

Name:



Year 12 A Level Geography Paper 2 Unit 1 – Globalisation

EQ3: What are the consequences of globalisation for global development and the physical environment, and how should different players respond to its challenges?



LANGDON PARK SIXTH FORM

Subject: Geography	Year: Y12	Topic: EQ3: Consequences of Globalisation
<p>We have chosen to do this unit first on the human paper as it has the most common content as GCSE. Globalisation is one of the unifying concepts in modern day economic and political Geography. Its study underpins the rest of the human paper, particularly for the Year 13-unit Superpowers. It has real life relevance to students as it helps to explain why the world is changing</p>		

Key terms	Single & composite measures Human Development Index Gender Inequality Index Development Absolute poverty Millennium development goals	Nominal Lorenz Curve Gini Coefficient Gender Inequality Index Extremism Populism Post-accession migration	Diaspora Open Borders Deregulation Censorship Trade restraint Localism Sustainability
Positive sum game Exponential GNI GDP GNP PPP Relative poverty			

Specification point	Pre-reading	In-class activity	Follow up (incl H/W)	Extension
<p>3.7 The global shift has created winners and losers for people and the physical environment.</p> <p>3.8 The scale and pace of economic migration has increased as the world becomes more interconnected, creating consequences for people and the physical environment</p> <p>3.9. The emergence of a global culture, based on western ideas, consumption, and attitudes towards the physical environment, is one outcome of globalisation</p>	<p>Read through your textbook as directed and make notes for the questions in each section. Read a chapter of 'Factfulness' each week and complete a Geofile document.</p> <p>Videos Ted talks about Globalisation/ trade The Geography of stuff</p> <p>Websites: https://flipboard.com/@missgeog https://www.gapminder.org/ http://resources4rethinking.com/en/resource/the-story-of-stuff https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p04b1g3c/episodes/downloads https://www.economist.com/</p>	<p>Essay practice Discussion of key topics Analysis of graphs/ maps/ data Knowledge checks Case studies</p>	<p>Each week – completion of workbook tasks/ reading articles/ practice question</p>	<p>Read more of the Economic geography Books in the study centre RGS Articles</p> <p>Available in the library - The Almighty Dollar Factfulness Population 10 Billion Prisoners of Geography</p>

Globalisation.

EQ3: What are the consequences of globalisation for global development and the physical environment, and how should different players respond to its challenges?

1. Globalisation and the development gap/ Globalisation and income inequality
2. Globalised diaspora and tensions
3. Controlling globalisation
4. Cultural identity and physical resources in a globalised world
5. Localism and transition towns
6. Sustainable globalisation- ethical consumerism.

Key term	Definition
Censorship	Controlling access to media
Deregulation	The reduction of government power
Diaspora	The spread of cultures from their original place
Ethical consumption	Considering how and where you buy your products from
Fair trade	Where producers receive a guaranteed wage and money is invested back into the community
Gender Inequality Index	A composite measure reflecting inequality in achievements
Gini Coefficient	A measure of income inequality for a country as a single number between 0-1 (higher the number the higher the income inequality)
Human Development Index	A composite indicator which measures literacy rate, life expectancy & income per capita
Income Inequality	Where there is a large gap between the rich and poor
Localism	Strategies used at a local level to reduce negative impacts of globalisation
Lorenz Curve	A graph which shows income inequality
Open borders	Where people can move freely between countries
Recycling	Turning waste into other products
Sustainability	Meeting the needs of the present without compromising future generations
Trade protectionism	A way of protecting domestic industries from foreign imports
Transition Town	A community project that tries to promote sustainability

Further reading and useful links/resources

<http://go.worldbank.org/3SLYUTVY00>

<http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.GINI>

<https://www.gapminder.org/>

<https://www.chathamhouse.org/about/structure/europe-programme/populist-extremism-europe-project>

https://www.theguardian.com/business/2016/jun/26/brexit-is-the-rejection-of-globalisation?CMP=Share_iOSApp_Other

