



Globalisation & Diverse Places, Mrs Collett

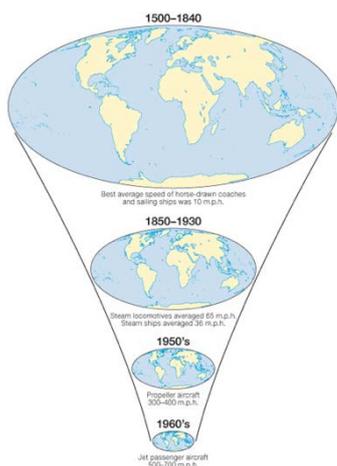
- During Year 12 you will study 2 topics: Globalisation and Diverse Places. This transition work will focus on these two topics. Our ever-changing world means that this transition work relates directly to the world we are living in **now** and you should be able to make connections to your study of Geography at GCSE, your everyday lives and the world you will see in the future. This is a study of the world from a Geographers perspective!
- Ensure that you have completed all the GCSE work set by your Geography teacher (see resources in Y11 School Closure Folder).
- The assessment on Human Geography at the start of Year 12 will focus on Globalisation and Diverse Places, it will involve you answering a mixture of questions from 2 marks (data and description) to 12 marks (extended writing tasks).

Part A: Globalisation

To examine the process of globalisation and consider the extent to which globalisation has been responsible for the spread and scope of COVID 19.

Our world has changed forever due to the spread and scope of COVID 19, our daily lives and activities have been interrupted and we have at the time of writing seen approximately 190,000 people sadly die from COVID 19 worldwide. Some commentators suggest that the spread of infection and rate of transmission has been either exacerbated (made worse) or reduced due to our globalised world. Other large flu pandemics caused millions of deaths as oppose to hundreds of thousands e.g.: Spanish Flu (1918) = 50 million deaths, Asian Flu (1956-58) = 2 million deaths. Is COVID 19 going to cause as many deaths? Some suggest not due to technological advances and the tracking of the disease (e.g.: S. Korea / China have apps that track individuals with symptoms etc.) and the interconnectedness of governments / society and economies.

Should we question our global system of moving goods, people and services around our planet at such an astonishing speed? What do you think? Your mission is to investigate the characteristics of globalisation and consider how this may have contributed to the rate, spread and severity of the disease.



Globalisation – an overview

1. Watch the clips below to help you define the term globalisation and explain the *factors* that have contributed to the process of globalisation

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3oTLyPPrZE4>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vOCdoXp8x44>

2. What are some of the **advantages and disadvantages** of globalisation?

3. Some people argue that globalisation brings 'winners and losers.' Watch the video link below and research further to come to a decision on this question:

"Globalisation creates more losers than winners." To what extent do you agree with this statement? You should write at least 3 paragraphs explaining your view, use data to support your response

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ovFjvcd6q1w>





Globalisation and COVID 19



Now to the discussion of COVID 19 and its spread. Economies across the world have shut down, manufacturing shrunk, and borders closed, so is this the end of globalisation as we know it?

There is a widespread belief that nothing will ever be the same after the coronavirus pandemic, with society, the role of government and the economy changing forever. Some predict we will see a society that shows more solidarity and a new economic model that works for all, and perhaps a greater spirit

of international cooperation, for example on climate change.

The spread and scope of the disease – taken from

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/apr/23/coronavirus-maps-and-graphs-which-countries-have-the-most-cases-and-deaths>

How the virus spread around the world

Red dots show new confirmed cases on featured date. Shading indicates a country's first case

22 January

Daily cases 555 | Total cases 555
New cases in Thailand, Japan, China, South Korea, Taiwan and US



26 January

Daily cases 684 | Total cases 2,118
New cases in Australia and Canada



31 January

Daily cases 1,693 | Total cases 9,927
New cases in Italy, Sweden, Russia and United Kingdom



19 February

Daily cases 503 | Total cases 75,639
New cases in Iran



26 February

Daily cases 982 | Total cases 81,395
New cases in Pakistan, Brazil, Georgia, Greece, North Macedonia, Norway and Romania



3 March

Daily cases 2,534 | Total cases 92,840
New cases in Argentina, Chile, Jordan and Ukraine



9 March

Daily cases 3,766 | Total cases 113,561
New cases in Albania, Cyprus and Brunei



13 March

Daily cases 16,850 | Total cases 145,193
New cases in Kazakhstan, Ethiopia, Sudan, Guinea, Kenya and Antigua and Barb.



