



# Primary Geography

## Globalisation

**Name:**

**Class:**

# Knowledge organiser

Vocabulary	
<b>exports</b>	Goods or services taken out of a country and sent to another country.
<b>fast fashion</b>	Cheap clothing that is made quickly and often disposed of or recycled 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.
<b>globalisation</b>	Globalisation describes the increase in connections between places and people around the world. These connections are made through cultural exchanges, trade and politics, and are helped by technology and transport.
<b>imports</b>	Goods or services brought into a country from another country.
<b>profit</b>	The difference between how much something cost to make or produce, and how much is earned from selling it.
<b>tariffs</b>	Taxes paid on imports.
<b>tax</b>	Money paid to the government by people and companies from what they earn. Taxes are also sometimes included in the cost of things we buy.
<b>trade</b>	Buying and selling goods or services.
<b>transnational corporation (TNC)</b>	A very large company that is controlled from its headquarters in its home country, but has different parts of its operations in different countries.
<b>unsustainable</b>	Using resources in a way that means they will not be available for others to use in the future.

## Top 10 food companies (in alphabetical order):

Associated British Foods, Coca-Cola, Danone, General Mills, Kellogg's, Mars, Mondelez, Nestlé, PepsiCo, Unilever

What has increased globalisation?	What has globalisation led to?
Cheaper and faster transport	Cheaper and faster transport
Cheaper and faster communication	Cheaper and faster communication
The internet	The expansion of the internet
Increased wealth (money) around the world	Increased wealth (money) around the world
Trade	Increased trade

# Learning review

Lesson	Lesson question	You will learn...	Learning review
1	What is globalisation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What globalisation is.</li> <li>• When globalisation began.</li> <li>• How containers have contributed to globalisation.</li> </ul>	   
2	How has technology changed the way we communicate?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How communication has changed.</li> <li>• How the internet has contributed to globalisation.</li> <li>• What the advantages and disadvantages of the internet are.</li> </ul>	   
3	How does globalisation affect trade?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How globalisation has increased trade.</li> <li>• What the advantages and disadvantages of trade globalisation are.</li> <li>• What trade agreements are.</li> </ul>	   
4	What are the costs of fast fashion?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What fast fashion is.</li> <li>• What the environmental costs of fast fashion are.</li> <li>• What the human costs of fast fashion can be.</li> </ul>	   
5	Why do a few companies control most of the world's food?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ten companies that dominate global food production.</li> <li>• How so few companies control so much.</li> <li>• What the impacts of TNCs are.</li> </ul>	   
6	Assessment: 'Globalisation has made the world a better place.' How much do you agree?		   

# Lesson 1

## What is globalisation?



### Globalisation scenarios

**Globalisation** involves local becoming global. Here are four scenarios that are all examples of globalisation.

- a British classroom that has a teacher from New Zealand and students from the UK, Lithuania, Mexico, Nigeria and Bangladesh
- a Chilean person eating a mango from Costa Rica while on holiday in France
- a German teenager in a shop in Manchester buying a smartphone that was made in China
- a Polish person eating at a Punjabi restaurant in Southall, west London



