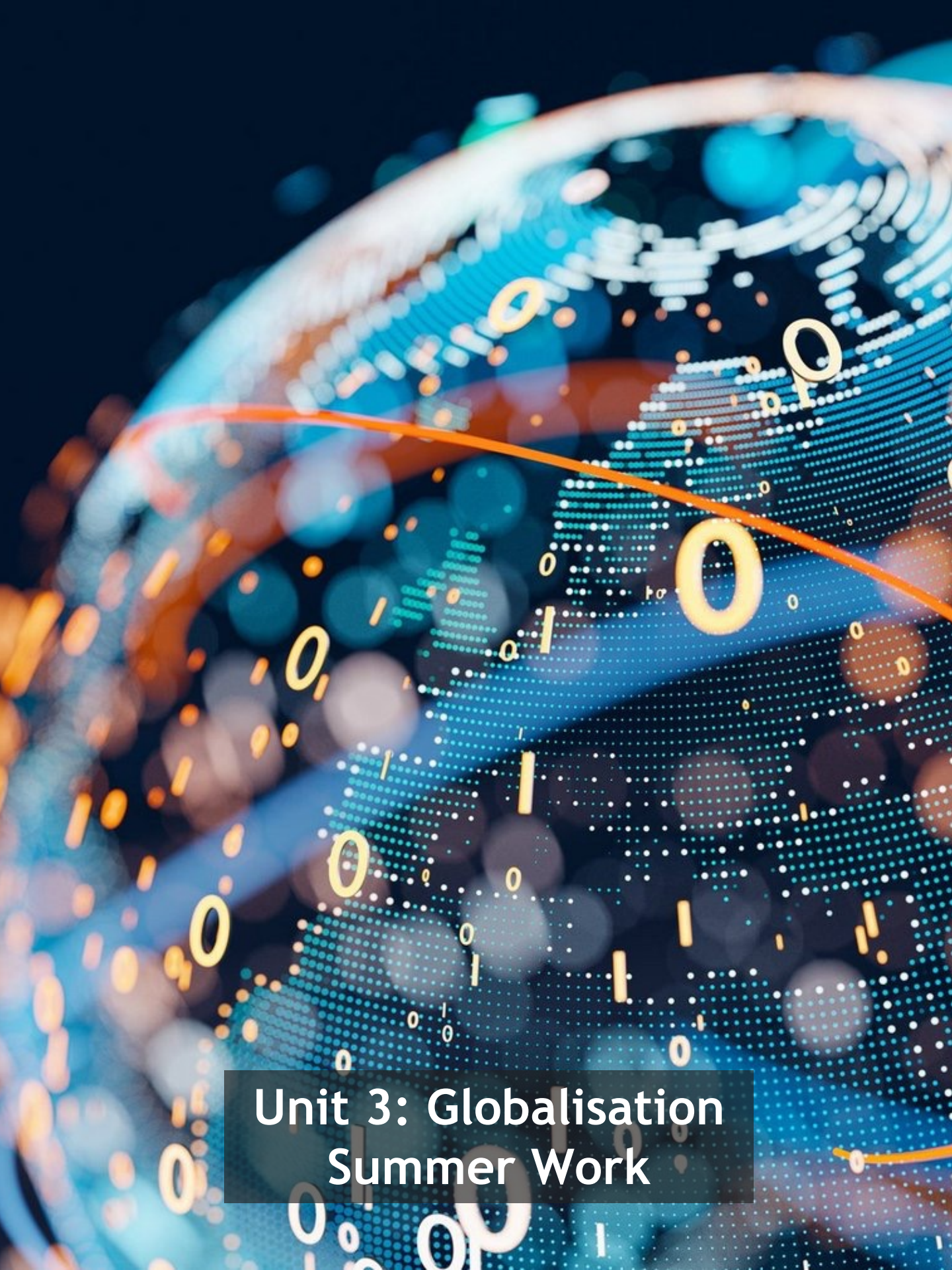




Unit 3: Globalisation Summer Work

“Globalisation is undoubtedly a force for good”

Do you agree with this statement?

