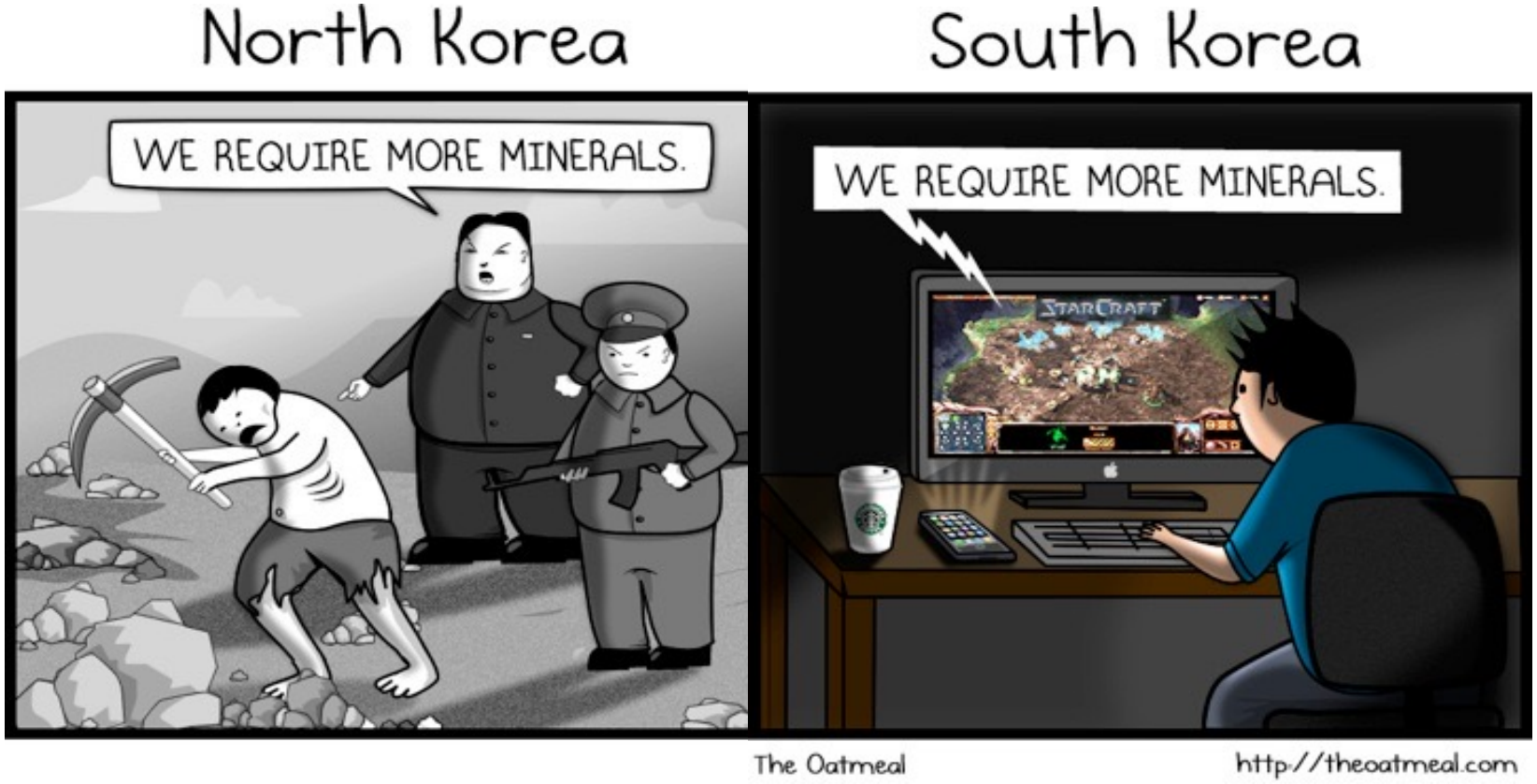
# Unit 4: Globalisation

## 2021 Year 4 Social Studies & Philosophy



China
Sea of Japan
North Korea
Pyongyang
Seoul
Bo Hai Gulf
South Korea
Gunsan
Yellow Sea

# Unit Key Understandings

Students will understand that

- Globalisation is a process of increasing interconnectedness and flows across the globe
- Key developments led to the rapid onset of globalisation in the mid-20th century
- Globalisation has affected people around the world in positive and negative ways
- Citizenship in a globalised world entails new responsibilities and opportunities

# Unit Essential Questions

- What is globalisation?
- How has globalisation come about?
- What are the impacts of globalisation on individuals and countries?
- What are some transnational problems created by globalisation?
- How can countries respond to globalization?
- How can the challenges of globalisation be addressed?