<http://www.mrcmekong.org/>

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-politics-29594642>

<http://www.economist.com/node/21546013>

<https://www.theguardian.com/sustainable-business/2015/jun/10/rana-plaza-fund-reaches-target-compensate-victims#img-1>

<http://www.ecosociety.ca/jumbo-wild>

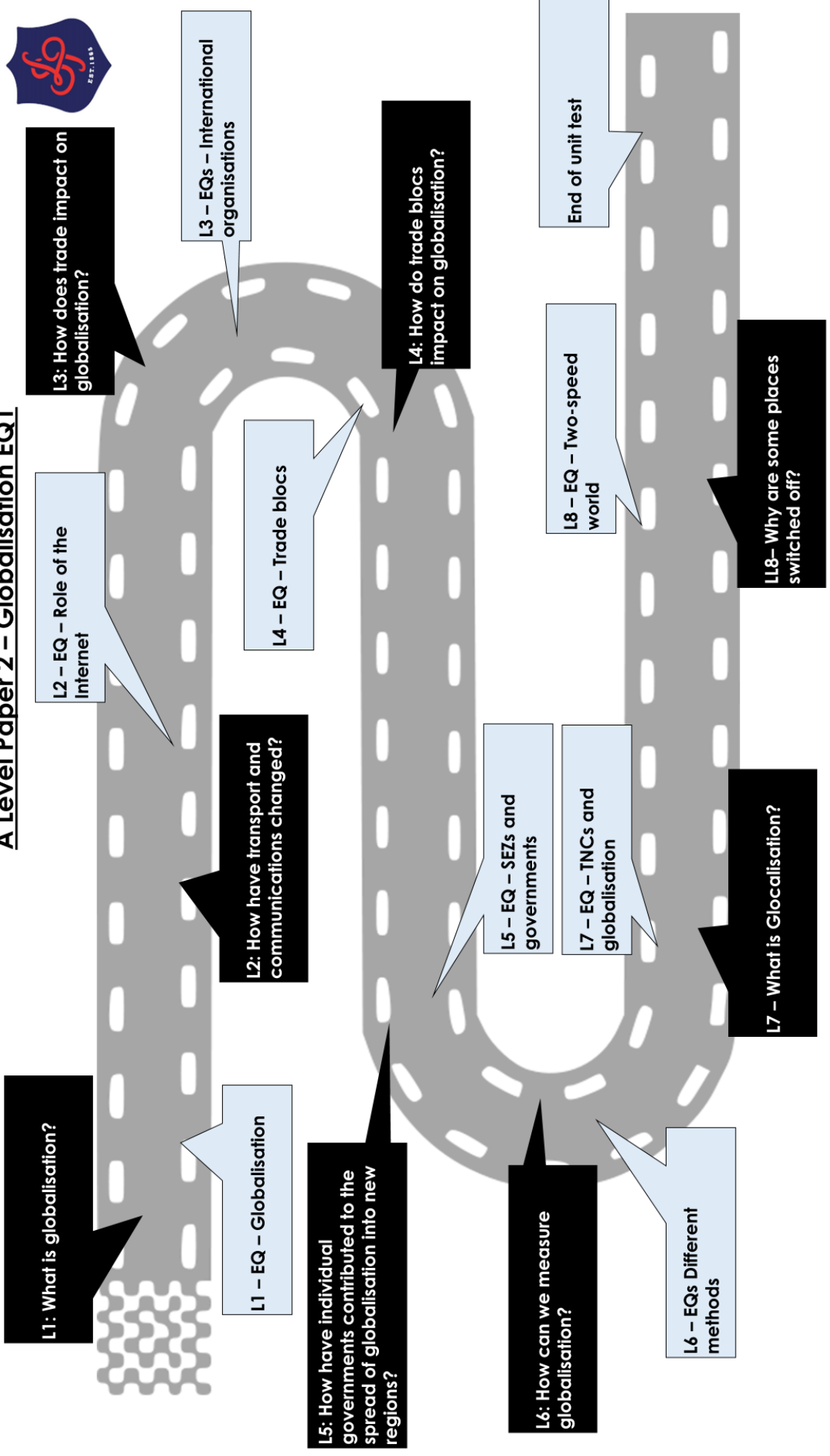
<http://jumboglacierresort.com/>

<http://www.transitiontowntotnes.org/>

<https://www.theguardian.com/fashion/2013/may/17/ethical-shopping-high-street-fashion>