1. What do these picture clues make you think globalisation is? Write notes around the pictures to record your ideas.

*Technology brands are sold around the world.*



*I like bananas but we can't grow them in my country – it's not hot enough.*





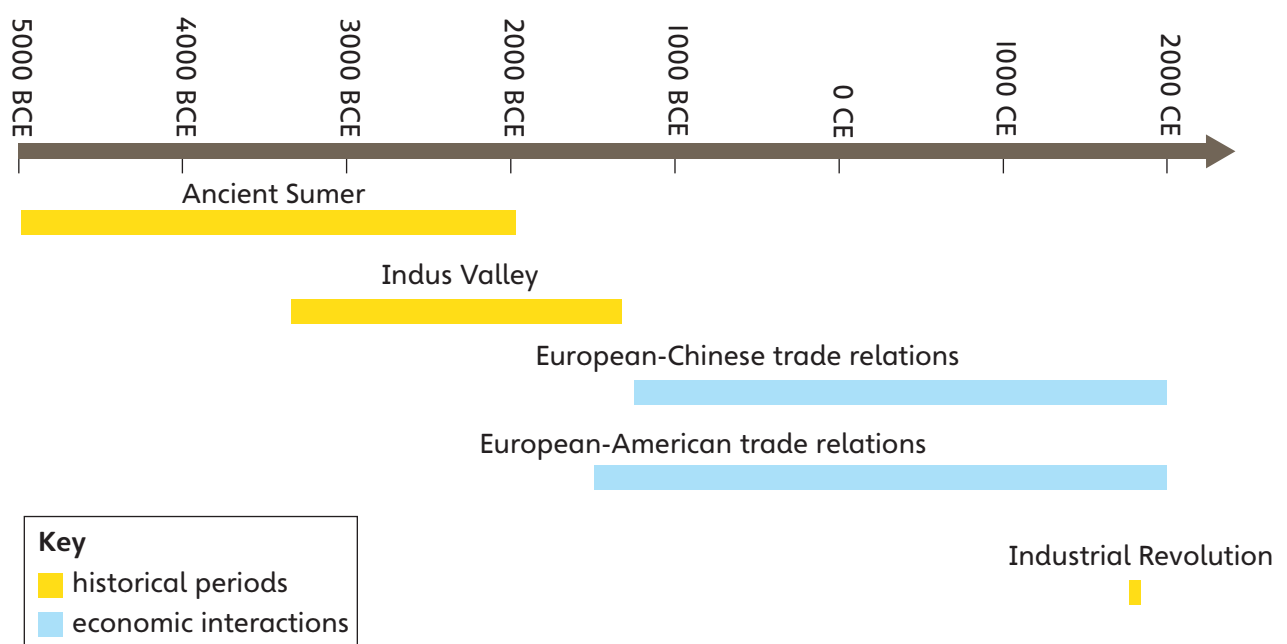
## When did globalisation begin?

Globalisation involves connections growing between places across the planet. This has happened in lots of different ways, especially through **trade** and transport. But when did it begin?

- The 19th century saw a huge growth in connections around the world. Steamships, railways, telegrams and telephones were invented. People were able to communicate and travel more quickly between distant places.
- Some geographers and historians argue that globalisation began when Christopher Columbus arrived in the Bahamas in 1492. That started links between Europe and the Americas.
- There is even evidence to suggest that globalisation actually began in 1250, when Europeans first travelled to China to trade, or as early as 3000 BCE, between the Sumerians and traders from the Indus Valley civilisation.

We might not know exactly when globalisation began, but three things you can be sure about are:

- globalisation has accelerated in the last 50 years;
- a lot of companies now do business all around the world;
- new technology and government policies have increased globalisation.



## Globalisation



2. Apple is an American company. Give two examples of what Apple makes. Write your answer.

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3. Why do you think that Apple is such a well-known company around the world? Write your answer.

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4. Why do you think Apple, an American company, makes many of its products in China? Write your answer.

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## What are containers?

Containers are large metal boxes used for trade. They are a standard size: 2.43 m wide, 2.59 m high and either 6.06 m long or 12.2 m long (there are two types).

Goods are transported around the world in containers, usually on ships:

- Factories pack their products into containers;
- Containers are carried by lorries to ports;
- Cranes load containers onto ships;
- Ships carry the containers to ports in other countries;
- Cranes take the containers off the ships and put them onto lorries;
- Lorries take the containers to shops.



## Containers and globalisation

Ships have always been important in trade, carrying products from one country to another. Loading ships used to take a very long time. People had to carry boxes and barrels onto the ships. Everything was a different size. Then when the ship arrived at its destination, it all had to be unloaded in the same way. The introduction of containers has made loading and unloading ships much faster. Containers have had a big impact on globalisation.



5. How have containers helped increase global trade?  
Write your answer.

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6. What is globalisation? Write your definition.

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# Lesson 2

## How has technology changed the way we communicate?



### Quiz

1. Read the statements below. Tick 'True' or 'False' for each one.

a. Apple makes a lot of its products in China because it is a Chinese company. True  False

b. Apple is an American company but it makes a lot of its products in China. True  False

2. Some people think globalisation began when Christopher Columbus sailed from Europe to which continent? Tick the correct answer.

a. Asia  c. Australia

b. the Americas  d. Antarctica

3. Match the sentence starters with their correct endings. Draw a line between them.

Containers are large metal boxes that are a standard

Lorries carry containers to ports and cranes load them

Because containers are all the same, it is quick and easy to load and unload them

at ports all around the world.

size and shape.

onto ships.

