**Geography A Level Learning Journey**

| **Year 13 Checklist: Health and Human Rights**  | setoN | ☺  | ☹ | ?noisiveR |
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| **EQ1: What is human development and why do levels vary from place to place?** |  |  |  |  |
| **8A.1 Concepts of human Development are complex and contested.** |  |  |  |  |
| **Explain Human development has traditionally been measured using the growth of GDP as an end in itself but the relationship between human contentment and levels of wealth and income is complex (Happy Planet Index) and many dominant models are contested- Sharia law**  |  |  |  |  |
| **Explain improvements in environmental quality, health, life expectancy and human rights are seen by some (Rosling) as more significant goals for development while economic growth is often the best means of delivering them.** |  |  |  |  |
| **Explain education is central to economic development (human capital) and to the understanding and assertion of human rights; this view is, however, not universally shared (attitudes to gender equality in education) as both access to education and standards of achievement vary greatly among countries (The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)** |  |  |  |  |
| **8A.2 There are notable variations in human health and life expectancy** |  |  |  |  |
| **Explain that there are considerable variations in health and life expectancy in the developing world that are explained by differential access to basic needs such as food, water supply and sanitation, and which impact particularly on levels of infant and maternal mortality.** |  |  |  |  |
| **Explain variations in health and life expectancy in the developed world are largely a function of differences in lifestyles, levels of deprivation and the availability, cost and effectiveness of medical care** |  |  |  |  |
| **There are significant variations in health and life expectancy within countries ( UK Reading vs Manchester ) that are related to ethnic variations ( Aboriginal peoples in Australia) and income levels and inequalities, which, in turn, impact on lifestyles** |  |  |  |  |
|  **8A.3 Governments and International Government Organisations play a significant role in defining development targets and policies** |  |  |  |  |
| **Explain the relationship between economic and social development is complex and dependent on decisions made by governments on the importance of social progress; this ranges from welfare states with high levels of social spending to totalitarian regimes run by elites with low levels of spending on health and education.** |  |  |  |  |
| **Explain the dominant IGOs (World Bank, IMF, WTO) have traditionally promoted neo-liberal views of development based on the adoption of free trade, privatisation and deregulation of financial markets but also, recent programmes have been aimed at improving environmental quality, health, education and human rights.** |  |  |  |  |
|  **Explain progress against the United Nation’s Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) has been mixed in terms of individual countries, global regions and targets; the UN post-2015 development agenda expands on the MDGs, setting new goals to include sustainable development.** |  |  |  |  |
| **Enquiry question 2: Why do human rights vary from place to place?** |  |  |  |  |
| **8A.4 Human rights have become important** |  |  |  |  |
| **The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is a statement of intent and a framework for foreign policy statements to explain economic or military intervention but not all states have signed the Declaration** |  |  |  |  |
| **Explain the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) was drafted by the nations of the Council of Europe to help prevent conflict and integrated into the UK by the Human Rights Act of 1998; the ECHR remains controversial as some see it as an erosion of national sovereignty.** |  |  |  |  |
| **Explain the Geneva Convention forms a basis in international law for prosecuting individuals and organisations who commit war crimes and is endorsed by 196 countries; however, few cases come to trial and over 150 countries continue to engage in torture** |  |  |  |  |
| **8A.5 There are significant differences Between countries in both their definitions and protection of****human rights** |  |  |  |  |
| **Explain some states frequently invoke human rights in international forums and debates whilst others prioritise economic development over human rights and defend this approach** |  |  |  |  |
| **Explain some superpowers and emerging powers have transitioned to more democratic governments, but the degree of democratic freedom varies (comparison of an authoritarian and a democratic system); the protection of human rights and****degree of freedom of speech varies** |  |  |  |  |
| **Explain levels of political corruption vary and can be measured (Index of Corruption); high levels of corruption are a threat to human rights as the rule of law can be subverted.** |  |  |  |  |
| **8A.6 There are significant variations in human rights within countries, which are reflected in different levels****of social development.** |  |  |  |  |
| **Explain in some states (post-colonial states) there are significant groups, defined by gender and/or ethnicity that have had fewer rights than the dominant group** |  |  |  |  |
| **Explain differences in rights are frequently reflected in differences in levels of health and education (indigenous populations in both North and South America).** |  |  |  |  |