# Unit Overview

## Part 1: What globalisation is

- Definitions and aspects of globalisation
- Factors leading to rapid growth in the 20th century

## Part 2: The impacts of globalisation

- Positive and negative impacts of an increasingly globalised world
- Transnational problems: trafficking in persons and violent extremism

## Part 3: Responses to globalisation

- Pro- and anti-globalisation approaches
- Measures to address transnational problems

# Unit Case Studies

# What is Globalisation?

# Slido Poll

- In your opinion, which ONE word best describes globalisation?

# Defining Globalisation

- The process by which people and goods move easily across borders
- Primarily an economic concept, with a cultural element
- Has brought many benefits, but not to everyone

(WEF, 2017)

# Defining Globalisation

- An interconnected world
- Local events shaped by decisions on the other side of the world
- Dominance of large companies
- Technology plays important role in bringing countries and cultures together
- Applied to many different issues: cultural, economic and political
- Can be viewed in positive and negative light

(Blair & Curtis, 2009)

# Defining Globalisation

“… a process through which ideas and activities of people in different parts of the world become interconnected. These interconnections can lead to interdependent relationships between developments in the world (global) and developments in a country (local).”

(Upper Sec. SS Textbook p. 256)

# Defining Globalisation

"… a transplanetary process or set of processes involving increasing liquidity and the growing multi-dimensional flows of people, objects, places and information as well as the structures they encounter and create that are barriers to, or expedite, those flows."

(Ritzer, 2011)

# Defining Globalisation

- What were some key **words** or **ideas** common to the various definitions you just read?
- Write your answer to Q1 in your worksheet.

# Defining Globalisation

- **Economic** aspect
  - An **interconnected global economy** characterised by increased flows of
    - **Trade** (cross-border imports and exports of goods and services)
    - **Finance** (direct and indirect foreign investment; repatriated corporate profits and wages)
    - **Labour** (short and long-term migrant workers/ economic migrants)

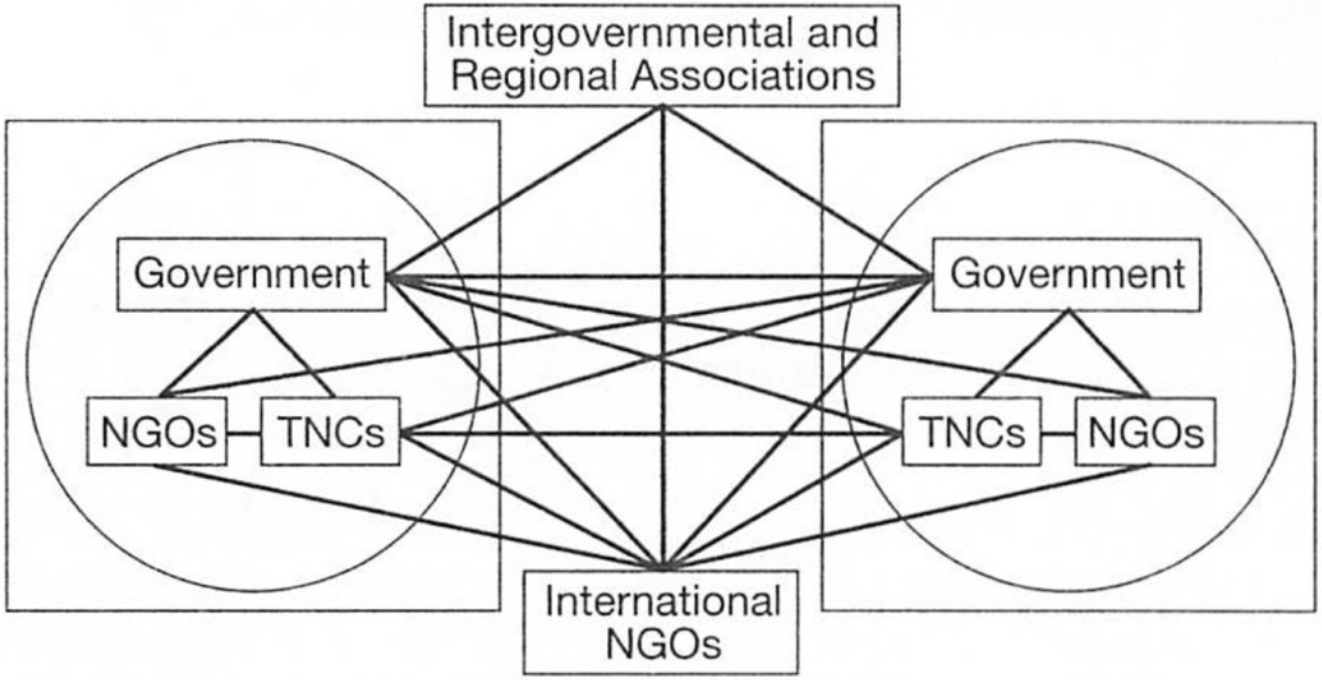
  and an increased number and size of multinational corporations (**MNCs**)