4. Which one of the following is the best definition of globalisation? Tick the correct answer.

a. Globalisation is when countries sell things to each other.

b. Globalisation involves connections growing between places across the planet.

c. Globalisation is when one country loses all its industry.

5. Give an example of a company or brand that is well known around the world. Write your answer.



## How has communication changed?

Humans use languages to communicate. There are 6,500 different languages spoken around the world. But there is a limit to how many people you can talk to at once, and how far your voice will travel.

Writing was invented around 5,000 years ago by the Sumerians, who lived in what is now Iraq. They needed to make a record of trade deals with people from other places. Writing caught on quickly. The Ancient Greeks used it to communicate ideas and knowledge between places and over time.

The Ancient Egyptians came up with the idea of tying written messages to the legs of pigeons. They had noticed that pigeons are brilliant at finding their way home – and they are very fast. Now messages could be communicated over long distances.

In the 1830s, the electric telegraph was invented. Electric currents sent down wires moved needles or made clicks to spell out messages. In 1876, the telephone was invented. Today, most communication is digital. Digital communications are extremely fast and can carry a lot of information.



Alexander Graham Bell's first telephone



1. Put these ways of communicating in the order they were invented or first used. Write numbers from 1 (oldest) to 7 (newest) to show your answer.

Way of communicating	Order
Microsoft Teams	
electric telegraph	
cave paintings	
messenger pigeon	
telephone	
email	
cuneiform (Sumerian writing)	

# The internet

The internet today is the result of lots of different people's discoveries and inventions, but a very important invention came in 1989 when British computer scientist Tim Berners-Lee created the technology that allows us all to share information online.



A stamp showing Tim Berners-Lee: the inventor of the internet

The internet has been very important in the globalisation of communication.

- People and businesses can communicate immediately everywhere around the world.
- Money can move from one country to another.
- People in one country can work online for a business in a different country.
- People can share things they like with everyone else, for example on YouTube.
- Something in the news in one country can become news all around the world.



2. Make a list of ways in which you use the internet to communicate with people. Write your answer.

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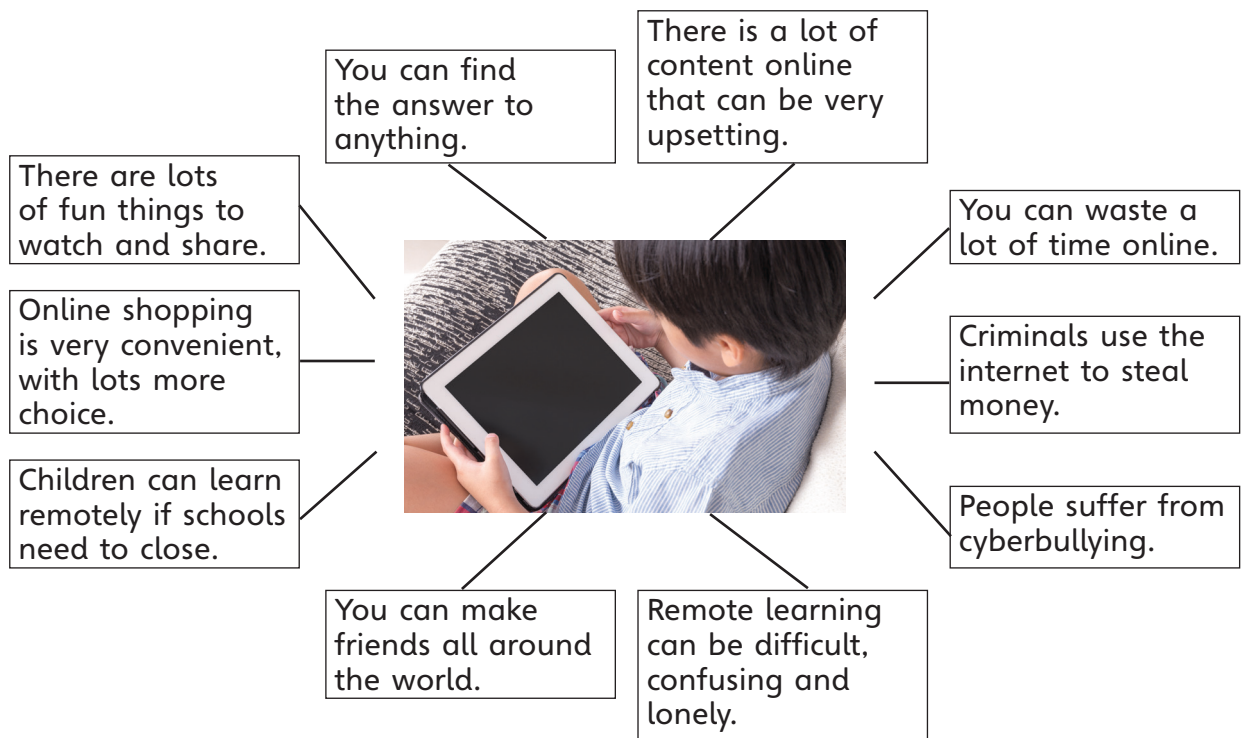
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# Advantages and disadvantages of the internet



