**Geography Curriculum Expectations Checklist**

***CORE: Patterns and Change***

**Terms:**

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| Core  | Periphery | Global Climate Change | GNI |
| Migration | Migration | Remittances | Soil Degradation |
| Water Scarcity | Ecological Footprint |  |  |

**Populations in Transition**

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| Population change – Explain population trends and patterns in births (crude birth rate), natural increase and mortality (crude death rate, infant and child mortality rates), fertility and life expectancy in contrasting regions of the world. Analyse population pyramids. Explain population momentum and its impact on population projections. |  |
| Responses to high and low fertility – Explain dependency and ageing ratios. Examine the impacts of youthful and ageing populations. Evaluate examples of a pro-natalist and an anti-natalist policy. |  |
| Movement responses/migration – Discuss the causes of migrations, both forded and voluntary. Evaluate internal (national) and international migrations in terms of their geographic impact (socio-economic, political and environmental) impacts at their origins and destinations.  |  |
| Gender and change – Examine gender inequalities in culture status, education, birth ratios, health, employment, empowerment, life expectancy, family size, migration, legal rights and land tenure. |  |

**Disparities in Wealth and Development**

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| Measurement of regional and global disparities – Define indices of infant mortality, education, nutrition, income, marginalization and Human Development Index (HDI). Explain the value of the indices in measuring disparities across the globe.  |  |
| Origin of disparities – Explain disparities and inequities that occur within countries resulting from ethnicity, residence, parental education, income, employment and land ownership. |  |
| Disparities and change – Identify and explain the changing patterns and trends of regional and global disparities of life expectancy, education and income. Examine the progress made in meeting the MDGs in poverty reduction, education and health. |  |
| Reducing disparities – Discuss the different ways in which disparities can be reduced with an emphasis on trade and market access, debt relief, aid and remittances.Evaluate the effectiveness of strategies designed to reduce disparities. |  |

**Patterns in Environmental Quality and Sustainability**

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| Atmosphere and change - Describe the functioning of the atmospheric system in terms of the energy balance between solar and long wave radiation. Explain the changes in this balance due to external forces (changes in solar radiation, changes in the albedo of the atmosphere and changes in the longwave radiation returned to space). Discuss the causes and environmental consequences of global climate change. |  |
| Soil and change - Explain the causes of soil degradation. Discuss the environmental and socio-economic consequences of this process, together with management strategies.  |  |
| Water and change - Identify the ways in which water is utilized at the regional scale. Examine the environmental and human factors affecting patters and trends in physical water scarcity and economic water scarcity. Examine the factors affecting access to safe drinking water. |  |
| Biodiversity and change - Explain the concept and importance of biodiversity in tropical rainforests. Examine the causes and consequences of reduced biodiversity in this biome. |  |
| Sustainability and the environment – Define the concept of environmental sustainability. Evaluate a management strategy at a local or national scale designed to achieve environmental sustainability.  |  |

**Patterns in Resource Consumption**

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| Patterns of resource consumption – Evaluate the ecological footprint as a measure of the relationship between population size and resource consumption. Identify international variations in its size Discuss the two opposing views (neo- Malthusian and anti-Malthusian) of the relationship between population size and resource.  |  |
| Changing patterns of energy consumption – Examine the global patterns and trends in the production and consumption of oil.Examine the geopolitical and environmental impacts of these changes in patterns and trends. Examine the changing importance of other energy sources.  |  |
| Conservation strategies – Discuss the reduction of resource consumption by conservation, waste reduction, recycling and substitution. Evaluate a strategy at a local or national scale aimed at reducing the consumption of one resource.  |  |



***HL EXTENSION: Global Interactions***

**Terms:**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Civil Society | Core | Periphery | Cultural Imperialism  |
| Food Miles | Globalization | Globalization Indices | Glocalization |
| GNI | Outsourcing | Time-space Convergence | TNCs |