# Defining Globalisation

- **Cultural** aspect
  - Global **exchange and spread of culture** via conquest, trade, migration, tourism, mass media, and the Internet
  - Three trends/scenarios: homogenisation, hybridisation, and heterogenisation

# Defining Globalisation

- **Political** aspect
  - Intensification and expansion of **political interrelations** across the globe with growing significance of **international organisations** (either IGOs or INGOs)
  - **Transnational actors** have implications on state **sovereignty** as IGOs, INGOs and TNCs influence state decision-making, threaten national security, and challenge old territorial concepts of “domestic” vs. “foreign”




**C. Incipient global governance: a network of interrelated power centres**

*Source*: adapted from Peter Willets, 'Transnational actors and international organizations in global politics', in Baylis and Smith (eds.), *The Globalization of World Politics*, 4th edn. (Oxford University Press, 2008), p. 379.

Globalisation (edeos, 2011)

# COVID-19 and Globalisation

Read the NYT's How the Virus Got Out

Consider the **factors that contributed to the spread** of COVID-19 virus from within the country of origin to the rest of the world.

Find the “RI Library” course (search all courses if not on dashboard)

Click on “E-Resources” on the left menu bar, then “E-Newspaper”

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# E-Newspaper

## THE NEW YORK TIMES

The New York Times is an American newspaper with worldwide influence and readership. Founded in 1851, it has won 122 Pulitzer Prizes, more than any other news organization in the world. It has over 1,300 journalists around the world with bureaus in major cities including New York, Washington DC, London, Beijing, Hong Kong, Sydney.

The rich content on NYTimes.com includes:

- ***3 different languages*** website (English, Chinese in Simplified & Traditional, and Spanish)
- ***Bilingual Content*** with side-by-side English / Chinese translation
- Rich ***archives*** from 1981 onwards
- ***Times Topics*** : collection of all news, reference and archival information, photos, graphics, audio and videos files
- *The Learning Network:* a section dedicated to Teaching & Learning with The New York Times
- 17 different channels of *videos*

- The *New York Times Books Review*
- Free Daily Interactive *Mini Crossword*
- Special Reports that touch on current issues in Q&A format, or with graphs for illustration (e.g. Climate Change is Complex, An Iceberg Just Broke Away from Antarctica etc.)
- *Interactive quizzes* (e.g. Iceland, Shakespeare etc.)
- Complimentary access to *inEducation* (separate sign in required) companion site, with case studies and discussion question on 16 different subject areas as well as Recommended Further Reading

Instructions to obtain/renew a pass to NYT is here

Follow these instructions to create a free NYT account with your school email address

# Factors Driving Globalisation

1. Developments in **transportation**
2. Advancements in **communications technology**
3. Growth of **Multinational Corporations** (MNCs)