<https://www.theguardian.com/sustainable-business/series/circular-economy>

A Level Paper 2 – Globalisation EQ1



Lesson 1: Has Globalisation made the world richer?

		I think I can..	My teacher thinks I can ...
Learning	I can explain what single and composite measures of development are		
Mastering	I can assess how reliable and valid development measures are		
Extending	I can explain what HDI and GII are		

Do now: What do the images show?

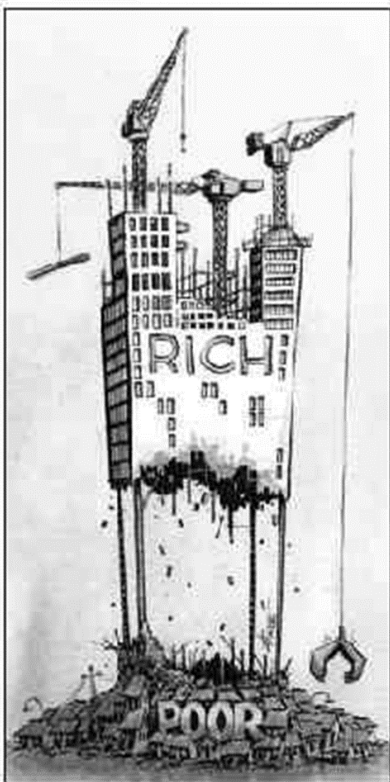
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Starter: What is the cartoon suggesting?



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Challenge

What defines 'rich' and 'poor' when we examine the concept of development?

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What does 'development' mean?

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What is a development indicator?

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What is GDP per capita?

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What are the issues with using it as a development indicator?

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Rank these countries

	GDP	GDP per capita	PPP per capita
Sweden			
India			
USA			
Brazil			
Papua New Guinea			
Oman			

What is:

Trade balance

Economic sector balance

What is PPP?

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Economic indicators	Human development indicators
GNP	Quality of life index
GDP	HDI
Per capita	Human suffering index
PPP	

What does HDI measure?

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What is the Human Poverty Index?

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What is the GII?

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How can we measure environmental quality?

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What is the HPI?

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1. Match the Development Measure to the correct description.
2. Decide whether it is a single measure or a composite measure.
3. Decide whether it is measuring economic development or social development.
4. Assess how valid and reliable you think each measure is. It might be worth creating a ranking system (e.g., 1-Not at all reliable, 2-not reliable 3-middle, 4-reliable, 5-Very reliable)

Term	Definition	Single or composite?	Economic or social?	Valid/reliable?
Life Expectancy				
Literacy rate				
Environmental Performance Index (EPI)				
Human Development Index (HDI)				
Infant mortality rate				
Absolute poverty				
Gender Inequality Index (GII)				
Income per capita				
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)				
Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)				
Fertility rate				
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita				

Lesson 2: How does development vary within a country?

		I think I can..	My teacher thinks I can ...
Learning	I can explain what the Gini and Lorenz Curve show		
Mastering	I can identify winners and losers of globalisation		
Extending	I can evaluate spatial and temporal trends on widening income inequality globally and nationally.		

Do now: What does the graph show?



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Starter: What are the cartoons showing?

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How are LEDCs catching MEDCs up?

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But why is it still hard for the LEDCs to catch up to the MEDCs?

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Inequality within nations:

MEDCs

Unskilled/Low-income groups	High income groups

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What is a Lorenz curve?