**Measuring Global Interactions**

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| Global participation – Describe and evaluate one of the following TWO globalization indices: KOF or the Kearney as a measure of global interaction. Describe how the globalization index may be represented spatially |  |
| Global core and periphery – Discuss the spatial pattern of global interactions through the mapping of core areas at the focus of interaction, the peripheries and areas relatively unaffected by these interactions. |  |

**Changing Space – the Shrinking World**

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| Time-space convergence and the reduction in the friction of distance – Explain how a reduction in the friction of distance results in time-space convergence.Examine the relative changes in the speed and capacity of TWO types of transport responsible for the flow of goods, materials and people |  |
| Extension and density of networks – Examine the changes in transport, internet or telecommunications network in terms of the extension of links and nodes and the intensity of use at a national or global scale.Describe the role of information and ICT in civil society and the transmission and flow of images, ideas, information and finance.Examine the contrasting rates, levels and patterns of adoption of an element of ICT in TWO countries. |  |

**Economic Interactions and Flows**

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| Financial flows – Examine the importance of loans, debt repayment, development aid, remittances, foreign direct investment (FDI) and repatriation of profits in the transfer of capital between the developed core areas and the peripheries. Examine the influence of governments, world trading organizations and financial institutions in the transfer of capital. |  |
| Labour flows – Examine the causes and effects of ONE major flow of labour between two countries. |  |
| Explain the role of ICT in the growth of international outsourcing. |  |

**Environmental Change**

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| Degradation through raw material production – Identify the effects of agro-industrialization and changes in international production and consumption on the physical environment.Discuss the environment consequences of increasing international demand for ONE raw material. Examine the concept of food miles and the environmental consequences of increasing volumes of air freight. |  |
| The effects of transnational manufacturing and services – Discuss the reasons for and consequences of the relocation of polluting industries and waste disposal to countries with weaker environmental controls and safety regulations. |  |
| Trans-boundary pollution – Describe ONE major pollution event affecting more than ONE country and examine the consequences of and responses to this event.Examine the growth of environmental awareness as a consequence of these global interactions.Examine the role of ONE international civil society organization in fostering improved environmental management. |  |
| Homogenization of landscapes – Explain the evolution of uniform urban landscapes; the effects of common commercial activity, structures, styles of construction and infrastructure. |  |

**Sociocultural Exchanges**

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| Cultural diffusion: the process – Describe cultural traits in terms of language, customs, beliefs, dress, images, music, food and technology. Examine the diffusion of cultural traits resulting from the international movement of workers, tourists, and commodities. |  |
| Consumerism and culture – Describe the role of TNCs and the media in spreading consumer culture. Select TWO different branded commodities and examine the spatial and temporal pattern of adoption on a global scale. |  |
| Sociocultural integration – Examine the role of diasporas in preserving culture in ONE country and the adoption of minority traits by host societies.Examine the impact of cultural diffusion on ONE indigenous and remote society through the influence of international interactions.Examine the ways in which international interactions may result in the homogenization and dilution of culture. Define and exemplify the concept of cultural imperialism. |  |

**Political Outcomes**

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| Loss of sovereignty – Discuss the links between the diminishing effectiveness of political borders and the flow of goods, capital, labour and ideas and the role of ONE multi-governmental organization such as the EU, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and NAFTA. Discuss the power shift from nation state to TNCs as a result of their economic size and dominance. Compare the wealth of TNCs with the nation states. |  |
| Responses – Examine the resurgence of nationalism in one country as it attempts to retain control of its resources and culture.Discuss anti-globalization movements.Discuss the attempts to control migration into ONE country. |  |

**Defining Interactions at the Local Level**

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| Defining glocalization – Distinguish between the terms globalization and glocalization. |  |
| Adoption of globalization – Examine the extent to which commercial activities at the local scale have become glocalized. Examine the reasons why the level and rate of adoption varies form place to place. |  |
| Local responses to globalization – Discuss civil society responses to globalization; the adoption, adaptation or rejection of globalized goods, services and cultural traits.Evaluate the relative costs and benefits of local commercial production to the producer, the consumer and the local economy, compared with the costs and benefits of globalized production. |  |
| Alternatives – Describe the role of civil societies in raising awareness of local and global environmental, social, and cultural issues. Examine the role of civil societies in supporting local economic activity and strengthening local cultural values. Discuss the position held by anti-globalization groups. Evaluation the quality of life of a contemporary non-globalized society. |  |

