UNIT ENQUIRY - Has globalisation made the world better or worse?

Lesson 1 - How is the world 'shrinking'?

1. Globalisation impacts all countries through daily cross-border flows of goods, info, and money. It means countries, people, and economies are more connected now.

2. Urban dwellers experience a 'shrinking world' via fast internet, global brands, and international products.

3. Remote or poorer communities are left behind due to limited transport, internet, and trade.

Lesson 2 - Who controls the world's trade routes?

1. 'Global Hubs' are cities or countries that play a key role in world trade, finance, and transport. They are well-connected to the rest of the world due to good governance, advanced transport, coastal location, and stable governments.

2. 'Switched-Off' places refer to countries that are left out of global trade due to political, economic, or physical barriers such as being landlocked, poor governance, low quality infrastructure.

3. Strategic trade routes or 'choke-points' are narrow waterways that control major global trade routes, requiring ships to pass through to cross oceans. The Strait of Malacca explains why Singapore has become a Global Hub.

Lesson 3 - How does globalisation change lives?

1. Globalisation has led to urbanisation as people seek better jobs and services in global hubs.

2. Jobs are found in three sectors of industry - primary, secondary, and tertiary.

3. Globalisation leads to new opportunities but also job insecurity, displacement, and inequality.

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Lesson 4 - **Who are the winners and losers of globalisation?**

1. Indicators such as GDP and internet access highlight a significant gap between global hubs and isolated regions.

2. Singapore benefits from its strategic location along with successful government policies whilst North Korea's strict political regime and international sanctions have led to extreme isolation.

3. Physical geography (access to the sea) requires human 'connectivity' (political and economic ties) to succeed.

Lesson 4 - **Who are the winners and losers of globalisation?**

1. Globalisation will continue but its current form will change in the future.

2. Key drivers of this change will be technology, politics, climate, and pandemics.

3. Globalisation is likely to become more digital, more regional, and more unequal due to these changes.