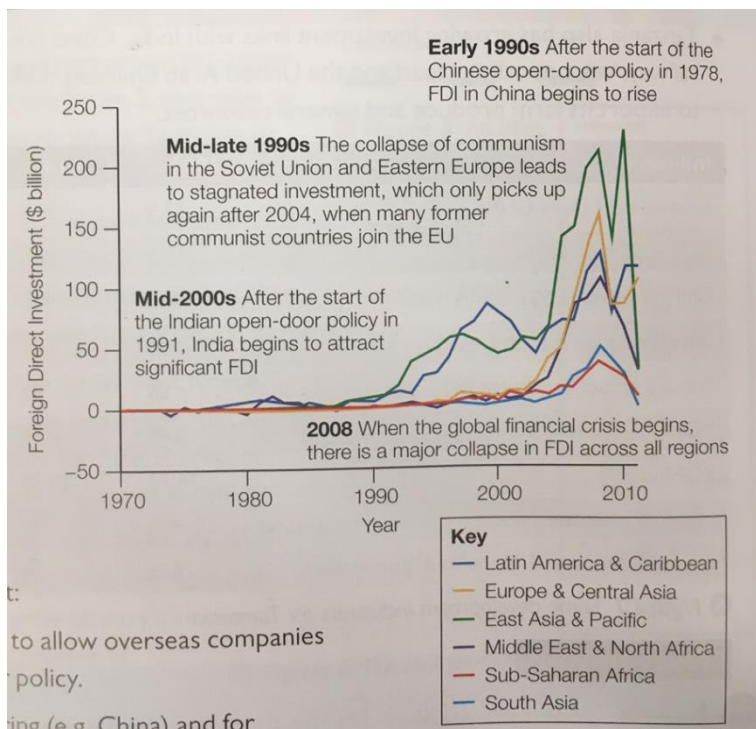
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Read Article 1



Describe how the global shares of GDP have changed over time (4 marks)

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How has FDI into different regions changed over time?

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When did the global shift begin?

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China's global shift in manufacturing (Guangdong Province)



1. Reasons for growth in globalisation in that location.

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2. An example of a TNC that has located in the area.

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3. Benefits of globalisation for people and the environment (Infrastructure investment, waged work, poverty reduction, education and training.)

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3. Costs of globalisation for people and the environment. (Loss of productive land, unplanned settlements, environmental and resource pressure.)

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Read Article 2

Read Article 3

India outsourcing – Bangalore and IT

1. Reasons for growth in globalisation in that location.

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2. An example of TNC's that have located in the area.

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3. Benefits of globalisation for people and the environment

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4. Costs of globalisation for people and the environment.

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Read Article 4

Read Article 5

		China (manufacturing)	India (Outsourcing of services)
Benefits	Infrastructure investment		Bangalore becoming hub for businesses.
	Waged work		Provides work. People earn significantly more money More jobs being created by IT start ups Financial security
	Poverty Reduction		
	Education and training		Highly educated workforce
Costs	Loss of productive land		Land lost to develop buildings for business.
	Unplanned settlement		
	Environmental and resource pressure		

Winners and Losers of the global shift – the case of Coca Cola



Coca-Cola company - Background

Summary of the issues being caused in the developing world:

Winners in developed world - Germany	Losers in developed world - Germany
Economic factors	Economic factors
Social factors	Social factors

Winners in developing world - India	Losers in developing world - India
Economic factors	Economic factors
Social factors	Social factors
Environmental factors	Environmental factors

Read Article 6

Read Article 7

Impacts on the environment

In Indonesia, a rainforest as big as 100,000 football pitches is lost each year due to palm oil and mining.	Ten of thousands of Ivorian's suffered ill health after toxic waste was dumped by a European TNC into their water systems.	In the Hunan province in China, many people were poisoned by the lead-emitting manganese smelter, which is one of China's biggest exports.	The scale of forest burning in Brazil, Malaysia and Indonesia has created wide scale air pollution and harmful fumes to be released.
Beijing often has pollution alters as coal-fired power stations are more common.	More mammal species are threatened in Indonesia than any other country.	70% of China's rivers and lakes are now polluted. Water is not even fit for irrigation.	In China, workers for Wintek were poisoned by chemicals used to make the glass for I-phones.
40% of China's farmland is suffering from degradation.	India gets 72.4% of its energy from fossil fuels	Deforestation and over-grazing have caused land to become degraded much quicker in China	China's resources cannot keep up with its demand so they now exploit land in Latin America and parts of Africa.

“Assess the impacts of global shift on one named country” 12 marks

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.

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Lesson 2: What is deindustrialisation?

		I think I can..	My teacher thinks I can ...
Learning	I can define deindustrialisation		
Mastering	I can describe the environmental impacts of deindustrialisation		
Extending	I can explain the social and economic impacts of deindustrialisation		

Do now:



What is the picture representing and why has this occurred?

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Starter: Key word check

Deindustrialisation
Dereliction
Deprivation

The lack of material benefits and services considered to be basic necessities in a society.
The decline of regionally important manufacturing industries.
The state of having been abandoned and become dilapidated.

Which type of places are most vulnerable to this process happening and affecting them?

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Impacts of outsourcing – video notes

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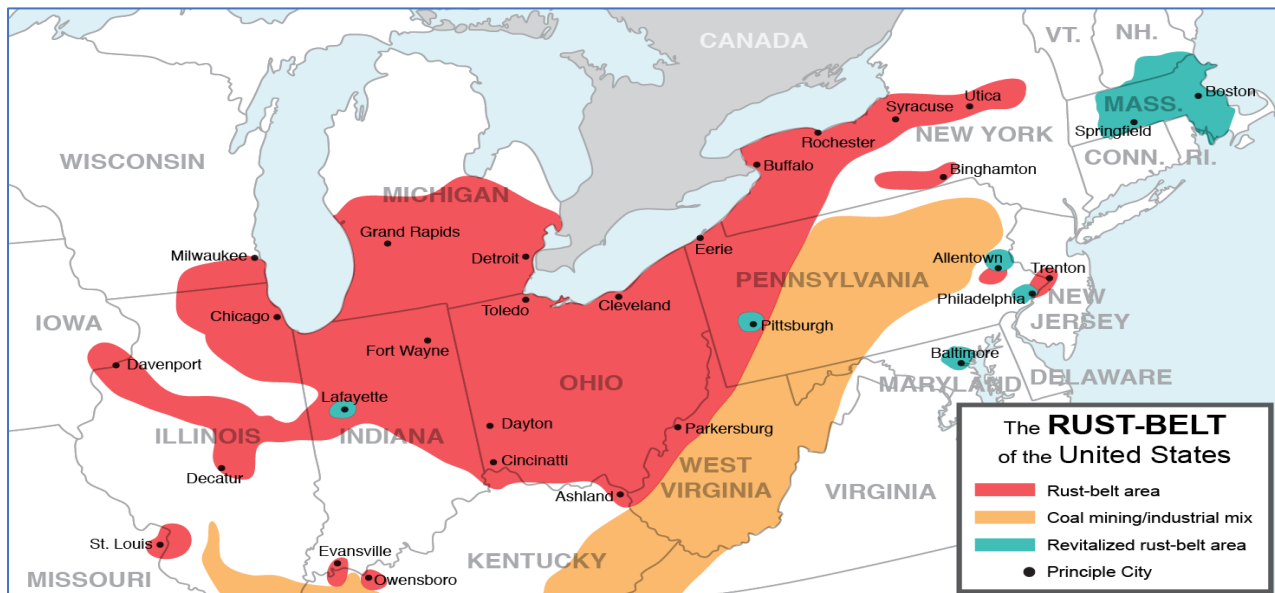
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The Rust-Belt



