**Geography Curriculum Expectations Checklist (Exams 2019)**

***CORE: Geographic Perspectives: Global Change***

***(Paper 2)***

**FOCUS: POWER, PLACES, PROCESSES and POSSIBILITIES**

**Terms:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| North-South Divide | development gap | OPEC | G7/G8  |
| G10 OR Paris Club | LIC/MIC/HIC/NIC/RIC/CPE | migrant labourers | circular migration |
| natural increase | doubling time | population momentum | population projections |
| Malthusian/Cornucopian views | dependency ratio/ageing ratio/ODR | pro- and anti- natalist strategies | positive/negative feedback systems |
| IDPs  | demographic dividend | global energy balance | stewardship |
| total fertility rate | circular economy | water-food-energy nexus | mitigation/adaptation strategies |

1. **Changing Population**

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| Population and economic and development patterns – How population varies between PLACES* Physical and human factors affecting population distribution at the global scale.
* Global patterns and classification of economic development: low- middle- and high- income countries.
* Population distribution and economic development at the national scale, including voluntary internal migration, core-periphery patterns and megacity growth.

☼ *TWO DETAILED AND CONTRASTING EXAMPLES OF UNEVEN POPULATION DISTRIBUTION* |  |
| Changing populations and places – PROCESSES of population change and their effect on people and places* Population change and demographic transition over time, including natural increase, fertility rate, life expectancy, population structure and dependency ratios.
* DETAILED EXAMPLES OF TWO OR MORE CONTRASTING COUNTRIES
* The consequences of forced migration and internal displacement

☼ *DETAILED EXAMPLES OF TWO OR MORE FORCED MOVEMENTS, TO INCLUDE ENVIRONMENTAL AND POLITICAL PUSH FACTORS, AND CONSEQUENCES FOR PEOPLE AND PLACES* |  |
| Challenges and opportunities – Population POSSIBILITIES and POWER over the decision making process* Global and regional/continental trends in family size, sex ratios and ageing/greying
* Policies associated with managing population change, focusing on:

☺ polices related to ageing societies☺ pro-natalist or anti-natalist policies☺ gender equality policies and anti-trafficking policies* The demographic dividend and the ways in which population could be considered a resource when contemplating possible futures.

☼ *ONE CASE STUDY OF A COUNTRY BENEFITING FROM A DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND* |  |

1. **Global Climate – Vulnerability and Resilience**

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| Causes of global climate change – How natural and human PROCESSES affect the global energy balance* The atmospheric system, including the natural greenhouse effect and energy balance
* Changes in the global energy balance, and the role of feedback loops, resulting from:

☺ solar radiation variations☺ terrestrial albedo changes and feedback loops☺ methane gas release feedback loops* The enhanced greenhouse effect and international variations in greenhouse gas sources and emissions, in relation to economic development, globalization and trade.
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| Consequences of global climate change – the effects of global climate change on PLACES, societies and environmental systems* Climate change and the hydrosphere, atmosphere and biosphere, including:

☺ water stored in ice and oceans, and changing sea levels☺ carbon stored in ice, oceans and biosphere☺ incidence and severity of extreme weather events, including drought☺ spatial changes in biomes, habitats and animal migration patterns☺ changes to agriculture, including crop yields, limits of cultivation, soil erosion* Impacts of climate change on people and places, including health hazards, migration and ocean transport routes.
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| Responding to global climate change – POSSIBILITIES for responding to climate change and POWER over the decision-making process* Disparities in exposure to climate change risk and vulnerability, including variations in people’s location, wealth, social differences (age, gender, education), risk perception

☼ *DETAILED EXAMPLES OF TWO OR MORE SOCIETIES WITH CONTRASTING VULNERABILITY** Government-led adaptation and mitigation strategies for global climate change:

☺ global geopolitical efforts, recognizing that the source(s) of GHG emissions may be spatially distant from the countries most impacted ☺ carbon emissions offsetting and trading☺ technology, including geo-engineering* Civil society and corporate strategies to address global climate change

