

## Opportunities for multi-cultural inclusion [M/C]

### A Level AQA Geography Specification

Theme	Content	Opportunities for multi-cultural inclusion [M/C]
3.2.1.1 Globalisation	<p>Describe and explain the dimensions of globalisation: flows of capital, labour, products, services and information; global marketing; patterns of production, distribution and consumption.</p> <p>Examine the factors in globalisation: the development of technologies, systems and relationships, including financial, transport, security, communications, management and information systems and trade agreements.</p>	<p>Role of governments and private companies.</p> <p>Outsourcing of parts of production to cheaper locations, female issues, migration</p> <p>Cheap labour in developing economies, colonial powers, financial rewards, shipping, powerful navies Britain in the C17th, C18th and C19th. Slave trade, the Asiento.</p>
3.2.1.2 Global systems	<p>Describe and explain the form and nature of economic, political, social and environmental interdependence in the contemporary world.</p> <p>Describe and explain the issues associated with interdependence including how: • unequal flows of people, money, ideas and technology within global systems can sometimes act to promote stability, growth and development 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>	<p>Triangular trade, wealth in UK underpinning industrialisation, but poverty in Windies, revolution in Haiti, C21st problems with C18th roots.</p> <p>Migration issues for source and host countries</p> <p>Independence for colonies but still reliant in some cases on the Mother Country, UK, France, Portugal, Spain, the Netherlands</p> <p>Dependency theory and colonisation</p> <p>SGD – reading - Decolonizing the places, spaces and boundaries of Sustainable Development and Global Citizenship Education: a critical</p>

		analysis of SDG 4.7. - Authors: Fatima Pirbhai-Illich, University of Regina Fran Martin, University of Exeter
3.2.1.3 International trade and access to markets	Describe and explain the global features and trends in the volume and pattern of international trade and investment associated with globalisation.	Ex colonial bi-lateral trade and aid  Food commodity – colonial trade – ie bananas/coffee
	Describe, explain and assess the 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.	
	Examine differential access to markets associated with levels of economic development and trading agreements and assess its impacts on economic and societal well-being.	
	Describe and explain 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 assess its impacts on those countries in which it operates.	
	Examine world trade in at least one food commodity or one manufacturing product.	
	Analyse and assess 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	Trade – colonial trade. Slave trade.
3.2.1.4 Global governance	Examine and assess the emergence and developing role of norms, laws and institutions in regulating and reproducing global systems.	Western view – acknowledgment
	Examine the issues associated with attempts at global governance, including how: • 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.	
3.2.1.5 The 'global commons'	Describe and explain the concept of the 'global commons'.	
	Examine the rights of all to the benefits of the global commons.	
	Examine the acknowledgement that the rights of all people to sustainable development must also acknowledge the need to protect the global commons.	

3.2.1.5.1 Antarctica as a global common	Examine an outline of the contemporary geography, including climate, of Antarctica (including the Southern Ocean as far north as the Antarctic Convergence) to demonstrate its role as a global common and illustrate its vulnerability to global economic pressures and environmental change.	
	Describe explain and assess the threats to Antarctica arising from: • climate change • fishing and whaling • the search for mineral resources • tourism and scientific research.	
	Assess the critical appraisal of the developing governance of Antarctica.	
	Assess the international government organisations to include United Nations (UN) agencies such as United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the International Whaling Commission.	
	Describe and explain the Antarctic Treaty (1959), the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty (1991); IWC Whaling Moratorium (1982) – their purpose, scope and systems for inspection and enforcement.	
	Describe, explain and examine the role of NGOs in monitoring threats and enhancing protection of Antarctica.	
	Analyse and assess the geographical consequences of global governance for citizens and places in Antarctica and elsewhere to specifically consider how global governance underlies and impacts on students' and other people's lives across the globe.	'Other people's lives across the world' to consider globally impacts on different peoples and places
3.2.1.6 Globalisation critique	Describe, explain and assess 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.	Inequalities - Ethnic minorities
3.2.1.7 Quantitative and qualitative skills	Engage with quantitative and qualitative approaches across the theme as a whole.	