Describe the location of the 'Rust Belt' – Identify states and major cities – e.g. Detroit

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Why is this region known as the "Rust Belt"?

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Detroit case study

Use Articles 8-13 and the videos to produce a case study of Deindustrialisation and the Rust Belt

Home to General Motors, a huge job supplier and world leader in car manufacturing-led to a big population boom in 1950.	Rising gun crime reminds us that 'losers' of globalisation can be found in all nations, not just the poorest.	Low level of investment in health and transport due to the depopulation since the 60's.	Detroit lost 1 million residents since 1950.
Between 1960 and 1970-Wealthiest population moving to suburbs for bigger homes	De-industrialisation has left the city bankrupt (2013)	The combination of manufacturing industry closing, falling house prices and increased crime rates have all led to more vandalism and arson becoming common.	Between 2000-10 General motors sales halved, due to a shift in manufacturing to overseas especially to NIC's.
Population in decline as manufacturing jobs reduce due to automation and mechanisation.	Declining education system due to lack of investment.	62,000 homes were sold in 2015 due to high debt. Houses were being auctioned for US\$1!!	People leaving for more affluent nearby cities, left a poorer population behind and therefore declined the local taxes.
This depopulation was also linked to race, many called it the 'white flight', as during the 60's the whites tended to be the more affluent who could afford to move to suburbs.	Detroiters die up to 16 years sooner than their affluent suburban neighbours	Drug-related crime is now the basis of an informal economy.	Those who remain behind get trapped in a state of negative equity (their home is worth much less than they paid for it.)

What has happened to Detroit?

Why has this happened? (Explain)

What has been the biggest effect?

Social Impacts	Economic Impacts	Environmental (urban) impacts

Time to reflect: Flowchart

Draw a flowchart that describes what happens as a place deindustrialises, linking the social, economic and environmental problems – negative feedback.

Lesson 3: Issues in Megacities

		I think I can.	My teacher thinks I can ...
Learning	I can define megacities and describe how are they are growing		
Mastering	I can explain why Megacities are growing		
Extending	I can explain the challenges faced by urban areas		

Do now: Key term review

Urbanisation	A city with a population over 10 million people
Megacity	A process where an increasing proportion of the population lives in towns and cities (and there is a reduction living in rural areas).
Rural-urban migration	A process where death rates fall due to improved medical care and more babies being born (often due to an increase in younger people) than people dying.
Natural increase	A process where people leave countryside areas and move to urban areas.

Starter: Global urbanisation

The maps show the differences in the urban population between 1970 and the projected urban population in 2030.

Compare the % urbanisation shown in the maps and how it has changed in:

The Americas

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Africa

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South East Asia

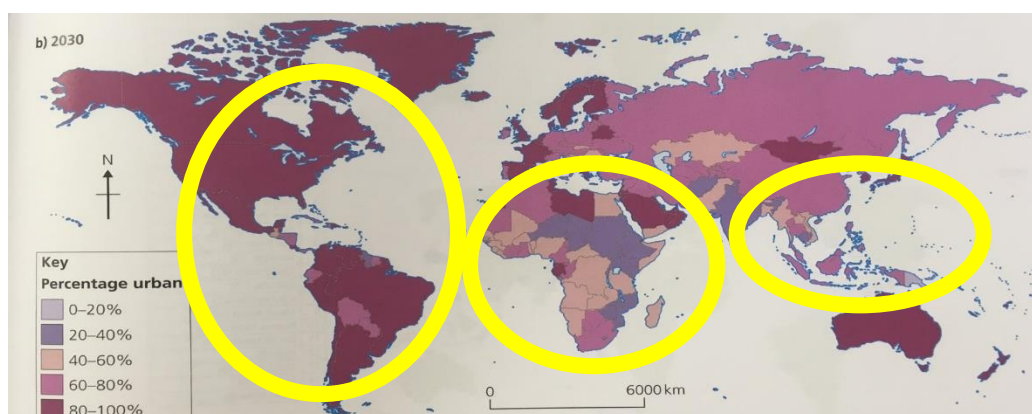
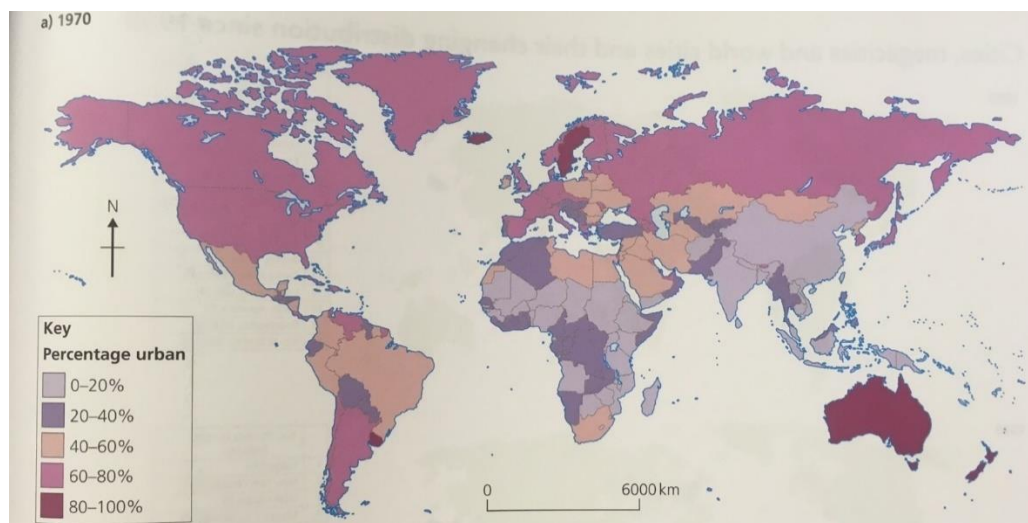
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What do you notice about the places that have seen the greatest change?

