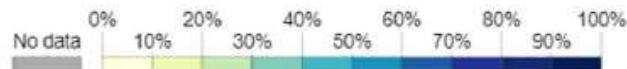
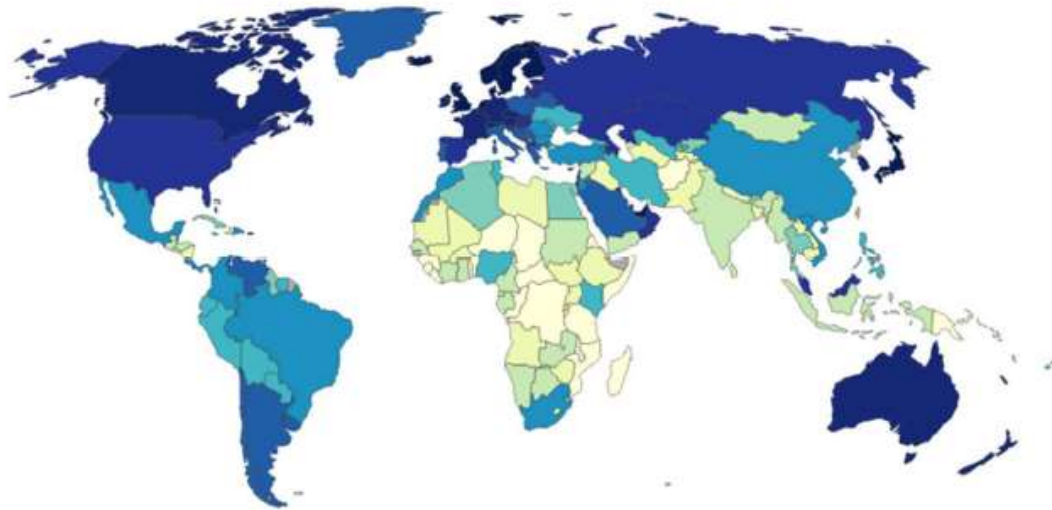


St John's Globalisation Knowledge Organiser

Share of individuals using the internet, 2015

Share of individuals using the internet, measured as the percentage of the population. Internet users are individuals who have used the Internet (from any location) in the last 3 months. The Internet can be used via a computer, mobile phone, personal digital assistant, games machine, digital TV etc.



Source: World Bank – WDI

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Keywords

Globalisation	Globalisation is the increasing connections between places and people across the planet, established through trade, politics and cultural exchanges, and helped by technology and transport.
Imports	Bringing goods or services into a country from another country.
Exports	Taking goods or services out of a country to another country.
Trade	Buying and selling goods or services.
International trade	Buying or selling goods or services from a different country.
Politics	The activities associated with the governance of a country or area.
Culture	The ideas, customs and traditions of a people group.
Cultural	Relating to culture.
Technology	Machinery and devices developed from scientific knowledge.
Economy	The financial system of a country.
Economic	Relating to the economy.
Unsustainable	Not able to continue in the same way.
GDP	Gross Domestic Product: the total value of goods and services provided in a country during one year. Richer countries have a higher GDP than poorer countries.
Revenue	Money that is made or money that is coming in to the country or company.
TNC	Transnational corporation: a company that operates in two or more countries.

The World's 10 Most Important Food Industry TNCs



Globalisation has been facilitated by:

- Cheaper and faster transport
- Cheaper and faster communication
- The internet
- Increasing levels of wealth (money) around the world
- Trade

"Fast fashion"

- Cheap clothing that is made quickly and often disposed of or recycled quickly 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 has also led to:

- Cheaper and faster transport
- Cheaper and faster communication
- The expansion of the internet
- Increasing levels of wealth (money) around the world
- Increased trade