*☼ CASE STUDY OF THE RESPONSE TO CLIMATE CHANGE IN* ***ONE*** *COUNTRY FOCUSING ON THE ACTIONS OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL STAKEHOLDERS* |  |

1. **Global Resource Consumption and Security**

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| Global trends in consumption – How global development PROCESSES affect resource availability and consumption* Global and regional/continental progress towards poverty reduction, including the growth of the “new global middle class”.
* Measuring trends in resource consumption, including individual, national and global ecological footprints.
* An overview of global patterns of consumption of:

☺ water, including embedded water in food and manufactured goods (virtual water)☺ land/food, including changing diets in middle-income countries☺ energy, including the relative and changing importance of hydrocarbons, nuclear power, renewables, new sources of modern energy. |  |
| Impacts of changing trends in resource consumption – How pressure on resources affects the future security of PLACES* The water-food-energy “nexus” and how its complex interactions affect:

☺ national water security, including access to safe water☺ national food security, including food availability☺ national energy security, including energy pathways and geopolitical issues* The implications of global climate change for the water-food-energy nexus

☼ *DETAILED EXAMPLES OF TWO COUNTRIES WITH CONTRASTING LEVELS OF RESOURCE SECURITY** The disposal and recycling of consumer items, including international flows of waste
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| Resource stewardship – POSSIBILITIES for managing resources sustainably and POWER over the decision making process* Divergent thinking about population and resource consumption trends:

☺ pessimistic views, including neo-Mathusian views☺ optimistic views, including Cornucopian views (i.e. Boserup)☺ balanced views, including resource stewardship* Resource stewardship strategies, including:

☺ the value of the circular economy as a systems approach for effective cycling of materials and energy☺ the role of the UN Sustainable Development Goals and progress made toward meeting them |  |



***CORE EXTENSION: Geographic Perspective – Global Interactions***

***(Paper 3)***

**Terms:**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| foreign direct investment (FDI) | globalization | bottom up- and top down- development | structural adjustment programs (SAPs)  |
| outsourcing  | superpower | globalization indices | offshoring |
| HIPC | remittances | economic liberalization | TNCs |
| global village | EPZs and FTZs | time space convergence | distance decay |
| civil society | culture | cultural diffusion | cultural imperialism |
| diaspora | resource nationalism | glocalization | protectionism |
| affirmative action | SDGs | HDI/HPI/GDI/GEM/GII | microfinance |
| CSR | NGO | crowdsourcing | cybercrime |
| cyber security | drone | profit repatriation | geopolitics |
| reshoring | resilience | food miles | trans-boundary pollution |

1. **Power Places and Networks**

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| Global interactions and global power – how global POWER and influence varies spatially * Global indices showing how countries participate in global interactions.
* Global superpowers and their economic, geopolitical and cultural influence

☼ *DETAILED EXAMPLES OF AT LEAST TWO ACTUAL OR POTENTIAL GLOBAL SUPERPOWERS** Powerful organizations and global groups:

☺ G7/G8 and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) groups☺ Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries’ (OPEC) influence over energy policies ☺ global lending institutions |  |
| Global networks and flows – How different PLACES become interconnected by global interactions* An overview of contemporary global networks and flows:

☺ global trade ☺ international aid, loans and debt relief☺ international remittances☺ illegal flows such as human trafficking, counterfeit goods and narcotics* Foreign direct investment (FDI) and outsourcing by transnational corporations (TNCs), and ways in which this networks places and markets.

☼ *TWO CONTRASTING DETAILED EXAMPLES OF TNCs AND THEIR GLOBAL STRATEGIES AND SUPPLY CHAINS* |  |
| Human and physical influences on global interactions – How political, technological and physical PROCESSES influence global interactions* Political factors that affect global interactions:

☺ multi-governmental organizations (MGOs) and free trade zones☺ economic migration controls and rules* Our “shrinking world” and the forces driving technological innovation:

☺ changing global data flow patterns and trends☺ transport developments over time☺ patterns and trends in communication infrastructure and use* The influence of the physical environment on global interactions:

☺ natural resource availability☺ the potentially limiting effect of geographic isolation, at varying scales |  |

1. **Human Development and Diversity**

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| Development opportunities – Ways of supporting the PROCESSES of human development* The multi-dimensional process of human development and ways to measure it:

☺ UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) criteria☺ development indicators and indices ☺ empowering women and indigenous or minority groups☼ *DETAILED ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES OF AFFIRMATIVE ACTION TO CLOSE THE DEVELOPMENT GAP** The importance of social entrepreneurship approaches for human development:

☺ microfinance organizations and their networks☺ alternative trading networks – “Fair Trade”☺ TNC corporate social responsibility frameworks and global agreements |  |
| Changing identities and cultures – How global interactions bring cultural influences and changes to PLACES* The global spectrum of cultural traits, ethnicities and identities, and ways in which the spectrum of diversity is widening or narrowing at different scales.
* The effects of global interactions on cultural diversity in different places:

☺ the diffusion of cultural traits, and cultural imperialism ☺ glocalization of branded commodities, and cultural hybridity ☺ cultural landscape changes in the built environment* How diasporas influence cultural diversity and identity at both global and local scales.

☼ *CASE STUDY OF A GLOBAL DIASPORA POPULATION AND ITS CULTURE(S)* |  |
| Local responses to global interactions – The varying POWER of local places and actors to resist or accept change* Local and civil society resistance to global interactions:

☺ rejection of globalized production, including campaigns against TNCs and in favour of local sourcing of food and goods by citizens☺ rise of anti-immigration movements* Geopolitical constraints on global interactions:

☺ government and militia controls on personal freedoms to participate in global interactions☺ national trade restrictions, including protectionism and resource nationalism* The role of civil society in promoting international-mindedness and participating in global interactions, including social media use and campaigning for internet freedom

☼ *TWO DETAILED EXAMPLES OF PLACES WHERE RESTRICTED FREEDOMS HAVE BEEN CHALLENGED* |  |

1. **Global Risks and Resilience**

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| Geopolitical and economic risks – How technological and globalizing PROCESSES create new geopolitical and economic risks for individuals and societies. * Threats to individuals and businesses:

☺ hacking, identity theft, and the implications of surveillance for personal freedoms☺ political, economic and physical risks to global supply chain flows* New and emerging treats to the political and economic sovereignty of states:

☺ profit repatriation and tax avoidance by TNCs and wealthy individuals☺ disruptive technological innovations, such as drones and 3D printing* The correlation between increased globalization and renewed nationalism/tribalization

☼ *TWO DETAILED EXAMPLES TO ILLUSTRATE GEOPOLITICAL TENSION/CONFLICT* |  |
| Environmental risks – How global interactions create environmental risks for particular PLACES and people* Trans-boundary pollution (TBP) affecting a large area/more than one country

☼ *ONE TBP CASE STUDY INCLUDING THE CONSEQUENCES AND POSSIBLE RESPONSES* * Environmental impacts of global flows at varying scales:

☺ localized pollution, including impacts along shipping lanes☺ carbon footprints for global flows of food, goods and people* Environmental issues linked with global shift of industry:

☺ polluting manufacturing industries☺ food production systems for global agribusiness |  |
| Local and global resilience – New and emerging POSSIBILITIES for managing global risks* The success of international civil society organizations in attempting to raise awareness about, and find solutions for, environmental and social risks associated with global interactions

☼ *DETAILED EXAMPLES OF ONE ENVIRONMENTAL AND ONE CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIATION ACTION* * Strategies to build resilience:

☺ re-shoring of economic activity by TNCs☺ use of crowd-sourcing technologies to build resilience by government and civil society☺ new technologies for the management of global flows of data and people, including cyber security and e-passports |  |

***IB OPTIONALS***

*****(Paper 1)***

1. ***Leisure, Tourism and Sport***

**Terms:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| leisure | recreation | sport | tourism |
| sustainable tourism | global commons | niche tourism | ecotourism |
| leakage | sphere of influence | hotspot | multiplier effect |
| primary- and secondary -tourist resources | mass- tourism and alternative- tourism | Physical-, ecological- and perceptual- carrying capacity | demonstration effect |