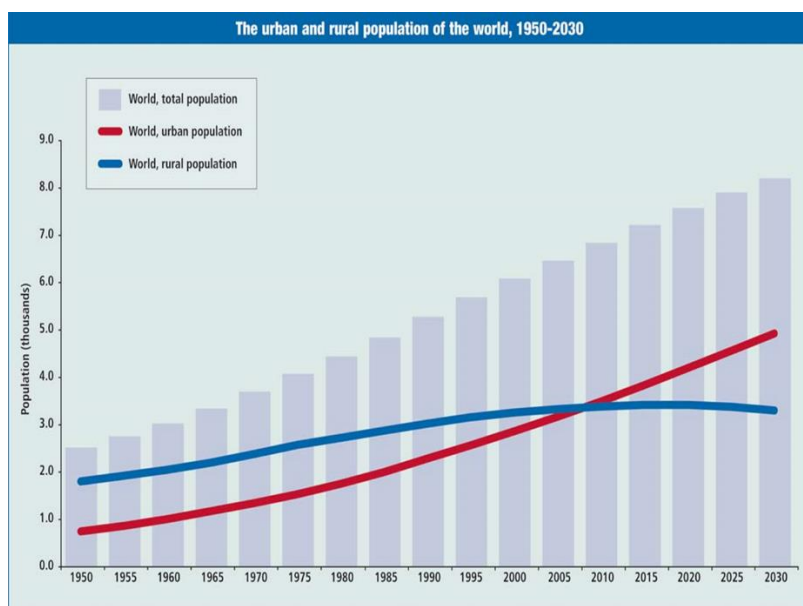
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Urban and rural populations



Describe what this graph shows

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How is globalisation linked to urbanisation?

Term	Meaning
Urbanisation	
Rural-Urban migration	
Urban Sprawl	
Hyper-urbanisation	

Through _____ and cumulative _____, some places have developed rapidly (_____), while other places have lagged behind (_____). This has led to millions of people leaving _____ areas and moving to _____ areas. Urbanisation is an essential stage of _____ – no country has grown to _____ status without urbanising – and there are roughly two causes: _____ migration and _____ increase.

Natural, Globalisation, Development, Rural, Causation, The core: cities, Rural-urban, Urban, Middle-income, The periphery: rural areas

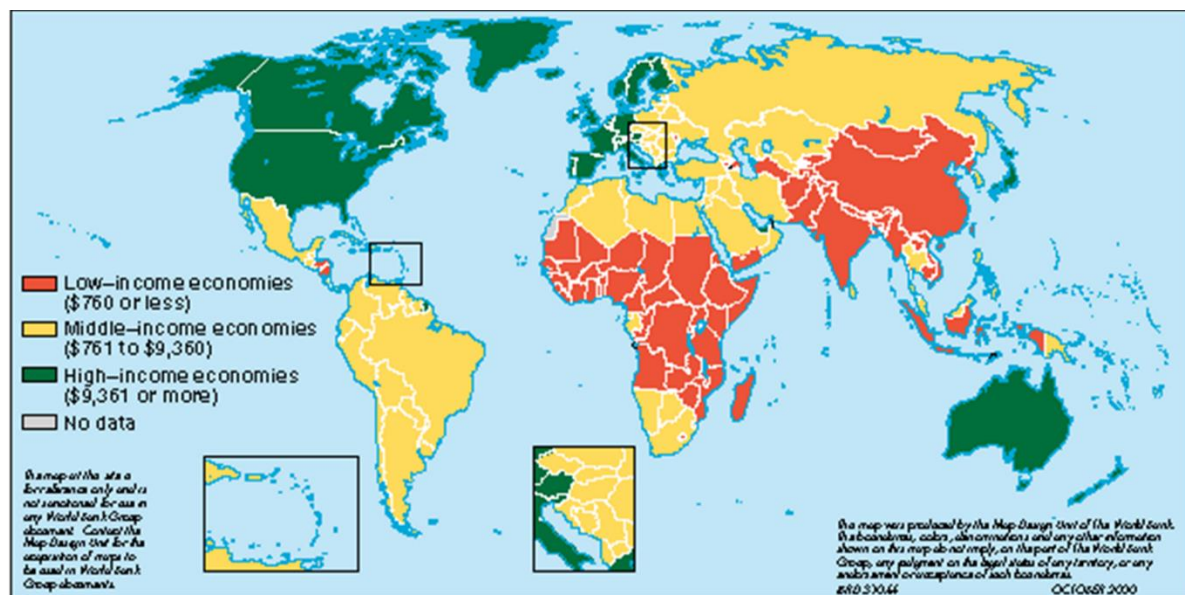
Where is urban growth happening fastest? Why?

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Core -

Periphery -

Core-periphery notes



Which countries are core?

Which countries are periphery?

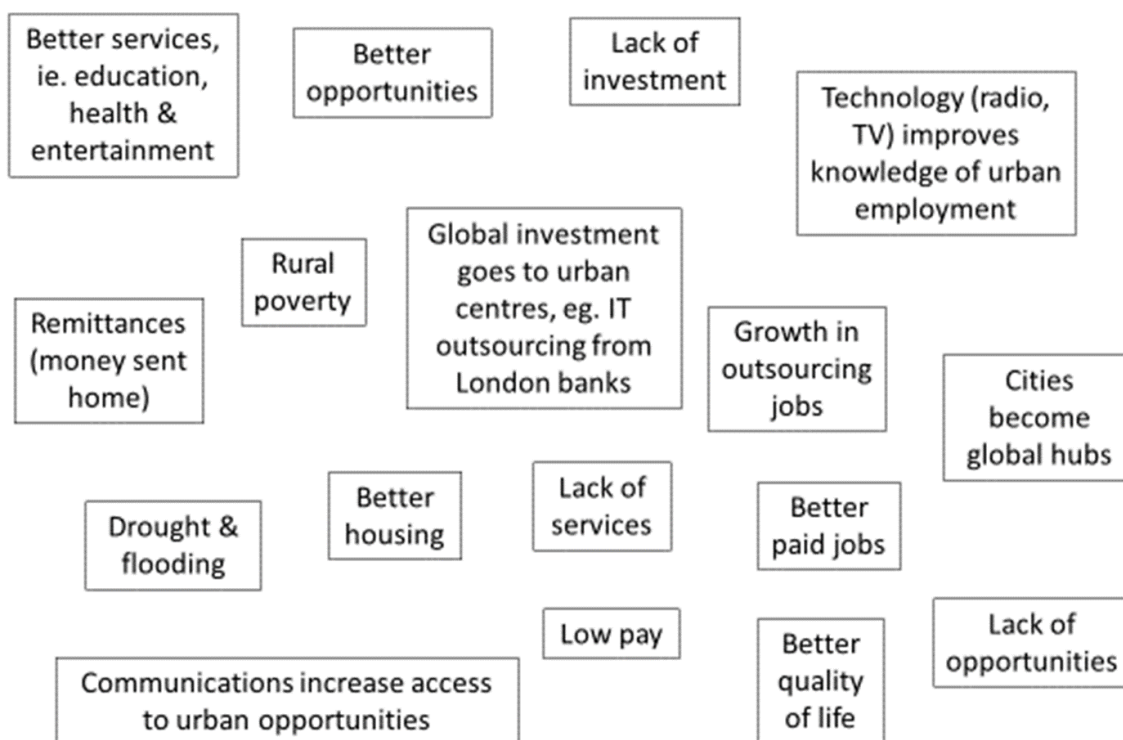
Core or periphery?