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How has inequality in the UK changed over time?

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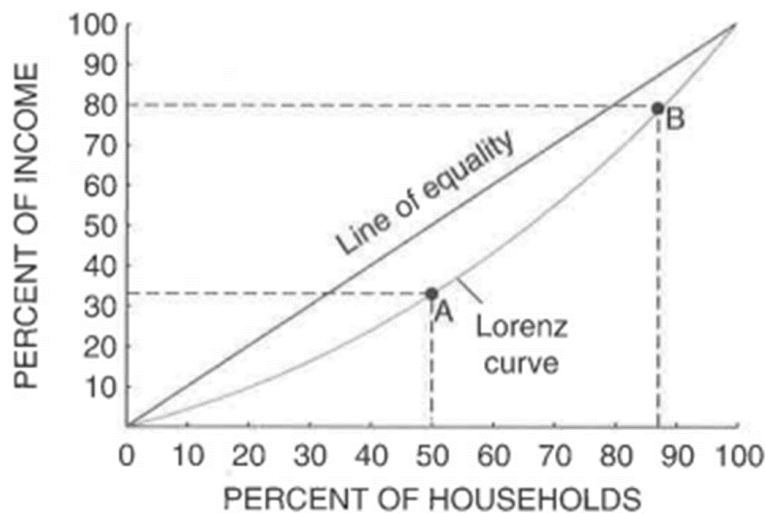
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Interpreting the Lorenz curve

Lorenz Curve for the Country of Maxopia



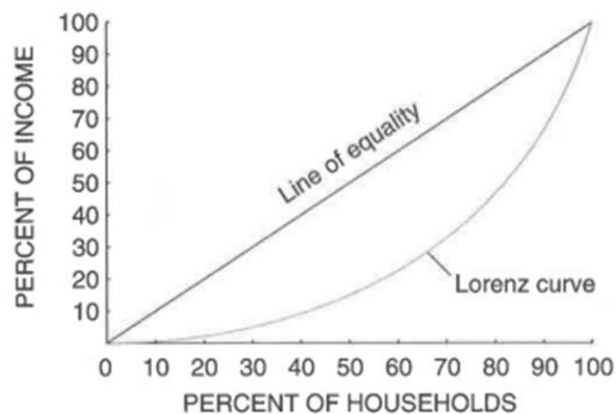
Q1) What % of income is being earnt by 50% of households in Maxopia?

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Q2) What % of income is being earnt by 88% of household in Maxopia?

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Lorenz Curve for the Country of Minopia



Q1) What % of income is being earnt by 50% of households in Minopia?

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Q2) What % of income is being earnt by 88% of household in Minopia?

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Q3) Which country is most equal?

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Plotting a Lorenz curve

Name	Income	% of income	Cumulative % of income	% of population	Cumulative % of population

Lesson 3: How can migration lead to tension?

		I think I can.	My teacher thinks I can ...
Learning	I can explain what tensions are caused by migration		
Mastering	I can explain the growth of right-wing populism		
Extending	I can assess the significance of economic, social, and political tensions that have resulted from globalisation		

Do now: Define the word in bold

Open borders, deregulation, and encouragement of **FDI** have created **culturally mixed societies** and thriving migrant **diasporas** in some locations, but have resulted in tensions elsewhere

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Starter: Study the photos

What are these example of?

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What are the differences?

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What effects do these differences have?

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How has globalisation led to more mixing of cultures?

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How has globalisation led to diasporas?