22 March

Daily cases 31,431 | Total cases 335,955
New cases in Dominica, Grenada, Mozambique and Syria





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Tasks:

1. Study the maps at the link on the previous page and take some screen shots to stick into your report.
2. **Describe** what the maps that tell us more about the daily cases and the spread of the disease.
3. Suggest reasons to **explain** the geographic spread of the disease.
4. Go to this link

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/apr/17/china-economy-shrinks-record-wuhan-covid-19-death-toll-rises-50-percent>

Watch the time-lapse video of Wuhan and read this article on globalisation and the impact on global economies due to the virus. Make some notes about **how China** has been affected. (socially and economically)

5. Research what the Ro value is. **Define** the Ro value and **explain** how this affects the spread of the disease; a good explanation at this link: <https://www.theguardian.com/world/datablog/ng-interactive/2020/apr/22/see-how-coronavirus-can-spread-through-a-population-and-how-countries-flatten-the-curve>
6. **Where did the virus come from?** Use this weblink to **explain** where the virus came from. <https://www.dw.com/en/coronavirus-from-bats-to-pangolins-how-do-viruses-reach-us/a-52291570>
7. Now **write a short report** (max 1500 words) that summarises your thinking on globalisation and COVID 19.

The report title is:

To what extent is globalisation responsible for the scope and spread of COVID 19 globally?

Section 1 - Introduction

DEFINITIONS - indirectly define the key words in the title so that you break the main title down.

FOCUS - State what you are going to be looking at in particular in this report.

Section 2 Analysis, application and understanding

This section of the report is where you discuss the research and really answer the question

- Have separate paragraphs for each key idea / point. Use the PEEL (point, evidence, explain, link) structure for each paragraph.
- Include useful images, diagrams, maps, graphs or tables to help support your point. If you do this remember to use the TEAM (trends, evidence, anomalies, and meaning) structure to discuss them.
- Summarise the main point at the end of each section / paragraph.
- Mention any different values or perspectives on any topic that you are discussing.
- Make sure you mention both sides of any arguments / perspectives
- Use referencing throughout

Section 3 Conclusions and evaluation

- This is the final aspect of the report and your chance to clearly state the key points and answer the question. Try to avoid introducing any new ideas here. This should be quite brief.
- Start your conclusion by emphasizing the complexity of the question set.
- Recall and try to sum up the key ideas
- Evaluate at the end of the report by considering how reliable the conclusions are. As this is still likely to be an ongoing pandemic you should state that all of this is subject to change and develop over the coming weeks and months.

Top Tips

1. Include headings that are underlined, in the style of a report.
2. Use subheadings within each section.
3. Make the diagrams/maps/graphs etc. large and clear. Whilst the report should be no more than 1500 words there is no page limit.
4. Reference your work, whether it be people or websites.
5. Make sure that spelling and grammar are perfect by using the spell check and grammar function as well as coming back and proofreading your work. Why not ask a parent or friend for help in checking the work? This also gives you a good chance to show off your hard work!



Part 2: Diverse Places

Title: A study of the population and demography in one location in the UK.

Demography = The study of human populations and the way that they are structured.
Every settlement across the world has its own characteristics and features.

Task: Write a report (approximately 3 sides of A4) using this title above.

You will investigate **one** settlement's population and its demography and then complete a report using your research and your own geographical knowledge. The settlement could be local e.g.: Sleaford, Boston, Lincoln, Newark or Grantham or national e.g. Birmingham, Manchester, Sheffield, London, Glasgow, Cardiff

Research the settlement using the following websites sources:

1. www.Datashine.org.uk

Datashine is a mapping tool that uses ONS (Office for National Statistics) data to draw visual choropleth maps to show a variety of categories – have a play with this and see what you can find out.

2. Office for National Statistics web links

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration>

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/culturalidentity>

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages>

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare>

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/help/localstatistics>

3. Digimaps uses official OS data and mapping to produce both historical maps and present-day maps that you can use to show change over time

<https://digimap.edina.ac.uk/>

DIGIMAPS USER NAME: ng347rs

PASSWORD: chiles2878

4. Any other 'reliable' websites? E.g. BBC News, The Guardian, Financial Times, The Economist, Radio 4

You should:

- aim to complete at least 1 paragraph on each enquiry question (see these below)
- include maps, photographs, images, data and graphs in your report to show a range of geographical skills.
- include a bibliography – see referencing link below to help.

Your report should answer the following Enquiry Questions.



Enquiry Questions

1. What is the population structure of this place like? How is this different to the national population structure? Produce some graphs (population pyramids - these could be copied and pasted or hand-drawn)
2. How has this place changed over time? For example, has in-migration changed the culture of the area(s)? Have large MNCs (multinational companies) influenced the place?
3. How did industrialisation and economic growth shape this place? E.g. consider the type / style and format of housing / factories and retail.
4. Who are the main 'players' in this place? For example – local governance? Businesses? Professionals?
5. How does the media represent this place? Include some screen shots of headlines you can find and analyse the stories behind them.
6. Have there been demographic and cultural tensions here? For example, in Brixton during the 1980s there were riots which occurred due to racial tensions. In Boston, Lincolnshire the perception of migrant workers has been criticised by some of the local population – this has led to conflict.
7. How successful has the local government and/or national government been at addressing issues of difference. E.g.: Health differences or educational differences?
8. Conclusion: Evaluate and conclude: what are the main findings about the place you studied? What are the challenges going forward into the future?

