

Subject :	Geography	Year Group: 12
Scheme title	Diverse Places	Globalisation
Knowledge in sequence	<p>Enquiry question 1: How do population structures vary?</p> <p>4B.1 Population structure varies from place to place and over time.</p> <p>4B.2 Population characteristics vary from place to place and over time.</p> <p>4B.3 How past and present connections have shaped the demographic and cultural Characteristics of your chosen places.</p> <p>Enquiry question 2: How do different people view diverse living spaces?</p> <p>4B.4 Urban places are seen differently by different groups because of their lived experience of places and their perception of those places.</p> <p>4B.5 Rural places are seen differently by different groups because of their lived experience of places and their perception of those places.</p> <p>4B.6 There is a range of ways to evaluate how people view their living spaces.</p> <p>Enquiry question 3: Why are there demographic and cultural tensions in diverse places?</p> <p>4B.7 Culture and society is now more diverse in the UK.</p> <p>4B.8 Levels of segregation reflect cultural, economic and social variation and change over time.</p> <p>4B.9 Changes to diverse places can lead to tension and conflict.</p> <p>Enquiry question 4: How successfully are cultural and demographic issues managed?</p> <p>4B.10 The management of cultural and Demographic issues can be measured using a range of techniques.</p> <p>4B.11 Different urban stakeholders have different criteria for assessing the success of Managing change in diverse urban communities.</p> <p>4B.12 Different rural Stakeholders have different criteria for assessing the success of Managing change in diverse rural communities.</p>	<p>Enquiry question 1: What are the causes of globalisation and why has it accelerated in recent decades?</p> <p>3.1 Globalisation is along-standing process which has accelerated because of rapid developments in transport, communications and businesses.</p> <p>3.2 Political and economic decision making are important factors in the acceleration of globalisation.</p> <p>3.3 Globalisation has affected some places and organisations more than others.</p> <p>Enquiry question 2: What are the impacts of globalisation for countries, different groups of people and cultures and the physical environment?</p> <p>3.4 The global shift has created winners and losers for people and the physical environment.</p> <p>3.5 The scale and pace of economic migration has increased as the world has become more interconnected, creating consequences for people and the physical environment.</p> <p>3.6 The emergence of a global culture, based on western ideas, consumption, and attitudes towards the physical environment, is one outcome of globalisation.</p> <p>Enquiry question 3: What are the consequences of globalisation for global development and the physical environment and how should different players respond to its challenges?</p> <p>3.7 Globalisation has led to dramatic increases in development for some countries, but also widening development gap extremities and disparities in environmental quality.</p> <p>3.8 Social, political and environmental tensions have resulted from the rapidity of global change caused by globalisation.</p> <p>3.9 Ethical and environmental concerns about unsustainability have led to increased localism and awareness of the impacts of a consumer society.</p>
Skills	<p>(1) Investigation of social media to understand how people relate to the places where they live.</p> <p>(2) Use of GIS to represent and analyse crime data and to show variations in levels of crime across communities.</p> <p>(3) Interviews with local residents to interpret information representing cultural and demographic issues in a local place.</p> <p>(4) Interpretation of qualitative information (advertising copy, tourist agency material, local art exhibitions) to show both its significance and what it means about a chosen local place.</p> <p>(5) Testing of the strength of relationships through the use of scattergraphs and Spearman's rank correlation.</p> <p>(6) Evaluation of different sources (music, photography, film, art, literature) and appreciation of why they create different representations and image of a local place.</p> <p>(7) Use of indexes to measure ethnic and cultural diversity.</p> <p>(8) Interpretation of photographic and map evidence showing 'before and after' cross-sections.</p> <p>(9) Interpretation of oral accounts of the values and lived experiences of places from different interest groups and ethnic communities.</p> <p>(10) Analysis of contrasting newspaper reports about a change, including opinions about that change.</p>	<p>(1) Use of proportional flow lines showing networks of flows.</p> <p>(2) Ranking and scaling data to create indices.</p> <p>(3) Analysis of human and physical features on maps to understand lack of connectedness.</p> <p>(4) Use of population, deprivation and land-use datasets to quantify the impacts of deindustrialisation.</p> <p>(5) Use of proportional flow arrows to show global movement of migrants from source to host areas.</p> <p>(6) Analysis of global TNC and brand value datasets to quantify the influence of western brands.</p> <p>(7) Critical use of World Bank and United Nations (UN) data sets to analyse trends in human and economic development, including the use of line graphs, bar charts and trend lines.</p> <p>(8) Plotting Lorenz curves and calculating the Gini Coefficient.</p>
Key Words	<p>Demographics</p> <p>Population pyramid</p> <p>Natural change</p> <p>Net migration</p> <p>Fertility rate</p> <p>Birth rate</p> <p>Death rate</p> <p>Central Business district</p> <p>Inner city</p> <p>Suburbs</p> <p>Rural urban fringe</p> <p>Social clustering</p> <p>Ethnic segregation</p> <p>Multicultural society</p> <p>Industrialisation</p> <p>Rural idyll</p> <p>Perception</p> <p>Stakeholder</p>	<p>Globalisation</p> <p>TNC</p> <p>Economic Globalisation</p> <p>Political Globalisation</p> <p>Social Globalisation</p> <p>Cultural Globalisation</p> <p>Interdependence</p> <p>GDP</p> <p>Emerging economies</p> <p>Spatial division of labour</p> <p>Containerisation</p> <p>Trade blocs</p> <p>Bretton Woods institute</p> <p>Offshoring</p> <p>Outsourcing</p> <p>Free Market</p> <p>Privatisation</p> <p>SEZ</p> <p>Switched on/off</p> <p>Global shift</p> <p>Cultural diffusion</p> <p>Cultural erosion</p> <p>Americanisation</p> <p>Westernisation</p>
End Point	Paper 2 Section C 35 marks	Paper 2 Section A 16 Marks
Assessment method	<p>EQ1 assessment- 20 marks 20 minutes</p> <p>EQ2 assessment-40 mark assessment 40 minutes covering aspects of EQ1.</p> <p>EQ3 assessment- 60 marks 60 minutes covering EQ1 EQ2 and EQ3.</p> <p>EQ4 assessment- 60 marks 60 minutes, assessment based on Globalisation and Diverse place.</p>	<p>EQ1 assessment- 20 marks 20 minutes</p> <p>EQ2 assessment-40 mark assessment 40 minutes covering aspects of EQ1.</p> <p>EQ3 assessment- 60 marks 60 minutes covering EQ1 EQ2 and EQ3</p>