

Year 8 – Globalisation

Globalisation has made the world a smaller and more connected place. Transnational corporations, increased global trading and the internet have brought people closer together.

What should I already know?

- Locations of continents
- Different levels of development: HIC, LIC and NEE
- Why settlements have developed in the places they have
- Sustainability: social, economic and environment

Key Vocabulary and Definitions

Globalisation	The way companies, ideas and lifestyles are spreading around the world with increasing ease.
Interdependence	The reliance of countries on one another for goods, services and money.
Transnational companies (TNCs)	When a foreign country invests in a country, perhaps by building a factory or shop. Companies that operate in several countries are called transnational corporations (TNCs).
Trade	The buying and selling of goods and services between different countries around the world.

Levels of development

LIC	Lower Income Countries
NEE	Newly Emerging Economies
HIC	Higher Income Countries

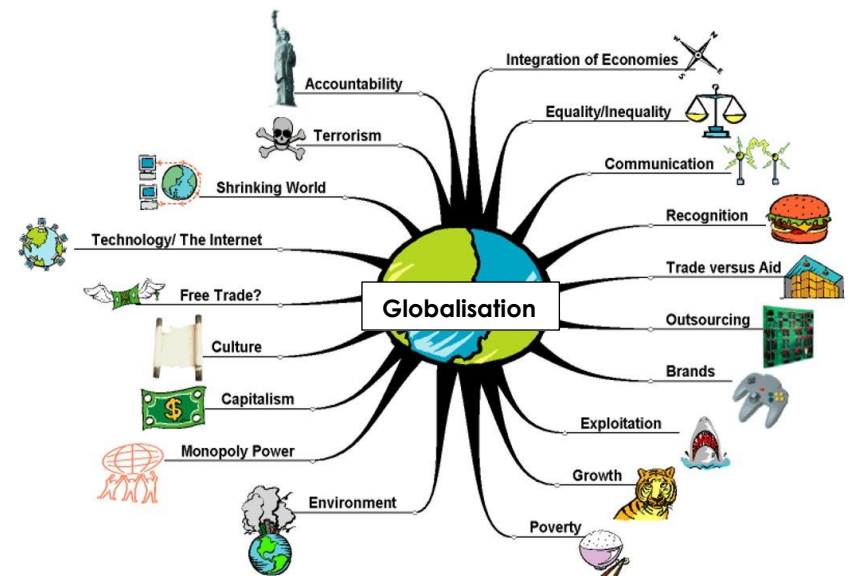
Sweatshops

Sweatshops are clothing factories where workers:

- get a very low wage
- have to work long hours
- work in poor, often dangerous, conditions
- are treated badly by their employers



Child Labour -The employment of children in an industry.



Case Study: Nike

Nike is an example of a Transnational Company. Nike has factories in over 50 countries. The Headquarters are based in Oregon, USA. The company has over 700 shops worldwide, offices over 45 countries and over 700 factories with nearly 1 million workers. Nike has been working in China for 30 years. These factories provide valuable jobs to the workers but reports published on Nike's factory practices expose scandals: below-minimum wages, child labour and appalling conditions likened to a sweatshop.



Globalisation and its impact

Positive	Negative
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transnational companies developing in lower income countries can help to improve the economy and provide new jobs and skills. • Far easier to connect with the rest of the world and keep up to date with foreign news and events. • People can experience new countries and cultures around the world due to the media and better transport. • We are able to buy cheaper products from abroad. • Countries can share ideas and help each other develop new technologies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transnational companies can exploit poorer countries for their resources. In some cases people are given low pay or made to work in illegal conditions. • Small businesses are forced to close due to the competition from global chain stores. • Threat to diversity - towns and cities are becoming more and more uniform, almost like clones of one another. • Large amounts of pollution created by air travel and the movement of goods on ships and lorries. • Diseases such as Covid-19 can spread from one country to another far easier with so many people and goods moving around the world.



Fairtrade



Fairtrade is a system of certification that aims to ensure a set of standards are met in the production and supply of a product or ingredient. For farmers and workers, Fairtrade means workers' rights, safer working conditions and fairer pay. For shoppers it means high quality, ethically produced products.

How many countries does it take to make your jeans?

Jeans are sold across Debenhams in **England**

Copper came from **Namibia**

Cotton grown in **Benin**

Designed in **USA**

Thread used from England, Turkey, Hungary and dyed in **Spain**

Polyester thread from Japan from oil from **Kuwait**.

Made in **Tunisia**

Zip designed by **Japanese** company

Cotton for pockets grown in **Pakistan**

Dye made in **Germany**

Zip made in **France**

Stone washed from stones from extinct volcano in **Turkey**

Jeans dried and pressed in **France**

Buttons come from brass (made from zinc and copper) made in **Germany**

Zinc from **Australia**

