

KS5 A-level Human Geography: Topic Tracker for Y13 Mocks

Subject: Geography			
What the specification is asking for:		Case-studies/ groups of note	✓
1	<p>3.2.2.1 The nature and importance of places</p> <p>The concept of place and the importance of place in human life and experience.</p> <p>Insider and outsider perspectives on place.</p> <p>Categories of place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • near places and far places • experienced places and media places. <p>Factors contributing to the character of places:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endogenous: location, topography, physical geography, land use, built environment and infrastructure, demographic and economic characteristics. • Exogenous: relationships with other places. 	Glastonbury	
2	<p>3.2.2.2.1 Relationships and connections</p> <p>The impact of relationships and connections on people and place with a particular focus on: either <u>changing demographic and cultural characteristics</u> or economic change and social inequalities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How the demographic, socio-economic and cultural characteristics of places are shaped by shifting flows of people, resources, money and investment, and ideas at all scales from local to global. • The characteristics and impacts of external forces operating at different scales from local to global, including either government policies or the decisions of transnational corporations or the impacts of international or global institutions. • How past and present connections, within and beyond localities, shape places and embed them in the regional, national, international and global scales. • 	<p>Totnes Town Movement</p> <p>Devonport</p> <p>Bourneville</p>	

<p>3</p>	<p>3.2.2.2 Meaning and representation</p> <p>The importance of the meanings and representations attached to places by people with a particular focus on people's lived experience of place in the past and at present.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How humans perceive, engage with and form attachments to places and how they present and represent the world to others, including the way in which everyday place meanings are bound up with different identities, perspectives and experiences. • How external agencies, including government, corporate bodies and community or local groups make attempts to influence or create specific place-meanings and thereby shape the actions and behaviours of individuals, groups, businesses and institutions. • How places may be represented in a variety of different forms such as advertising copy, tourist agency material, local art exhibitions in diverse media (eg film, photography, art, story, song etc) that often give contrasting images to that presented formally or statistically such as cartography and census data. • How both past and present processes of development can be seen to influence the social and economic characteristics of places and so be implicit in present meanings. 	<p>Amsterdam</p> <p>Ford, Detroit</p>	
<p>4</p>	<p>3.2.2.3 Quantitative and qualitative skills</p> <p>Students must engage with a range of quantitative and qualitative approaches across the theme as a whole. Quantitative data, including the use of geospatial data, must be used to investigate and present place characteristics, particular weight must be given to qualitative approaches involved in representing place, and to analysing critically the impacts of different media on place meanings and perceptions. The use of different types of data should allow the development of critical perspectives on the data categories and approaches.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 		
<p>5</p>	<p>3.2.2.4 Place studies</p>		

	<p>Local place study exploring the developing character of a place local to the home or study centre.</p> <p>Contrasting place study exploring the developing character of a contrasting and distant place.</p> <p>Place studies must apply the knowledge acquired through engagement with prescribed specification content and thereby further enhance understanding of the way students' own lives and those of others are affected by continuity and change in the nature of places. Sources must include qualitative and quantitative data to represent places in the past and present.</p> <p>Both place studies must focus equally on:</p> <p>people's lived experience of the place in the past and at present and either <u>changing demographic and cultural characteristics</u> or economic change and social inequalities.</p> <p>Suitable data sources could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • statistics, such as census data • maps • geo-located data • geospatial data, including geographic information systems (GIS) applications • photographs • text, from varied media • audio-visual media • artistic representations <p>oral sources, such as interviews, reminiscences, songs etc.</p>	<p>Lace Market, Nottingham</p> <p>Detroit, USA</p>	
1	<p>3.2.3.1 Urbanisation</p> <p>Urbanisation and its importance in human affairs. Global patterns of urbanisation since 1945. Urbanisation, suburbanisation, counter-urbanisation, urban resurgence. The emergence of megacities and world cities and their role in global and regional economies.</p> <p>Economic, social, technological, political and demographic processes associated with urbanisation and urban growth.</p> <p>Urban change: deindustrialisation, decentralisation, rise of service economy.</p> <p>Urban policy and regeneration in Britain since 1979.</p>	<p>The Tower of David, Caracas</p> <p>London Docklands Development Hulme City Challenge Enterprise Zones Partnership Schemes</p>	

2	<p>3.2.3.2 Urban Forms</p> <p>Contemporary characteristics of mega/world cities. Urban characteristics in contrasting settings. Physical and human factors in urban forms. Spatial patterns of land use, economic inequality, social segregation and cultural diversity in contrasting urban areas, and the factors that influence them.</p> <p>New urban landscapes: town centre mixed developments, cultural and heritage quarters, fortress developments, gentrified areas, edge cities. The concept of the post-modern western city.</p>	<p>London Sao Paulo</p>	
3	<p>3.2.3.3 Social and economic issues associated with urbanisation</p> <p>Issues associated with economic inequality, social segregation and cultural diversity in contrasting urban areas.</p> <p>Strategies to manage these issues.</p>		
4	<p>3.2.3.4 Urban climate</p> <p>The impact of urban forms and processes on local climate and weather.</p> <p>Urban temperatures: the urban heat island effect. Precipitation: frequency and intensity. Fogs and thunderstorms in urban environments. Wind: the effects of urban structures and layout on wind speed, direction and frequency. Air quality: particulate and photo-chemical pollution.</p> <p>Pollution reduction policies.</p>		
5	<p>3.2.3.5 Urban drainage</p> <p>Urban precipitation, surfaces and catchment characteristics; impacts on drainage basin storage areas; urban water cycle: water movement through urban catchments as measured by hydrographs.</p> <p>Issues associated with catchment management in urban areas. The development of sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS).</p> <p>River restoration and conservation in damaged urban catchments with reference to a specific project. Reasons for and aims of the project; attitudes and contributions of parties involved; project activities and evaluation of project outcomes.</p>	<p>Enfield</p>	

