Globalisation - Keyword List

Globalisation - Globalisation is the process by which the world is becoming increasingly interconnected.

Shrinking World - This is driven by improvements in technology (like the internet) and transport (like container ships) because people can communicate instantly and goods can arrive in days.

Interdependence - When two or more countries rely on each other for goods, services, and resources.

Global Hub - A city or region that is highly connected to the rest of the world through trade, finance, and transport (e.g., London, Singapore).

Chokepoint - A narrow geographical feature, like a strait or canal, that significant trade must pass through (e.g., Strait of Malacca).

Switched-Off - Places that are isolated from global networks due to physical, political, or economic barriers (e.g., North Korea, Chad).

Tertiary Sector - Services like banking, retail, and tourism. Dominates in cities like London or Singapore, creating many new jobs.

Urbanisation - The growth of cities as people move from rural areas to urban centres.

GDP Per Capita - Measures average wealth; high values suggest strong global links, diversified economies.

Transport Networks - Roads, ports, airports enable trade; sparse networks limit global access.

Digital World → More jobs, education, and shopping move online — reducing the need for physical travel.

Regional Hubs → Countries may trade more with neighbours, like Europe or Asia, instead of globally.

Unequal Growth → Big cities and tech hubs thrive, while remote areas get left behind without internet or investment.