

## **PAPER 2**

### **GLOBALISATION**

**Accessibility** - How easy it is to travel to or communicate with a place. Distance and transport routes to other places are usually the most important factors.

**Administrative centres** - Places, usually larger county towns or cities, that make decisions about how to organise infrastructure and economic activity in the surrounding area.

**Austerity** - policy of reducing government spending and debt.

**Commercial** - Places, usually towns or cities, where the major economic activity is trade, shopping or financial services. e.g. City of London.

**Connectedness** - a measure of how connected different people are through different communication links (fibre broadband, road, rail).

**Consumer society** - a society that places great value on the purchase of goods and services.

**Deregulation** – the process of reducing or removing rules governing economic activity in the country, with the aim of encouraging investment.

**Development aid** - financial aid given to developing countries to support their long-term economic, political, social and environmental development.

**Economic restructuring** - the shift in employment from the primary and secondary sectors into tertiary and quaternary.

**Deindustrialisation** - the mass closure of industries in regions traditionally associated with secondary industrial production, resulting in high unemployment levels. Partly due to a global shift in production from developed to developing countries.

**Development** – usually considered as economic growth leading to an improvement in the standard of living. Development can be measured in other ways, such as freedom, equality or the well-being of the natural environment i.e. sustainable development.

**Ethical consumption** – the purchase of goods and services determined by an ethical or moral criteria, such as eco-friendly, free trade, welfare of animals and workers.

**Ethnicity** – the cultural background of a group of people, often based on religion or country of origin.

**Global hub** - a location that is well connected with many networks to other key locations in the world.

**Global shift** – the relocation of industries from OECD countries to NICs, predominantly from North America or Europe to Latin America and south and south-east Asia.

**Globalisation** – growing economic interdependence of countries worldwide through increasing volume and variety of cross-border transactions in goods and services, freer international capital flows, and more rapid and widespread diffusion of technology. Also shown through culture, lifestyles, and global processes such as climate change and natural disaster impacts.

**Glocalisation** – adapting global goods or services to meet the needs of local people. Alternatively, using local suppliers.

**Industrialisation** – the rapid growth of secondary industries such as factories, including the creation of secondary sector jobs. In the UK this was mostly in the 19th century and is known as the industrial revolution, but there was also industrial growth in the 1960s.

**Import substitution** – boosting domestic manufacturing and production as a substitute for previously imported products.

**Inward investment** - the addition of money into the local economy, perhaps by a foreign company.

**Kuznet's curve** - the concept that as rapid economic development occurs, environmental degradation increases, but after a certain level of development is reached, action to protect the environment can decrease degradation.

**Liberalism** – the idea that the government's role in business and the economy should be minimal, to allow individual decision-making, free market and open competition between companies.

**Lorenz curve** – used to show and measure inequality in graphical form.

**Megacities** - cities with a population of 10 million or more.

**Outsourcing** – the contracting out of the business process to another company.

**Protectionism** – the economic policy of controlling trade between countries by means of tariffs on imported goods, restrictive quotas, and regulations that disadvantage foreign companies and protect domestic ones.

**Sub-prime lending** - lending by banks to low income earners with insecure jobs, who could never normally afford mortgages.

**Tariffs** – taxes applied to goods when they are traded across international borders.

**Transnational corporation TNC** – a very large business with factories and other operations in more than one country around the world.

## DIVERSE PLACES

**Place:** parts of geographical space with no definitive boundaries. They are constantly changing and are shaped by internal and external positions (eg between people, the government, or globalization)

**Meaning:** how people perceive, engage, and form attachments to particular places

**Population change:** natural increase or decrease + net migration rate

**Natural increase:** birth rate — death rate

**Net migration rate:** immigration — emigration (affected by intervening obstacles/opportunities)

**Birth rate:** the number of births p/ 1000 p/ year (measures country's fertility)

**Death rate:** the number of deaths p/ 1000 p/ year (measures country's mortality)

**Immigration:** the movement of people into a country

**Emigration:** the movement of people out of a country

**Intervening obstacles:** barriers to migration eg language

**Intervening opportunities:** an opportunity that may change migrant's migration location eg job opportunities

**Push factors:** the negative aspect of an area that makes people want to leave that place eg unemployment

**Pull factors:** the positive aspect of an area that encourages people to move there eg job opportunities

**Fertility rate:** the average number of children that are born p/ woman (UK: 1.6)

**Mortality rate:** the number of deaths in a given area/period

**Overpopulation:** where there are too many people within an area relative to the resources available eg Bangladesh

**Optimum population:** a theoretical number of people within an area that matches the resource availability

**Underpopulation:** where there are too few people within an area to use resources efficiently

**Population cliff:** where population falls abruptly

**Population structure:** the composition of the population in a particular area (aka the age groups, gender, life expectancy, family size, marital status)

