KSHS Human Geography Transition Work Summer 2023

Part 1: 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 eg: Sleaford, Boston, Lincoln, Newark or Grantham or national eg. Birmingham, Manchester, Sheffield, London, Glasgow, Cardiff

Research the settlement using the following websites sources:

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.

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

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: maived3671

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? Eg. 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. Eg: 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
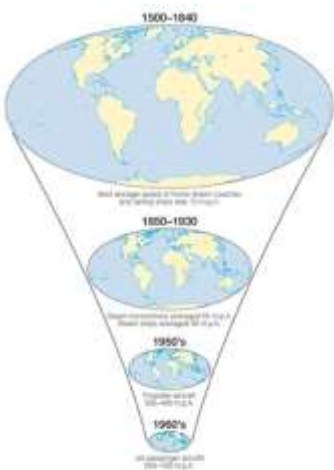https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vZIu2pfbN6Q

Part 2 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 3.84 millions 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 eg: 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 (eg: 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=v0CdoXp8x44

2. What are some of the **<u>advantages and disadvantages</u>** 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 <u>**least 3 paragraphs**</u> explaining your view, use data to support your response

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

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!

Extra challenge task (Optional)
Complete a glossary of key terms for Globalisation and Diverse Places

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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

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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, De-industrialisation, 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