Globalisation is the word used to describe the growing interdependence of the world's economies, cultures, and populations, brought about by cross-border trade in goods and services, technology, and flows of investment, people, and information. Countries have built economic partnerships to facilitate these movements over many centuries, but the term gained popularity after the Cold War in the early 1990s.

Globalisation defines your everyday lives, it is as relatable, current and topical an issue as any you will find in today's world. Consider this quote from the great Martin Luther King Jnr:

*“Did you ever stop to think that you can't leave for your job in the morning without being dependent upon most of the world? You get up in the morning and go to the bathroom and reach over for the sponge, and that's handed you by a Pacific Islander. You reach for a bar of soap, and that's given to you at the hands of a Frenchman. And then you go into the kitchen to drink your coffee for the morning and that is poured into your cup by a South American. And maybe you want tea: that's poured into your cup by a Chinese. Or maybe you desire to have cocoa for breakfast, and that's poured into your cup by a West African. And then you reach over for your toast, and that's given you at the hands of an English-speaking farmer, not to mention the baker. **And before you finish eating breakfast in the morning, you've depended on more than half the world.** This is the way our universe is structured. It is its interrelated quality. We aren't going to have peace on earth until we recognize this basic fact of the interrelated structure of all reality.”*

He wrote this back in 1967, the world is far more interconnected and interdependent 53 years on!



This is personal...

Before you begin, you must first realise how globalisation affects YOU and those around you:

- 1) Making globalisation personal 1 (your house): Take a 5 minute stroll around your house and your mission is to find items of all shapes/sizes/kinds/uses which originate outside of the UK. **Make this into a table** like this - I've begun it with the items around me (don't judge me!):

Item	Country/city of origin	Importance to me
Beikell USB card reader	Shenzhen, China	I need it to transfer the photos from my camera to my laptop.
Lindt Lindor box of chocolates	Induno Olona, Italy	I need them to motivate me to work!

- 2) Making globalisation personal 2 (your devices): **Read this** <https://www.wired.com/2016/04/iphones-500000-mile-journey-pocket/> and **make a flowchart** which follows the iPhones' journey right into your pocket in the UK! This still applies even if you do not own an Apple device!
- 3) Making globalisation personal 3 (your local area): **Read** the extract on the following page and **write a diary entry** similar to this, but detailing your (virtual) walk down your local high street. Use Google Maps' StreetView feature and take a walk!
- 4) Watch these: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5SnR-e0S6lc&t=> & https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s_iwrt7D50A & <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9MpVjxxpExM>



Technology!



It took 1,000 years for the invention of paper to spread from China to Europe. Nowadays, in a world that has become more integrated, innovations spread faster and through many channels.

Globalisation is all about FLOWS, and the flows of ideas and technology are key:

1. Read: <https://blogs.imf.org/2018/04/09/globalization-helps-spread-knowledge-and-technology-across-borders/> and make notes on how the spread of technology has been beneficial.
2. This article covers 10 medical innovations which are saving lives across the world - <https://medicalfuturist.com/the-10-most-innovative-health-technologies-saving-millions-in-the-developing-world/>. Read the article, chose 3 and prove how globalisation can be a force for good!
3. CHALLENGE:
<https://www.forbes.com/sites/forbestechcouncil/2018/08/23/ai-for-humanity-using-ai-to-make-a-positive-impact-in-developing-countries-2/#f5d94e71b08a>





Natural resources! (TNCs)



TNCs, or transnational corporations, are huge drivers of globalisation. By their very nature, they are able to establish themselves and operate in more than one country. Usually, a TNC will have its headquarters (where most of its tertiary and quaternary jobs will be based) in a HIC, and its manufacturing (secondary) based in an LIC or NEE (NIC).