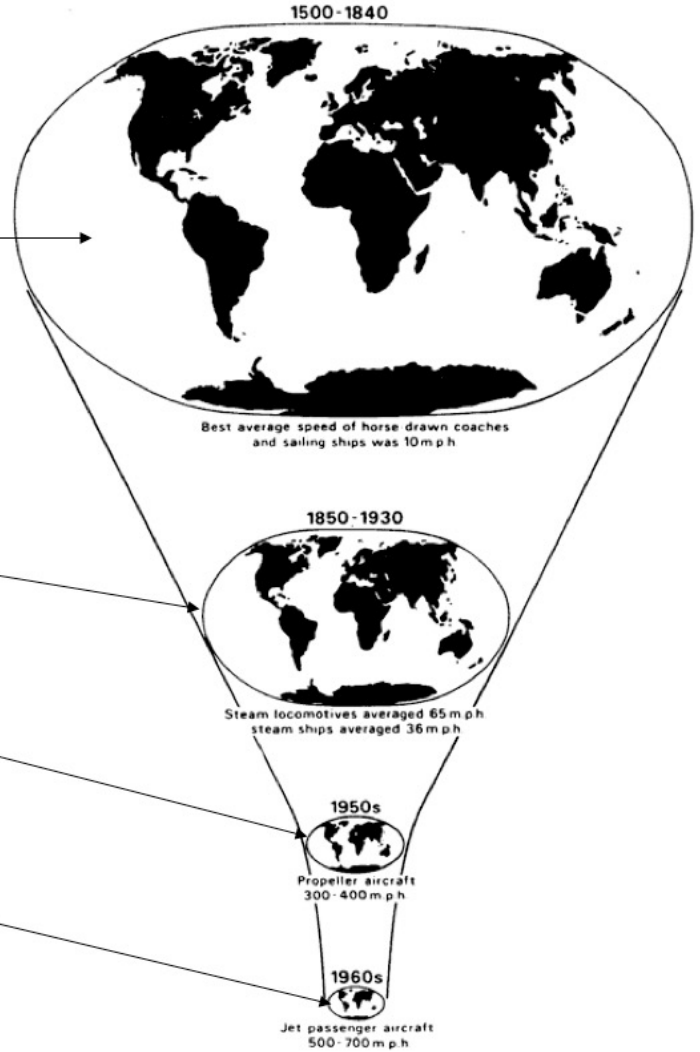
# How the World "Shrank"

1500 – 1840
Sailing ships and horse-drawn carriages

1850 – 1930
Steamships and locomotives

1950s
Propeller aircraft

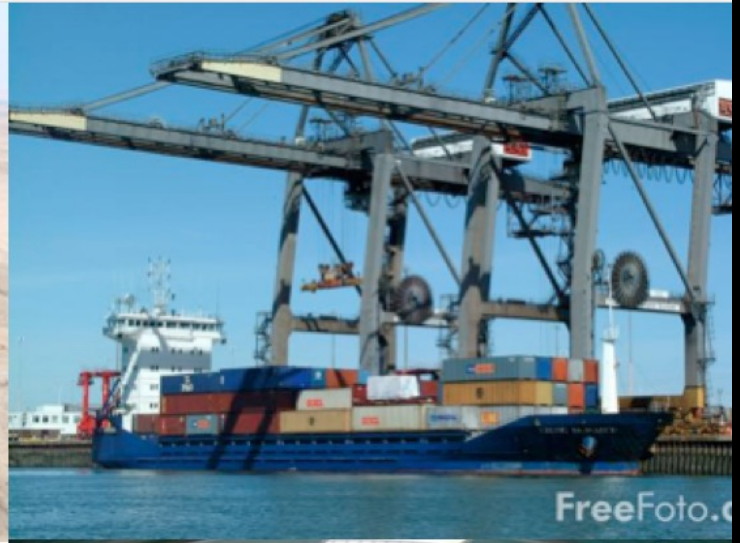
1960 – now
Jet aircraft



# Developments in Transportation

- Steam power: railways and steamships
- Suez and Panama canals
- Jet airplanes (passenger and cargo)
- Containerisation and mechanised ports
- Expansion of road and rail infrastructure (expressways and high speed rail)

(Dicken, 2011)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www.AboutShanghai.com

By Goh Puay Guan

★Commentary | Commentary

# Commentary: Suez Canal incident reveals why global trade depends heavily on shipping with few alternatives

30 Mar 2021 06:00AM
(Updated: 30 Mar 2021 11:48AM)

While the ship in the narrow Suez Canal may be cleared soon, the financial repercussions and serious discussions of alternatives are just beginning, says NUS' Associate Professor Goh Puay Guan.

