

Globalisation

Lesson Map: <http://esriaustralia.com.au/education/SpatialActivity33>

Engage

Isolated world

- Before we can understand what globalisation means and how it shapes our world, we need to understand what life was like before globalisation. In early history, it was difficult, if not near impossible, to share ideas, beliefs, technologies, languages and goods. As time went on, civilisations assimilated with each other, often trading goods such as: spices, foods, weapons, fabrics and much more. One of the most infamous examples of a trading route was the Silk Road. When these people exchanged goods, it was then there was opportunity to exchange languages, ideas, and religions.
- As technology advanced, it was easier to interact between people, as transportation became easier and cheaper. It became possible to interact without travel, with advancements in telecommunications. Although the exchange between cultures has existed since early civilization, it has only been since the late 19th/20th century that we have seen the wide spread expansion of globalisation.
- ? What is the definition of globalisation? **Globalisation is the interaction between people, cultures, governments, as well as the sharing of resources, ideas, religion and values. This process is aided through travel, trade, and technology.**

Explore

Travel, trade, and technology

- Click on the Lesson Map URL above to open the map. In the 'Details' pane, under 'Content', tick the first checkbox to turn on the layer 'Flight Routes'. Turn off all other layers.
- ? What areas of the world have the highest number of flights? **West Europe, Asia and America.**
- ? Turn on the layer 'Global Shipping Routes'. Turn off all other layers. Global shipping has played a major part in the rise of globalisation. What is one invention that allowed goods to be shipped between ports with ease? **The shipping container.**

Download student worksheet [here](#).

Time
30 minutes

Activity

Explore our globalised world.

Learning Outcome

Students will be able to:

- Define globalisation
- Explore methods of globalisation (travel, trade and technology)
- Investigate the spread of languages and religion
- Analyse countries globalisation status

ACARA Curriculum Link

Year 9 Geography: Geographies of Interconnection

[ACHGK066](#) | [ACHGK067](#)

Year 12: Global Transformations

[ACHGE099](#) | [ACHGE100](#)

Teacher Feedback:

To share your feedback on this, or any Spatial Activity, please contact education@esriaustralia.com.au

- ? Turn on the layer 'Internet use per 100'. Turn off all other layers. Which continent has the lowest number of internet users? **Africa.**
- ? As time continues, what do you theorise will happen in areas with low internet usage? Explain your answer. Hint: click on each country to see a graph of users by year to see the current trend. **The number of people connected to the internet will continue to rise. This is because the internet is becoming easier, faster, and cheaper to access. Low income countries will also develop to middle income, meaning they will be able to afford luxuries such as a phone or computer.**

Explain

Languages tell a story

- Turn on the layer 'World Languages'. Turn off all other layers.
- What are the most common languages? Hint: Occurring across multiple countries. **English, Spanish, French, and Arabic.**
- ? We would expect to find French in France, but it appears many times on the map. Why are there so many French speaking countries in Africa? **The French Empire conquered these countries during the Scramble for Africa. It was common for the colonial powers to expand and acquire land overseas during the 17th and 18th century.**
- ? What other conquests become clear by simply looking at the map?
- **The Portuguese conquest n Brazil and Africa**
 - **The Spanish Empire in South America**
 - **Arab conquest (or Early Muslim Conquests) in Europe and Africa**
 - **British Empire in Australia and Africa**
- ? Turn on the layer 'World Languages'. Turn off all other layers. This layer represents the major religion in that area. Please note it does not mean that all the population follows that religion or are even religious at all, it is just the most common. What is the most common religion in the world? **Indigenous.**
- The term Indigenous religion is an umbrella term for culture, values and beliefs to the Indigenous population in each region.
- ? What are some of the other major religions of the world? **Christian (and Protestant), Catholic, Buddhist and Islamic (both Sunni and Shite Muslim).**

Extend

Globalisation report cards

- ➔ Turn on the layer 'Social globalisation'. Turn off all other layers. This score is made up of a number of indexes, including technology, tourism, restaurants and shops. 100 is an extremely social globalised country, whereas 1 indicates little social globalisation. Please note: 0 represents no data.
- ? Many countries in Africa have a lot globalisation score. What are some other countries that have a low score? [Papua New Guinea, North Korea, Mongolia, Afghanistan, Myanmar, Nepal and Laos.](#)
- ➔ Turn on the layer 'Economic globalisation'. The same rules apply, 100 is a high score, whereas 1 is low. This score is based on the flow of good and money in each country.
- ? How did Australia score? [Australia scored 80 out of 100.](#)
- ➔ Turn on the layer 'Political globalisation'. Turn off all other layers. This score is calculated from the number of foreign embassies, membership of international organisations and treaties signed.
- ➔ Some of the lowest scored countries include small islands, such as Northern Mariana, US Virgin Islands and Greenland. Why do you think based on this set of criteria that these places scored so low? [Low population size, meaning less need to join treaties and build embassies.](#)
- ? Turn on the layer 'Index of Globalisation' and turn off all other layers. This is the final score, which is a combination of all three scores. What is the only country to score 100? [The Netherlands.](#)
- ? Remembering that a 0 represents no, or incomplete data, which country scored the lowest? [Eritrea.](#)
- ? If the same scorecards were calculated in 100 years time, what do you think it would look like? [Students own answer.](#)

Next Steps:

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