Whilst TNCs do bring with them many social and economic advantages, this often comes at the expense of the environment (and this then has knock-on social and economic ramifications).

Use **four** of the following links and your own research to look into Coca-Cola's record of water abstraction in developing countries and the criticism it has received:

1. <https://waronwant.org/media/coca-cola-drinking-world-dry>
2. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RWSjWWsFy9g>
3. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3wrpxfCJ_EA
4. <https://www.theguardian.com/money/2006/mar/19/business.india1>
5. <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2014/jun/18/indian-officals-coca-cola-plant-water-mehdiganj>
6. <https://www.thoughtco.com/coca-cola-groundwater-depletion-in-india-1204204>
7. <https://corpwatch.org/article/coca-cola-forced-shut-bottling-plant-india>
8. <https://www.business-humanrights.org/en/india-13-years-after-shut-down-of-bottling-plant-in-kerala-villagers-allege-they-dont-have-clean-drinking-water-waiting-for-justice-for-effects-of-pollution>
9. <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/americas/coca-cola-mexico-wells-dry-bottled-water-sucking-san-felipe-ecatepec-chiapas-a7953026.html>
10. <https://www.theverge.com/2018/5/31/17377964/coca-cola-water-sustainability-recycling-controversy-investigation>
11. **CHALLENGE:** pgs14-22 of http://fivas.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/fivas_Dead-in-the-water_skjerm.pdf



“WINNERS & LOSERS”

Outsourcing!

The outsourcing of jobs is a contentious issue - whilst it does “take” from end of the world, it does then “give” to another. A job in software engineering “lost” to an American worker is “gained” by an Indian worker.

Use **four** of the following links and your own research to look into the outsourcing and its positive economic impacts worldwide:

1. <https://outsourcingangel.com/how-does-outsourcing-help-developing-countries/>
2. <https://www.dailysabah.com/opinion/2014/06/17/is-outsourcing-a-chance-for-developing-countries>
3. <https://www.forbes.com/sites/morganhartley/2012/12/16/the-culture-shock-of-indias-call-centers/#1f84953972f5> - India’s call centre workers, who massively benefit from outsourcing.
4. <https://www.theguardian.com/sustainable-business/2014/jun/19/outsourcing-extreme-poverty-africa-south-asia-call-centres-ddd>
5. http://college.cengage.com/polisci/duncan/world_politics_sce/1e/assets/students/case/duncan_1e_case_ch13.pdf
6. <http://www.outsourcingportal.eu/en/how-can-outsourcing-drive-economic-growth>





The BRAIN drain!



The flow of people again brings up the chicken-egg situation - what drives what?

Either way, it is clear that globalisation makes the movement of people around the world much easier. Not only can people travel really easily, they also remain connected to loved ones back home through technology which, for example, lets them communicate (e.g. WhatsApp, Skype, etc...) or which allows money transfer (e.g. PayPal or Western Union).

Making travel for work so easy and attractive has led to what we refer to as a *brain drain*: the emigration of highly trained or qualified people from a particular country. Countries around the world are competing for resources and prime among these is human capital (the skills, knowledge, and experience possessed by an individual). Attracted by a better standard of living and the promise of higher wages, skilled individuals are leaving their countries in search of opportunities elsewhere. When this individual is from a developing country, this can be especially damaging...

