

Year 13 Annotated Work

Each unit of the A-Level will have a key terminology sheet that students are required to fill out throughout the topic to ensure that students have a clear understanding of geographical terminology.

The Water Cycle and Water Insecurity

AO1: Precision in the use of terminology.

Enquiry question 1: What are the processes operating within the hydrological cycle from global to local scale?

Term	Definition
Water Stores	These are stocks of water, places where the water is held. For example, the oceans.
Close System	Inputs, Stores, flows, Outputs
Cryosphere	Part of Earth's surface where water is solid e.g. ice and snow.
Green Water	Invisible part of water cycle
Blue Water	Visible part of water cycle
Interception	Water prevented from reaching the ground by vegetation.
Percolation	When water reaches bedrock, moves slowly down into rock. The water fills spaces, creating groundwater storage
Saturated Overland Flow	Water accumulates in the soil until water table reaches the surface, forcing further rainfall to run off the surface.
Infiltration - Excess Overland Flow	Rainfall exceeds infiltration capacity - excess water flows over surface. Surface runoff → flooding downstream
Drainage Basin	Subsystem within global hydrological cycle
Water Budget	Annual balance between inputs and outputs Precipitation - channel discharge + evapotranspiration ± change in storage
River Regime	Annual variation in discharge / flow of a river. Simple or complex.
Storm Hydrograph	Graph showing how river changes due to rainfall. Shows rainfall and discharge.
Lag Time	Time difference between peak rainfall and discharge.
Baseflow	Normal flow of river due to groundwater seeping into the river channel.
Stormflow	Increased precipitation involving both surface run off and throughflow.

The Water Cycle and Water Insecurity

AO1: Precision in the use of specific case study detail

Enquiry question 1: What are the processes operating within the hydrological cycle from global to local scale?

Case Study	Specification Point	Case Study Detail	Synoptic Link
Amazon River	5.3.b. River regimes indicate the annual variation of discharge of a river and result from the impact of climate, geology and soils as shown in regimes from contrasting river basins.	6,308km long, drains a 6 million km ² basin. Humid tropical climate based by ancient shield rock. Regime linked to snowmelt from the Andes Mountain Range.	Players: Different stakeholders who can use and interact with the river.
Yukon River	5.3. b	3540km long with drainage basin of 860,000km ² . Tundra climate which flows through a mountain range.	Players: Different stakeholders who can use and interact with the river.
River Nile	5.3. b	Warm, arid climate with huge drainage basin. 1970 Aswan dam reduces flows by 65% and seasonal flow was changed.	Players: Different stakeholders who can use and interact with the river.
Murray-Darling	5.3. b	Seasonal sub-tropical climate - monsoon climate which feeds Darling, temperate climate in South, which feeds the Murray.	Players: Different stakeholders who can use and interact with the river.

Each unit of the A-Level will have a key case study sheet that students are required to fill out throughout the topic to ensure that students have a clear understanding of the range of case studies and illustrative examples that they can use in their 12/20 mark questions.

Clear Presentation of classwork and homework with the date and title neatly underlined with a ruler. Sub-titles are encouraged to be used to break down work within a lesson into understandable sections.

CLW Superpowers and Geopolitical Stability (EQ2) (1-5) 15.10.24

- **Geopolitical** - political conflict in geographical space
- **Stability** - not likely to change or fail, firmly established

Who is responsible?

