

## Lesson 9 – Trade and its impacts (Case Study)

During this topic we have explored what globalisation is as well as the impacts that it has had on numerous countries. We have explored trade in HICs and LICs as well as the real price of goods and fair trading.

1. Complete the key word match up – write the definitions in your book

Globalisation Keyword Matcher		
Globalisation		Newly Emerging Economy; countries which manufacture most of the world's goods.
Sweatshop		The way culture, lifestyles, goods, and people are moving more freely around the world.
Trade		Low Income Country; poor countries which mainly sell agricultural products.
Consumerism/ Consumer		The import and export of goods, from one country to another.
LIC		The process of buying items in shops.
NEE		A resource taken from the Earth, which hasn't been changed. E.G. wood & crops.
Raw Material		Factories which are characterised by low wages, long hours and poor working conditions.
MNC		The loss of a traditional way of life. Due to MNCs selling goods all over the world.
Manufacture		Multi National Companies; companies which operate in more than 1 country e.g. Nike
Cultural Erosion		The process of making goods/products in factories from raw materials to sell.



Some people say that globalisation is GOOD

Who is right?

Some people say that globalisation is BAD

2. Thinking back to the last few lessons, in your book suggest some people who would be on each side of the argument and why? Example: Write this down as a start: People in other countries get jobs in manufacturing.
3. For each picture, write down whether it shows globalisation as good or bad and add one of the keywords to the right, which you think is most appropriate.



1



2

### Keyword List

Consumer  
Cultural Erosion  
Sweatshop  
Jobs



3

Before globalisation



5



4

4. Use half a page to copy the table below, then use the information given to place the arguments in the correct places.

Reasons why Globalisation is Good	Reasons why Globalisation is Bad

1. Many MNCs treat their workers well and provide training.	7. Globalisation makes the cultures of poorer countries less popular there.
2. Local companies in LICs lose money because they can't compete with big MNCs.	8. MNCs pay lots of money to governments in tax, so governments get more money.
3. MNCs give jobs to people in LICs who otherwise would have no work.	9. MNCs pay far too little money to their workers in poorer countries.
4. People in HICs (rich country) lose their jobs because MNCs move their factories to LICs.	10. MNCs pollute the environment and the governments in LICs don't stop them.
5. MNCs help poorer countries to use their resources and develop technology.	11. People in LICs have to work long hours in poor conditions in sweatshops.
6. MNCs send their profits back to HICs, so poor countries don't benefit much.	12. Globalisation means shoppers have a choice of good value products.

**Challenge:** Using three different colours to underline them, identify the social, economic and environmental arguments.

Social = to do with people and how they live

Economic = to do with money, the economy and earning a living

Environmental = to do with the environment, pollution and wildlife.

5. Answer the following in your book:

**What is your overall opinion on globalisation? Use evidence from this lesson as well as previous lessons to support and challenge your answer**

Success Criteria
3 different reasons to support your argument
An overall judgement (opinion) of the statement
Chains of reasoning
VIP words throughout

**Assess your answers for the key match-up and card sort:**

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Reasons why Globalisation is Good	Reasons why Globalisation is Bad
1, 3, 5, 8, 12.	2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11.