Use four of the following links and your own research to look into the brain drain and its social and economic impacts on both developed and developing countries:

1. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5IUcFDE3COc>
2. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=msaTfbWGc9g>
3. <https://www.dw.com/en/my-europe-eastern-brain-drain-threatens-all-of-eu/a-46755913>
4. <https://www.channelnewsasia.com/news/commentary/brain-drain-hong-kong-taiwan-singapore-aspirations-identity-10314388>
5. <https://www.onlineuniversities.com/blog/2011/07/10-countries-facing-the-biggest-brain-drain/>
6. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_capital_flight#Africa
7. <https://blogs.lse.ac.uk/africaatlse/2016/01/18/how-severe-is-africas-brain-drain/>
8. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2019/apr/21/romanian-hospitals-in-crisis-as-emigration-take-its-toll>
9. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uBPrelqYOMQ>
10. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-mhe7COLiR0>



“WINNERS & LOSERS”

 **Globalisation = peace!** 

Globalisation seems to have ushered in an era of increased global coherence and cooperation. We are “around the table” more and better trade relationships make the prospect of war much more unattractive. After all, why fight with, say, your major smartphone supplier?

Use any of the links below and your own research to look into how globalisation has promoted global peace since 1945:

Be wary, this idea isn’t accepted by all and some argue that not being at war *does not mean* you are at peace! Many point to US-Russia and US-China as great examples of highly globalised nations which are in constant (non-combat) conflict.

1. <https://voxeu.org/article/globalisation-promotes-peace>
2. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VyyCTKosPOA>
3. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Capitalist_peace
4. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N-JO0dZO0mE>
5. <https://www.ft.com/content/1413fc26-f4c6-11e4-9a58-00144feab7de>
6. https://mediawiki.middlebury.edu/IPE/Golden_Arches_Theory_of_Conflict_Prevention
7. <https://foreignpolicy.com/2013/12/02/does-globalization-mean-war/>
8. <https://www.vision.org/society-and-culture-globalization-politics-and-religion-375>
9. <https://www.globalpolicy.org/social-and-economic-policy/international-trade-and-development-1-57/general-analysis-on-international-trade-and-development/47297-does-globalization-bring-war-or-peace.html>

“No two countries that both had McDonalds had fought a war against each other since each got its McDonalds”

Thomas Friedman.



“WINNERS & LOSERS”



The ‘global shift’ is a consequence of globalisation and the increase of foreign direct investment by TNCs in newly industrialising countries (NEEs - these include the Asian Tigers - South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore and Hong Kong, which started industrialising in the 1960s - and China and India) and recently industrialising countries (these include the Philippines, Indonesia and Cambodia; countries which began industrialising in the 1980s).

Global shift means an increase in proportion of global manufacturing carried out in NEEs in the last 30 years. The majority of this is happening in Asia. Global shift has led to deindustrialisation in key industrial areas in the UK (South Wales, for example) and combined with outsourcing (when a company hires another individual to perform tasks) has led to huge job losses in developed countries.

Use **four** of the following links and your own research to look into the global shift and outsourcing and its negative economic impacts worldwide:

1. <https://www.thebalance.com/how-outsourcing-jobs-affects-the-u-s-economy-3306279>
2. <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-38600270>
3. <https://ftalphaville.ft.com/2016/12/06/2180771/how-many-us-manufacturing-jobs-were-lost-to-globalisation/>
4. <https://www.epi.org/publication/china-trade-outsourcing-and-jobs/>
5. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2009/nov/01/detroit-michigan-economy-recession-unemployment>
6. <https://www.governing.com/commentary/gov-legacy-city-struggling-cities.html>
7. <https://www.ft.com/content/b2751878-c10d-11e5-846f-79b0e3d20eaf>
8. <https://www.theguardian.com/business/2019/may/29/redcar-how-the-end-of-steel-left-a-tragic-legacy-in-a-proud-town>
9. <https://www.economicshelp.org/blog/27657/unemployment/structural-unemployment/>



