

KS5 A-level Human Geography: Topic Tracker

SPECIFICATION: <https://www.aqa.org.uk/subjects/geography/as-and-a-level/geography-7037/specification-at-a-glance>

PAST PAPERS: <https://www.aqa.org.uk/subjects/geography/as-and-a-level/geography-7037/assessment-resources?f.Component%7C7=Paper+2>

Subject: Geography			
What the specification is asking for:		Case-studies/ groups of note	✓
1	<p>3.2.1.1 Globalisation</p> <p>Dimensions of globalisation: flows of capital, labour, products, services and information; global marketing; patterns of production, distribution and consumption. Factors in globalisation: the development of technologies, systems and relationships, including financial, transport, security, communications, management and information systems and trade agreements.</p>		
2	<p>3.2.1.2 Global Systems</p> <p>Form and nature of economic, political, social and environmental interdependence in the contemporary world.</p> <p>Issues associated with interdependence including how:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>The IMF The World Bank The WTO</p>	
3	<p>3.2.1.3 International trade and access to markets</p> <p>Global features and trends in the volume and pattern of international trade and investment associated with globalisation.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Differential access to markets associated with levels of economic development and trading agreements and its impacts on economic and societal well-being.</p>	<p>NAFTA</p> <p>China and Latin America/ Banana Wars/ Fair trade and free trade</p>	

	<p>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 its impacts on those countries in which it operates.</p> <p>World trade in at least one food commodity or one manufacturing product.</p> <p>Analysis and assessment of 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.</p>	<p>Wal-Mart</p> <p>Bananas</p>	
4	<p>3.2.1.4 Global Governance</p> <p>The emergence and developing role of norms, laws and institutions in regulating and reproducing global systems.</p> <p>Issues associated with attempts at global governance, including how:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>The UN The WTO The WHO</p>	
5	<p>3.2.1.5.1 Antarctica as a global common</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Threats to Antarctica arising from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • climate change • fishing and whaling • the search for mineral resources • tourism and scientific research. <p>Critical appraisal of the developing governance of Antarctica. International government organisations to include United Nations (UN) agencies such as United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the International Whaling Commission. 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.</p> <p>The role of NGOs in monitoring threats and enhancing protection of Antarctica.</p>	<p>Antarctica The ATS The Madrid Protocol The IWC ASOC Greenpeace</p>	

	Analysis and assessment of 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.		
6	3.2.1.6 Globalisation critique 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.		
1	3.2.2.1 The nature and importance of places The concept of place and the importance of place in human life and experience. Insider and outsider perspectives on place. Categories of place: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • near places and far places • experienced places and media places. Factors contributing to the character of places: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endogenous: location, topography, physical geography, land use, built environment and infrastructure, demographic and economic characteristics. • Exogenous: relationships with other places. 	Glastonbury	
2	3.2.2.2.1 Relationships and connections The impact of relationships and connections on people and place with a particular focus on: either <u>changing demographic and cultural characteristics</u> or economic change and social inequalities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • The characteristics and impacts of external forces operating at different scales from local to global, including either government policies or the decisions of transnational corporations or the impacts of international or global institutions. • How past and present connections, within and beyond localities, shape places and embed them in the regional, national, international and global scales. 	Totnes Town Movement Devonport Bourneville	

3	<p>3.2.2.2.2 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"> • 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. • 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. • How places may be represented in a variety of different forms such as advertising copy, tourist agency material, local art exhibitions in diverse 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. • 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. 	<p>Amsterdam</p> <p>Ford, Detroit</p>	
4	<p>3.2.2.3 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>		
5	<p>3.2.2.4 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>Lace Market, Nottingham</p> <p>Detroit, USA</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> <p>people's lived experience of the place in the past and at present and either <u>changing demographic and cultural characteristics</u> or economic change and social inequalities. Suitable data sources could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • statistics, such as census data • maps • geo-located data • geospatial data, including geographic information systems (GIS) applications • photographs • text, from varied media • audio-visual media • artistic representations <p>oral sources, such as interviews, reminiscences, songs etc.</p>		
1	<p>3.2.3.1 Urbanisation</p> <p>Urbanisation and its importance in human affairs. Global patterns of urbanisation since 1945. Urbanisation, suburbanisation, counter-urbanisation, urban resurgence. The emergence of megacities and world cities and their role in global and regional economies.</p> <p>Economic, social, technological, political and demographic processes associated with urbanisation and urban growth.</p> <p>Urban change: deindustrialisation, decentralisation, rise of service economy.</p> <p>Urban policy and regeneration in Britain since 1979.</p>	<p>Urban development Corporation (UDC): London Docklands Development</p> <p>Enterprise zones – London</p> <p>City Challenge- Hulme, Manchester</p> <p>European Regional Development funding - Nottingham</p> <p>Partnerships – Kings Cross London</p>	