# Developments in Transportation

- Enables **higher-speed** modes of travel that **reduce travel time** (e.g. jet airlines and high-speed rail)
- Travel/shipping **costs are also reduced** with greater efficiency (e.g. containerised sea shipping and budget airlines)
- **Greater convenience** brought about by more access points and travel/shipping options

# Communications Technology

- Satellites
- Optical fibre cables
- Electronic mass media (radio and TV)
- The Internet/World Wide Web
- Converged devices (e.g. smartphones)

*Recommended reading: Wired's* ***Mother Earth Mother Board*** *by Neal Stephenson*

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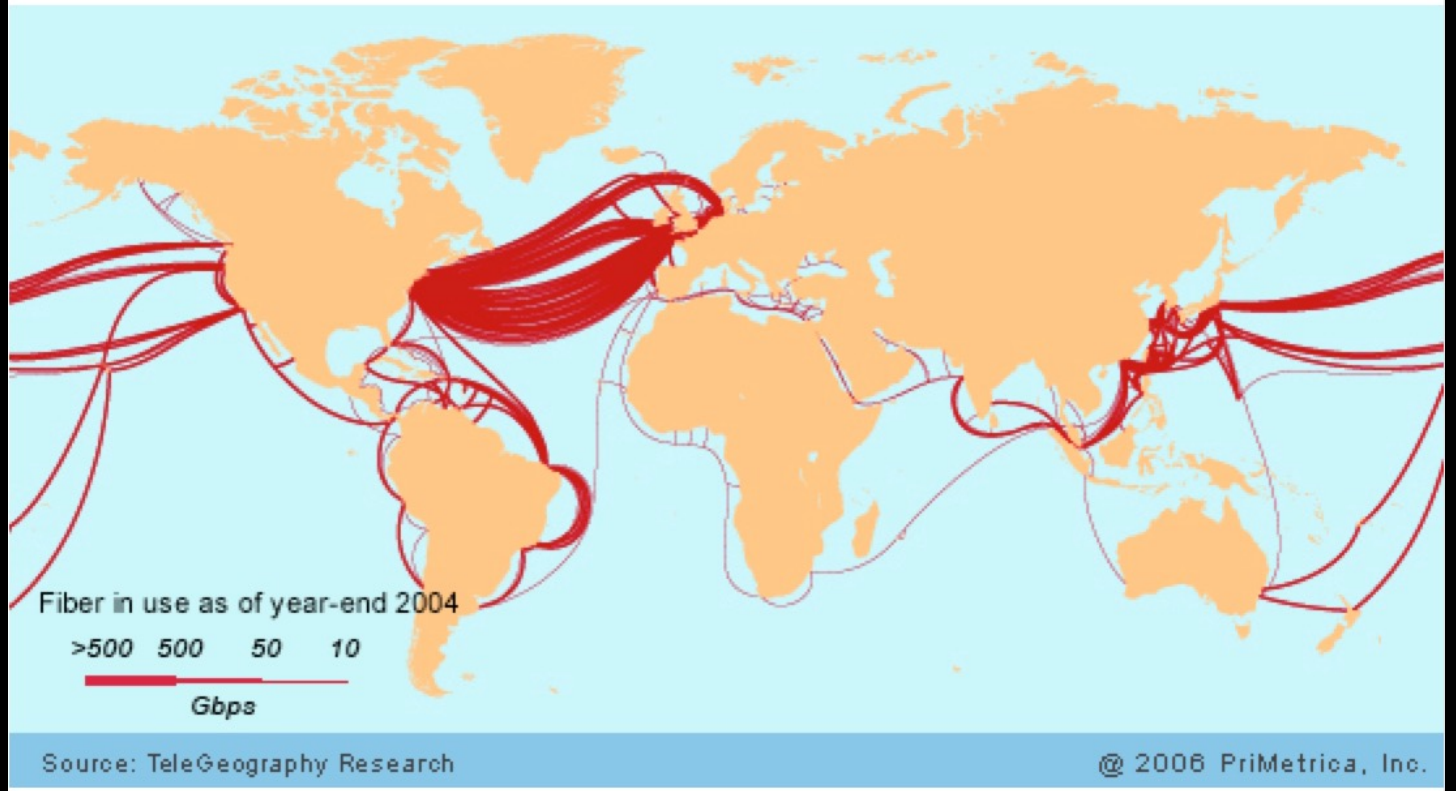
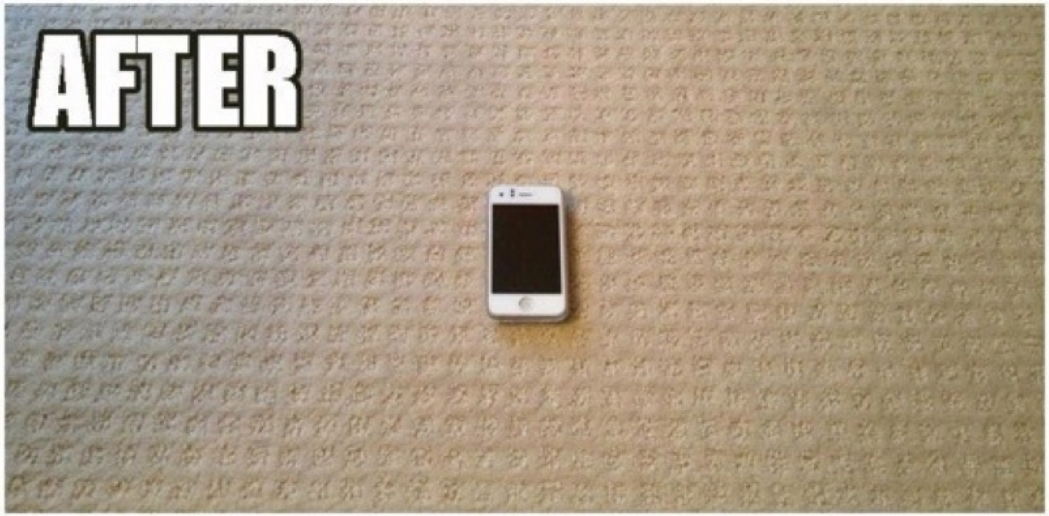