3. What are the main advantages and disadvantages of the internet, in your opinion? Complete this table with your choices. You can use your own ideas as well as the ones in the diagram.

Advantages	Disadvantages



4. What is your opinion of the advantages and disadvantages of the internet? Tick your answer or write your opinion.

- a. The internet has more advantages than disadvantages.
- b. The internet has more disadvantages than advantages.
- c. Something else? Give your view here:

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# Lesson 3

## How does globalisation affect trade?



### Quiz

1. Which one of the following is a disadvantage of the internet?  
Tick the correct answer.

- a. lots of fun things to watch and share
- b. online shopping is convenient, with lots more choice
- c. you can make friends all around the world
- d. cyberbullying

2. Match the methods of communication to their inventors.  
Draw a line between them.

writing
the internet
messenger pigeons
the telephone

Tim Berners-Lee
Alexander Graham Bell
the Sumerians
the Ancient Egyptians

3. Give an example of how the internet has been important to the globalisation of communication. Write your answer.

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4. Read the statements below. Tick 'True' or 'False' for each one.

- a. The Ancient Greeks used writing to share ideas and knowledge. True  False
- b. The Sumerians invented writing so they could make a record of trade deals. True  False
- c. The telephone was invented before the electric telegraph. True  False



## Globalisation and trade

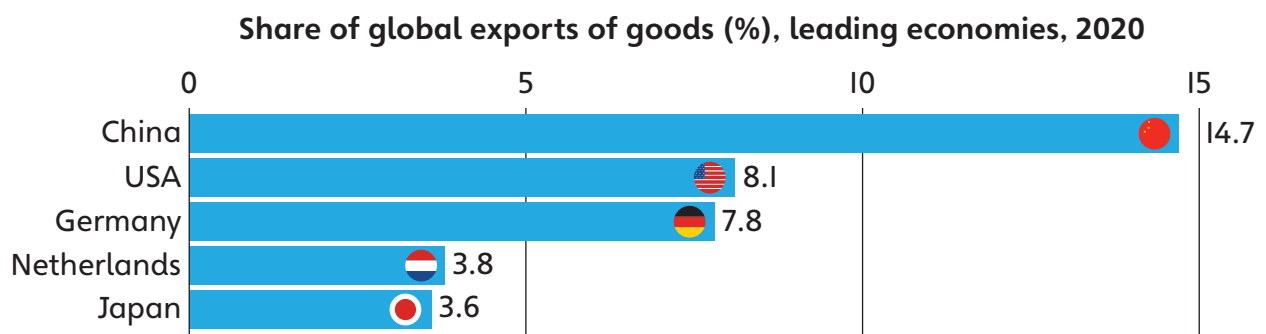


1. What do these key words mean? Write your answers.

- Trade is \_\_\_\_\_
- Imports** are \_\_\_\_\_
- Exports** are \_\_\_\_\_

Globalisation has led to increased connections around the world between people and places. This has made it much easier for countries to trade with each other. More trade means companies get bigger, which provides more jobs. More jobs mean more people have more money to buy things with, which increases trade even more.

One country in particular has benefited a lot from globalisation: China. For the last few decades, it has been much cheaper to make things in China than in countries like the USA or the UK. China has seen a huge increase in factories. It makes everything, then exports these things to the rest of the world using containers. China earns a lot of money. It has used this money to make life better for millions of Chinese people.



