Spring Term Topic: Globalisation

Key Vocabulary	
Exports	Goods or services taken out of a country and sent to another country.
Fast fashion	Cheap clothing that is made quickly and often disposed of or recycled after being used only a few times. Most clothing nowadays is produced in factories in poorer countries. Most clothing factory workers are women and salaries are usually low.
Globalisation	Globalisation describes the increase in connections between places and people around the world. These connections are made through cultural exchanges, trade and politics, and are helped by technology and transport.
Imports	Goods or services brought into a country from another country.
Profit	The difference between how much something cost to make or produce, and how much is earned from selling it.
Tariffs	Taxes paid on imports.
Tax	Money paid to the government by people and companies from what they earn. Taxes are also sometimes included in the cost of things we buy.
Trade	Buying and selling goods or services.
Transnational corporation (TNC)	A very large company that is controlled from its headquarters in its home country, but has different parts of its operations in different countries.
Unsustainable	Using resources in a way that means they will not be available for others to use in the future.

Key concepts		
	**Container Shipping** Containers are large, standard-sized metal boxes used to transport goods globally. Products are packed into containers, moved by lorry to ports, loaded onto ships, and shipped overseas. At the destination, they're unloaded and delivered by lorry to shops.	

	**History of Communication** Humans use over 6,500 languages to communicate, but early communication was limited by distance. Writing began 5,000 years ago with the Sumerians for recording trade. Ancient Greeks spread ideas through writing, and Egyptians used pigeons to send messages. The telegraph (1830s) and telephone (1876) improved speed and distance. Today, most communication is digital—fast and able to carry lots of information.	
	**Globalisation and China** Globalisation connects people and places, making trade easier and helping companies grow, which creates jobs and boosts economies. China has benefited greatly, becoming a global manufacturing hub. By exporting goods worldwide, it has earned money to improve living standards for millions.	
	**Fast fashion** Fashion trends now reach shops quickly thanks to the internet and better transport like containers. Clothes are made cheaply in low-wage countries like Bangladesh and quickly shipped to richer countries. The clothes may be lower quality, but they're cheap, so people just replace them when they break.	

Case studies & Examples	
	**The Human Cost of Fast Fashion – Rana Plaza** In 2013, the Rana Plaza building in Bangladesh collapsed, killing 1,135 people. It housed clothing factories making cheap clothes for large companies, with poor conditions and low wages (£50/month). Factory owners ignored safety warnings and prioritized profit, even adding illegal floors. The disaster exposed the dangers and human cost of fast fashion.