Provides very little global investment	Makes very few decisions about the global economy	Makes most decisions about the global economy e.g., what goods are produced	Owens and consumes 20% of global goods and services.
Today, new global connections add flows of finished and semi-finished products from these countries to the traditional flows of commodities and raw materials	Manufacturing has risen here because we offer cheaper labour	Manufacturing has fallen here but we profit because we dictate to the new production lines	Earn low incomes – 2.5 billion people live on less than \$2 per day
We have 75% of the world's population	Provides most global investment	Owens and consumes 80% of global goods and services	Earns the highest incomes

Internal migration	The movement of population _____ a country, for example _____ - _____ migration
International migration	The movement of people _____ countries - immigration and emigration
Economic migrant	A migrant whose primary motivation is to seek _____. Migrants who already have a job may have moved in search of better _____, more regular pay, promotion etc.
Rural-urban migration	Moving from the _____ to the _____ within a country
Urbanisation	An _____ in the proportion of people living in urban areas.
Natural increase	Population is increasing due to the difference between _____ rate and _____ rate. Usually higher in urban areas in _____ countries.
Intervening obstacles	_____ to a migrant such as a political border or physical features (deserts, mountains, and rivers)

What are the top 10 biggest cities in 2019?

	My choice	Correct answer
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		



Key: **Push** **Pull**

Categorise the factors into 'push factors' and 'pull factors'.

Select and Justify the factor which is most important in leading to rapid urbanisation.

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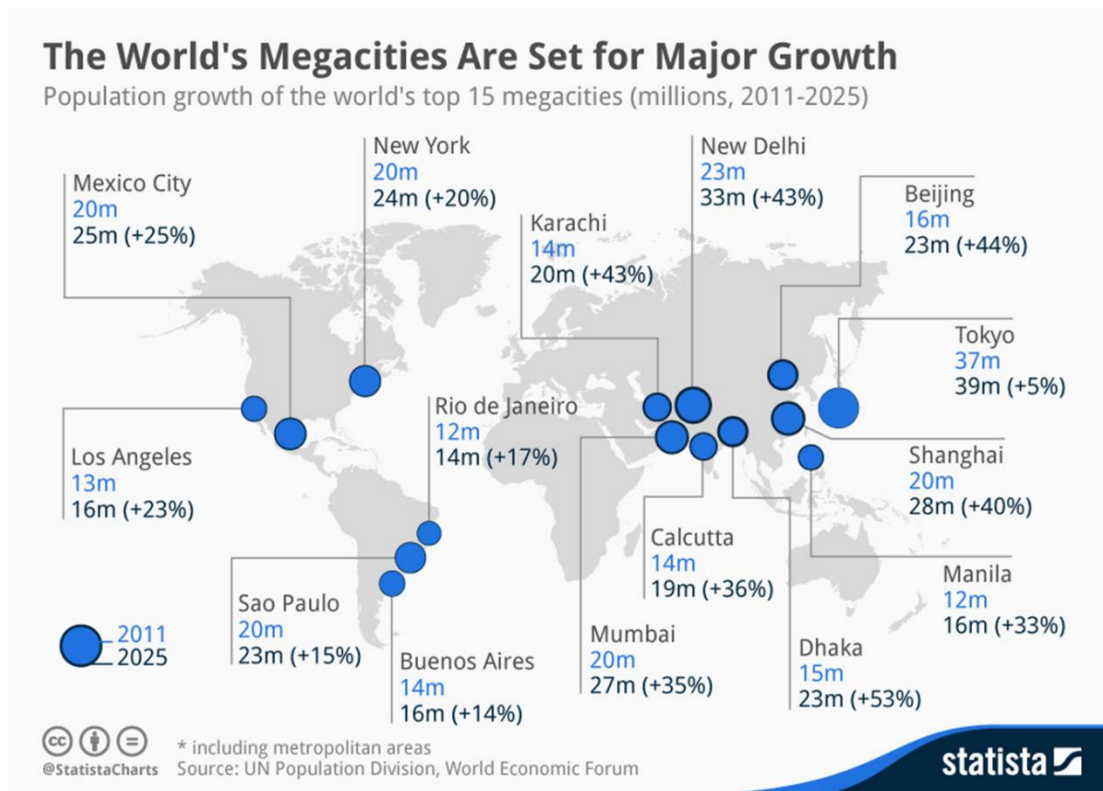
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Centripetal migration -

Describe the location of megacities and their growth



Brainstorm all the negative impact of megacities

Sort them into economic, social, and environmental problems

**Megacity
Problems**

Shrinking world.

How has globalisation made this process easier/quicker?

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Video notes

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Read Articles 14 - 15

Karachi and Mumbai

	Mumbai	Karachi
Location		
Population (2015)		
Urban Pull Factors		
Rural Push Factors		

Summarise each paragraph in 3 bullet points

Mumbai, in India, occupies a long, narrow peninsula in the Arabian Sea on the west coast of India. The climate is hot and humid, with monsoon season bringing heavy rain. Mumbai City is an island, and it started growing after the cotton-growing areas were connected to Mumbai by rail, which allowed the supply of cotton to factories in England. Manufacturing continued to grow in Mumbai, and as a result attracted large supply of skilled and unskilled labour from all over the country. The growth of the city continued with the expansion into the chemicals industry as well as basic metal and engineering products. The growth of the port helped further Mumbai's economic developments.

The local economy has since been diversified and now Mumbai is home to most of India's specialised technical industries, having a modern industrial infrastructure and vast, skilled human resources. Industries include aerospace, optical engineering, medical research, computers and electronic equipment of all varieties, shipbuilding and salvaging, and renewable energy. Mumbai serves as an important economic hub of India, contributing 10% of all factory employment and 40% of India's foreign trade. Many of India's numerous Trans National Corporations (including the State Bank of India, Tata Group, Godrej, and Reliance) are based in Mumbai. Other formalized workers include many state and government workers. Mumbai is also home to Bollywood and other Media Industries also employ huge numbers of people. Most of India's major television and satellite networks, as well as its major publishing houses, have headquarters here. The centre of the Hindi movie industry, Bollywood, produces the largest number of films per year in the world.

