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**Knowledge Rich Curriculum Plan**

**Y12 Geography – Human**



**Topic 1 : Globalisation**

| **Lesson/Learning Sequence** | **Intended Knowledge:**  *Students will know that…* | **Tiered Vocabulary** | **Prior Knowledge:**  *In order to know this students, need to already know that…* |
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| **What are the causes of globalisation and what has led to it’s acceleration** | * Define globalisation to include widening and deepening global connections, interdependence and flows (commodities, capital, information, migrants and tourists). * Developments in transport and trade in the 19th century (railways, telegraph, steam-ships) accelerated in the 20th century (jet aircraft, containerisation), have contributed to a ‘shrinking world’. * The rapid development in ICT and mobile development in the 21st Century - lowering communication costs and contributing to time-space compression. | Globalisation  Time – space compression  Interdependence | Understanding of the concept of globalisation  Names and familiarity with transport types |
| **Political and economic decision making and it’s influence in Globalisation** | * How international political and economic organisations (WTO, IMF, World Bank) have contributed to globalisation (through promotion of free trade policies and foreign direct investment). * The roles of national governments in promoting free trade blocs (EU, ASEAN) and through policies (free-market liberalisation, privatisation, encouraging business start-ups). * how special economic zones, government subsidies and attitudes to FDI have contributed to globalisation in to new global regions. (See: China's 1978 Open Door Policy for example). | Foreign Direct investment  SEZ  Liberalisation  Privatisation | Key events in history that affected the economy of the world that meant it needed stabilising  General location of countries that influenced the development of the groups  China’s trend of development |
| **To understand how globalisation as affected some places and organisations more than others** | * The degree of globalisation varies by country. * The KOF index and AT Kearney are the most accurate ways to measure globalisation * the role of TNCs in globalisation - contributing to its spread (global production networks, glocalisation and the development of new markets) and taking advantage of economic liberalisation (outsourcing and offshoring). * the reasons (physical, political, economic and environmental why some locations remain largely ‘switched off’ from globalisation (See: North Korea, Sahel countries as examples). | Economic Liberalisation  Glocalization  Switched off | Understanding of how to categorise factors into political, physical, economic and social  Knowledge of location of potentially isolated places |
| **The Winners and losers of the global shift** | * the movement of the global economic centre of gravity to Asia via the global shift of manufacturing (e.g. China) and outsourcing of services (e.g. India * how this shifts leads to changes in the built environment that can bring benefits (infrastructure investment, waged work, poverty reduction, education and training) but also costs (loss of productive land, unplanned settlements, environmental and resource pressure). * the impacts on health and wellbeing on communities in developing countries have experienced major environmental problems (including air and water pollution, land degradation, over-exploitation of resources, and loss of biodiversity). * the social and environmental problems as a result of economic restructuring (dereliction, contamination, depopulation, crime and high unemployment) in some deindustrialised regions in developed countries. | Economic Liberalisation  Glocalization  Switched off | Location of major industrial centres in Asia  Reasons for shift to the east – cheap labour, health and safety laws etc |
| **Economic migration and the interconnected world** | * rural-urban migration and/or natural increase is responsible for the growth of megacities, rapid urban growth creates social and environmental challenges. * international migration has increased in global hub cities and regions and why this has deepened interdependence (elite migration - Russian oligarchs to London and mass low-wage economic migration (India to UAE, the Philippines to Saudi Arabia) * migration can have impacts on both the source and host countries – categorise into political, social, economic and environmental. | Migration  Interdependence | Migration is influenced by push and pull factors that vary based on the situations  Migrants can be social or economic. |
| **Where has the westernised global culture come from?** | * cultural diffusion happens as a result of globalisation. TNCs, global media corporations tourism and migration create and spread an increasingly ‘westernised’ global culture which impacts on both the environment and people * the spread of a global culture has also led to new awareness of opportunities for disadvantaged groups (Paralympic movement) particularly in emerging and developing countries. * the impact of cultural erosion (loss of language, traditional food, music, clothes, social relations (loss of tribal lifestyles in Papua New Guinea) has resulted in changes to the built and natural environment (de-valuing local and larger-scale ecosystems) * Understand that concern about cultural impacts, economic and environmental exploitation has led to opposition to globalisation from some groups and discuss reasons. | Cultural diffusion  Westernised  Cultural erosion | Key concepts of globalisation, communication and economy, are key drivers of cultural diffusion |
| **What are the outcomes for development and the environment due to globalisation?** | * trends suggest globalisation has created winners and losers for people and physical environments between and within developed, emerging and developing economies. * contrasting trends in economic development and environmental management between global regions since 1970 indicate differential progress that can be related to the outcomes from globalisation. | Emerging econonmies  Differential | Impacts of globalisaiton in different places and on different groups of people |
| **Assess the tensions for individuals and societies resulting from rapid globisaiton** | * open borders, deregulation and encouragement of FDI created culturally mixed societies and thriving migrant diasporas in some locations, but tensions resulted elsewhere * the attempts in some locations to control the spread of globalisation by censorship (China, North Korea), limiting immigration (UK, Japan) and trade protectionism. Refer to role of government and attitudes of pro- and anti-immigration group | Deregulation  Diasporas  Immigration  protectionism |  |
| **Importance of sustainability and localism** | * the role of local groups and NGOs in promoting local sourcing (transition towns) to increase sustainability and its importance. * The importance of the role of fair trade and ethical consumption schemes in reducing environmental degradation, the inequalities of global trade and improving working conditions for some people. |  |  |

