

8.1 Year 8 Module 1

Our shrinking world



Geography Knowledge Organiser

8.1.1 - Globalisation

Globalisation- The process of countries becoming more connected due to better technology and transport.

Interdependence- Where countries become more reliant / dependant on other countries for things like food production, economy and jobs.

'Shrinking world'- A phrase used to describe globalisation, as it feels like our world is getting smaller. We can phone/Facetime people around the world instantly and travel their faster than ever.

Foreign investment- Where more country gives another money to develop services or infrastructure in the hope of making more money from back when it is successful (or in loan repayments).

MNCs- Multinational Corporations. Big companies that operate around the world.

HICs- High Income Countries (Richer). Like the UK.

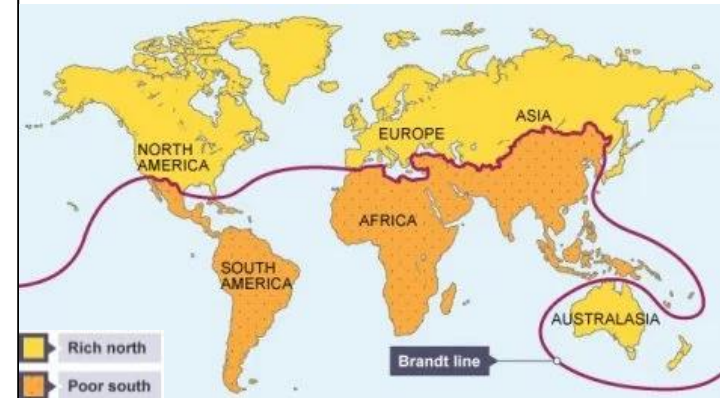
NICs- Newly Industrialised Countries (Improving). Like China.

LICs- Low Income Countries (Poorer). Like Bangladesh.

Economic Activity - Describes the jobs that people do to make money within a country.

Primary Sector- Jobs that take raw materials from the earth or sea /**Secondary Sector**- Taking the raw materials and processing them into manufactured goods /**Tertiary Sector**- The service sector- the selling of goods, services and skills /**Quaternary Sector**- Industries providing information services and research and development.

8.1.2 - Global divisions



Brandt Line- An imaginary line that divides all of the countries in the world in to the rich north and poor south.

Absolute poverty- Severe lack of basic human needs, including food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter & education.

Relative poverty- The lack the minimum amount of income needed in order to maintain the average standard of living where they live.

8.1.3 - Global inequalities

The causes, effects and responses to child labour.

Causes- MNCs want to make products as cheaply as possible

Causes- LICs have very few labour laws, so MNCs can hire anyone, even children and pay them very little

Causes- Families need money to survive and children are needed to work to earn money

Effects- Overworked (long hours) for very little pay (£2 per day)

Effects- Poor working conditions = injuries like cuts, burns & blindness

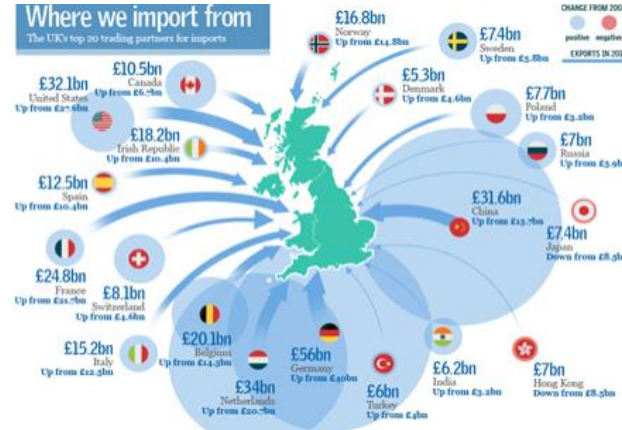
Effects- Children can't get an education because they're working

Responses- The Atlanta Agreement: to improve the working conditions and pay of families living in Sialkot

Responses- Fairtrade: Pays local workers a living wage and funds improvements in the workers local area (like education & health)

MNCs benefits	MNCs negatives
Provide jobs to the poorer areas	LICs don't have strong labour laws
Help governments exploit natural resources	MNCs have poorer working conditions
MNCs pay taxes	Using child labour
They encourage more MNCs to set up - creating more jobs	They send their profits back home (HIC)
Some educate their workers	

8.1.4 - Global flows



LICs/NICs

Asia - Workers are cheaper and there are more of them so products are cheaper to make and buy. MNCs can make huge profits from these countries by selling the products made at higher prices.

HICs

Europe, North America - closer to us so it's easier to transport food and livestock which would not be possible from further away. This is expensive but the UK is a HIC and so we can afford to import.

8.1.5 - Sustainability

Sustainability- Providing the best for people and the environment both now and in the indefinite future.

Global plastic crisis

Causes:

Plastics are light and hygienic making it a perfect material to protect food and products - including drinks!

80bn plastic drinking bottles were sold in 2016

Fewer than half of the bottles bought are collected for recycling

Effects:

Animals eating, suffocating and getting trapped in plastic. Sea wildlife such as seabirds, whales, fishes and turtles, mistake plastic waste for prey, and most die of starvation as their stomachs are filled with plastic.

Invisible plastic has been found in tap water, beer, salt
Plastic waste damages the look of tourist destinations, leading to decreased tourism-related incomes.

Responses to the global plastic crisis

[Nationally] 5p plastic carrier bag charge in shops

[Local] Using a bag for life

[Local] People recycling more and buying items with less/no plastic packaging