The population of Mumbai has increased more than twelve times within the last century. Currently Mumbai's urban population is estimated to be over 22 million. The population density of Mumbai is approximately 73,000 per square mile, which makes Mumbai one of the most densely populated cities in the world. Because land is at such a premium, residents of Mumbai frequently live in cheap, cramped housing far from work, leading to long commutes on the city's busy mass transit system.

The percentage of people living in slums is estimated to be as high as 41.3% in Greater Mumbai, meaning that over 9 million people live in these areas. The number of people residing in slums throughout the entire country is estimated to be 104 million, or 9% of the total population of India. Dharavi is the largest slum in Mumbai and the second largest in Asia (after Orangi Town in Pakistan). It is estimated that one million people live in Dharavi, which spans just 535 acres, has a population density of an incredible 869,565 people per square mile. There are approximately 5,000 businesses and 15,000 single-room factories in Dharavi. The slum is the most literate in the country, with a literacy rate of 69%.

62% of the slums predominately have dwelling made of permanent materials like brick walls and reinforced cement roofs and 45% of dwellings have two stories. About 49% of slums have access to water from shared standpipes, and only 5% have an individual tap, others have to get their water from wells. Women and children daily spend a lot of time and have to make several trips to collect water. Most of the areas do have drainage facilities, but these do get blocked and are likely to flood. 73% of slums depend on community toilets provided by the governments and many people defecate in

the open. Overuse and poor maintenance makes them very unhygienic and people face great difficulties due to this. Collecting waste is often difficult due to the narrow streets and there is no organised system of solid waste collection, with much being dumped in open places. Some slums however do have some organisation to their waste collection.

85% of people in the slum have a job, but the level of education affects the occupational status of slum families. Many people are employed in the surrounding area as guards, mechanics, labourers, drivers, teachers, clerks, and government employees. Workers in modern industries are better paid than those in traditional industries. Home-based economic activity is also common as a secondary source of income, which can range from vegetable shops to illicit liquor shops. Educational levels of slum dwellers are marked by diversity. The majority of the older generation over the age of 50 had no formal education, whilst the middle aged slum dwellers had completed primary school education and the majority of slum dwellers' children attended the nearest Municipal Corporation school that offered free schooling. Post-schooling education, however, was afforded only by richer households in the slums.

Positives and negatives of urbanisation

Urban areas tend to have a much better provision of education and services, basic infrastructure (roads, availability of piped water, electricity etc.) as it is easier to deliver these services en masse to large populations	Encourages the growth of unplanned and illegal shanty towns. The land occupied by shanty towns is often unsuitable for dense urban settlement and, as the shanties continue to grow, the risk of environmental damage e.g., landslides (favela's) of Rochina in Rio de Janeiro) and flooding (Dhaka in Bangladesh). In Dharavi, the slum is built on an old swamp around sewage pipes.
Industry and finance services can concentrate in cities allowing agglomeration of these industries and cost savings. Those industries which are advantageous to one another cluster together in the urban area where there is both a ready market and access to external markets and labour.	Informal sector employment rarely receives support from government and is often subject to harassment. A complete lack of business support and credit often restricts legitimate development.
Infant mortality is lower in cities and life expectancy tends to be higher than in rural areas. The concentration of education, health care and family planning services allow more efficient delivery of, for example, literacy campaigns and campaigns focusing on children and women.	Universities and health centres are usually located in wealthier areas and as such are inaccessible to the majority of the population, resulting in continually deteriorating health quality in the city.
Cities that urbanise have large informal sectors (jobs that are easy to set up and in which the employees are not covered by employment law and do not pay tax). This provides opportunities for local people and offers a remedy for the urban employment problem. Informal industries can also formalize over time, and eventually contribute to tax bases as seen in the case of Dharavi in Mumbai, India.	Environmental problems abound in cities that are rapidly urbanizing. This was true in the industrial revolution in the UK and it is true today in China's growing cities. Water pollution can be a major problem as seen in cities along the Ganges, and local water shortages can also occur. Mexico City has subsided because of over abstraction from the aquifer beneath the city has led to widespread subsidence - over the last 100 years the centre city has sunk by 30 feet . Sewage disposal is a particular problem in Bangkok, Manila, and Dhaka . The collection of solid waste is worst in Lagos, Jakarta and Lima and air pollution can be a problem.

Shanty towns can solve housing issues in rapidly urbanizing poorer nations. Allowing people to construct their own homes with help and guidance as seen in self-help housing schemes offers a solution to housing shortages.	Huge disparities in wealth often exist in rapidly urbanizing cities. This is not healthy socially and can breed resentment within the city between wealthy ruling classes (often in gated communities as seen in Lima) and poorer classes of people.
The mega-city becomes a magnet for immigration, often as the primary city in the country (e.g., Lagos in Nigeria) when rural employment opportunities decrease (through mechanisation of agriculture and surplus rural labour) and inward investment is concentrated in the urban areas.	Overpopulation can occur when the inward movement of people is faster than the pace of economic and social development in the urbanizing area.
Rapid urbanization often leads to homelessness. In HIC's, in cities like New York, house prices are very high which can cause homelessness. In NEE's, governments cannot provide homes for everyone and this leads to the creation of slums or on the streets,	Health problems often arise from air pollution. New Delhi was measured as the most polluted city by the World Health Organisation as it has 153 micrograms of particles per cubic metre (compared to London's 16). Even in cities like Los Angeles, the smog that can remain over the city due to anticyclonic weather conditions can create respirator problems for residents.

Megacities assessment

Describe what is meant by the term 'megacity' (1 mark)

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How are urbanisation and urban sprawl different (2 marks)

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Explain the rapid growth of megacities in developing nations (especially Asia) (6 marks)

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Lesson 4: The costs and benefits of migration

		I think I can.	My teacher thinks I can ...
Learning	I can explain what a global hub city is		
Mastering	I can explain why Russian oligarchs are moving to London		
Extending	I can evaluate the costs and benefits of migration		

Do now: What is the cartoon saying?



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Starter: Key terms

What is meant by the term 'global hub'?

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What categorises a 'global hub'?

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Can you name some 'global hub' cities?

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What do you think links global hubs together?

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In order for a place to become a hub it needs to have a range of human and natural resources available to help it develop. – Categorise the statements below into human or natural.