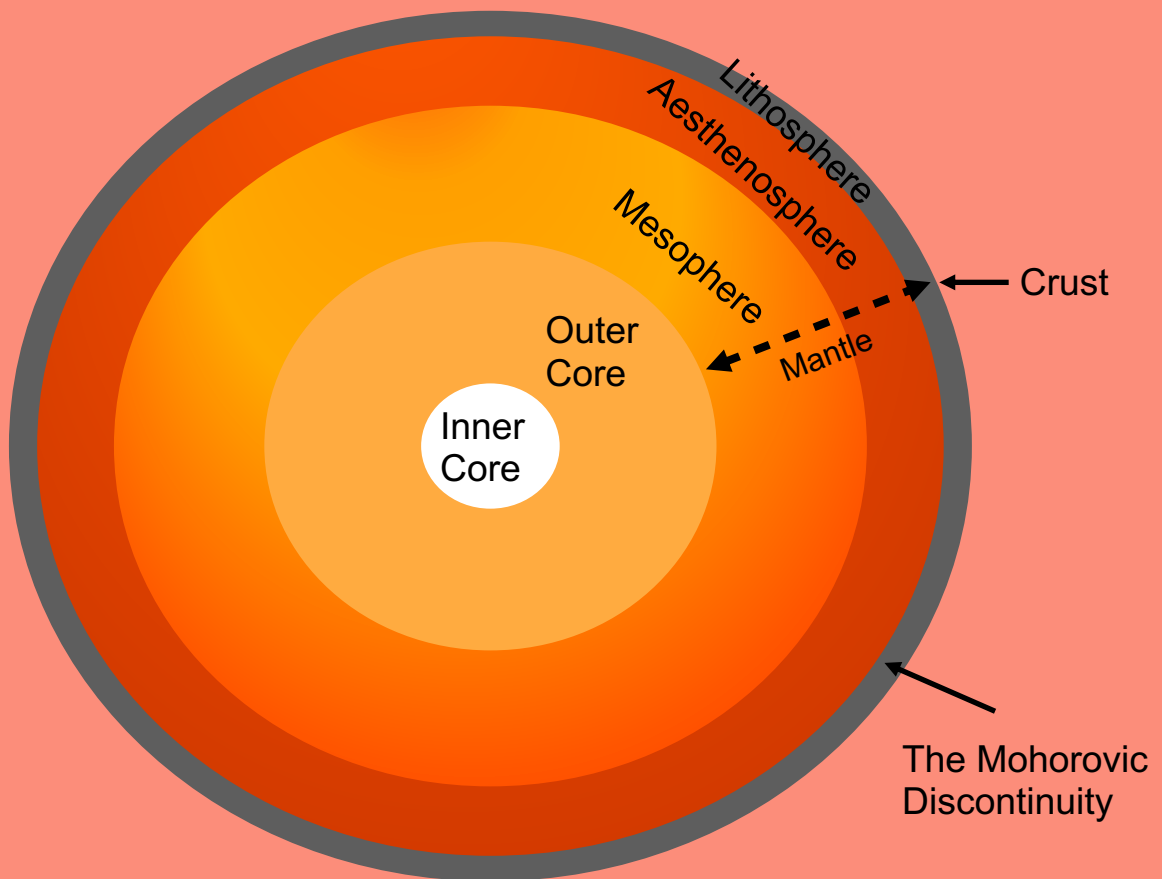


**Unit 1: Tectonic
Processes and Hazards
Summer Work**

Structure of the Earth

The structure of the earth is divided into four major components: the crust, the mantle, the outer core, and the inner core. Each layer has a unique chemical composition, physical state, and can impact life on Earth's surface. Movement in the mantle caused by variations in heat from the core, cause the plates to shift, which can cause earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. These natural hazards then change our landscape, and in some cases, threaten lives and property.

Using internet research, complete the table (next page) for the structure of the Earth. Try to include as many specific pieces of information as possible.



Structure of the Earth

[illegible]

Tectonic Hazard Profiles

A tectonic hazard profile is a diagram that shows the main characteristics of different types of tectonic hazard. It could be developed for a single hazard, or it could show multiple hazards - allowing comparisons to be made.

