

## A Level Geography – Year 13

**Area of study 4.**

**Topic 8: Migration, Identity and Sovereignty**

Week	Lesson	Lesson Title	Key concepts	Independent Learning  Student to complete as advised by teacher
<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>The national game</b>	- Globalisation has led to an increase in migration both within countries and among them.	
	<b>2</b>	<b>The link between international migration and globalisation</b>	- Between 3–4% of the global population live outside their country of birth, but this proportion varies greatly between countries because of different policies relating to international migration and levels of engagement with the global economy.	
	<b>3</b>	<b>Causes of migration</b>	- The causes of migration are varied, complex and subject to change.	
<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Movement of labour</b>	- The movement of labour is unrestricted within many nation states to ensure efficient allocation of resources; the same logic applies for some global regions but does not yet apply at a global level.	

	<b>2</b>	<b>What are the consequences of international migration?</b>	- The consequences of international migration are varied and disputed.	
	<b>3</b>	<b>What are the consequences of international migration? Part 2</b>	- Migration causes political tensions because of differences in perceptions of the social, economic, cultural and demographic impacts of migration.	
<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Divided</b>	- There are variations in the ability of people to migrate across national borders according to levels of skill, income and opportunities, including the presence or absence of controls and international borders	
	<b>2</b>	<b>How are nation states defined and how have they evolved in a globalising world?</b>	- Nation states are highly varied and have very different histories	
	<b>3</b>	<b>How are nation states defined and how have they evolved in a globalising world?</b>	- There are many contested borders (Ukraine, Russia) and not all nation states are universally recognised as such (Taiwan), which can lead to both conflict and population movements.	
<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Nationalism in the modern world</b>	- Nationalism has played a role in the development of the modern world.	

	<b>2</b>	<b>Empires and their consequences</b>	- Since 1945, many new nation states have emerged as empires disintegrated (1960s 'winds of change' in Africa); this has caused conflicts that were costly in environmental, economic and in human terms (Vietnam, Sudan).	
	<b>3</b>	<b>Empires and their consequences</b>	- Patterns of migration between former colonies and the imperial core country are still evident and important in changing the ethnic composition and cultural heterogeneity of those countries	
<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Emergence of new states.</b>	- Globalisation has led to the deregulation of capital markets and the emergence of new states.	
	<b>2</b>	<b>Global inequalities</b>	- Growing global inequalities have been recognised as a major threat to the sustainability of the global economic system and some governments have promoted alternative models (Bolivia, Ecuador).	
	<b>3</b>	<b>Global groupings</b>	- Global organisations are not new but have been important in the post-1945 world	
<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>The role of the UN</b>	- Interventions by the UN through the use of economic sanctions and direct military intervention have been made in defence of	

			human rights but have a mixed record of success (Trade embargo Iran, UN forces in Congo)	
	<b>2</b>	<b>The role of IGO's</b>	- IGOs established after the Second World War have controlled the rules of world trade and financial flows.	
	<b>3</b>	<b>The role of IGO's</b>	- Membership of global trade and financial IGOs is almost universal, as a result of the dominance of these organisations, but regional groupings have emerged in the form of trading blocs (NAFTA/SEATO) and in some cases (EU) there has been a movement to closer political unity.	
<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>The role of IGO's</b>	- IGOs have been formed to manage the environmental problems facing the world, with varying success	
	<b>2</b>	<b>The importance of national identity</b>	- National identity is an elusive and contested concept.	
	<b>3</b>	<b>Challenges to national identity</b>	- There are challenges to national identity.	
<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Challenges to national identity</b>	- Ownership of property, land and businesses in countries is increasingly non-national (Qatari and Russian property in London, US and Indian ownership of TNCs), which impacts on national identity.	

	<b>2</b>		- There are consequences of disunity within nations.	
	<b>3</b>	<b>Revision</b>	Revision	-
<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Assessment</b>	Revision	
	<b>2</b>	<b>Assessment</b>	Exam	
	<b>3</b>	<b>Assessment</b>	Feedback and redraft	