		Local enterprise partnerships (LEP) - Liverpool	
2	<p>3.2.3.2 Urban Forms</p> <p>Contemporary characteristics of mega/world cities. Urban characteristics in contrasting settings. Physical and human factors in urban forms. Spatial patterns of land use, economic inequality, social segregation and cultural diversity in contrasting urban areas, and the factors that influence them.</p> <p>New urban landscapes: town centre mixed developments, cultural and heritage quarters, fortress developments, gentrified areas, edge cities. The concept of the post-modern western city.</p>	<p>Birmingham Mumbai Las Vegas</p> <p>1- Town centre mixed use development (Birmingham, Brindley place and the mail-box, Nottingham Broadmarsh)</p> <p>2- Cultural and heritage quarters (Island quarter, creative quarter Nottingham)</p> <p>3- Fortress developments (gated communities, https://www.standard.co.uk/showbiz/celebrity-news/welcome-to-fortress-london-6308432.html)</p> <p>4- Gentrified areas (Moseley, Kings Heath, and Harborne are gentrified areas of Birmingham, gentrified areas in Mumbai, India include Juhu, Powai, Cuffe Parade, Andheri, and Altamount Road)</p> <p>5- Edge cities (E.g. Santa Monica, Los Angeles) La Défense: An edge city in Paris, Canary Wharf: An edge city in London, Bandra Kurla: An edge city in Mumbai</p>	

3	<p>3.2.3.3 Social and economic issues associated with urbanisation</p> <p>Issues associated with economic inequality, social segregation and cultural diversity in contrasting urban areas.</p> <p>Strategies to manage these issues.</p>	<p>London</p> <p>Mumbai</p>	
4	<p>3.2.3.4 Urban climate</p> <p>The impact of urban forms and processes on local climate and weather.</p> <p>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. Air quality: particulate and photo-chemical pollution.</p> <p>Pollution reduction policies.</p>	<p>London</p>	
5	<p>3.2.3.5 Urban drainage</p> <p>Urban precipitation, surfaces and catchment characteristics; impacts on drainage basin storage areas; urban water cycle: water movement through urban catchments as measured by hydrographs.</p> <p>Issues associated with catchment management in urban areas. The development of sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS).</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Lamb Drove</p> <p>Cheonggyecheon River</p>	
6	<p>3.2.3.6 Urban waste and its disposal</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The environmental impacts of alternative approaches to waste disposal: unregulated, recycling, recovery, incineration, burial, submergence and trade.</p> <p>Comparison of incineration and landfill approaches to waste disposal in relation to a specified urban area</p>	<p>Unregulated Waste Disposal - Case Study: <i>Agbogbloshie, Ghana</i></p> <p>Recycling - Case Study: <i>Germany – “Green Dot” system</i></p> <p>Recovery (Energy from Waste) - Case Study: <i>Allerton Waste Recovery Park, North Yorkshire, UK</i></p> <p>Incineration = Case Study: <i>Copenhagen, Denmark – Amager Bakke</i></p>	

		<p>Burial (Landfill) - Case Study: <i>Fresh Kills Landfill, Staten Island, New York, USA</i></p> <p>Submergence (Ocean Dumping) - Case Study: <i>Philippines (historical practice pre-1990s)</i></p> <p>Trade (Waste Exporting) - Case Study: <i>China's National Sword Policy (2018) and effects on Malaysia</i></p> <p>Amsterdam</p>	
7	<p>3.2.3.7 Other contemporary urban environmental issues</p> <p>Environmental problems in contrasting urban areas: atmospheric pollution, water pollution and dereliction.</p> <p>Strategies to manage these environmental problems.</p>	<p>Mumbai Birmingham</p>	
8	<p>3.2.3.8 Sustainable urban development</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Contemporary opportunities and challenges in developing more sustainable cities.</p> <p>Strategies for developing more sustainable cities</p>	<p>Mumbai Birmingham</p>	
9	<p>3.2.3.9 Case studies</p> <p>Case studies of two contrasting urban areas to illustrate and analyse key themes set out above, to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> patterns of economic and social well-being 	<p>Mumbai Birmingham</p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">the nature and impact of physical environmental conditions <p>with particular reference to the implications for environmental sustainability, the character of the study areas and the experience and attitudes of their populations.</p>		
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