Hazard profiles help governments and other organisations to develop disaster plans. Organisations use these profiles to plan for future disasters (e.g. following the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami, early warning systems were implemented across all affected countries). They can be used to assess and analyse the same hazards in contrasting locations or at different times.

Your Task

Order the following statements. Which statements support the argument that tectonic hazards profiles are important?

Importance of Hazard Profiles

D) It remains difficult to collect data in remote areas, so it remains likely that under-reporting of deaths and changes in these areas occur.

G) Hazard profiles allow comparisons of the same hazard in different locations.

F) There are differences and nuances in the definitions of key terms (e.g. disaster, damage).

H) Help governments and other organisations to develop disaster plans. Organisations use these profiles to plan for future disasters

E) Political bias may influence the declaration of disaster deaths and casualties.

L) Magnitude does not always equal size of the impact (e.g. Haiti had M7 with 250,000 deaths; Japan had M9 with 15,000 deaths)

Important

Not Important

A) No single organisation is responsible for the collection of data. As a result, data collection methods vary.

I) Important to an understanding of contrasting hazard impacts, vulnerability and resilience.

J) The profile does not contain a numerical scale – it is subjective (opinion-based) – risk of exaggeration or underestimation.

C) When a disaster strikes, the immediate focus is upon organising the rescue and aid efforts – not on the accurate collection of data.

K) Fast for countries to identify areas and hazard that cause the most damage, to put in place strategies

B) Time-trend analysis is difficult. Trends can be upset by a cluster of mega-disasters, as happened in the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami.

M) Does not consider economic/social damage- largely focused upon physical impacts

Overall, do you feel that tectonic hazard profiles are a valuable tool to compare the characteristics of different hazards? Justify your point of view.

Tectonic Hazard Profiles

Your Task

Create hazard profiles comparing events in contrasting countries with different levels of development:

- Earthquakes
- Volcanic eruptions
- Tsunami

You will need to make three blank hazard profiles in order to do this.

Assess the hazard profiles and consider reasons for the similarities and differences.

Magnitude	Enormous		Small
Speed of Onset	Rapid		Slow
Duration	Long		Short
Areal Extent	Widespread		Limited
Spatial Predictability	Random		Predictable
Frequency	Frequent		Rare

← Increasing Severity

Evaluation

1. Are they accurate to make?
2. What are the benefits of using a tectonic hazard profile for decision makers?
3. What are the problems with using tectonic hazard profiles for decision makers?

Magnitude	Enormous		Small
Speed of Onset	Rapid		Slow
Duration	Long		Short
Areal Extent	Widespread		Limited
Spatial Predictability	Random		Predictable
Frequency	Frequent		Rare

Magnitude	Enormous		Small
Speed of Onset	Rapid		Slow
Duration	Long		Short
Areal Extent	Widespread		Limited
Spatial Predictability	Random		Predictable
Frequency	Frequent		Rare

Tectonic Mega Disasters

2011 Japanese Tohoku Tsunami		
Before the Event	Local Impacts (direct)	Global Impacts (indirect)
During the Event		
Short Term Impacts		
Long Term Impacts		
Social		
Economic		
Environmental		

Tectonic Mega Disasters

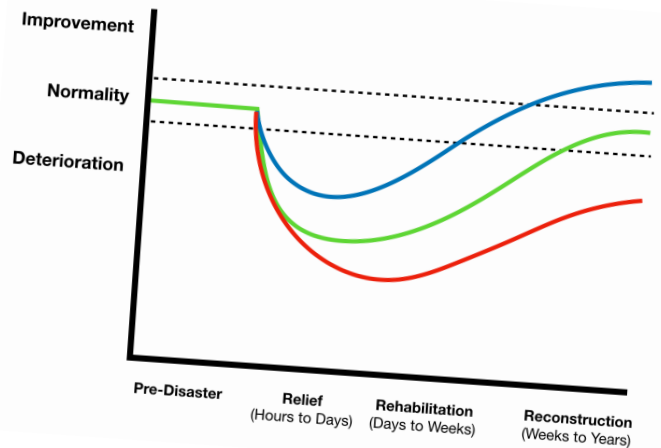
2010 Eyjafallajokull Eruption (Iceland)			
Before the Event		Local Impacts (direct)	Global Impacts (indirect)
During the Event			
Short Term Impacts	Long Term Impacts		
Social			
Economic			
Environmental			

The Park Model

The Park hazard-response curve is a model that shows how a country or region might respond after a hazard event. It can be used to directly compare how levels of development might recover from a hazard event.