6	<p>3.2.3.6 Urban waste and its disposal</p> <p>Urban physical waste generation: sources of waste - industrial and commercial activity, personal consumption. Relation of waste components and waste streams to economic characteristics, lifestyles and attitudes.</p> <p>The environmental impacts of alternative approaches to waste disposal: unregulated, recycling, recovery, incineration, burial, submergence and trade.</p> <p>Comparison of incineration and landfill approaches to waste disposal in relation to a specified urban area</p>	Singapore	
7	<p>3.2.3.7 Other contemporary urban environmental issues</p> <p>Environmental problems in contrasting urban areas: atmospheric pollution, water pollution and dereliction.</p> <p>Strategies to manage these environmental problems.</p>	Bangkok Manchester	
8	<p>3.2.3.8 Sustainable urban development</p> <p>Impact of urban areas on local and global environments. Ecological footprint of major urban areas. Dimensions of sustainability: natural, physical, social and economic. Nature and features of sustainable cities. Concept of liveability.</p> <p>Contemporary opportunities and challenges in developing more sustainable cities.</p> <p>Strategies for developing more sustainable cities</p>		
9	<p>3.2.3.9 Case studies</p> <p>Case studies of two contrasting urban areas to illustrate and analyse key themes set out above, to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • patterns of economic and social well-being • the nature and impact of physical environmental conditions <p>with particular reference to the implications for environmental sustainability, the character of the study areas and the experience and attitudes of their populations.</p>	Mumbai Birmingham	
	<p>Global systems and global governance</p> <p>3.2.1.1 Globalisation Dimensions of globalisation: flows of capital, labour, products, services and information; global marketing; patterns of production, distribution and consumption. Factors in globalisation: the development of technologies, systems and relationships, including financial, transport, security, communications,</p>	NAFTA	

	<p>management and information systems and trade agreements.</p>		
	<p>3.2.1.2 Global systems Issues associated with interdependence including how:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • unequal flows of people, money, ideas and technology within global systems can promote stability, growth but can also cause inequalities, conflicts and injustices for people and places • unequal power relations enable some states to drive global systems to their own advantage and to directly influence geopolitical events, while others are only able to respond or resist in a more constrained way. 	<p>UN/WTO</p>	
	<p>3.2.1.3 International trade and access to markets Trading relationships and patterns between large, highly developed economies such as the United States, the European Union, emerging major economies such as China and India and smaller, less developed economies such as those in sub-Saharan Africa, southern Asia and Latin America.</p> <p>Differential access to markets associated with levels of economic development and trading agreements and its impacts on economic and societal well-being.</p> <p>The nature and role of transnational corporations (TNCs), including their spatial organisation, production, linkages, trading and marketing patterns, with a detailed reference to a specified TNC and its impacts on those countries in which it operates.</p> <p>World trade in at least one food commodity or one manufacturing product. Analysis and assessment of the geographical consequences of global systems to specifically consider how international trade and variable access to markets underly and impacts on students' and other people's lives across the globe.</p>	<p>Latin America China</p> <p>Trans pacific partnership (TPP)</p> <p>Transatlantic trade and investment partnership (TTIP)</p> <p>Banana Wars</p> <p>TNC – Walmart</p> <p>Bananas</p>	
	<p>3.2.1.4 Global governance Issues associated with attempts at global governance, including how:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • agencies, including the UN in the post-1945 era, can work to promote growth and stability but may also exacerbate inequalities and injustices • interactions between the local, regional, national, international and global scales are fundamental to understanding global governance. 	<p>UN</p>	

	<p>3.2.1.5 The 'global commons'</p> <p>The concept of the 'global commons'. The rights of all to the benefits of the global commons.</p> <p>Acknowledgement that the rights of all people to sustainable development must also acknowledge the need to protect the global commons</p>		
	<p>3.2.1.5.1 Antarctica as a global common</p> <p>An outline of the contemporary geography, including climate, of Antarctica to demonstrate its role as a global common and illustrate its vulnerability to global economic pressures and environmental change.</p> <p>Threats to Antarctica arising from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • climate change • fishing and whaling • the search for mineral resources • tourism and scientific research. <p>To develop an understanding of how Antarctica is governed and to look at the pros and cons of this.</p> <p>Look at the roles of:</p> <p>United Nations (UN) agencies such as United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)</p> <p>International Whaling Commission</p> <p>The Antarctic Treaty (1959)</p> <p>- Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty (1991)</p> <p>IWC Whaling Moratorium (1982) –.</p> <p>The role of NGOs in monitoring threats and enhancing protection of Antarctica.</p> <p>To understand the impacts of this on all scales of society, global all the way to the student themselves.</p>	<p>Antarctica Case study</p>	
	<p>3.2.1.6 Globalisation critique</p> <p>The impacts of globalisation to consider the benefits of growth, development, integration, stability against the costs in terms of inequalities, injustice, conflict and environmental impact.</p>		