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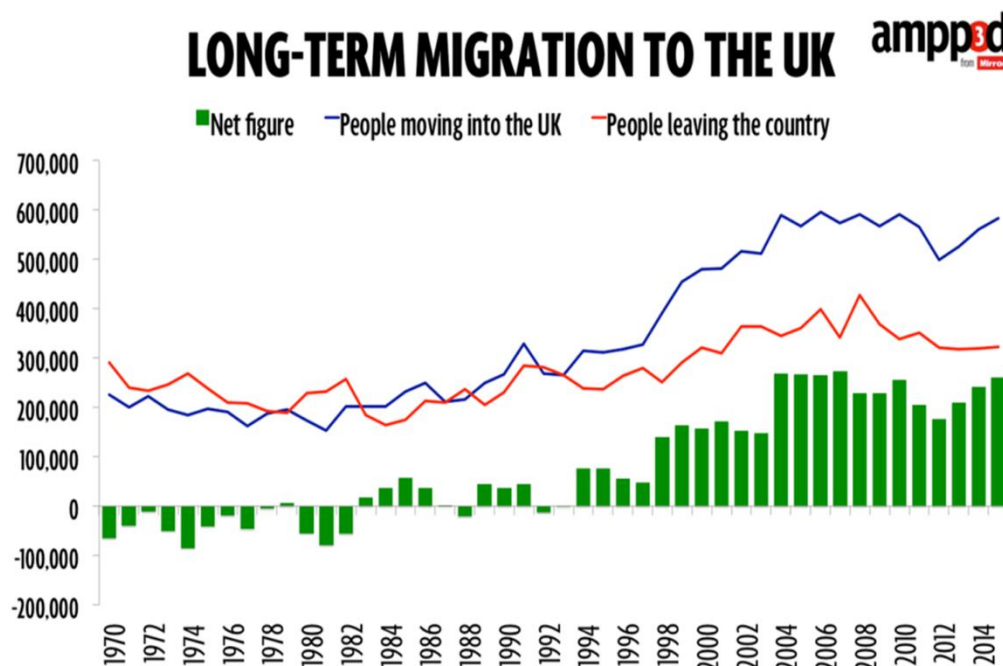
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How has long-term migration to the UK changed over time?

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What might happen in the future?

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Why?

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What is special about London?

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Read Articles 1-3

Describe the Chinese diaspora

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Why are European countries 'less efficient at absorbing migrants' compared to the USA?

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What does immigration mean to economically mid-sized countries such as Greece?

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How does immigration help get educated women back into the workplace of a host country, such as Japan?

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How do open borders help developing countries in Africa? Use examples

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How has globalisation affected China's economy?

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What are the impacts of diasporas?

Positive	Negative

Read the Chatham House report on extremism in Europe

Give examples of how extremism has increased in recent years across Europe

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How has free movement of people increased populist extremism?

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Why have diasporas created a thriving multi-cultural community in some areas yet tensions in others?

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Can you think of examples of global flows of capital (and industry) causing income inequality? Has this affected the rise of extremism?

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What are the social, political, and environmental tensions resulting from open borders, deregulation and FDI?

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Read Articles 4-6

Pros of porous borders	Cons of porous borders
People communicate in 'English' around the world	Migration levels create disquiet among communities and nations
Labour markets transcend national borders	
Cultural identity and ideas spread more easily – creating multi-cultural societies	

How has multiculturalism caused tensions?

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Summary

Political tensions	Cultural tensions	Environmental tensions

Assess the significance of economic, social, and political tensions that have resulted from globalisation

Lesson 4: How can globalisation be managed?

		I think I can.	My teacher thinks I can ...
Learning	I can explain the ways the state can try to manage globalisation		
Mastering	I can categorise the ways of managing globalisation		
Extending	I can assess the idea that globalisation can be controlled		

Do now: Study the cartoons

What issues are these cartoons trying to portray?

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What other examples can you think of?

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Starter: The fall of the Nation State

Read **article 7** on the eclipse of the nation-state because of globalisation.

Reduce – explain the content of the article using 20 words maximum.

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Prioritise – underline the three most important sentences; rank 1-3

Extend – write down a question you'd like to ask about this issue.

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Censorship

How has China's governance affected its stance on globalisation?	
Why have China encouraged censorship of their press and internet?	
What are the two types of censorship that occur in China?	
How does North Korea's censorship differ from China's?	

