

Edexcel IAL Geography

Going Global Glossary of Key Terms



Asylum Seekers - People fleeing their country of residence for international protection by another government.

Birth Rate - The number of live births per 1000 people.

Censorship - A government that restricts the flow of knowledge and information.

China's Open Door Policy - 1978 - China allows foreign industry and TNCs in to promote a modern and thriving China.

Containerisation - A logistical system of transporting goods in steel containers (each carrying 25000kg of goods).

Cultural Diffusion - The spread of cultural beliefs and social activities into different cultures.

Cultural Erosion - The reduction of a culture due to globalisation.

Cumulative Causation - Like a multiplier effect, "Success breeds Success". As the core regions increase in prosperity the periphery regions will too due to their links with the core.

Death Rate - The number of deaths per 1000 people.

Deindustrialisation - A reduction in industrial capacity, leading to social and economic change within a region

Diaspora – 'To scatter about' - People displaced from their homeland, voluntarily or forced.

Downward Transition Zones - A country or city with predicted economic decline, industrial reduction or switched off from globalisation (e.g. Scotland, Turkey, Brazil)

Economic Migration - Movement of migrants to improve financial income or standard of living.

Environmental Migration - The movement of an individual or population due to natural hazards, drought, famine or sea level rise.

Forced Migration - People are forced to flee from unsafe living conditions, persecution or conflict.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) - An investment by one country or business with an interest in another country.

Global Hubs - Cores that demonstrate connections to the world (through trade, ideas, migration, etc). TNCs and foreign direct investors will show an interest to base here.

Globalisation - The growing interdependence of countries through cross-border transactions (capital, technology, migration, knowledge, culture, etc).

Glocalisation - The adaptation of a good offered by a TNC to suit a local market.



Internal Migration - The movement of an individual's residence within a country, often from rural to urban.

International Bank for Reconstruction & Development (IBRD) and World Bank Group (WBG) - Both offer loans and temporary financial assistance to developing countries.

International Monetary Fund (IMF) - A fund of 189 member countries with the aim to aid each other to achieve financial stability and provide loans for development.

KOF - Index of Globalisation which takes into account the social, economic and political globalisation of a state.

Liberalisation – A reduction in government control within industry, creating an opportunity for greater participation from private businesses and TNCs within an industry.

Links through Integration - TNCs expand by owning competitors or other businesses along the supply chain.

Net Migration - The difference between inward migration and outward migration for one country.

Offshoring - Company moves parts of its operations to another country, often to save money.

Outsourcing - A business contracts outside businesses to complete some of their work, with the aim to reduce costs.

Potential Areas of Growth - Regions where future economic development are predicted due to their undeveloped resources (e.g. Canada, Qatar).

Privatisation - When national public services become owned by private businesses.

Pull Factors - Reasons and perceptions to attract migrants to live in a place.

Push Factors - Reasons or perceptions that discourage migrants to live in a place.

Refugee - The forced movement of an individual due to persecution, war or political unrest.

Sovereignty - Control over a country's own laws and regulations.

Special Economic Zones (SEZ) - Regions where the government offer incentives to attract industry.

Transnational Company (TNC) - A company which operates in different countries to where they are originally based.

Trade Bloc - A group of countries that act together to promote trade and a free movement of goods/services between member states.



Trade Protectionism - A government that tries to protect its domestic industry often through the use of subsidies, quotas and tariffs.

Upward Transition Zones - A country or city with predicted industrial and economic increase (e.g. Mexico, Iceland, “The Asian Tigers”).

World Trade Organisation (WTO) - Members seek substantial reductions on tariffs and trade barriers and the elimination of preferences on a mutually advantageous basis.

