

Globalising world

Key themes:

- Interconnectedness
- Movement
- Resources
- Inequality
- Power
- Change/dynamism

Geography has always taken a global approach

- Exploration, cartography
- Development – first/third world, global north/south
- Environmentalism – climate change

Geography is about

- The global – worldwide-an understanding of the world, how the globe connects – migration
- The local – distinctive characteristics of particular places: everywhere is not the same

Definition of globalisation: The economic, political, social and cultural processes whereby

- The globe itself comes to be a recognisable geographical entity
- Places across the globe are increasingly interconnected
- Social relations and economic transactions increasingly occur at the intercontinental scale

Global compression

- Time-space compression
- Shortening of time
- Shrinking of space
- Quicker to get around the world due to better transport etc.

Media and communication

- The more you have access to technology, the less you know – people know they can find the information quickly so they don't bother to learn it
- We have more access to the globe
- For some there is no change due to no access to the internet
- Massive growth in internet use in high income countries

Who is globalising?

- Some parts of the world remain unconnected
- Some places are as far apart as they've ever been
- Is this negative? Some cultures and peoples have been left behind

Development indicators: GDP, GNP, mortality, life expectancy etc.

Inequality is on the rise – not being eroded