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| Changing leisure patterns – How human development PROCESSES give rise to leisure activities* The growth and changing purpose of leisure time for societies in different geographic and developmental contexts
* The categorization of touristic activities and sporting activities
* The link between economic development and participation in leisure activities

☼ *DETAILED EXAMPLES TO ILLUSTATE RECENT CHANGES IN PARTICIPATION FOR TWO OR MORE SOCIETES AT CONTRASTING STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT* * Factors affecting personal participation in sports and tourism, including affluence, gender, stage in lifecycle, personality, place of residence
 |  |
| Tourism and sport at the local and national scale – How physical and human factors shape PLACES into sites of leisure* Human and physical factors explaining the growth of rural and urban tourism hotspots including the role of primary and secondary touristic resources
* Variations in sphere of influence for different kinds of sporting and touristic facilities
* Factors affecting the geography of a national sports league, including the location of its hierarchy of teams and the distribution of supporters

☼ *CASE STUDY OF ONE NATIONAL SPORTS LEAGUE** Large-scale sporting, musical, cultural or religious festivals as temporary sites of leisure and their associated costs and benefits

☼ *CASE STUDY OF ONE FESTIVAL IN A RURAL LOCATION, ITS SITE FACTORS AND GEOGRAPIC IMPACTS* |  |
| Tourism and sport at the international scale – the varying POWER of different countries to participate global tourism and sport* Niche national tourism strategies with global sphere of influence
* The role of TNCs in expanding international tourism destinations – costs and benefits of TNC involvement
* Costs and benefits of tourism as a national development strategy
* Political, economic and cultural factors affecting the hosting of international sporting events

☼ *CASE STUDY OF COSTS AND BENEFITS FOR ONE COUNTRY HOSTING AN INTERNATIONAL EVENT* |  |
| Managing tourism and sport for the future – future POSSIBILITIES for management of, and participation in, tourism and sport at varying scales* The consequences of unsustainable touristic growth in rural/urban tourism hotspots, including the concept of carrying capacity and possible management options to increase site resilience
* The concept of sustainable tourism, including the growth of ecotourism

☼ *ONE CASE STUDY OF SUSTAINABLE TOURISM IN ONE LIC** Factors influencing future international tourism
* The growing importance of political and cultural influences on international sport participation
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1. ***Geography of Food and Health***

**Terms:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| chronic- and periodic- hunger | malnutrition | epidemiology  |
| endemic | epidemic | pandemic |
| HALE | food security | Global Hunger Index (GHI) |
| Global Food Security Index  | undernourishment | child wasting |
| child stunting | child- infant- mortality | calorie intake |
| nutrition transition | epidemiological transition | degenerative diseases |
| arable | pastoral | commercial farming |
| subsistence farming | Intensive- and extensive- farming | nomadic- and sedentary farming |
| energy efficiency ratio (EER) | productivity | monoculture |
| energy subsidies | water footprints | FAD and FED |
| disease diffusion | contagious | infectious |
| agribusiness | vertical farming | in-vitro meat and GMOs |

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| --- | --- |
| Measuring food and health – Ways of measuring disparities in food and health between PLACES* Global patterns in food/nutrition indicators
* The nutrition transition and associated regional variations of food consumption and nutrition choices
* Global pattern in health indicators
* The epidemiological transition, the diseases continuum, and the implications of a global ageing population for disease burden
 |  |
| Food systems and spread of diseases – How physical and human PROCESSES lead to changes in food production and consumption, and incidence and spread of disease* The merits of a systems approach (inputs, stores, transfers, outputs) to compare energy efficiency and water footprints in food production, and relative sustainability in different places
* The physical and human processes that can lead to variations in food consumption
* The importance of diffusion in the spread of agricultural innovations, and also in the spread of diseases and the role of geographic factors (physical, economic, and political barriers) in the rate of diffusion
* Geographic factors contributing to the incidence, diffusion and impacts of vector-borne and water-borne diseases