**Topic 2: Regenerating Places**

| **Lesson/Learning Sequence** | **Intended Knowledge:**  *Students will know that…* | **Tiered Vocabulary** | **Prior Knowledge:**  *In order to know this students, need to already know that…* |
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| **Economies can be classified in different places and vary from place to place** | * Basic understanding of sectors of an economy and for each sector of economy activity (primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary) and know economic activity can also be classified by type of employment (part-time/full-time, temporary/permanent, employed/self-employed. * differences in economic activity (employment data and output data) are reflected through variation in social factors (health, life expectancy and levels of education). * quality of life indices can illustrate the inequalities in pay levels across economic sectors and in different types of employment | Inequalities  Economic sector | Basic understanding of the employment sectors and the jobs involved.  Students should make links between this and the development of a place eg, changing economies in the UK and other LICs |
| **How do places change over time?** | * There are reasons for changing functions (of places) over time (administrative, commercial, retail and industrial). Should also to physical factors, accessibility and connectedness, historical development and the role of local and national planning * there are many reasons for changing demographic characteristics (of places) over time (gentrification, age structure and ethnic composition) * these changes are measured using employment trends, demographic changes, land use changes and levels of deprivation (income deprivation, employment deprivation, health deprivation, crime, quality of the living environment, abandoned and derelict land). | Commercial  Connectedness  Demographic  Gentrification | how we can measure quality of an environment – this is then applied to look at change over time. |
| **Past and present connections have shaped economic and social characteristics of St Helens and Southwark** | * Regional and national influences have shaped the characteristics of St Helens and Southwark. Places can be represented in a variety of different forms (e.g. media, art), giving contrasting images to that presented more formally and statistically * International and global influences have shaped St Helens and Southwark * There have been changes in both St Helens and Southwark that have affected the identity of people in these places. | Demographics  Perceptions | Basic understanding of local town and key events in it’s past.  No prior knowledge needed of Southwark, knowledge is developed through contrasting places. |
| **What affects perceptions of a place?** | * The benefits of successful regions (See: San Francisco Bay area) (high rates of employment, inward migration (internal and international) and low levels of multiple deprivation) and the disadvantages (high property prices and skill shortages in both urban and rural areas). * The negative side to economic restructuring in some regions (The Rust Belt, USA) including increasing levels of social deprivation (education, health, crime, access to services and living environment) in both deindustrialised urban areas and rural settlements once dominated by primary economic activities. * The priorities for regeneration due to significant variations in both economic and social inequalities (gated communities, ‘sink estates’, commuter villages, declining rural settlements). | Social deprivation  Economic restructuring  Variation  Inequalities | Peoples lived experience of a place can change depending on the function of that place.  What is meant by deindustrialisation and the potential impacts of it – links made to Detroit and the deindustrialisaiton |
| **There are variations in peoples lived experience of place and their engagement with them** | * The reasons for wide variations in levels of engagement in local communities (local and national election turnout, development and support for local community groups). * People's experiences and their attachment to place(s) is affected by age, ethnicity, gender, length of residence (new migrants, students) and levels of deprivation; these in turn impact on levels of engagement * Groups in communities have different views about priorities/strategies for regeneration and how these views can lead to conflict (lack of political engagement and representation, ethnic tensions, inequality and lack of economic opportunity). | Regeneration  Ethnic tension  Inequalities  Opportunities | Understanding of changing demographics in places and how this can lead to changes in happiness and community engagement. |
| **Evaluating the need for regeneration** | * Statistical evidence can be used to determine the need for regeneration in places. * That media can provide contrasting evidence, questioning the need for regeneration in St Helens * How different representations of St Helens could influence the perceived need for regeneration. | Statistics  Contrasting  Representations | How the quality of an urban environment can be measured. |
| **Uk governments roles in managing regeneration** | * How infrastructure investment is needed to maintain growth and improve accessibility to regenerate regions (high speed rail, airport development). Refer to national government in partnerships with charities and developers. * That date and type of development (planning laws, house building targets, housing affordability, permission for 'fracking') affects economic regeneration of both rural and urban regions. * How potential for growth and direct and indirect investment is affected by UK government decisions about international migration and the deregulation of capital markets. | Infrastructure  Affordability  Deregulation | The value of infrastructure to the development of places eg, trade, transport. |
| **Rebranding and the aim to change public perceptions of places.** | * the process of rebranding, to include re-imaging places using a variety of media to improve the image of both urban and rural locations and make them more attractive for potential investors. * Use a range of rebranding to show these ideas, such as Belfast and the Titanic quarter. * rebranding can stress the attraction of UK deindustrialised cities - creating specific place identity - building on their industrial heritage * you can assess the success of economic regeneration, using measures of income, poverty and employment (both relative and absolute changes) both within areas and by comparison to other more successful areas. * For regeneration to be successful, that it must lead to an improvement in the living environment (levels of pollution reduced, reduction in abandoned and derelict land) | Rebranding  Deindustrialised  Regeneration  Derelict | Deindustrialisation can lead to long term environmental effects, creating a need for regeneration  General elements of an urban environment that can be measured. |
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