The top five countries for exports in 2020



2. Give an example of two countries which had around the same share of global exports in 2020.

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3. Which country was the most important for exports in 2020? Write your answer.

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## Advantages and disadvantages of trade globalisation

There has been a huge increase in trade between countries because of globalisation. The world's biggest companies are now **transnational corporations (TNCs)**, which means that they operate in more than one country. This means they can get the most benefits from globalisation. For example:

- A transnational company can make its products in a country where wages are low. This makes the products cheap to manufacture.
- Then it can sell the products in richer countries, where people earn higher wages. The products can sell for higher prices there. This means the company makes good **profits**.
- The company can also work out ways to pay less **tax** by locating different parts of its operations in different countries. This increases its profits even more. For example, in 2020 the American TNC Walmart made a profit of US\$13 billion, Amazon made a profit of US\$21 billion and Apple made a profit of US\$57 billion.



4. Are each of the following statements examples of advantages of globalised trade, or examples of disadvantages? Tick 'Advantage' or 'Disadvantage' for each one.

- |   |              |                          |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|
| a. People in poorer countries can get jobs in factories making products for transnational corporations.                                   | Advantage    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|   | Disadvantage | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Factories in richer countries close down and factory jobs move to poorer countries instead.  | Advantage    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|   | Disadvantage | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. The things we buy are cheaper because they are made in poorer countries.   | Advantage    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|   | Disadvantage | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Workers in poorer countries do a lot of hard, boring work for not much money to make all the cheap things we buy.                      | Advantage    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|   | Disadvantage | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Because products made in poorer countries are cheaper, people making the same things in richer countries find it hard to make profits. | Advantage    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|   | Disadvantage | <input type="checkbox"/> |

## Trade tariffs

Because poorer countries can produce things more cheaply than richer countries, the governments of richer countries try to protect their own businesses using **tariffs**. Tariffs make it more expensive to import some products, so imported products from poorer countries will be the same price as the same products made in the richer countries.

## Trade agreements

Trade agreements are when two or more countries get together and decide to increase the amount of trade they do with each other. Trade agreements often involve cancelling tariffs on trade between the countries making the agreement.

- Cheaper imports are good for businesses because it means they do not have to pay as much for the imported materials they use to make their products.
- That means businesses can sell their products more cheaply to other countries in the trade agreement, which increases their exports.
- All the extra money made by companies due to these agreements means they can expand, creating more jobs for people.



5. NAFTA stands for the North American Free Trade Agreement. These three countries have agreed to make trade easier between them. Which three countries are they? Write your answers.



\_\_\_\_\_



6. Which one of these options do you think NAFTA aimed to achieve? Tick the correct answer.

- a. More trade between the countries, creating more wealth and more jobs.
- b. Higher tariffs on exports and imports between the three countries.

# Unit progress check in

1. Read the statements below. Tick 'True' or 'False' for each one.

- a. Globalisation involves connections growing between places across the planet. True  False
- b. Globalisation is when one country loses all its industry. True  False
- c. Globalisation is when countries sell things to each other. True  False

2. Fill in the blanks to complete these sentences.

world    lorries    containers    cranes    standard    ports

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ are large metal boxes that are a \_\_\_\_\_ size and shape.
- b. \_\_\_\_\_ carry containers to ports and \_\_\_\_\_ load them onto ships.
- c. Because containers are all the same, it is quick and easy to load and unload them at \_\_\_\_\_ all around the \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Which one of the following is an advantage of the internet? Tick the correct answer.

- a. Criminals use the internet to steal money.
- b. Online shopping is convenient.
- c. There is content online that can be upsetting.

4. Which one of these ways of communicating is the oldest? Tick the correct answer.

- a. direct messaging (DMs)
- b. Facebook
- c. electronic mail (email)
- d. electric telegraph

5. Which one of the following is the term for taking and selling a product to another country? Tick the correct answer.

- a. import
- b. export
- c. tariff
- d. trade agreement

6. Which countries are part of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)? Write your answer.

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# Lesson 4

## What are the costs of fast fashion?



### Quiz

1. Fill in the blanks to complete these sentences.

another      buying      taken

- Trade is \_\_\_\_\_ and selling goods or services.
- Imports are goods or services that are brought into a country from \_\_\_\_\_ country.
- Exports are goods or services that are \_\_\_\_\_ out of a country to another country.

