

Edexcel Geography A-level

Globalisation

Glossary of Key Terms



Globalisation Glossary - Edexcel Geography A-Level

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.

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.

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.

Hyper-Globaliser - Someone who believes that globalisation and cultural diffusion is a positive process, which will lead to the formation of a homogeneous culture (one 'super' global culture).

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 opportunity for greater participation from private businesses and TNCs within an industry.

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.

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.

Transformationalist - This is the belief that globalisation won't lead to the formation of a homogeneous culture. Instead, the flow of culture is two-way.

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.