| **Explain that a demand for equality from both women and ethnic groups has been an important part of the history of many states in recent years ( Afghanistan, Australia, Bolivia) with progress taking place at different rates.** |  |  |  |  |
| **Enquiry question 3: How are human rights used as arguments for political and military intervention?** |  |  |  |  |
| **8A.7 There are different forms of geopolitical intervention in defense of human rights** |  |  |  |  |
| **Explain there is a wide range of geopolitical interventions to address development and human rights issues: development aid, trade embargoes, military aid, indirect and direct military action** |  |  |  |  |
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| **Explain interventions are promoted by IGOs, national governments and NGOs (Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch) but there is seldom consensus about the validity of these interventions** |  |  |  |  |
| **Explain some Western governments frequently condemn human rights violations and use them as conditions for offering aid, negotiating trade agreements, and as a reason for military intervention, which challenge ideas of national sovereignty.** |  |  |  |  |
| **8A.8 Some development is focused on improving both human rights and human welfare but other development has very negative environmental and cultural impacts** |  |  |  |  |
| **Explain development aid takes many forms from charitable gifts to address the impacts of hazards (Haiti) administered both by NGOs( Oxfam or Christian Aid) and national governments, to IGOs offering loans.** |  |  |  |  |
| **Explain the impact of development aid is contested, successes include progress in dealing with life-threatening conditions (malaria) and improvements in some aspects of human rights (gender equality) but critics suggest that it encourages dependency and promotes corruption and the role of the elite at the expense of human rights and minority groups.** |  |  |  |  |
| **Explain, some economic development, both by superpowers and TNCs, has very serious impacts on the environment in which minority groups live and disregards their human rights to their land and culture (oil in the Niger Delta or Peruvian Amazon, and land grabs in East Africa).** |  |  |  |  |
| **8A.9 Military aid and both direct and Indirect military intervention are frequently justified in terms of human rights** |  |  |  |  |
| **Explain global strategic interests might drive military interventions but are often justified by the protagonists in terms of human rights.** |  |  |  |  |
| **Explain military aid, both in terms of training personnel and weapons sales, is sometimes used to support countries that themselves have questionable human rights records.** |  |  |  |  |
| **Explain direct military intervention is increasingly part of a ’war on terror’, which is partially justified as promoting human rights of minority communities but is compromised by the use of torture by combatant states that have signed the Declaration of Human Rights** |  |  |  |  |
| **Enquiry question 4: What are the outcomes of geopolitical interventions in terms of human development and human rights** |  |  |  |  |
| **8A.10 There are several ways of measuring the success of geopolitical interventions** |  |  |  |  |
| **Explain measurements of success comprise a wide range of variables, including improvements in health, life expectancy, educational levels, gender equality, freedom of speech and successful management of refugees as well as increases in GDP per capita.** |  |  |  |  |
| **Explain why for some governments and IGOs, the introduction of democratic institutions is deemed important and freedom of expression is seen as central to the development of democratic and capitalist societies.** |  |  |  |  |
| **Explain for other countries, success is measured in terms of economic growth with less attention to holistic development (human wellbeing) or human rights and the development of democratic institutions** |  |  |  |  |
| **8A.11 Development aid has a mixed record of success.** |  |  |  |  |
| **Explain the relationship of aid, development, health and human rights is unclear, with relative success stories in some states (Botswana or Ebola in West Africa) contrasted with relative failure in other states (Haiti, Iraq).** |  |  |  |  |
| **Explain some states that receive substantial development aid, economic inequalities have increased while in other states economic inequalities have decreased; this in turn impacts on health and life expectancy. (** |  |  |  |  |
| **Explain the extent to which superpowers use development aid as an extension of their foreign policies and judge success in terms****of access to resources, political support in IGOs and military alliances and formation of military alliances** |  |  |  |  |
| **8A.12 Military interventions, both direct and indirect, have a mixed record of success** |  |  |  |  |
| **Explain the recent history of military interventions, both direct and indirect, suggest that there are significant costs, including loss of sovereignty and human rights and contrasts between short-term gains with long-term costs.** |  |  |  |  |
| **Explain other non-military interventions may have a stronger record of improving both human rights and development (Cote d’Ivoire 2011)** |  |  |  |  |
| **Explain lack of action also has global consequences which may impact negatively on progress in environmental, political and social development (human wellbeing and human rights)** |  |  |  |  |