2. Read the statements below. Tick 'True' or 'False' for each one.

- There has been a massive increase in trade between countries because of globalisation.      True       False
- Transnational corporations (TNCs) operate in more than one country.      True       False
- TNCs tend to locate their factories in countries where factory workers get high wages.      True       False

3. Which two of the following are advantages of globalisation for TNCs? Tick the correct answers.

- TNCs can reduce their costs by making their products in poorer countries.
- TNCs can increase their profits by selling cheaply-made products in richer countries.
- Tariffs reduce the amount of trade in some products between countries.

4. Which country exports more products than any other country in the world? Write your answer.

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## What is 'fast fashion'?

New fashion trends reach high street shops much faster than they used to. Internet communication means that it is far quicker, easier and cheaper to design new clothes and have them produced in countries that specialise in making clothes. Transport improvements (such as containers) mean that it is faster and cheaper to transport clothes around the world.

This means fashion companies can make their clothes quickly and cheaply in countries where wages are low, such as Bangladesh, and deliver them rapidly to shops in richer countries. The quality of the clothes may be lower than in the past because they are made so fast and cheaply, but customers do not mind because the clothes are cheap to buy – if the material tears, they can throw the clothes away and buy new ones.



1. How has globalisation helped create the fast fashion industry? Use the information above to create a concept map around the photo. One annotation has been added to help you get started.



A clothing factory in Turkey

Fashion companies use the internet to send designs to clothing factories quickly.

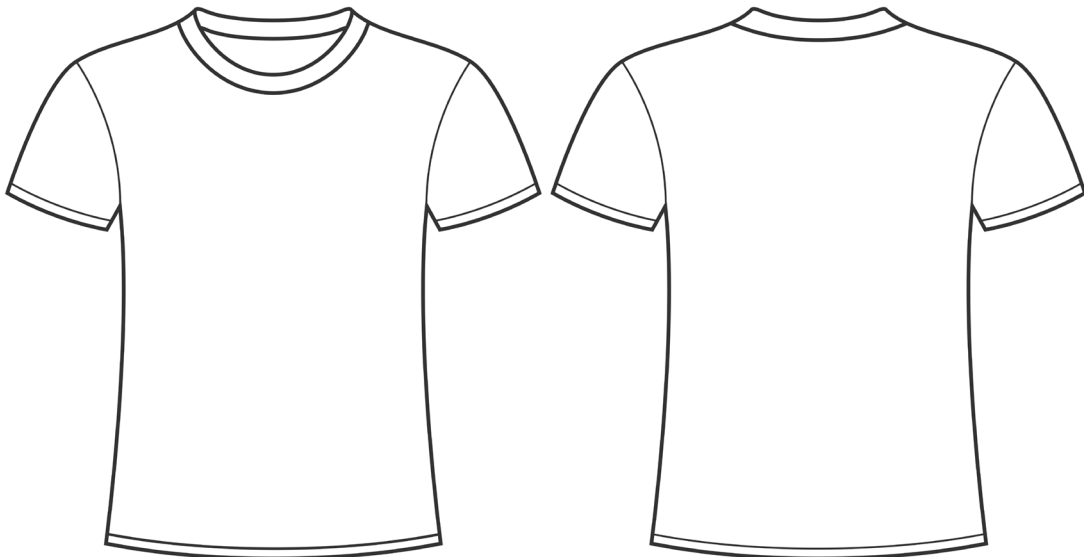
## The environmental problems of fast fashion

Fast fashion creates environmental problems:

- The fashion industry tells people that they should always be wearing something new. Clothes are so cheap that customers throw them away after wearing them just a few times – or even just once. This is **unsustainable**.
- More and more clothes are made using synthetic fibres. These are cheap and easy to work with, but they are made from oil. To combat global warming, oil needs to stay in the ground.
- Transporting clothes all around the world creates massive carbon emissions, as does producing the textiles used to make clothes. These carbon emissions increase global warming.
- Cotton comes from a plant, and growing cotton uses up enormous amounts of water – this causes problems in countries that need their water to grow food for their own people.



2. Use the information above to design a T-shirt to raise awareness of the environmental problems of fast fashion. Your design could use text only, or text with images.