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2.2.1 The nature and importance of places	<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"> <li>• near places and far places</li> <li>• experienced places and media places.</li> </ul> <p>Factors contributing to the character of places:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Endogenous: location, topography, physical geography, land use, built environment and infrastructure, demographic and economic characteristics.</li> <li>• Exogenous: relationships with other places.</li> </ul>	<p>Choice of place examples can increase education in multicultural opportunities – especially when considering contrasting places</p> <p>Experienced places for different communities. Windrush in UK – post colonial migration</p> <p>Discrimination and changes to places – movements to increase acceptance</p> <p>Media places – stereotyping</p> <p>Relationships with places around the world – migration – Doreen Massey – Kilburn and layers</p>
2.2.2 Changing places – relationships, connections, meaning and representation	<p>In relation to the local place within which students live or study and then at least one further contrasting place and encompassing local, regional, national, international and global scales:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the ways in which the following factors: relationships and connections, meaning and representation, affect continuity and change in the nature of places and our understanding of place and</li> <li>• the ways in which students' own lives and those of others are affected by continuity and change in the nature of places and our understanding of place.</li> </ul>	<p>Migration</p> <p>Place identity- colonial history</p>
2.2.2.1 Relationships and connections	<p>The impact of relationships and connections on people and place with a particular focus on:</p>	<p>Lots of opportunities here looking at history of place and connections</p>

	<p><b>either</b></p> <p>changing demographic and cultural characteristics</p> <p><b>or</b></p> <p>economic change and social inequalities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The characteristics and impacts of external forces operating at different scales from local to global, including either government policies or the decisions of multinational corporations or the impacts of international or global institutions.</li> <li>• How past and present connections, within and beyond localities, shape places and embed them in the regional, national, international and global scales.</li> </ul>	<p>Demographic changes – migration – global connections</p>
<p>2.2.2.2 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"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• How places may be represented in a variety of different forms such as advertising copy, tourist agency material, local art exhibitions in diverse</li> </ul>	<p>Media producing meanings – to explore a range of media (not just from UK) to see how places are presented differently</p> <p>Old and new maps – maybe maps from the colonial times that present certain meanings (from 16<sup>th</sup> C maps with monsters on edge' to colonial maps). Zoos in London – St James Park) – to see views of world. Maybe look at maps from other communities.</p> <p>Agendas when considering external agencies</p>

	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	
<p>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>	<p>Emotion mapping as a technique to show different experiences of places</p>
<p>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>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• people's lived experience of the place in the past and at present</li> </ul> <p>and <b>either</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• changing demographic and cultural characteristics</li> </ul> <p><b>or</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• economic change and social inequalities.</li> </ul> <p>Suitable data sources could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• statistics, such as census data</li> <li>• maps</li> <li>• geo-located data</li> <li>• geospatial data, including geographic information systems (GIS) applications</li> <li>• photographs</li> <li>• text, from varied media</li> <li>• audio-visual media</li> <li>• artistic representations</li> <li>• oral sources, such as interviews, reminiscences, songs etc.</li> </ul>	
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<b>Section 1: Urbanisation</b>	Global patterns of urbanisation since 1945.	Colonial history in urban areas  Migration in urban growth  Mega/world cities – to focus on a range of cities from different continents.
	Economic, social, technological, political and demographic processes associated with urbanisation and urban growth.	
	The emergence of megacities and world cities and their role in global and regional economies.	
	Contemporary characteristics of mega/world cities.	
	Suburbanisation, counter-urbanisation, urban resurgence.	
	Urban change: deindustrialisation, decentralisation, rise of service economy. Urban policy and regeneration in Britain since 1979.	