**Household size:** amount of people in each unit

**Rural-urban continuum:** the transition from sparsely populated/unpopulated, to remote, rural places to densely populated urban places.

urban sprawl -> car-based suburbs -> green belt -> accessible rural -> overspill towns -> agribusiness areas -> suburbanised villages (dormitory/commuter) -> remote rural -> more remote villages -> abandoned farm -> declining villages -> tourist villages (where 40% are second homes) -> national park area

**CBD:** the commercial and business centre of the city

**Inner city:** area of on fringes of CBD. Higher population densities, most of the population lives inside multi-floored terraced houses and apartment buildings eg Haringey

**Urban sprawl:** spreading of urban development into areas adjoining the edge of a city

**Green belt:** ring of countryside protected around an urban area to prevent urban sprawl

**Suburbanisation:** process of people moving from central urban areas or inner city areas into the suburbs.

**Suburbs:** area found after the inner city with lower pop density and more spread out houses with gardens and open spaces

**Counter-urbanisation:** when people move from urban areas into the countryside

**Rural settlement:** a settlement with fewer than 10,000 living there eg North Norfolk. Mostly villages and hamlets found dispersed in areas of countryside

**Hamlet:** a collection of isolated buildings

**Rural idyll:** the notion of a higher quality of life within the British countryside, believing it to be tranquil, peaceful, healthy, friendly, secure, in proximity with nature.

**Urban settlement:** a settlement with more than 10,000 living there with many functions and services

**Deindustrialisation:** when factories close down due to the global shift leading to unemployment in the area and a spiral of decline

**Spiral of decline:** lack of employment opportunities -> out migration of the young -> fewer customers for local services -> shrinking job market -> services close -> service deprivation -> low wages and incomes -> property is bought as second homes -> house price inflation -> further out-migration

**Decentralisation:** the building of new settlements to avoid overpopulation in already existing urban areas eg Milton Keynes, 1967

**Perception:** an individual/group's 'picture' of reality resulting from their assessment of information received.

**Lived experience:** factors such as where a person grew up, what they're accustomed to affecting their perception of a place

**Exclusion:** individuals being 'left out' of social and/or economic development

**Polarisation:** difference between rich and poor members of society

**Assimilation** - the gradual integration of an immigrant group into the lifestyle and culture of the host country.

**Commuter village** - A rural settlement close to a large city that has become home for many people working in the urban area. They journey to and from the city on a daily basis (i.e. commute), usually by road or train.

**Cultural diversity** - the number or range of different population groups with different lifestyles in a place, usually linked to ethnicity but also to socio-economic groups or age groups.

**Cultural enrichment** - the addition of ideas, actions and meanings that are a result of the arrival of new people to an area (e.g. EU migration to Boston, Lincolnshire).

**Demographic changes** – changes in the population characteristics of a place. This could be numbers of people, or types of people (i.e. cultural change).

**Demographic characteristics** – data about a group of people, such as their age, gender or income..

**Demographics** - the study of population and population change.

**Depopulation** – a significant and sustained decline in the population size of a region or country.

**Deprivation** – when people lack the things they would expect to have in the 21st-century, such as jobs, a certain level of income, affordable housing, access to services such as schools and healthcare.

**Diversity** – the degree of variation within a population e.g. age, ethnicity, culture.

**Diversification** e.g. Rural diversification – in times of low farm income alternative incomes, such as bed-and-breakfast, wind turbines, conversion of farm buildings to offices or workshops. May also link to the political decision by the EU to encourage farmers to find alternative business uses for their land other than growing surplus food.

**Elite migrants** - migrants able to move between countries due to their wealth and fame or valuable skills (e.g. Russian oligarchs)

**Ethnicity** – the cultural background of a group of people, often based on religion or country of origin.

**Enclaves** - concentrations of particular communities

**Gated communities** – neighbourhoods of towns and cities warehouses are designed with gates and fences to improve privacy or safety.

**Gentrification** – renewal, renovation or rebuilding of older and deteriorating buildings in order to create more up market places for middle-class residents to live, often displacing poorer residents.

**Idyll** - used to describe a place that has a positive image. It is often used in relation to rural areas with low pollution levels, plenty of green open space, unspoilt natural areas and traditional ways of life.

**International migration** - is the movement of people from one country to another, where the move is a change in permanent residence for at least one year.

**Internal migration** - is the movement of people within a country, when the move is a change of permanent residence for at least one year.