## The human costs of fast fashion

A court in Bangladesh has charged 38 people with murder following the collapse of a building complex called the Rana Plaza in 2013 which killed 1,135 people.



There were five clothing factories in the Rana Plaza at the time of the disaster. The factories were making clothes for wealthy TNCs, but the conditions were very bad and pay was very low – just £50 a month. Similar factories in China were paying higher wages – £200 a month.

The owners of the factories cared much more about making money than about looking after their workers. They had added three floors to the original building, even though this was not allowed. The builders had used poor-quality construction materials, which were not strong enough. The day before the disaster, cracks had appeared in the building and the factory owners were warned to send their workers home. But they refused and instead ordered the workers to come back to work in the building, which then collapsed.



3. Who do you think was responsible for the Rana Plaza disaster? Tick your answer.

- a. the owners of the factories, because they had made the building unsafe and did not care about their workers' safety
- b. the global fashion brands, because they did not care if their clothes were being made in safe conditions, as long as they were made quickly and cheaply
- c. us, the customers, because we do not care about who makes our clothes as long as they are cheap and new



4. Is fast fashion responsible for the Rana Plaza disaster? Write your answer, explaining your thinking.

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# Lesson 5

## Why do a few companies control most of the world's food?

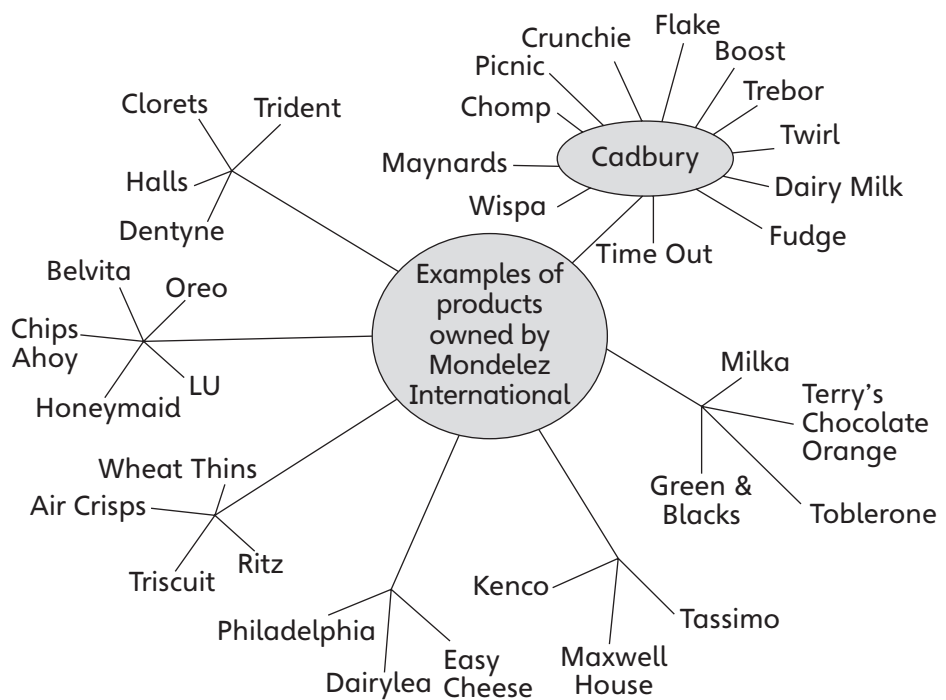
### Quiz

1. Cross out the incorrect words to complete these sentences.
  - a. New fashion trends reach high street shops much **slower** / **faster** than they used to.
  - b. Transport improvements (like containers) mean that it is faster and **cheaper** / **more expensive** to transport clothes around the world.
  
2. Read the statements below. Tick 'True' or 'False' for each one.
  - a. The fashion industry promotes the idea that people should not buy new clothes. True  False
  - b. It is unsustainable for the environment if people throw away clothes after only wearing them a couple of times. True  False
  - c. Transporting clothes from where they are made in poorer countries to sell them in richer countries helps to reduce global warming. True  False
  
3. Which of these environmental problems is caused by growing cotton? Tick the correct answer.
  - a. Deforestation, because tropical rainforests are cut down to grow cotton.
  - b. Not enough water, because growing cotton uses up huge amounts of water.
  - c. Air pollution, because cotton plants produce a lot of dirty particles.