<b>Section 2: Urban Forms</b>	Physical and human factors in urban forms.	Multicultural areas – Brixton/ Peckham – Windrush generation. Brick lane. Choice of place examples to illustrate processes
	Spatial patterns of land use and the factors that influence them.	
	New urban land uses: town centre mixed developments, cultural and heritage quarters, fortress landscapes, gentrified inner areas and edge cities.	
	The concept of the post-modern western city.	
<b>Section 3: Social and economic issues associated with urbanisation</b>	Spatial patterns of economic inequality, social segregation and cultural diversity in contrasting urban areas and the factors that influence them.	
	Issues associated with these processes and strategies to manage them.	
<b>Section 4: Urban climate</b>	The impact of urban forms and processes on local climate and weather.	
	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	
<b>Section 5: Urban Drainage</b>	Urban precipitation, surfaces and catchment characteristics; impacts on drainage basin storage areas; urban water cycle, water movement through urban catchments as measured by hydrographs.	
	Issues associated with catchment management in urban areas.	
	The development of sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS).	
	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.	
<b>Section 6: Contemporary urban environmental issues</b>	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.	
	The environmental impacts of alternative approaches to waste disposal: unregulated, recycling, recovery, reduction (incineration), burial, submergence, trade.	
	Comparison of incineration and landfill approaches to waste disposal in relation to a specified urban area.	
	Air quality: particulate and photo-chemical pollution. Pollution reduction policies.	



	Other environmental problems in contrasting urban areas: water pollution and dereliction. Strategies to manage these problems.	
<b>Section 7: Sustainable Urban Development</b>	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.	
	Contemporary opportunities and challenges in developing more sustainable cities.	
	Strategies for developing more sustainable cities.	

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3.2.4.1 Introduction	The environmental context for human population characteristics and change. Key elements in the physical environment: climate, soils, resource distributions including water supply. Key population parameters: distribution, density, numbers, change. Key role of development processes. Global patterns of population numbers, densities and change rates.	Does anyone teach this in Post 16 GA
3.2.4.2 Environment and population	<p>Global and regional patterns of food production and consumption. Agricultural systems and agricultural productivity. Relationship with key physical environmental variables – climate and soils.</p> <p>Characteristics and distribution of two major climatic types to exemplify relationships between climate and human activities and numbers. Climate change as it affects agriculture.</p> <p>Characteristics and distribution of two key zonal soils to exemplify relationship between soils and human activities especially agriculture. Soil problems and their management as they relate to agriculture: soil erosion, waterlogging, salinisation, structural deterioration.</p> <p>Strategies to ensure food security.</p>	
3.2.4.3 Environment, health and well-being	<p>Global patterns of health, mortality and morbidity. Economic and social development and the epidemiological transition.</p> <p>The relationship between environment variables eg climate, topography (drainage) and incidence of disease. Air quality and health. Water quality and health.</p> <p>The global prevalence, distribution, seasonal incidence of one specified biologically transmitted disease, eg malaria; its links to physical and socio-economic environments including impacts of environmental variables on transmission vectors. Impact on health and well-being. Management and mitigation strategies.</p>	

	<p>The global prevalence and distribution of one specified non-communicable disease, eg a specific type of cancer, coronary heart disease, asthma; its links to physical and socio-economic environment including impacts of lifestyles. Impact on health and well-being. Management and mitigation strategies.</p> <p>Role of international agencies and NGOs in promoting health and combating disease at the global scale.</p>	
3.2.4.4 Population change	<p>Factors in natural population change: the demographic transition model, key vital rates, age–sex composition; cultural controls. Models of natural population change, and their application in contrasting physical and human settings. Concept of the Demographic Dividend.</p> <p>International migration: refugees, asylum seekers and economic migrants: environmental and socio-economic causes, processes. Demographic, environmental, social, economic, health and political implications of migration.</p>	
3.2.4.5 Principles of population ecology and their application to human populations	<p>Population growth dynamics. Concepts of overpopulation, underpopulation and optimum population. Implications of population size and structure for the balance between population and resources; the concepts of ‘carrying capacity’ and ‘ecological footprint’ and their implications.</p> <p>Population, resources and pollution model: positive and negative feedback. Contrasting perspectives on population growth and its implications; Malthusian, neo-Malthusian and alternatives such as associated with Boserup and Simon.</p>	
3.2.4.6 Global population futures	<p>Health impacts of global environmental change: ozone depletion - skin cancer, cataracts; climate change - thermal stress, emergent and changing distribution of vector borne diseases, agricultural productivity and nutritional standards.</p> <p>Prospects for the global population. Projected distributions. Critical appraisal of future population environment relationships.</p>	
3.2.4.7 Case studies	<p>Case study of a country/society experiencing specific patterns of overall population change – increase or decline – to illustrate and analyse the character, scale, and patterns of change, relevant</p>	