Global submarine cable network (by bandwidth)

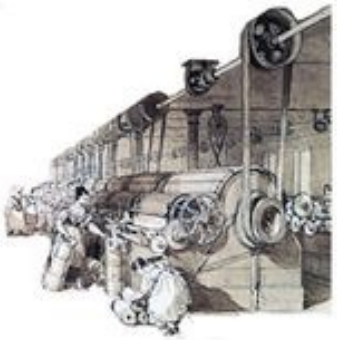
BEFORE


AFTER

# Communications Technology

- Enables **high-speed/instantaneous** global transfers of information and technology at increasingly **reduced costs** (e.g. cellular data plans) and **greater convenience** (e.g. mobile devices)
- Allows **global coordination** of economic activity (e.g. overnight shipping), **outsourcing** and **remote work** (e.g. call centres), and **virtual marketplaces** (e.g. Amazon)

# The Start of the Fourth Industrial Revolution



**1st Industrial Revolution –** water and steam powered mechanical manufacturing facilities

End of 18th century

**2nd Industrial Revolution –** manufacturing assembly line and infrastructure of electricity, gas, water, telegraph, roads

Start of 20th century

**3rd Industrial Revolution –** electronics, telephones, PLCs, NC machines, PCs, CAM, CIM, spreadsheets, Lean manufacturing

Late 20th century

**4th Industrial Revolution -** mobile, cloud, smart connected devices, cyber physical systems, smart factory, robots, mass customization, product as-service

Today

Productivity, Complexity

What is the Fourth Industrial Revolution? – CNBC Explains
CNBC

# Multinational Corporations

- Companies that operate in **more than two** countries
- Typical structure:
  - **Headquarters** in home MEDC, regional HQs in other ME/LEDCs
  - **Production facilities** in LEDCs
  - Global distribution of products to **international markets** (ME/LEDCs)

# Multinational Corporations

- Maximise profits by expanding to **overseas markets** (increase revenue) and **offshoring production** to lower-cost places (decreasing costs)
- Take advantage of low **shipping** costs, global **telecommunications**, **free trade arrangements**, free movement of **labour**, and global **financial markets** (for capital and profit repatriation)

# Multinational Corporations

- Increase economic interconnections
  - **Global supply chains** of raw materials and finished products (e.g. coffee beans from farms to roasters to retail outlets)
  - **Foreign investment** (direct/indirect) and **repatriated profits/wages**
  - **Economic migration** (e.g. management staff from HQ posted to regional offices; lower-wage migrant workers in production and retail)

# Other Factors?

- Consider
  - Global or regional **trade bodies and agreements** that seek to lower tariffs and promote trade e.g. WTO, CPTPP; also bilateral policies that promote economic migration e.g. CECA
  - **Electronic mass media**'s influence on tourism and international trade e.g. Hallyu/the Korean Wave
  - Role of **global religions** in connecting religious communities and promoting movement e.g. pilgrimages