Skilled labour (has universities)	Oil resources	Many languages spoken (English call centres in India)	Coastline ideal for trade
Physical factors aid growth of industry e.g., relief and minerals	Affluence attracts service providers	Large labour force	Strategic location e.g., close to good markets like the Middle East and Europe

Interdependence	Low wage (for that country) jobs in sectors like cleaning, catering, or construction.
Low wage migration	Globalisation has meant that many people move more freely around the world. This increases interdependence between regions. E.g., 'when America sneezes the rest of the world catches a cold'.
High wage, elite migration	The country where the migrant goes to.
Source Country	Money sent back to the migrants source country
Host country	The country where the migrant comes from
Remittances	Highly skilled and influential individuals. E.g., Russian oligarchs in London.
Brain Drain	A city that is a focal point for activities with a global influence, e.g., trade in Shanghai or Business in London.
Hub City	When the educated workforce leave a country, as they have the skills another country needs.

Types of migrant

Internal migrant	
International migrant	
Economic migrant	
Elite migrant	
Low wage migrant	

Who is moving to London?

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Use articles 16-23 and the next few slides to make a case study of Elite Migration

Background	
Reasons for Russians leaving Russia (Push factors).	
Reasons for Russians coming to London (Pull factors)	
What benefits do Russian migrants bring?	
What problems do Russian migrants cause.	

Low wage migration (India to the UAE)

Why are Indian migrants attracted to the UAE?

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How does the UAE benefit from their work?

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What systems have allowed this migration to occur?

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What is the controversy surrounding this flow of migration?

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Read Articles 24-27

Recap

What is a global hub?

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Who are elite migrants and why do they migrate to global hubs? (use examples)

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Who are low-wage migrants and why do they migrate to global hubs? (use examples)

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Why has international migration increased interdependence between places?

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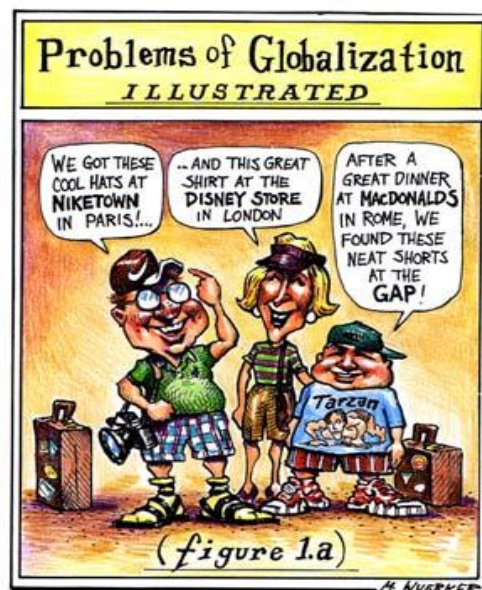
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Fills particular skills shortages (i.e., Indian doctors arriving in the UK in the 1950's)	Less Public spending on housing and health (in 2004, prior to joining the EU, unemployment in Poland was 20%, it has since halved)	Some migrants are ambitious entrepreneurs who establish new businesses employing others.
Local shortages of primary school places due to natural increase among a youthful migrant community (e.g., London boroughs that have become Eastern European migration 'hotspots')	Social tensions arise if citizens of the host country believe migration has led to lack of jobs or affordable housing.	Reduced economic growth as consumption fails
Political parties change their policies to address public concerns (e.g., pledges to reduce migration.)	The economic loss of a generation of human resources, schooled at government expense, including key workers such as doctors, teachers, and computer programmes.	Economic migrants willingly do laboring work that locals may be reluctant to do.
Working migrants spend their wages on rent, benefitting landlords and pay tax on legal earnings.	Some government spending costs (education, health) are transferred to the host region.	Migrants or their children may return, bringing new skills (young British Asians have relocated to India to start health clubs and restaurant chains.)
Migrant remittances can contribute to national earnings significantly (in 2014, remittances made up 25% of Nepal's national earnings.)	Increase in the proportion of aged dependents and the long-term economic challenge it creates.	Closure of some university courses due to lack of students aged 18-21.
The closure of urban services and entertainment with a young adult market, bringing decline, and dereliction to urban built environments (many nightclubs have closed in Warsaw, Poland in 2004.)	Can often balance an ageing population with young adults (the most common age group of migrants_, particularly if they have children – increasing birth rate.	Brain-drain occurs- loses it most skilled and dynamic workers.

Lesson 5: How does globalisation affect culture?

		I think I can.	My teacher thinks I can ...
Learning	I can explain what cultural diffusion is		
Mastering	I can explain why cultural diffusion is happening		
Extending	I can explain the impacts of cultural diffusion		

Do now: What are the cartoons saying?



Starter: Cultural traits

Make a list of all the cultural traits you can think of

Costs and Benefits of a Global Culture

Cultural Diffusion	The ability to attract people/countries, in this case to particular aspects of culture rather than through force
Cultural Erosion	Dislike or prejudice against people from other countries
Cultural Imperialism	The spread of cultural beliefs and social activities from one group/country to another
Soft Power	Promoting the culture/language of one nation in another. It is usually the case that the former is a large, economically, or militarily powerful nation and the latter is a smaller, less affluent nation.
Homogenization	The reduction of cultural diversity through the popularization and diffusion of a wide array of cultural symbols (physical objects, customs, ideas, values etc.)
Xenophobia	The wearing away of cultural traits (customs, values, ideas etc.) which could potentially lead to their disappearance

What is global culture?

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Democracy		The belief that a developed society is one where everyone has the right to vote.
Individualism		The belief that individuals should have the right to pursue their own actions and dreams.
Consumerism		The belief that wealth, and the ability to buy goods and services, leads to happiness.
Technology		The belief that problems can be solved by using technology (especially high-end technology)
Economic freedom		The belief that markets should be free, and people should be at liberty to make money how they choose.

But how is culture diffused and spread between nations (from the USA)?

