

As Level Geography – Year 12

Area of Study Two

Topic 1: Globalisation

Week	Lesson	Lesson Title	Key concepts	Independent Learning Student to complete as advised by teacher
1	1	Intro to Globalisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define globalisation - SKILLS BUILDER: use of proportional flow lines to illustrate global movements 	
	2	Connectedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investigate the concept of the 'shrinking world'. - Development of trade from the 19th century onwards 	
	3	The Internet Age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How has improved communications technology and the internet changed trade and rapidly increased globalisation? 	
2	1	The Role of Political and Economic Organisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consider the role of various organisation such as the WTO, IMF, World Bank, in globalisation and the promotion of trade 	
	2	Role of national Governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consider the importance of national governments and trading blocs in globalisation - Role of governments in economic liberalisation 	

	3	Attracting Foreign Investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consider the role of governments in attracting foreign direct investment - CASE STUDY: China's open door policy 	
3	1	Development Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of a range of indicators to show that the scale of globalisation varies from country to country 	
	2	TNCS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consider the role of TNCs in the spread of globalisation - Impacts of outsourcing - CASE STUDIES: NIKE 	
	3	Switched Off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investigate the physical, political, economic and environmental reasons some countries remain 'switched off' to globalisation - CASE STUDY: North Korea - SKILLS BUILDER: use of a range of maps and media 	
4	1	Winners and Losers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consider the winners and losers of Globalisation - CASE STUDY: Textiles in India 	
	2	Costs of rapid Globalisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investigating the environmental impacts of rapid development and globalisation in emerging countries 	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CASE STUDY: India and China 	
	3	De-industrialisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investigating the social, economic and environmental impacts of de-industrialisation 	
5	1	Rural – Urban Migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Push and pull factors for rural to urban migration - Rate of rural to urban migration in developing countries - Social and environmental issues caused as a result - CASE STUDY: Mumbai 	
	2	Global Hub Cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The development of global hub cities - International migration 	
	3	Costs and Benefits of Migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consider the costs and benefits of migration to both the host and the source countries 	
6	1	The Emergence of Global Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consider the level of cultural diffusion - The role of TNCs, tourism and migration in the spread of ‘western’ culture. - Global influence of Brands 	

	2	Cultural Erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss of language, traditional food, music, clothes as the result on increased urbanisation and de-valuing of local environments - CASE STUDY: Papua New Guinea 	
	3	Pro Vs Anti-Globalisation Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The rise of Anti-Globalisation groups who campaign against cultural, economic and environmental exploitation 	
7	1	Has Globalisation Helped Countries to Develop?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Using a range of data and development indicators compare levels of development over time and place. 	
	2	Has Globalisation Widened the development Gap?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Using data to outline trends in widening gaps of development nationally and globally. - Gini coefficient 	
	3	Open Borders and Conflicts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Open borders, deregulation and encouragement of foreign investment has created both multicultural thriving regions and areas of social tension. - CASE STUDY: Europe: Trans Border water conflict 	
8	1	Censorship and Border Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some governments have attempted to control the spread of globalisation through censorship - CASE STUDY: China and North Korea, UK, Pro and Anti-immigration groups 	

	2	Holding on to Cultural Identity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some groups have fought to hold on to their cultural identity and tradition way of life by retaining control over local resources. - CASE STUDY: First Nations Canada 	
	3	Promoting Localism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NGO's and local groups promote local sourcing in a bid to increase sustainability - Economic, social, and environmental costs and benefits 	-
9	1	Fair Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investigating the role of NGO's in supporting Fair Trade and reducing inequalities and exploitation caused by rapid globalisation 	
	2	Managing Ecological Footprints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Role of recycling in managing resource consumption and ecological footprints - Local and national policies on managing recourse consumption - Role of different groups: Government, local councils, NGOs, local people 	
	3	Environmental consequences of Globalisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consider the environmental consequences of a globalised and consumer led world 	
10	1	Assessment	Revision	

	2	Assessment	Exam	
	3	Assessment	Feedback and redraft	