Limiting immigration

How does the UK's 2010 five-tier point system work?	
Why is limiting migration in the UK not so simple?	
What is the argument in favour of limiting migration in the UK?	

Trade Protectionism

How did China's 2016 steel subsidies impact the UK?	
Why was this hard to deal with?	

Read Articles 8-9

Explain 2 prohibited and 2 illegal flows that exist globally.

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Read the article about China, how have they attempted trade protectionism?

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Evaluate the effectiveness of these methods. – explain which is most and least effective and why.

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Examine the role of the government in managing globalisation. How much influence do they have?

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Categorise, using colours and a key, the statements into methods which increase or decrease the rate of globalisation.

Controlling Globalisation	
Trade Blocks promote free trade and in the case of the EU free movement of people and labour.	Some governments opt for trade protectionism. In the USA, President Trump is in the process of restricting imports of steel and aluminium as a means of creating national self-sufficiency and lessening of trade with China.
FDI is encouraged by governments. China's open door policy in 1979 for encouraged TNC's to move to China to manufacture goods.	Some countries have sought to control immigration, such as the UK, opting for rigid points system for foreign migrants seeking residency.
Economic liberalisation and low trade tariffs are promoted by the WTO, IMF and World Bank.	Some countries have sought to control immigration, such as the UK, opting for rigid points system for foreign migrants seeking residency.

Suggest which method most controls the spread of globalisation (3)

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Explain one way, not mentioned below, in which countries can become more globalised.

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Assess the idea that globalisation can be controlled (12 marks)

Lesson 5: How can globalisation be sustainable?

		I think I can.	My teacher thinks I can ...
Learning	I can explain, using examples, the costs and benefits of localism.		
Mastering	I can explain the social and environmental benefits of Fairtrade and ethical consumption.		
Extending	I can explain the costs and benefits of transition towns		

Do now: What are these cartoons suggesting?

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Starter: What is Tesco saying and why?

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What is McDonalds saying and why?

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The rise of consumer societies – **Read Articles 11-12**

Why are people increasingly concerned about the impacts of a consumer society?

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What impacts do consumer societies have on our earth?

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What factors are driving consumerism?

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Why has consumerism been able to increase globally?

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What influence can consumers have?

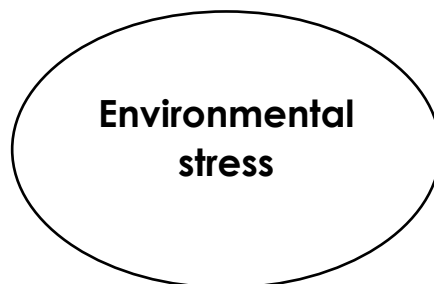
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Why is globalisation causing environmental stress?



Read the info in Article 13

How do the images demonstrate that HICs like the UK show little regard for their ecological footprint?

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Calculate your water and carbon footprint and upload to Google classroom

What is sustainability?

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What is localism?

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What are transition towns?

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Explore the costs and benefits of local sourcing.

Sort the cards into costs and benefits of local sourcing

Colour code these costs and benefits into social, economic, and environmental

What different players are benefitting here?

How does local sourcing help to offset the negative impacts of globalisation?

Buying locally reduces the demand for TNC goods and those made in LICs (harms employment and economic growth in LICs)	Shorter supply chains should boost predictability of delivery times and lower costs
Money spent on local businesses will more likely stay and be spent again in the local economy (multiplier effect) rather than going to TNC HQ	Locally sourced goods reduce transportation distance and air miles cutting down air pollution and use of fossil fuels
There might not be much local competition for the product meaning higher prices and inefficiencies	Easier for face to face communication between buyer and supplier building trust and good business relationships
Easier to know the practices and standards of local producers (ensure they meet environmental and ethical standards) – also no lax laws to be exploited	Can make it harder to terminate contracts because it could cause local tensions and conflict
Supplier may come to depend too much on local buyers leading to complacency and inefficiency	Local suppliers that are small businesses may be less efficient with restricted economies of scale

Read Articles 13-14

Highlight: Social, economic, and environmental positives created by transition towns.