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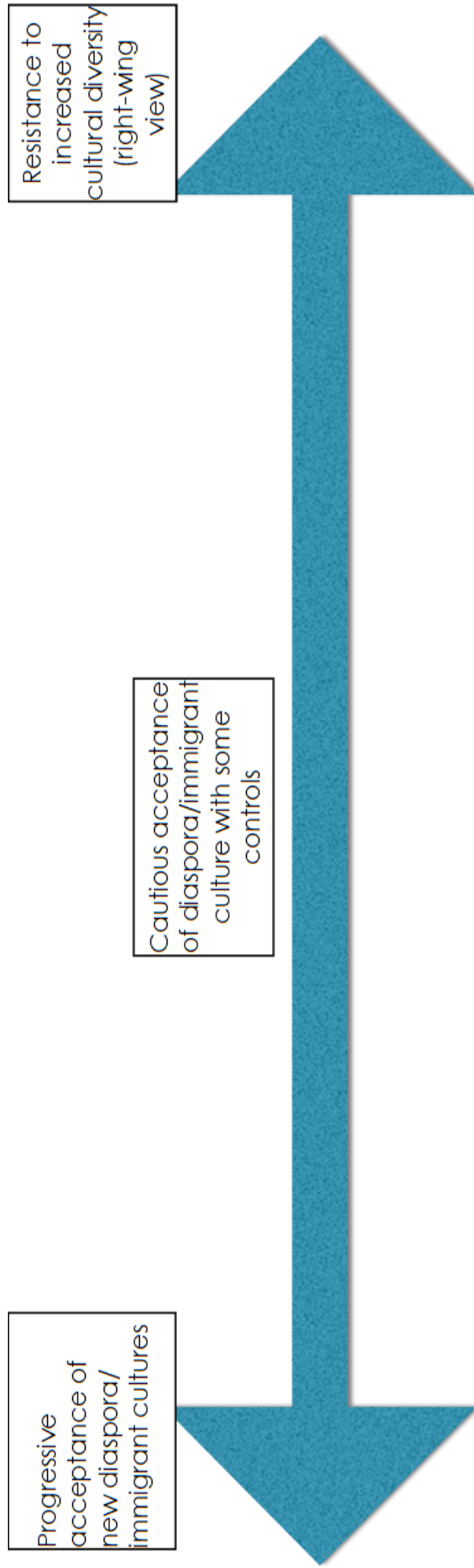
TNCs	
Media/Creative Arts	
Tourism	
Migration	

Costs and Benefits of a Global Culture

Best bits of all culture get to be shared and enjoyed (e.g., curry!) – learn from each other in the ‘melting pot’	Freedom – no longer just confined to the postcode lottery culture of where you were born/live – choice from wide variety of options (survival of the fittest – social Darwinism)
Cultural Erosion – loss of language, traditions, and way of life – loss of diversity	Western values clash dramatically with certain cultures and regions leading to tension and violence
Western views on liberalism and food can lead to problems with sexualization of people (and sex crimes) and obesity	Tension likely between young people (more likely to accept western values through social media etc.) and older generations – Arab Spring Riots
New opportunities for disadvantaged groups and minorities (e.g., global football FIFA and anti-discrimination policies – saynotoracism, Paralympics and status and rights for people with disabilities)	Cultural Darwinism (the survival of the fittest) – westernisation dominates because it is best and others go along with it!
Often culture hasn't become homogeneous but hybrid so not that damaging (retains parts of local culture)	Inequality in vulnerability to cultural erosion: Loss of cultural landscape and heritage in LICs as they have less capacity to protect them (UNESCO help) whereas HICs protect them (UK has 400,000 listed buildings, 20,000 monuments and 40 historic battlefields)
Western democracy clashes with more authoritarian regimes who feel threatened – can increase political radicalisation and nationalism	Nations may isolate themselves and cut themselves off to protect culture and identity (nationalism and North Korea)

Read Articles 28-9

Assimilation A belief that minority traits should disappear as immigrant adopt host values	Internet Censorship Preventing citizens from learning about other global viewpoints using online sources	Closed door to migration Stopping any immigration altogether for fears of cultural dilution	‘Citizenship testing’ UK rules for migrants are becoming stricter in reaction to popular concerns over immigration
“Melting Pot” (or hybridism) A positive view of American culture as organic or hybrid - it adopts and absorbs new migrant values	Pluralism EU nations tolerate equal rights for all migrant to practice their religious and cultural beliefs	Religious Intolerance Notably lower levels of religious freedom for minority groups exist in some places	



Is the spread of a western global culture inevitable?

Group	Hyper-globalisers	Transformationalists	Sceptics
View			
Evidence			

Is glocalisation creating a homogeneous or hybrid culture?

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Summarise the paragraphs

Cultural Diffusion

Cultural diffusion has led to a number of impacts and Western culture is viewed as having both positive and negative impacts on the physical environment and people. The spread of a western diet (high fat, high sugar, fast food based) is changing diets around the world, especially in Asian cities, with the spread of McDonald's, KFC, and other fast food. In China, many people's diets have changed from rice and vegetable based, to more meat and fat content. The average Chinese person now eats 63 kilograms of meat a year, six times the meat-eating rate in 1978. This has made China the largest consumer of meat in the world. This has been linked to rising obesity and diabetes in the country which causes a public health crisis as these people need increased medical care. There are also environmental concerns with increased deforestation and excessive water use to produce the meat, as well as air and water pollution. The increased need for feed for animals means more land needs to be irrigated to grow wheat or soybeans to feed them. This lowers aquifers and adds to water stress. Also, a greater meat and dairy consumption increases climate change, as cows are a major contributor to the Greenhouse Effect as they give off methane (a greenhouse gas) and milk, soy and wheat has to be transported around the world to China, increasing Greenhouse gas emissions. A fast-food, consumer culture is also very

wasteful in terms of resources such as discarded fast food packaging..

The spread of a global culture has also led to new awareness of opportunities for disadvantaged groups particularly in emerging and developing countries. Due to increased media coverage of the Paralympics in the UK and USA over the years there has been a greater awareness and understanding of disability leading to a change of attitudes towards disability. Following the Olympics in Brazil (Rio 2016) and China (Beijing 2008), attitudes are now also beginning to change in developing countries too. The Paralympic movement has been used as a vehicle for social change, raising awareness and reducing stigma for disabled groups in some countries (such as Ghana), and over recent years,. In addition, global media coverage of Gay Pride marches is also hoped to reduce prejudice in developing and emerging countries.

One negative impact of the emergence of a global culture is it can lead to something called 'cultural erosion'. This occurs when communities suffer loss of traditions, language, music, food, clothes, and social relations. Because nowhere is untouched by globalisation the number of people able to live isolated, traditional lifestyles is now very small. Arctic Inuit, tribal groups in Amazonia and Papua New Guinea and mountain people in Nepal now all experience tourism and exposure to global media. Their traditional food, music, language, clothes, and social relations are all being eroded, or else being turned into a 'show' for tourists.

The Korowai tribe from Papua in Indonesia are a small tribe of 3000 people living in the Becking River area of the south-east Papua province in Indonesia. They are primarily hunter-gatherers, fishing in the Becking River and gathering sago from sago palm. They also practice shifting cultivation (a farming technique). They had their first contact with the world in 1974 via an expedition led by a US anthropologist, Peter Van Arsdale. Traditionally Korowai live in wooden longhouses with palm-thatched roofs raised on ironwood stilts 10m above the forest floor, raised deep above the rainforest. Their built environment has changed since 1987 when they were encouraged to move into villages in a clearing by the river. These house several hundred people with buildings constructed from clay bricks with corrugated iron roofs. They contain schools and they are periodically visited by health care workers.