Link to help with referencing

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vZlu2pfbN6Q>

Extra challenge task (Optional)

Complete a glossary of key terms for Globalisation and Diverse Places

Globalisation Key Terms

Brain drain, Brand, Brawn drain, Censorship, Commodities, Containerisation, Cultural diffusion, Cultural erosion, Deindustrialisation, Deprivation, Deregulation, Dereliction, Diaspora, Economic liberalisation, Elite migration, Ethical consumption, Extremism, Fair trade, FDI, First Nations, Flow, Free market, Free trade, Gender Inequality Index, Global culture, Globalisation, Host location, Hub city, Human Development Index, IMF, Income inequality, Interdependence, Localism, Lorenz curve, Gini Coefficient, Low-wage migration, Megacity, Offshoring, Open borders, Outsourcing, Privatisation, Pull factor, Push factor, Quota, Recycling, Remittance, Rural-urban migration, Shrinking world, Source location, Start-ups, Sustainability, Tariff, Time-space compression, Trade protectionism, Transition town, Westernised, Xenophobia

Diverse Places Key Terms

Age structure, Agglomerations, Assimilation, Birth rate, Communities, Community cohesion, Community groups, Commuter villages, Conflict, Correlation, Counterurbanisation, Crime rate, Cultural change, Cultural conflict, Deindustrialisation, Demographic change, Demographic transition model, Deprivation, Diversity, Economic development, Economic growth, Environmental impact, Environmental quality, Ethnic groups, Ethnic segregation, Ethnicity, Exclusion, Fertility rate, Gender, Gentrification, Globalisation, Greenfield sites, Hierarchy, Identity, Inequality, Inequality, Infrastructure, Integration, Internal migration, International migration, Interviews, Life expectancy, Methodology, Migration, Mortality rate, Perceptions, Place, Political engagement, Population density, Population growth, Population pyramid (population structure), Post-industrial city, Primary data, Pull factors, Qualitative, Quality of life, Quantitative, Racism, Regeneration, Representation, Rural, Rural decline, Secondary data, Segregation, Social change, Social clustering, Social exclusion, Suburbanisation, Survey, TNCs, Travel to work areas, Urban, Urbanisation



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Books, films, documentaries and podcasts recommended on this topic

Books:

1. *No Logo* by Naomi Klein (1999)
A book written about the 'alter-globalisation' movement, assessing negative aspects of globalisation. It explores the benefits of bottom-up developments involving local stakeholders rather than top-down from TNC's.
2. *Fugitive Denim* by Rachel Louise Snyder (2008)
A book assessing the stages of the clothing industry and how globalisation affects people around the world.
3. *Globalisation and the Environment: Capitalism, Ecology and Power* by Peter Newell (2012)
Analyses the link between key aspects of globalisation and their impact on the environment.
4. *Prisoners of Geography* by Tim Marshall (2012)
All leaders of nations are constrained by geography. Their choices are limited by mountains, rivers, seas, and concrete. To understand world events, news organizations and other authorities often focus on people, ideas, and political movements, but without geography, we never have the full picture.

PodCasts:

1. Fixing Globalisation, The New World (2017) *Jim O'Neill asks if new challenges mean an end to the era of globalisation? Accessed at: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b086s822>*
2. Globalisation: Winners and Losers, The Real Story (2017) *As G20 leaders meet in Germany, we ask if globalisation benefits everyone. <https://www.bbc.co.uk/sounds/play/p057b865>*
3. <https://www.bbc.co.uk/sounds/play/w3cszcmr> *China was first country to suffer the effects of Coronavirus, but a few months on, it has contained the worst of the outbreak in a way the United States and most European countries have not.*

Films / Documentaries:

1. *The Way Home* (2002)
This film looks at how a young boy becomes accustomed to life in an interconnected city. Then when he goes to live in a rural village with his grandmother, he's in for a shock. It also shows the disparity in places.
2. *Capitalism: A Love Story* (2009)
A documentary film that investigates corporate greed and the economic crisis that hit in 2008, which affected economies all around the world.
3. *Bombay Calling* (2006)
A film about a younger worker in an Indian call centre. A brilliant illustration of the economic benefits of host countries of globalisation but also shows the loss of traditional culture as people, especially the young become more 'westernised'.