What could the limitations of transition towns be?

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After you have read the article:

A transition town is

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Use p189 in your textbook

Where was the world's first Transition town?

How have they grown globally?

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What do transition towns promote?

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What was the 'Bristol Pound'? What was the aim?

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What are the advantages of transition towns?

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What are the disadvantages of transition towns?

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Using the Totnes example, describe the schemes and explain how they are a response to globalisation. Once finished evaluating the successes of these initiatives.

The initiatives include:

The Totnes pound

Skillshare project

Food link

REconomy centre.

What is Fair Trade?

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Describe the growth of Fair Trade Sales in the UK

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what does the map suggest about the Fair Trade movement?

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What problems can Fair Trade lead to?

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Who is fair trade for – producers or consumers?

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3 schemes

Birmingham recycling	Traid	Keep Britain tidy

Recycling

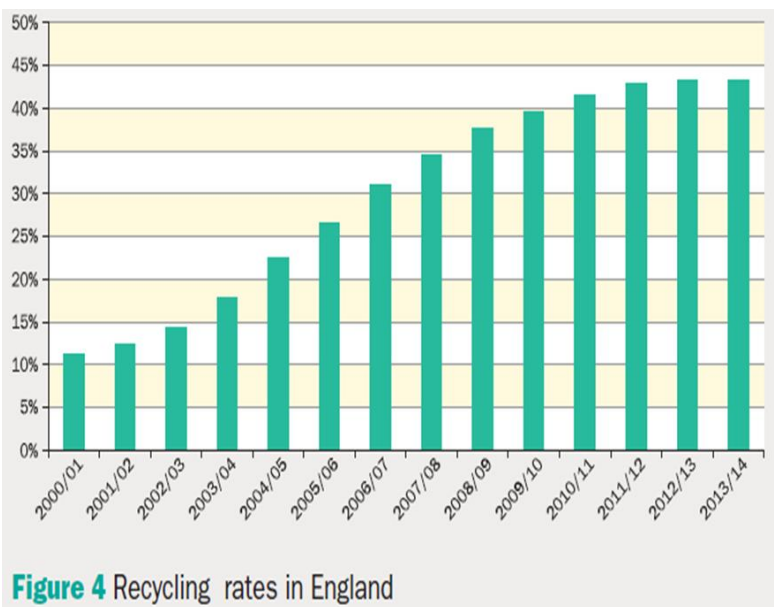
Read Article 17

How does recycling deal with the problems of globalisation?

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Describe the trend shown

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Arguments for Recycling	Arguments against Recycling

Why is recycling encouraged?

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Who manages the disposal of waste in the UK?

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Who are 'Keep Britain Tidy'?

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Where does the majority of the UK's waste come from?

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What improvements have the UK made?

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How do recycling levels vary around the UK?

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Why is recycling not completely carbon neutral?

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What is the circular economy?

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Exam questions

6 marker:

Explain how local groups and NGO's can promote local sourcing of food and other goods

12 marker:

Assess the actions taken by NGO's and local governments in promoting ethical and environmental concerns about unsustainability.

A1) What is the link between globalisation and terrorism?

A2 Explain how ethical consumption may reduce global inequality.

B1 What is the link between globalisation and trans-boundary water conflicts

B2 Suggest how development can be measured.

C1 What is the link between globalisation and environmental degradation

C2 What does the term 'diaspora' mean?

D1 What is the link between globalisation and cultural erosion

D2 Explain the use of trade protectionism.

E1 What is the link between globalisation and human rights?

E2 Explain the impact foreign direct investment has on an area.

A3 Explain the benefits of using composite indices of development.

A4 Suggest how some regions try to control globalisation.

B3 Suggest why some regions have won or lost out due to globalisation.