The education in villages takes place in Indonesian and some Korowai migrated to the town of Jayapura and their children speak don't speak the Korowai language. As a result, the tribe's language may become lost (globally 1 language

becomes lost every two weeks). Korowai people traditionally only wear a loincloth; however, most people now wear shorts and t-shirts, including Manchester United and Barcelona football shirts. There has also been changes to the tribe's social relations. The introduction of Christianity, by Dutch missionaries in the 1980s reduced the practice of polygamy marriage (where the husband would have multiple wives) and the enforcement of Indonesian law eliminated slavery from inter-clan raids. The role of clan leader has also changed as traditionally it was the strongest warrior, but now there is a new elite system based on wealth.

The tribe used to live in harmony with the natural environment but the ecosystem has been de-valued as sustainable shifting-cultivation abandoned for sedentary village life. The tribe members are often employed by logging companies or hunting of animals, e.g., tree kangaroo (which is now endangered). The natural environment is viewed as a resource for economic growth and higher income which has resulted in the over-exploitation of sago palms in the area around villages, deforestation for timber and agarwood exportation, and threatened species being overhunted to extinction.

As a result of cultural globalisation a number of protest groups who are anti-globalisation have been set up such as Occupy Wall Street and the Global Justice Movement. The Occupy Wall Street group was set up in 2011 with the slogan "We are the 1%". They argue that globalisation has created increased inequality, i.e., a small group of very rich, powerful people (sometimes called the 1%) at the expense of others. They say that globalisation has dramatically increased resource consumption through exploiting the natural environment, which has led to problems like deforestation, water pollution, global warming, and biodiversity loss. They are also anti-globalisation as they feel that it has caused exploited workers, especially in emerging countries, who suffer low wages, dangerous working conditions and lack any form of union representation. Their goals include a reduction in TNC's influence on politics, more balanced distribution of income and more and better jobs.

<p>Quick history of cultural diffusion via brands:</p>	
	<p>The growth of Americanisation/McDonaldisation:</p>
	<p>The American Dream?:</p>



<p>What has been the backlash against America?:</p>	<p>What is the role of American culture in development?:</p>
	<p>What about the role of soft power and cultural imperialism?:</p>

How has the Paralympic Movement raised awareness of disabilities around the world?

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Globalisation Quiz

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Lesson 6: Cultural erosion and anti-globalisation

		I think I can.	My teacher thinks I can ...
Learning	I can explain the impact of cultural erosion		
Mastering	I can explain what happened in Papua New Guinea		
Extending	I can explain why people protest against globalisation		

Do now: Recap

Name two positives of global homogenisation

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Name two negatives of global homogenisation.

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What is threatened by global homogenisation?

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Starter

Name all the cultural exchanges that occur around the world

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How can places be protected against too much change?

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How might globalisation impact on indigenous peoples?

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Read Article 30

Where is Papua New Guinea?

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How has the loss of tribal lifestyles in Papua New Guinea occurred and what impacts has it had?

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Read Article 31

Using the information sheet and the video you need to answer these questions:

The name and location of the area

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The leader of Bougainville

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The years of the conflict

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Why was there conflict?

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The names of the mine and the mining companies involved?

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What is happening now? How are the different groups of people feeling?

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What might happen in the future?

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How does this link to the idea of cultural globalisation?

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Case study: Bougainville

Background info	
The impacts of change	
Conflict and peace	
The importance of custom	

Explain the reasons why many groups object to cultural globalisation

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Which country?

_____ is fiercely protective of its culture and language, particularly in a world heavily influenced by the internet and the English language. The _____ government is extremely supportive of _____ filmmakers and subsidises works filmed in the _____ language. Under local content law, 40 per cent of television output must consist of _____ productions. _____ language music is heavily promoted on radio stations.

Reports of serious degradation of _____'s Ogoniland due to oil spillages first began to emerge. Indigenous writer Ken Saro-Wiwa led the protests that gained media attention; he was executed by _____'s government in 1995, causing an international outcry. Since then, oil firms including Royal Dutch Shell and ExxonMobil have been accused by Amnesty International of bringing great environmental damage to _____ and other countries.

The 'great firewall of _____' prevents internet users from using BBC or Facebook services. _____'s government sets a strict quota of 34 foreign films a year. Western culture is still gaining a foothold in _____ though. Many _____ people now celebrate Christmas as a good time for friends to get together.

Categorise these reasons for and against a global culture and annotate them with any examples you can think of.

	Examples
<u>It undermines diversity.</u> Aspects of <i>global culture</i> may undermine/conflict with local/national cultures, critics argue it is the movement to a standard identity.	
<u>It is not inclusive,</u> the poorest cannot afford it, despite often being the workers, nor has the process of globalisation penetrated certain locations. <i>Global culture</i> , people have argued, is the preserve of an educated professional elite.	
<u>People have choice.</u> There is not international conspiracy, consumers have a choice in the culture they consume.	
<u>Culture evolves.</u> Culture has evolved over time and the process of globalisation is just seen as a natural extension of this process.	
<u>It is a censored culture.</u> National governments have chosen to filter exposure to certain aspects of culture that they feel are unsuitable or undermine their power.	
<u>It undermines national economies.</u> National producers of food, music and culture cannot compete with large multinational companies and their resources.	
<u>It is not a global culture, but in reality American culture.</u> Some people have called it <i>Cultural Imperialism</i> .	
<u>Cultural fusion.</u> It is not only America that has influenced global culture, Asian countries such as Japan have had a huge influence, for example computing and gaming.	
<u>Greater understanding.</u> Increasing <i>interconnectiveness</i> makes the process of conflict more difficult, we have more in common. There have been no global conflicts in over half a century.	
<u>It lacks choice.</u> A decreasing number of multi-nationals offering <i>popular culture</i> means less choice for consumers and potentially less value for money.	
<u>Improved equality.</u> Some believe that exposure to Western culture has had a positive impact on the rights of individuals.	

EQs

Explain the process of cultural diffusion (4)

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<u>Question</u>	<u>Answer</u>	<u>Correction</u>
What is meant by the term global shift?		
What two case studies did we look at to discuss the positive and negative impacts of the global shift?		
What is the difference between a mega city and a world city?		
Identify one negative of migration on the source nation		
Identify one positive of migration on the host location		
If this is the definition, what is the key term? <i>A socio-economic system or organisation, where the land and all property are owned by the community or the state.</i>		
What is meant by the term cultural diffusion?		
What % of French broadcasts are in French?		
In the early 2000's, What did the Iranian government lead a backlash against due to its un-Islamic image?		
What is an alternative word for globalisation that we have used?		