**Life experience** – during a persons life time they will have different experiences, depending on their family situation, family culture, educational experience, life-cycle, living spaces and personal interests. These affect their judgements about places and situations and lead to their perceptions, views and opinions.

**Media** – the various ways of presenting information to people, including printed material such as journals and magazines, broadcast through radio and television, electronic communication such as online newspapers blogs and social media.

**Multicultural** – did cisterns, acceptance, or promotion of multiple cultural traditions in the single geographic area, such as a country or city.

**Perception** – the view of a place or issue based on feelings and experience, a qualitative judgement.

**Political engagement** – the willingness and ability of people to get involved in voting for governments (local and national) or joining pressure groups that are trying to bring about change.

**Population density** – the number of people living within an area, usually measured per square kilometre.

**Regional disparity** – the economic, and perhaps cultural, gap between different parts of the country, with a wealthy core region and a poorer peripheral region.

**Segregation** – the separation of a group from other groups, either by force or through the choice of that group.

**Social clustering** – groups of people frequently living close to people of a similar background to feel more comfortable in their daily lives. This may be voluntary, or partly forced by economic factors such as poverty and affordability of housing. This is sometimes known as polarisation.

**Social exclusion** – the inability of a group of people to become involved in the cultural activities of a place. This may be because the group are very poor or an ethnic minority.

**Spiral of decline** – an ongoing series of problems in an area, where one problem can lead to others which in turn reinforced the original problem.

**Stakeholders** – an individual or group of people who have an interest in the outcome of decisions made to change urban or rural areas.

**Urbanisation** - an increase in the proportion of the population that lives in urban areas, result of world for ever migration which causes growth of urban settlements.

## SUPERPOWERS

**Americanisation** - This term suggests that American culture is spreading. Mainly through: Global brand and logos (ubiquity of some), global media e.g. Disney and CNN, globalised transport and communication connections, American based TNCs, widespread use of english, Hollywood and american music. Related terms: Mcdonalisation or Cocacolonisation"

**Bi-polar world** - A world where there are two superpowers - this was the case during the Cold War era (US and USSR)

**Centrally Planned Market Economy** - Advocates fair distribution of wealth with prices, supply of goods and services controlled by the government. Government ownership of property and profits made by government used to provide public services and most businesses are state owned (e.g. Cuba).

**Colonialism** - when an external nation takes direct control of the territory, often by force.

**Counterfeiting** - Fraudulent copying of something. International crime against Intellectual Property Rights and WTO rules.

**Cultural erosion** - the loss or dilution of a specific culture due to cultural diffusion. A change in ideas and traditions.

**Culture** - the way of life, especially the general customs and beliefs, of a particular group of people at a particular time.

**Cultural diffusion** - the spread of cultural ideas and way of life between individuals and cultures.

**Cultural hegemony** - When one country dominates global culture (e.g. Americanisation).

**Cultural Power** - This includes the projection of a particular "way of life" and cultural values which influence the way people live.

**Decolonisation** - where countries which were colonies of empires gain their independence.

**Dependency theory** - argues that developing countries remain dependent on wealthier nations, and that their reliance on developed economies is the cause of their poverty. Resources flow from a "periphery" of poor and underdeveloped states to a "core" of wealthy states, enriching the latter at the expense of the former.

**Economic power** - Wealth allows superpowers to export their power around the world, buy resources and influence trade patterns. This power is the most important as it is required in order to maintain military power, spread cultural influences though media trade and media, and provide a geographical reach.

**Free Market Economy** - Private ownership of business; wages based on supply and demand; private ownership of property; right to make a profit and accumulate wealth (e.g. USA, Canada, Western Europe).

**Geographical Power** - This refers to the sphere of influence a superpower has. It might result from a physical or cultural presence in widespread locations.

**Geo-strategic location theory / Heartland theory** - Outdated theory which suggested that whichever nation that controls the pivot area (Europe and Asia) controls the world. Developed by Mackinder which argued that whoever controlled Europe and Asia (the worlds biggest landmass) would control the world.

**Geopolitical** - the influence of geography (both human and physical) and politics, especially international relations.

**Hard power** - the expression of a country's will or influence through coercive measures, including military force or threat and economic sanctions. (e.g. Following Russian annexation of Crimea, EU and USA imposed economic sanctions)

**Hegemon** - A country or state that is dominant over others.

**HIPC**- Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative - A policy introduced by the IMF and the World Bank which aims to reduce national debts of the worlds least developed countries by partially writing the debts off, in return for structural adjustment programs (SAPs)

**IGO (Intergovernmental Organisation)** - An organisation involving several countries working together on issues of common interest.

**IMF (International Monetary Fund)** – a global organisation his primary role is to maintain international financial stability.