# Ten companies control most of the world's food industry

The ten companies in the box below control the global food industry. They are US and European TNCs and together they generate more than US\$1.1 billion per day. Oxfam have reported that 'worldwide, people drink more than 4,000 cups of Nescafé every second and consume Coca-Cola products 1.7 billion times a day'. These companies earn more money in a year than many countries make in a year.

- Ten companies that control most of the world's food industry (in alphabetical order):
- Associated British Foods
  - Coca-Cola
  - Danone
  - General Mills
  - Kellogg's
  - Mars
  - Mondelez
  - Nestlé
  - PepsiCo
  - Unilever
- Based on data from 2014



1. How many food and drink products do you know of that are made by Mondelez International? List them here.

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2. The ten companies in the box above are transnational corporations (TNCs). What is a transnational corporation? Write your answer.

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## How do so few companies control so much?

Transnational corporations generally become larger by taking over other companies or joining one company to another, which is called a merger.

TNCs can afford to buy their competitors rather than lose money competing with them. They can buy companies in other countries that make the same sorts of products. They are so big and powerful that smaller companies cannot compete against them, so the TNCs get bigger and bigger.

For example, Mondelez International is a US food company that operates in 160 different countries and earns around US\$26 billion every year. It began as the Kraft Cheese Company in 1924. In 2010 it bought the UK chocolate company Cadbury. In 2014 it merged with the Dutch coffee company Douwe Egberts. In 2016 it bought the US chocolate company Hershey. Now it owns 38 different famous food and drink brands.



3. Thinking about how globalisation increases world trade and fast fashion, how do you think globalisation has helped TNCs take over food production? Write your ideas. Here are some prompts to help you:
- Globalisation makes different cultures more like each other.
  - Globalisation makes it easy to move money around the world, so businesses in one country can buy and sell in other countries.
  - When TNCs move into a country, they take over or out-compete food companies from that country.

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## What are the impacts of TNCs?

TNCs can have very positive impacts. Because they are so big and operate in so many countries, their decisions about how they run their business have global consequences.

For example, some food TNCs have:

- made promises to help the environment, for example by reducing their carbon emissions, reducing the amount of plastic used in their packaging, making their packaging recyclable, using sustainable ingredients;
- committed to reducing the amount of fat and sugar used in making snacks, and making portion sizes smaller;
- made sure that the companies that supply them are treating their workers correctly, for example not making children work, paying their workers enough money, giving workers safe environments to work in;
- introduced fairer opportunities for workers to get additional training and leadership opportunities – regardless of gender or background.



Some brands have made their packaging recyclable



4. How could TNCs have negative impacts? Write your answer.

Here are some prompts:

- What happens to local producers?
- What are the environmental impacts?
- What might be some of the impacts on local cultures?

# Lesson 6

## Unit check out



Write an answer to this question: 'Globalisation has made the world a better place.' How much do you agree?

Key words	
exports	tax
globalisation	trade
imports	transnational corporation (TNC)
profits	unsustainable
tariffs	

<b>Title:</b> 'Globalisation has made the world a better place.' How much do you agree?	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<b>Paragraph 1</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• What is globalisation?</li><li>• When did globalisation begin?</li></ul>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<b>Paragraph 2</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• How is the internet important for globalisation?</li><li>• What are the advantages and disadvantages of the internet?</li><li>• Has the internet made the world a better place?</li></ul>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



<p><b>Paragraph 3</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• How is trade important for globalisation?</li><li>• What are the advantages and disadvantages of increased global trade?</li><li>• Has increased global trade made the world a better place?</li></ul>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p><b>Extension</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Use a case study of <i>either</i> fast fashion <i>or</i> TNC control of food production in your answer.</li><li>• How has the fashion industry / the food industry changed with globalisation?</li><li>• What are the advantages and disadvantages of fast fashion / TNC control of food production?</li><li>• Has fast fashion / the global food industry made the world a better place?</li></ul>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p><b>Conclusion</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• What are the biggest advantages of globalisation?</li><li>• What are the biggest disadvantages of globalisation?</li><li>• Overall, has globalisation made the world a better place, a worse place or no change, in your view?</li></ul>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>





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# Primary Geography

## Globalisation

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- Mid Unit check-ins - for formative assessment
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