Year: 13
Subject:
Human
Geography

Curriculum Intent: Students will build on their knowledge and understanding of Globalisation and Regenerating Places from Year 12. The Migration, Identity and Sovereignty unit carries over ideas of identity and sense of place from Regenerating Places and applies these concepts to national identity and threats to national sovereignty in a more globalised world. Key concepts surrounding development and power evolve into appreciating how nation states are defined and how they have evolved in a globalising world. Meanwhile, an understanding of organisations impacting globalisation develops into appreciating the changing relevance of international political and economic organisations such as the United Nations in managing some of the greatest challenges of our time. In year 13, we build on the strong foundations laid down in year 12 to access the most challenging content from Geography A Level.



	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	
	Superpowers and Revision	PPEs and Migration, identity, sovereignty	Revision and Exams	
Topic Titles (in order of delivery)				

		Places, Superpowers			
	Characteristics of	Retrieval during 1:	- Migration (Schengen,	- Nation state	Retrieval:
	superpowers	Globalisation	Hukou)	ethnolinguistic unity	Superpowers
	Soft vs hard power	- Global culture	- Immigration policies	Iceland vs Singapore)	revision
	Mackinder's Heartland	(McDonaldisation,	(Australia, Japan,	- Borders (M.E, Scramble	- Mechanisms of
	Theory	Paralympic	Singapore)	for Africa, India)	power (hard—
	Uni-, bi –, or multi-	athletes)	- Changing migration	- Contested borders	soft, Mackinder
	polar	- Cultural erosion	(Syrian/Afghan	(Palestine, Taiwan)	Heartland
	Core-periphery theory	(Orang Asli/Semai	Refugees, Polish	- Nationalism and	theory)
	World systems theory	of Malaysia)	workers, Mediterranean	development during	- Direct/indirect
	Dependency theory	- Inequalities in	crossings)	(British Empire) and	control
	Imperial maintenance	development (GNI,	- Diaspora (Irish/Jewish)	after empire (Nigeria)	- Direct control
	of power	GDI, air pollution;	- 5 theories of migration-	- Patterns of migration	(British Empire
	Global economic	Gini coefficient)	(neoclassical; dual	from former colonies	(unipolar), USA
	system players	- Tensions (right	labour; new economics	(Windrush, UK	(unipolar)
	Alliances – military and	wing extremism,	of labour; relative	multiculturalism)	- Indirect control
	economic	trans-boundary	deprivation; World	- Tax havens (BVI,	(Cold war (bi-
Key knowledge /	UN role	water conflicts	Systems Theory)—EU	Cayman Islands)	polar), Rise of
Retrieval topics		(Mekong/Nile)	example	- UN organs (Security	China/India
netrieval topics		- Censorship (China	- Trumpism (MAGA);	Council etc) and actions	(multipolar
		firewall; Japanese	Brexit	(Iran, Bosnia, DRC)	world?)
		resistance to	MIS	- Unilateral action by	- Westernisation
		immigration	- UN organs	members of IGOs (USA	(Soft power-
		- Retaining culture	(role/achievements)	and UK)	hegemonic)
		(First Nations of	- Development theories	- SAP and HIPC policies	- SP influence on
		Canada, French	(World Systems theory,	on developing world	env concerns
		cultural laws)	Dependency theory,	(Jamaica, Sudan, Latin	(Rainforest
			Modernisation theory	America)	destruction,
		PPE revision		- Regional groupings of	landscape
		Regenerating		members of financial	scarring,
		places		IGOs (EU, ASEAN)	ecological
				- IGOs and environment	footprint)
		- Economic activity		(Montreal Protocol,	- Attitudes to
		(post-1980 UK,		UNCLOS, Helsinki Rules,	carbon emissions
		North-South		CITES)	(IPCC, Trumpist
		divide)			attitude,

- Pay inequality	- IGO management of	China/India
across (primary,	the Antarctic (Antarctica	(Coals- Glasgow))
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secondary, tertiary,	Treaty)	- Tensions (South
quaternary)	- Nationalism	China Sea, Arctic
- Changing	(USA/UK/Europe)-	Ocean, USA V
functions (London	Ethnoscapes	China, China
Docklands, Detroit)	- Challenges to national	Taiwan)
- Index of Multiple	identity (Made in Britain	- Changing
deprivation	(?- Mini and Jaguar);	relationships
-Shaping place	American TNCs (Apple,	(China E.Africa
(Bletchley)	Disney); Brits in Spain;	FDI, Middle East,
- Successful regions	Sovereign wealth funds)	AUKUS
(Berkshire)	- Disunity (Scotland, &	- SP restructuring
- Economic	Catalonia independence;	(unemployment,
restructuring (Rust	BRICs)	debt, US military
Belt/Detroit)	- Failed states (Somalia,	spending, new
- Lived experience	Sudan, Iraq)	space race)
and engagement		
(Cornwall, MK)		
- UK Govt decisions		
regen (Northern		
powerhouse, DLR,		
HS2)		
- LA decisions		
(Local council plans		
MK/Bletchley/		
Birmingham)		
- Rebranding		
(Birmingham,		
Cornwall)		
Superpowers		
- Emerging SP		
(BRICS and G20,		
Paris Summit		
(Climate))		
- Superpowers and		
IGOs		
1.000		

		- Pubic-led TNCS (Gazprom, Bank of China) - Private TNCS (Apple, Disney) - SP, people and environment (Kyoto-Glasgow; Haiti Earthquake response, ANTO, ANZUS, Shanghai Cooperation, Collective Security Treaty Organisation) - UN Sec Council, ICJ, peacekeeping, climate change conferences)				
Understanding / Sequence of delivery	 Characteristics of power Patterns of power over time Emerging powers Influence on global systems Influence on international decision making 	MIS 1. Globalisation has increased migration 2. Causes of increased migration 3. Consequences of increased migration	 Understanding what is meant by nations Role of nationalism in modern world New state forms- tax havens 	4. Role and importance of the UN 5. Role and importance of global financial institutions 6. Effectiveness and role of IGOs in managing environmental problems 7. Challenges to national unity in the age of sovereignty 8. Disunity in nations.	Superpowers revision order tbc	

	6. Disproportional influence on environment 7. Tensions and conflict					
Assessment (Exam question in Independent Study each week)	1. Balance of Power FMW 2. Weekly independent study exam question practice End of unit POP test	Exam q (20) Evaluate threats to national identity	Full papers for PPEs	Exam q (12 marks) Assess contested influence /12	Paper 2 exam questions Weekly, as we finish portions of revision	A-Level Examinations
		Paper 2 (full human) 105 marks		Paper 2 (human) exam (Section A and B- out of 67)	Paper 2 exam questions Interleaving, alternating weeks of the 3 sections	
		Regeneration test 35 marks Full regen section		Exam q (20 marks) Evaluate achievements of the UN	Full Paper 2	