**Media plurality** – the ownership of several forms of media by the same company.

**Military Power** - In the modern world this essentially means means access to nuclear weapons, although the ability to "watch" the world using satellite and spy technology is important.

**Modernisation theory** - theory used to explain the process of modernisation a country undergoes as it moves from a traditional society to a modern one. Theory claims that it is through investment and industry that this is achieved (e.g. Britain in 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century).

**Monoculture** – consisting of only one culture.

**Multi-polar world** - A world with numerous superpowers (possibly including India and China)

**Neo-colonialism** – describes how even though less-developed countries may no longer be directly ruled by another, they are still controlled indirectly through economic, cultural and political means.

**Neoliberalism** – a belief in the free flows of people, capital, finance and resources. Under neoliberalism, state interventions in the colony are minimised, while the obligations of the state to provide for the welfare of its citizens are diminished.

**Schengen Agreement** - an agreement which abolished many of the internal border controls within the EU and enabled passport-free movement across most EU member states.

**Soft power** - the power that arises from a country's political and economic influence, moral authority and cultural attractiveness (e.g. USA and Coca-Cola, or Hollywood)

**Smart Power** - Combination of hard and soft power, in which hard power makes way for soft power. Hard power used by a nation to protect itself (e.g. from terrorism), while soft power is used to negotiate and build relationships.

**Structural adjustment programs** SAPs – policies imposed by the IMF which forced the state to play a reduced part in the economy and in social welfare, in return for rearranging loans at adjusted rates of interest, and at more affordable repayments.

**Sphere of Influence** - Spatial region which has a level of cultural, economic, military or political exclusivity.

**Superpower** - a country with dominating power and influence.

**Uni-polar world** - A world where there is only one true superpower - we currently live in this world as the USA is considered to be the only true superpower

**Wallerstein's World Systems theory** - Consists of a three-level hierarchy: core, periphery and semi-periphery. Core countries are dominant capitalist countries that exploit peripheral countries for labor and raw materials. Theory claims that core regions drive the world economy and that peripheral areas (distant from the core and lacking capital) rely on core regions to exploit their raw materials. Therefore unequal trade develops between them.

## HEALTH AND HUMAN RIGHTS

**Apartheid** - the enforced segregation of people by skin colour or ethnicity. This policy was used in South Africa between 1948 and 1991.

**Asylum seekers** - people who are fleeing to another country and applying for the right to international protection.

**Composite indicator** - a development indicator which measures more than one variable, such as the Human Development Index.

**Democracy aid** - the allocation of funds to other countries for democracy building.

**Direct military intervention** - sending troops and equipment to fight.

**Economic sanctions** - financial penalties (such as freezing assets or trade embargos) which are designed to put pressure on another country to change their policies or behaviour.

**Enclaves** - concentrations of particular communities

**Ethnic** - a social group identified by the distinctive culture, religion, language or similar.

**Ethnic cleansing** - the deliberate removal, by killing or forced migration, of one ethnic group by another.

**Ethnic segregation** - the voluntary or enforced separation of people of different cultures or nationalities.

**Extraordinary rendition** - the secret transfer of the terror suspects, without legal process, to a foreign government for detention and interrogation. The interrogation methods of them do not meet international standards, and include the use of torture.

**Genocide** - the mass killing of a particular group of people.

**Gini coefficient** - used to measure inequality between countries. It uses a figure between zero (wealth is distributed equally) and one (where one person has all the wealth). The higher the coefficient, the more unequal the distribution.

**Gini index** - essentially the same as the Gini coefficient, except the index is a value between zero and 100.

**Indirect military intervention** - providing economic or military assistance without sending troops.

**Inequality** - differences in income, wealth and well-being between individuals, groups within the community or communities within the society.

**Millennium development goals** – goals related to different aspects of human development that were agreed by the UN in 2000, and that were to be achieved by 2015. They included reductions in poverty, hunger and infant mortality.

**National sovereignty** - the idea that each nation has a right to govern itself without interference from other nations.

**Proxy war** – a war instigated by major power that is not always directly involved in the fighting.

**Purchasing power parity e.g. GDP (PPP)** – relate average earnings in the country to local prices and what they will buy. It is the spending power within a country, and reflects local cost of living.

**Sustainable development goals SDG** – a set of goals launched in September 2015, to be achieved by 2030 and designed to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure prosperity for all.

**Torture** - any act by which sever pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person, in order to get information.

**Trade embargo** - a government or international ban that restricts trade with a particular country.

**World Bank** – a global organisation whose role is to finance development.

**World Trade Organisation (WTO)**– a global organisation which looks at the rules for how countries trade with each other.