B4 Explain the attitudes of pro and anti-immigration groups.

C3 Suggest reasons for the widening gap in inequality

C4 Suggest how some groups seek to retain their cultural identity.

D3 Explain how ethical consumption may reduce environmental degradation.

D4 Suggest how globalisation has created winners and losers.

E3 Explain how recycling varies at a national level.

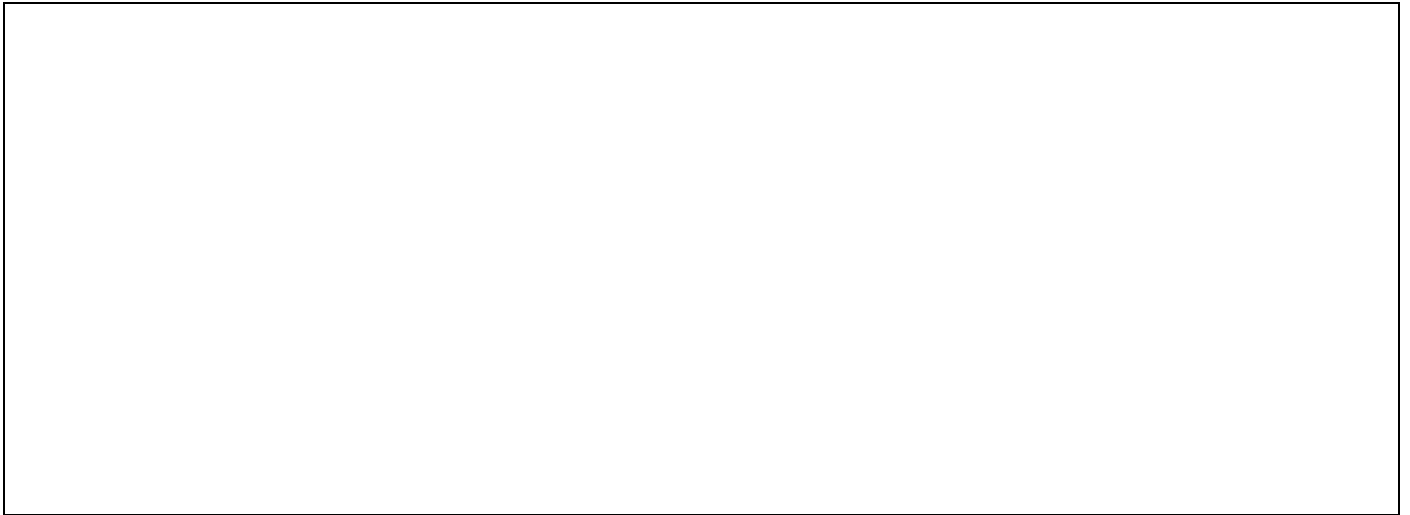
E4 Suggest how open border policies may lead to tensions and inclusive societies

A5 Evaluate different measures of development.

B5 Assess the view that globalisation is inevitable

C5 Assess the view that globalisation is good for society

D5 Assess the view that globalisation is unsustainable

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for a student's response to the question D5.

E5 Evaluate the successes of ethical consumption schemes.

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for a student's response to the question E5.

<u>Question</u>	<u>Answer</u>	<u>Correction</u>
Identify the four indicators within the Human Development Index (HDI)		
The Gini Coefficient index is shown by what curve?		
What is meant by the term Diaspora?		
Identify an example of a trans-boundary water conflict case study		
What are the two types of censorship?		
What are indigenous people known as within Canada?		
If this is the definition, what is the key term? <i>A measure of the land area and water resources that a population needs in order to produce what it consumes using current technology</i>		
In 2012, what did Bristol introduce in an attempt to encourage people to spend in local and independent businesses rather than chain stores?		
Name an example of an NGO which has worked on trying to alter people's behaviour on waste and recycling		
In 2000-1, 79% of local authority waste was sent to landfill, by 2013-14 what did this figure fall to?		

