

Revision outline

Human Geography: Global Systems and Global Governance

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| **Specification content** | **Possible exam/revision questions** | **Self-assessment** |
| **Globalisation*** Dimensions of globalisation: flows of capital, labour, products, services and information.
* Global marketing.
* Patterns of production, distribution and consumption.
* Factors in globalisation: developing technologies, systems and relationships including financial, transport, security, communications, management and information systems and trade agreements.
 | Describe one index of globalization. (4 marks) Cambridge p314***Using Figure 4 and your own knowledge, assess the extent to which the flows of electronic waste shown on the map are similar to the other flows of capital, raw materials and products linked with globalisation. (6 marks) AQA A level Specimen Paper******Using Figure 2 and your own knowledge, assess the role of transport as a factor in globalization. (6 marks) AQA A Level Paper June 2022*** |  |
| **Global systems*** Form and nature of economic, political, social and environmental interdependence in the contemporary world.
* Issues associated with unequal flows of people, money, ideas and technology within global systems.
* Issues associated with unequal power relations.
 | ‘Global systems impact on all our lives but for small-scale producers that impact can be crushing.’ To what extend do you agree with this view? (6 marks) Oxford p63***Analyse factors that have led to increased economic, political and social interdependence seen in the contemporary world. (6 marks) Hodder Workbook*** |  |
| **International trade and access to markets*** Global features and trends in the volume and pattern of international trade and investment associated with globalisation.
* Trading relationships and patterns between large, highly developed countries, emerging major economies and smaller, less developed economies.
* Differential access to markets associated with levels of economic development and trade agreements and its impacts on economic and societal wellbeing.
* World trade in at least one food commodity or one manufacturing product.
* The nature and role of Transnational corporations (TNCs).
* Analysis and assessment of the geographical consequences of global systems to consider how international trade and variable access to markets impact on students’ and other peoples’ lives across the globe.
 | ***Explain how one transnational company (TNC) has contributed to the globalisation of the world’s economy. (4 marks) AQA A level Specimen Paper******Explain how trade agreements are a factor in globalization. (4 marks) AQA A Level Paper June 2019******Explain how differential access to markets can impact on economic well-being. (4 marks) AQA A Level Paper November 2020******Using Figure 2 and your own knowledge, assess the extent to which this pattern is similar to the global trade in a food commodity or manufactured product you have studied. (6 marks) AQA A Level Paper June 2018******‘Transnational corporations (TNCs) are the most significant factor in creating unequal flows of people and money within global systems.’ With reference to a TNC, assess the extent to which you agree with this statement. (20 marks) AQA A Level Paper June 2018******Outline the spatial organisation of one transnational corporation (TNC) you have studied. (4 marks) AQA A Level November 2021******Using Figure 2 and your own knowledge, assess the importance of geographical location in trading relationships between major economies such as China and smaller less developed economies. (6 marks) AQA A Level November 2021******Assess the impacts of world trade in a food commodity and/or manufactured product on your life and the lives of people across the globe. (20 marks) AQA A Level Paper June 2022***Explain how marketing patterns used by transnational corporations are key to their role as agents of globalization. (4 marks) Oxford p63Using Figure 7.25 (page 307) and Figure 7.50 assess the extent to which the data shown reflects the international way in which large transnational corporations operate. (6 marks) Hodder p335Explain why remittances may be more effective at reducing inequalities than trade. (6 marks) Cambridge p314‘The process of globalization brings more benefits than drawbacks for social and economic development in developing countries’. How far do you agree with this view? (20 marks) Hodder p335‘Globalisation creates opportunities for everyone’. Discuss this statement. (20 marks) Cambridge p314 |  |
| **Global governance and the global commons*** The emergence and developing role of norms, laws and institutions in regulating and reproducing global systems.
* Issues associated with attempts at global governance.
* The concept of the global commons.
* Acknowledgement peoples’ rights to sustainable development and the need to protect the global commons.
 | ***Explain the concept of the ‘global commons’. (4 marks) AQA A Level Paper June 2018***What do you understand by the term ‘global norm’? (4 marks) Oxford p63What do you understand by the term ‘global commons’? (4 marks) Oxford p63Explain the role of **one** major global institution and its contribution to global systems. (4 marks) Hodder p335***Using Figure 2 and your own knowledge, to what extent do you agree that the UN is able to promote development? (6 marks) AQA A Level Paper June 2019***Using examples, explain how it is possible to manage common resources (6 marks) Cambridge p314***‘Global Governance is about a world where the rule of law governs the conduct of nations’. How far do you agree with this view? (20 marks) Hodder Workbook******Figure 1a shows UN peacekeeping forces involved in active service in different regions between 1955 and 2016. Figure 1b shows the origin of UN peacekeeper forces in 1995 and 2016. Analyse the data shown in Figure 1a and 1b. (6 marks) AQA A Level November 2021******‘The UN has worked tirelessly to promote growth and stability across the globe, but TNCs have been far more successful in this regard.’ To what extent do you agree with this view? (20 marks) AQA A Level Paper November 2020*** |  |
| **Antarctica as a global common*** **The geography of Antarctica**
* **Threats to Antarctica arising from climate change, fishing and whaling, the search for mineral resources and tourism and scientific research.**
* **Critical appraisal of the governance of Antarctica including the UN, UNEP, International Whaling Commission, Antarctic Treaty, Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty and the IWC Whaling Moratorium.**
* **The role of NGOs in monitoring threats and enhancing protection of Antarctica**
* **Analysis and assessment of the geographical consequences of global governance.**
 | ***Outline threats to Antarctica from fishing and whaling. (4 marks) AQA A Level Paper June 2022******Figure 1a shows the change in Antarctic ice and the relative contribution to sea-level change between 1992 and 2017. Figure 1b shows the distribution of the changing ice extent across Antarctica in 2013. Analyse the data shown in Figure 1a and Figure 1b. (6 marks) AQA A Level Paper June 2022******Complete Figure 1c and analyse the temperature variations shown in Figures 1a, 1b and 1c. (6 marks) AQA A Level Paper June 2018******Explain how the International Whaling Commission has contributed to the conservation of the environment of Antarctica and the Southern Ocean. (4 marks) Hodder Workbook******Using Figure 1.4 showing trends in Antarctica temperature change and your own knowledge, assess the threats posed by global climate change on Antarctica. (6 marks) Hodder Workbook******Using Figures 1,2 and 3 analyse characteristics of the climate of Antarctica. (6 marks) AQA A Level Specimen Paper******Using Figure 2a, Figure 2b and your own knowledge, to what extent do you agree that tourism is a threat to Antarctica? (6 marks) AQA A Level Paper November 2020***Study **Figures** **1** and **2**. Using these resources, describe and explain recent trends in the number of tourists visiting Antarctica. (6 marks) Oxford p62Using Table 7.8 and Figure 7.49, analyse the trends shown for tourist visitors to Antarctica over the 12 seasons and outline the threats posed by these visitors to the Antarctic ecosystem. (6 marks) Hodder p335Analyse the roles of international governmental organisations and NGOs in the governance of Antarctica and assess their effectiveness. (20 marks) Oxford p63***‘In a globalising world the use of the global commons of Antarctica can never be sustainable’ How far do you agree with this view? (20 marks) AQA A level Specimen Paper******Assess the relative importance of NGOs and international government organisations in enhancing protection of Antarctica. (20 marks) AQA A Level Paper June 2019******‘Climate change and pressures from economic growth mean that it is becoming more difficult to protect the global commons, such as Antarctica.’ To what extent do you agree with this view? (20 marks) AQA A Level November 2021*** |  |