	<p>environmental and socio-economic factors and implications for the country/society.</p> <p>Case study of a specified local area to illustrate and analyse the relationship between place and health related to its physical environment, socio-economic character and the experience and attitudes of its populations.</p>	
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<b>Theme and content</b>	<b>Opportunities for multi-cultural inclusion [M/C]</b>
<p><b>3.2.5.1 Resource development</b>            Concept of a resource. Resource classifications to include stock and flow resources. Stock resource evaluation: measured reserves, indicated reserves, and inferred resources, possible resources. Natural resource development over time: exploration, exploitation, development.</p> <p>Concept of the resource frontier. Concept of resource peak.</p> <p>Sustainable resource development. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in relation to resource development projects.</p>	<p>Resources and indigenous communities – Arctic</p> <p>Case studies – ie Lumwana copper project- Zambia – and communities</p>
<p><b>3.2.5.2 Natural resource issues</b>            Global patterns of production, consumption and trade/movements of energy and ore minerals. Global patterns of water availability and demand.</p> <p>The geopolitics of energy, ore mineral and water resource distributions, trade and management.</p>	<p>Colonial trade</p>
<p><b>3.2.5.3 Water security</b>            Sources of water; components of demand, water stress.</p> <p>Relationship of water supply (volume and quality) to key aspects of physical geography – climate, geology and drainage.</p>	<p>Bilateral trade with HEP</p>

<p>Strategies to increase water supply to include catchment, diversion, storage and water transfers and desalination.</p> <p>Environmental impacts of a major water supply scheme incorporating a major dam and/or barrage and associated distribution networks.</p> <p>Strategies to manage water consumption (including reducing demand).</p> <p>Sustainability issues associated with water management: virtual water trade, conservation, recycling, 'greywater' and groundwater management.</p> <p>Water conflicts at a variety of scales – local, national, international.</p>	<p>Not necessarily multicultural but ensuring a range of case studies are used from a variety of places (Desalination Saudi Arabia, Rain water harvesting –India, Water transfer scheme-Three Gorges Dam –China, Recycling water Israel)</p>
<p><b>3.2.5.4 Energy security</b></p> <p>Sources of energy, both primary and secondary. Components of demand and energy mixes in contrasting settings.</p> <p>Relationship of energy supply (volume and quality) to key aspects of physical geography – climate, geology and drainage.</p> <p>Energy supplies in a globalising world: competing national interests and the role of transnational corporations in energy production, processing and distribution.</p> <p>Environmental impacts of a major energy resource development such as an oil, coal or gas field and associated distribution networks.</p> <p>Strategies to increase energy supply (oil and gas exploration, nuclear power and development of renewable sources).</p> <p>Strategies to manage energy consumption (including reducing demand).</p> <p>Sustainability issues associated with energy production, trade and consumption: acid rain, the enhanced greenhouse effect, nuclear waste and energy conservation.</p>	

<p><b>3.2.5.5 Mineral security</b>  With reference to iron ore <b>or</b> a specified globally traded non-ferrous metal ore eg copper, tin, manganese.</p> <p>Sources of the specified ore. Distribution of reserves/resources. End uses of the ore. Components of demand for ore. Role of specified ore in global commerce and industry.</p> <p>Key aspects of physical geography associated with ore occurrence and working: geological conditions and location.</p> <p>Environmental impacts of a major mineral resource extraction scheme and associated distribution networks.</p> <p>Sustainability issues associated with ore extraction, trade and processing.</p>	<p>Copper</p>
<p><b>3.2.5.6 Resource futures</b>  Alternative energy, water and mineral ore futures and their relationship with a range of technological, economic, environmental and political developments.</p>	
<p><b>3.2.5.7 Case studies</b>  <b>Case study</b> of <b>either</b> water <b>or</b> energy <b>or</b> mineral ore resource issues in a global or specified regional setting to illustrate and analyse theme(s) set out above, their implications for the setting including the relationship between resource security and human welfare and attempts to manage the resource.</p> <p><b>Case study</b> of a specified place to illustrate and analyse how aspects of its physical environment affects the availability and cost of water <b>or</b> energy mineral ore and the way in which water or energy or mineral ore is used.</p>	