



Geography A Level

The AQA A Level specification that we follow has 6 units. I have set up some work based on two units that will be fairly unfamiliar which is why it is important that you get ahead a little.

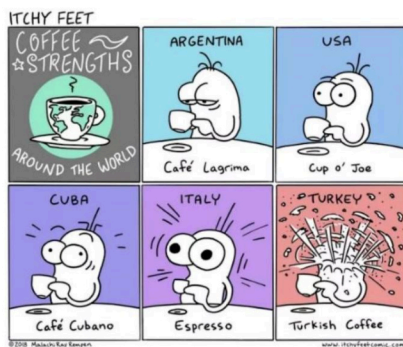
Paper 2 - Global Systems and Global Governance

Sources that might help you:

- The reference library on the Tutor2u Geography website:
<https://www.tutor2u.net/geography/reference/what-is-globalisation> you can search for other articles
- http://www.coolgeography.co.uk/advanced/global_systems.php
- <https://geography-revision.co.uk/a-level/human/globalisation/> search for the sections on global governance and trade.
- <https://www.physicsandmathstutor.com/geography-revision/a-level-aqa/global-systems-and-governance/>

1. What is globalisation?

Globalisation refers to a worldwide market. In contrast, glocalisation produces goods that are adapted to local markets. How does the cartoon image on the right illustrate glocalisation?



Browse ITCHY FEET comics by #Subject or @Location

@ Philippines @Africa @Andorra @Antarctica @Argentina @Armenia @Asia @Australia @Austria @Bangladesh @Belgium @Bermuda @Brazil @Cambodia @Canada @Chile @China @Colombia @Cuba @Czech Republic @Denmark @DRC @Dubai @England @Europe @Finland @France @Germany @Greece @HongKong @Iceland @India @Indonesia @Ireland @Israel @Italy @Japan @Liechtenstein @Luxembourg @Madagascar @Malaysia @Mexico @Middle East @Morocco @Nepal @Netherlands @NewZealand @North Africa @North Korea @Norway @Peru @Poland @Portugal @Romania @Russia @San Marino @Scotland @Singapore @Slovakia @Slovenia @South Africa @South America @South Korea @Spain @SriLanka @Sweden @Switzerland @Syria @Taiwan @Thailand @Turkey @UK @USA @Venezuela @Vietnam @Wales #Afrikaans #Arabic #Bulgarian #Chinese #Danish #Dutch #English #Esperanto #Europe #Expat Life #Family #Finnish #Food #French #German #Greek #Hebrew #Hindi #Indonesian #Irish #Italian #Japanese #Kazakh #Klingon #Korean #Language Learning #Latvian #Lithuanian #Malay #Norwegian #Polish #Portuguese #Romanian #Russian #Spanish #Swahili #Swedish #Tagalog #Thai #Toki Pona #Travel #Turkish #Vietnamese #Welsh

Task 1: With reference to question 2, take a look at the artist's website for more ideas about glocalisation and perceptions of place (which gives a synoptic link to the Changing Places module too):

<http://www.itchyfeetcomic.com/> Search for places using the @location hashtags.

Transition Task



Task 2: Coca Cola and Tata are global companies. Find out some facts about each company (e.g. location of Head Office, value of sales, retail locations globally).

Task 3: How do these two web pages show a world that is connected? What are the 'flows' that connect place both here and in other examples that you can think of?

- https://www.reddit.com/r/MapPorn/comments/b88cyg/all_the_underwater_fiber_optic_cables_that/?utm_content=buffer84b2c&utm_medium=social&utm_source=twitter.com&utm_campaign=buffer
- <https://www.marinetraffic.com/en/ais/home/centerx:-1.5/centery:50.8/zoom:9>

Task 4: What is China's 'belt and road' initiative? Read this article and make some notes:

- <https://www.theguardian.com/cities/ng-interactive/2018/jul/30/what-china-belt-road-initiativesilk-road-explainer>

Task 5: What is palm oil and why do some people see it as a problem?

Task 6: The global commons are places that are outside of the political reach of any country. What do you think the four global commons are?