- The impacts of a hazard event change over time - depending on factors such as the size of the hazard, development level of the areas affected and the amount of aid received.
- All hazard events have different impacts, so their curves are different. For example, sudden events (e.g. Haiti, 2010) compared to gradual eruptions (e.g. Montserrat, 1992).
- Wealthier countries have very different curves than developing countries, due to a quicker recovery time.
- In hazard events that effect a number of countries (e.g. 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami), each country has its own curve.

Match the cards to the diagram
(lines in pencil with a ruler)



Preparation and prevention strategies	Search, Rescue, & Care	Preparation and prevention strategies	Permanent rebuilding of physical and social infrastructure
Modifying the loss through aid and support	Response reliant on international aid	Rapid well co-ordinated response and victim support	Little or no Hazard Preparation
Permanent improvement of physical and social infrastructure	Long-term consequences of secondary impacts limit physical and social recovery	Search, Rescue, & Care	Limited immediate response

Hazard Modifications

Strategies to modify the event	Strategies to modify vulnerability and resilience	Strategies to modify loss
Including: - land-use zoning - hazard - resistant design - engineering defences - diversion of lava flows.	Including: - Hi-tech monitoring - prediction - education - community preparedness adaptation. - models forecasting disaster impacts with and without modification	Including: - Emergency aid - short term aid - longer term aid (NGOs) - insurance - the actions of affected communities themselves.

Your Task

For each tectonic hazard, record the modifications each one can have, using named examples. You will have covered these words as GCSE!

Hazard	Modify the loss	Modify the vulnerability	Modify the event	Modify the cause
Volcano				
Earthquake				
Tsunami				

Natural Disasters: Research Questions

Question	Answer
What are the four categories for natural hazards?	
Identify one characteristic of a mega-disaster	
What does HILP stand for?	
Name two examples of significant tectonic events after 2005.	
What is a disaster hotspot?	
Name two hazard hotspots.	
What is the Park's model?	
What are the four main stages of the Park's Model?	
How can you modify vulnerability?	
What are the four components in the hazard management cycle?	
Name one of the four priorities set out in the Sendai Framework in March 2015	

Natural Disasters: Research Questions

Question	Answer
<i>‘The perceived natural event that has the potential to threaten both life and poverty’</i> Is this a hazard or disaster? Why?	
What model shows the interaction between hazards, disaster and human vulnerability?	
What is the hazard-risk formula?	
What is resilience?	
<i>Tectonic Hazard Profiles:</i> <i>Magnitude, duration, spatial predictability, speed of onset...</i> Which two are missing?	
What index combines physical exposure to hazards with vulnerability?	
What years were these events in? - Bam - Nepal - New Zealand	
Name one dimension of inequality.	

Natural Disasters: Research Questions

Question	Answer
Name the main 4 layers of the Earth	
Name one area in the world which is renowned for regular and significant events of tectonic hazards	
Name the four plate boundary names.	
Name and the person and the year that the 'Theory of continental drift' was presented.	
Explain one type of evidence used within this theory	
What is the definition of Liquefaction?	
"Vibrations caused by compression. They spread quickly from the fault at a rate of about 8km/second" What type of seismic waves are these?	
What is one scale you can use for measuring earthquakes?	
What are secondary impacts/effects? Give an example	
Name 2 primary hazards of volcanoes	