***OPTIONALS***

***LEISURE, SPORT AND TOURISM***

**Terms:**

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| Carrying Capacity | Leisure | Primary Tourist/Recreational Resources | Secondary Tourist/Recreation Resources |
| Recreation | Resort | Sport | Tourism |

**Leisure**

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| Definitions – Discuss the difficulties in attempting to define leisure, recreation, tourism and sportDiscuss the influence of accessibility, changes in technology and affluence upon the growth of these activities |  |

**Leisure at the International Scale: Tourism**

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| Changes in demand – Explain the long- and short-term trends and patterns in international tourism. |  |
| Changes in supply – Examine the changes in location and development of different tourist activities. Explain the growth of more remote tourist destinations. |  |

**Leisure at the International Scale: Sport**

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| International participation and success – Examine the social, cultural, economic and political factors affecting participation and success into two major international sports |  |
| Case study of a contemporary international sports event – Analyse the geographic factors that influence the choice of venue(s).Examine the factors affecting the sphere of influence for participants and supporters.Evaluate the short- and long-term geographic costs and benefits of hosting such an event at both the local and national level. |  |

**Leisure at the National/Regional Scale: Tourism**

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| Case study of a national tourist industry – Examine the economic, social and environmental impacts of tourism. |  |
| Case study of ecotourism – Evaluate the strategies designed to manage and sustain the tourist industry. |  |
| Tourism as a development strategy – Examine the importance of tourism as a development strategy for low-income countries. |  |

**Leisure at the National/Regional Scale: Sport**

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| Case study of a national sports league – Explain the hierarchy of a league and the location of its teams. Examine the relationship between team location and the residence of its supporters. |  |

**Leisure at the Local Scale: Tourism**

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| Tourism management in urban areas – For ONE named city or large town:* Describe the distribution and location of primary and secondary tourist resources.
* Discuss the strategies designed to manage tourist demands, maximize capacity and minimize conflicts between local residents and visitors, and avoid environmental damage
 |  |
| Tourism management in rural areas – Examine the concept of carrying capacities in a rural tourist area.Discuss strategies designed to maximize capacity and minimize conflicts between local residents and visitors, and avoid environmental damage. |  |

**Leisure at the Local Scale: Sport and Tourism**

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| The leisure hierarchy - Explain the relationship between urban settlements and recreational and sports facilities in terms of frequency, size, range, and catchment area. |  |
| Intra-urban spatial patterns – Examine the distribution and location of recreational and sports facilities in urban areas and relate the patterns to accessibility, land value and the physical and socio-economic characteristics of each urban zone (from the central business district to the rural-urban fringe). |  |
| Urban regeneration strategies of urban areas. |  |

**Sustainable Tourism**

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| Sustainable tourism – Define sustainable tourism.Examine the extent to which it might be successfully implemented in different environments.  |  |



***GEOGRAPHY OF FOOD AND HEALTH***

**Terms:**

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| Food Miles | HALE | Transnational Corporation (TNC) |

**Health**

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| Variations in health – Describe the variations in health as reflected by changes in life expectancy at national and global scales since 1950. Explain the patterns and trends in terms of differences in income and lifestyle. |  |
| Measuring health – Evaluate life expectancy, infant and child mortality rate, HALE, calorie intake, access to safe water and access to health services as indicators of health. |  |
| Prevention relative to treatment – Discuss the geographic factors that determine the relative emphasis placed by policy-makers, in ONE country or region, on prevention as opposed to treatment of a disease. |  |