☼ *ONE DETAILED EXAMPLE OF A VECTOR-BORNE DISEASE AND ONE DETAILED EXAMPLE OF A WATER-BORNE DISEASE* |  |
| Stakeholders in food and health – The POWER of different stakeholders in relation to influence over diets and health* The roles of international organizations, governments and NGOs in combating food insecurity and disease
* The influence of TNCs in shaping food consumption habits
* Gender roles related to food and health, including food production/acquisition and disparities in health
* Factors affecting the severity of famine, including governance, the power of the media to access to international aid

☼*ONE CASE STUDY OF THE ISSUES AFFECTING A FAMINE STRICKEN COUNTRY OR AREA* |  |
| Future health and food security and sustainability – Future POSSIBILITIES for sustainable agriculture and improved health* Possible solutions to food insecurity, including waste reduction

☼*ONE CASE STUDY OF ATTEMPTS TO TACKLE FOOD INSECURITY** Advantages and disadvantages of contemporary approaches to food production
* The merits of prevention and treatment in managing disease
* Managing pandemics

☼ *ONE CASE STUDY OF A CONTEMPORARY PANDEMIC AND THE LESSONS LEARNED FOR PANDEMIC MANAGEMENT IN THE FUTURE* |  |

1. ***Geophysical Hazards***

**Terms:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| disaster | hazard | hazard event |
| risk | vulnerability | hazard perception |
| secondary hazards | resilience  | adaptation |
| recurrence interval (return period) | mega-disaster | quasi-natural hazards |

*☼ CASE STUDIES OF CONTRASTING GEOPHYSICAL HAZARD EVENTS NEED TO BE UNDERTAKEN:*

* *TWO EARTHQUAKE HAZARD EVENTS OF SIMILAR MAGNITUDES BUT WITH CONTRASTING HUMAN IMPACT*
* *TWO VOLCANIC HAZARD EVENTS IN CONTRASTING PLATE BOUNDARY LOCATIONS*
* *TWO MASS MOVEMENT HAZARD EVENTS WITH CONTRASTING PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS (FAST/SLOW; SOLID/LOOSE)*

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| Geophysical systems – How geological PROCESSES give rise to geophysical events of differing type and magnitude* Mechanisms of plate movement including internal heating, convection currents, plumes, subduction and rifting at plate margins
* Characteristics of volcanoes formed by various types of volcanic eruption; and associated secondary hazards
* Characteristics of earthquakes caused by varying types of plate margin movement and human triggers; and associated secondary hazards
* Classification of mass movement types according to duration, extent and frequency
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| Geophysical hazard risks – How geophysical systems generate hazard risks for different PLACES* The distribution of geophysical hazards
* The relevance of hazard magnitude and frequency/recurrence for risk management
* Geophysical hazard risk as a product of economic factors, social factors, demographic factors, and political factors
* Geographic factors affecting geophysical hazard event impacts
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| Hazard risk and vulnerability – The varying POWER of geophysical hazards to affect people in different local contexts☼ *TWO CONTEMPORARY CONTRASTING CASE STUDIES EACH FOR VOLCANIC HAZARDS, EARTHQUAKE HAZARDS AND MASS MOVEMENT HAZARDS**☼ FOR EACH GEOPHYSICAL HAZARD TYPE, THE CASE STUDIES SHOULD DEVELOP KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING OF:** geophysical hazard event profiles, including secondary hazards
* varied impacts of these hazards on different aspects of human well-being
* why levels of vulnerability varied both between and within communities including spatial variations in hazard perception, personal knowledge and preparedness
 |  |
| Future resilience and adaption – Future POSSIBILITIES for lessening human vulnerability to geophysical hazards * Global geophysical hazard and disaster trends and future projections, including event frequency and population growth estimates
* Geophysical hazard adaptation through increased government planning and personal resilience
* Pre-event management strategies for mass movement, earthquakes, tsunamis and volcanoes
* Post-event management strategies to include the enhanced use of communications technologies to map hazards/disasters, locate survivors and promote continuing human development
 |  |