



## Highsted Knowledge Organiser

### Subject HPL

### Year 8 Globalisation

#### What I need to know

You will consider what is meant by globalisation, why the world has become more interconnected and evaluate the positive and negative impacts of globalisation. You will also think about the history and impact of migration as part of British society.

#### Key Vocabulary

**Globalisation** is the process by which countries and people are becoming more connected. Improvements in transport and technology enable people, and information to move between countries.

We now communicate and share each other's cultures through travel and trade, transporting products around the world in hours or days.

**Development** A measure of wealth and quality of life for humans within a country or area. Each country will make economic and social progress or change at a different rate.

**LIC** Lower income country/ **LEDC** Less Economically Developed Country – usually a poorer country found in South America, Africa or Asia.

**HIC** Higher income country/ **MEDC** More Economically Developed Country – usually a rich country found in Western Europe or North America.

**transnational corporation (TNC)** These are large and powerful businesses that sell products or services in different countries. They include Nike, McDonalds, Amazon and Apple

#### Student reference point

- Over the years we have been able to communicate and travel far quicker than we did in the past. In the 1800s, it would have taken a letter days or weeks to reach its destination. These days it only takes a matter of seconds to phone, text or email someone on the other side of the world. Globalisation's roots lie in the Middle Ages. Colonisation and exploration meant that ideas, cultures and technologies were shared from one country to another. Recently, this process has been accelerated because of developments in **communication** and **transport technologies**. These days it's hard to imagine living in a country that isn't influenced by the wider world. This can be the food that we eat, the music we listen to or the clothes that we wear.

#### Types of Globalisation

- Geographical globalisation:** Development of opportunities for people to work, live, and travel easily in countries other than their own.
- Digital Globalisation:** The sharing of data and information on digital platforms that speeds up and improves how we connect to people around the world. Examples include big tech platforms like Facebook, Instagram, and YouTube.
- Economic Globalisation:** The growth of big, worldwide companies such as Amazon, MacDonalDs and Coco-Cola which are recognisable across the world. Big companies such as these employ people from many countries and increase international trading and exports. Products from across the world easily available as they are easily imported and exported using big container ships and airplanes.
- Financial Globalisation:** The rise in global financial systems and the exchanging of money globally. Examples include the global stock market, which relies on the economy as a whole and where a decline in one market has a knock-on effect on others.
- Social Globalisation:** The sharing and trading of cultural beliefs, traditions, and ideas. Examples of this include the FIFA World Cup and the rise of K-Pop (Korean pop music). Cultural Globalisation is closely linked with

media and digital globalisation. Cultural globalisation can affect the clothes we wear, the food we eat and the films that we watch

- **Political Globalisation:** The development and influence of international organisations which decide on actions and laws at an international level. Examples of such organisations include NATO, the European Union, the UN, and even the World Health Organisation

#### Reasons for Globalisation

- There are several key factors which have influenced the process of globalisation:
- **Improvements in transportation** - larger cargo ships mean that the cost of transporting goods between countries has decreased. Transport improvements also mean that goods and people can travel more quickly.
- **Freedom of trade** - organisations like the World Trade Organisation (WTO) promote free trade between countries, which help to remove barriers between countries.
- **Improvements of communications** - the internet and mobile technology have allowed greater communication between people in different countries.
- **Labour availability and skills** - countries such as India have lower labour costs (about a third of that of the UK) and also high skill levels. Labour intensive industries such as clothing can take advantage of cheaper labour costs and reduced legal restrictions in LEDCs.

#### Impact of Globalisation

Globalisation has shaped our cultures and identities into both homogenous and heterogenous societies.

- **Heterogeneous society** A heterogeneous society has a wide variety of races, religions, different cultures, beliefs and even leisure activities as is the case in the UK.
- **Homogeneous society** A society where there is less variation, eg in cultures, beliefs and languages spoken. This can even relate to the films you watch or the food you eat, as we begin to see the same types of shops and trends emerging in areas across the world.

- Challenge question : '**Globalisation is a positive force in the world**'. How far do you agree with this statement?  
**Why is it important to learn about globalisation?**

#### Suggested reading

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zvwtbkb/articles/z2frg7h>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z2mn2p3/revision/1>

<https://www.geography.org.uk/a-history-of-migration>

<https://www.ourmigrationstory.org.uk/>



## Highsted Knowledge Organiser

### Subject HPL Terms 5/6

#### Year 8: Migration and Multiculturalism

<p><b>What I need to know</b></p> <p>What is migration and how has migration shaped British society?</p> <p>What is multi-culturalism?</p> <p>What are the different types of multi-culturalism?</p> <p>What are the positives and challenges of multi-culturalism?</p>	<p><b>Key Vocabulary</b></p> <p><b>A migrant</b> is any person who is moving or has moved across an international border away from their habitual place of residence.</p> <p><b>Multiculturalism</b> refers to a country or place that has more than one culture living together in close proximity.</p> <p><b>The Melting pot:</b> This model of multiculturalism (often linked to the USA), assumes that various immigrant groups will 'melt together' moving away from their individual cultures and becoming assimilated into a new blended society</p> <p><b>The Salad Bowl:</b> In this model of multiculturalism a salad bowl or tossed salad is a metaphor for the way a multicultural society can integrate different cultures while maintaining their own identities, languages and culture.</p>
<p>Student reference point</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Today, more people than ever live in a country other than the one in which they were born. According to the <a href="#">IOM World Migration Report 2020</a>, as of June 2019 the number of international migrants was estimated to be almost 272 million globally, 51 million more than in 2010.</li> <li>• Migration has taken place due to invasion for example Romans, Vikings, Angles and Normans all migrated to Britain as it became part of their territory.</li> <li>• Migration has also taken place due to religious persecution: Protestants took refuge in England from 1670 and in the nineteenth and twentieth century many Jewish people escaped anti-Semitism in Europe.</li> <li>• Migration has taken place due to extensive trading links.</li> <li>• The British empire has led to extensive migration as people from colonies fought for Britain in WW1 and 2 and were also invited to work in the UK after 1945.</li> <li>• Migration in the modern age has been linked to the widening scope of the European Union.</li> <li>• The main idea of <b>multiculturalism</b> is that people from diverse cultures and backgrounds come together to form a society where each feels valued and respected because of their individual identity. Individuals are not prejudiced against because of their cultural or racial background or nationality.</li> <li>• Benefits of Multiculturalism include: The host country benefits by gaining a diverse pool of people who contribute with their knowledge, productivity, and skills</li> <li>• Immigrants may bring creativity and innovation, opinions and solutions which might add to economic growth and a better society</li> <li>• People in a multicultural society may have better understanding and knowledge of a range of different people</li> <li>• Immigrants to a country might find a better lifestyle, better financial earnings, or even safety in the host country</li> <li>• Community diversity – food, music, fashion, different cultural celebrations all add to a community and may attract tourists.</li> <li>• Challenges of multiculturalism may include: There may be social or religious conflict – people from the host culture may feel fear that other traditions or values may replace their own.</li> <li>• Some people may feel that they are losing their original identity as they try to fit in to a new society</li> <li>• There may be problems with different languages which may affect the work place or education.</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Challenge question : “Debate on immigration, race and ethnicity has been with us for many years and it seems it isn’t going away anytime soon’. <i>Why do you think the topic of immigration causes debate and controversy?</i></li> <li>• Do you think that the UK is a ‘melting pot’ of cultures or a ‘salad bowl’ or do neither of these analogies apply?</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	