**Food**

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| Global availability – Identify global patterns of calorie intake as one measure of food availability. Distinguish between malnutrition, temporary hunger, chronic hunger and famine.Discuss the concept of food security. |  |
| Areas of food sufficiency and deficiency – Explain how changes in agricultural systems, scientific and technological innovations, the expansion of the area under agriculture and the growth of agribusiness have increase the availability of food in some areas, starting with the Green Revolution and continuing since.Examine the environmental, demographic, political, social and economic factors that have caused areas of food deficiency and food insecurity. |  |
| Case study – Examine the variety of causes responsible for a recent famine. |  |
| Production and markets – Examine the impacts at a variety of scales of trade barriers, agricultural subsidies, bilateral and multilateral agreements, and TNCs on the production and availability of food. |  |
| Addressing imbalances – Evaluate the relative importance of food aid, free trade, and fair trade in alleviating food shortages. |  |
| Sustainable agriculture – Examine the concept of sustainable agriculture in terms of energy efficiency ratios, and sustainable yields. Examine the concept of food miles as an indicator of environmental impact. |  |

**Disease**

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| Global pattern of disease – Explain the global distribution of diseases of affluence.Explain the global distribution of diseases of poverty. |  |
| The spread of disease – Explain how the geographic concepts of diffusion by relocation and by expansion apply to the spread of diseases. Examine the application of the concept of barriers in attempts to limit the spread of diseases. Describe the factors that have enabled reduction in incidence of a disease.  |  |
| Geographic factors and impacts – Examine the geographic factors responsible for the incidence and spread of TWO diseases.Evaluate the geographic impact of these TWO diseases at the local, national and international scales.Evaluate the management strategies that have been applied in any ONE country or region for one of these diseases. |  |



***HAZARDS AND DISASTERS***

**Terms:**

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| Disaster | Hazard | Hazard Event |
| Risk | Vulnerability |  |

**Characteristics of Hazards**

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| Characteristics – Explain the characteristics and spatial distribution of the following hazards:* Either earthquakes or volcanoes
* Hurricanes
* Droughts
* Any one recent human-induced (technological) hazard.

Distinguish between the chosen hazards in terms of their spatial extent, predictability, frequency, magnitude, duration, speed of onset and effects. |  |

**Vulnerability**

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| Vulnerable populations – Explain the reasons why people live in hazardous areas. |  |
| Vulnerability – Discuss vulnerability as a function of demographic and socio-economic factors, and of a community’s preparedness and ability to deal with a hazard event when it occurs.Explain the reasons for some sectors of a population being more vulnerable than others. |  |

**Risk and Risk Assessment**

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| Analysis of risk – Examine the relationship between the degree of risk posed by a hazard and the probability of a hazard event occurring, the predicted losses and community’s preparedness for it.Explain the reasons why individuals and communities often underestimate the probability of hazard events occurring.Discuss the factors that determine an individual’s perception of the risk posed by hazards. |  |
| Hazard event prediction – Examine the methods used to make estimates (predictions) of the probability of hazard events occurring, and of their potential impact on lives and property.Discuss these methods by examining case studies relating to TWO different hazard types |  |

**Disasters**

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| Definition – Distinguish between a hazard event and a disaster. Explain why this distinction is not always completely objective.  |  |
| Measuring disasters – Describe the methods used to quantify the spatial and intensity of disasters.Explain the causes and impacts of any ONE disaster resulting from a natural hazard.Explain the causes and impacts of any ONE recent human-induced hazard event or disaster.Examine the ways in which the intensity and impacts of disasters vary in space and have changed over time. |  |

**Adjustments and Responses to Hazards and Disasters**

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| Responses to the risk of hazard events – Discuss the usefulness of assessing risk before deciding the strategies of adjustment and response to a hazard.Describe attempts that have been made to reduce vulnerability by spreading the risk and by land-use planning (zoning). |  |
| Before the event – Describe strategies designed to limit the damage from potential hazard events and disasters.  |  |
| Short-term, mid-term and long-term responses after the event – Describe the range of responses, at the community, national and international levels, during and after a hazard event or disaster.Distinguish between rescue, rehabilitation and reconstruction responses.Explain how these responses are affected by individual and community perceptions.Examine the factors that affected the choice of adjustments before, and responses to, actual hazard events or disasters.Discuss the importance of re-assessing risk, and re-examining vulnerability, following any major hazard event or disaster. |  |