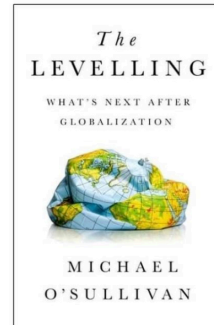
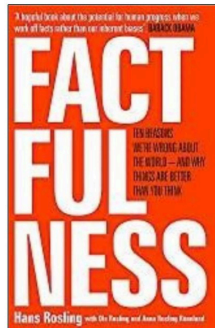
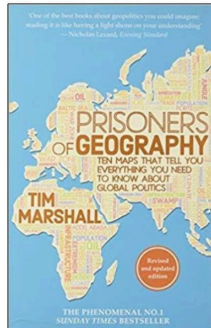
Task 7: We study Antarctica later in the module. Create a fact file about Antarctica. What threats does Antarctica face and how is it governed?

Suggested wider reading for this summer:

Prisoners of Geography: Ten Maps That Tell You Everything You Need to Know About Global Politics - Tim Marshall

Factfulness: Why Things Are Better Than You Think - Hans Rosling

The Levelling: What's Next After Globalization - Michael O'Sullivan



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Sources that might help you:

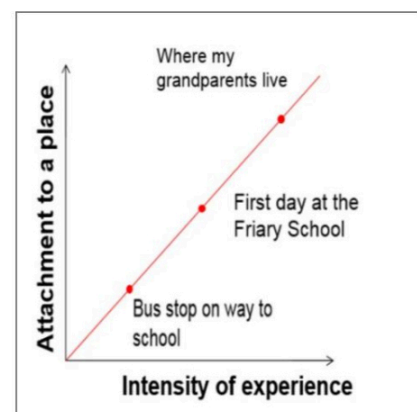
- The reference library on the Tutor2u Geography website: <https://www.tutor2u.net/geography/reference/the-concept-of-place> you can search for other articles or use the 'you might also like' suggestions at the bottom of the webpage.
- http://www.coolgeography.co.uk/advanced/changing_places.php
- <https://www.physicsandmathstutor.com/geography-revision/a-level-aqa/changing-places/>

Task 8: The graph to the right shows the relationship between intensity of experience and depth of attachment to a place.

- Add photos to the graph opposite to show some places that you have an attachment to and to what extent that attachment is strong.
- How does our sense of place change as we grow up?

The way we understand different places depends on how attached we are to them. Geographer Edward Relph described these different responses to place as insider and outsider perspectives.

- <https://www.placeness.com/>



Task 9: Read this article and explain how it relates to Relph's theory:

- <https://www.derbytelegraph.co.uk/burton/travellers-maurice-lea-park-gresley-3293463>

Task 10: Another way in which geographers think about place is in terms of those that are privately owned and those that are open and accessible to the public. Look at the images below. Do you think they are privately or publicly owned and why?



Task 11: Topophobia describes places that we're afraid of. Topophilia describes places that we love.

- Find two images to illustrate topophobia and topophilia for you.
- Would everyone agree with your opinion on these two places and why?
- Could your perception of this place ever change and, if so, why?

Task 12: The frictional effect of distance is a concept that states that places near to each other have a greater interaction, whereas those that are further apart have less interaction. Time-Space Convergence is the impression that distances between two locations have decreased due to between transport communications. How might these two theories contradict one another?

Task 13: The rural:urban continuum shows how rural and urban areas are quite difficult to define and that places often lie in-between.

- How can places move from rural to urban?
- How can places move from urban to rural? (this one is harder to imagine, but think about abandoned places).



Task 14: Read this article from the Guardian newspaper: <https://www.theguardian.com/cities/2019/nov/29/rubbish-seaside-abackhanded-love-letter-to-urban-britain>

- What is the name of the artist who made these postcards?
- Choose one of the postcards and explain what it shows.
- Is this view fair/realistic/useful?

Task 15: Watch this 18 minute TED talk about place representation:

https://www.ted.com/talks/chimamanda_ngozi_adichie_the_danger_of_a_single_story/up-next?language=ky

- What is the message that the presenter is trying to give?

Task 16: Lots to listen to and watch

- [Overheard – National Geographic Podcast Science Weekly – The Guardian Podcast Ask the geographer Podcasts The Development Podcast – World Bank The World Economic Forum Podcasts](#)
- [Planet Money – The economy explained RGS Online Lectures BBC Costing the Earth BBC The Documentary Podcast Living Planet Podcast](#)
- [World economic forum videos Royal Geographical Society Youtube iPlayer Science and Nature Playlist iPlayer Climate Change Playlist BBC Earth](#)
- [iPlayer Earth from Space iPlayer Stacey Dooley on BBC Three iPlayer Race Across the World iPlayer Africa with Ade Adepitan iPlayer Fashion Conscious](#)