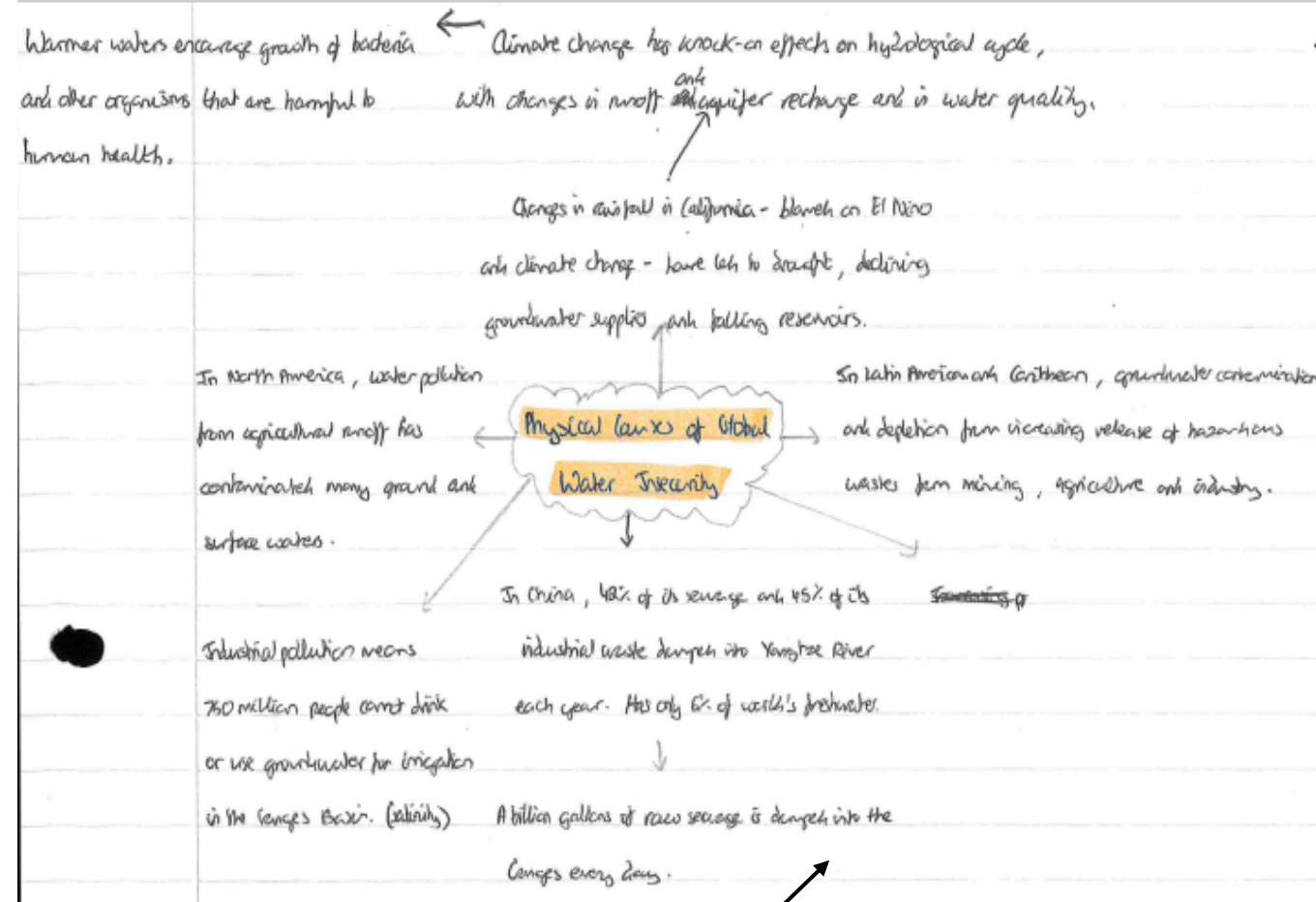
- Powerful countries act as 'global police'.
- It has also become the responsibility of several IGOs, particularly the UN. The UN and its sub-organisations formed after WW2.
- Role of economics through trading with other countries to strengthen political relationships.
- Possible exertion of hard power through domestic leadership on national scale.

What is meant by the term 'global policeman'?

- One superpower sees it as their business to intervene in every crisis - even those that do not threaten them or are not in their interests.
- Global presence to maintain world peace through use of hard power.

Why has America been associated with the term 'global policeman'?

- During cold war, the world was bipolar with 2 competing superpowers in Russia and USA.
- America's allies were weak because they were still recovering and rebuilding their economies in aftermath of WW2 - USA had job of keeping tabs / monitoring Soviet expansion, as only they had the security for it.
- America has 800 military bases - 750 in 80 countries outside USA so can exert hard power on a global scale quite easily.



The use of mind maps is encouraged as a form of note taking for the students to demonstrate the interconnections between different aspects of the same topic to support explanation and analysis.

Supported planning grids are created with the students to help with them summarising their ideas on key case studies using an evaluative framework and therefore enabling them to decide on their line of argument for this issue if it were to be assessed in a 12/20 mark question in the exam.

	Time	Scale	Knock-on effects
Haiti	X → After 6 months, 95% of rubble was still on streets. ✓ → Fast recovery times due to affiliation with IFIs such as UN and NATO meant in short-term, immediate aid, reduced knock-on effects such as homelessness.	✓ Aid provided on global scale as IFIs from all over the world helped out e.g. UN and NATO.	X UN procedures introduced delays, causing over 10,000 deaths. X loss of life including 102 UN personnel X severe riot events (AR model) e.g. corruption
 Afghanistan	✓ NATO's long-term presence from 2001-2021 (US admin) brought Taliban resurgence. X After US withdrawal from Afghanistan, only 2 weeks for Taliban to reclaim control.	✓ Global scale intervention involving 80 countries X SCO - regional scale stability but limited influence - lack of military influence X Extra-natal divide → intervention successful in urban areas but not rural areas	X Straining of NATO resources and diverted attention from other global issues X Sanctions made by UN to health, human rights and education made pointless by immediate Taliban return
 Kiribati	X - Short-term issue of countries becoming entirely submerged by sea or sinking. X - In short-term, needs of Kiribati and other low-lying islands not met by IFIs and other global organisations.	X → Whilst global scale (with countries such as Australia and Japan involved), only few countries were involved.	X → Displacing local populations ✓ → Increased awareness of situation on global scale X → Needs not met yet ✓ → Migration and training programmes - Displace with Dignity programme led by New Zealand.
Sudan  Sudan	X - UN still in South Sudan in 2023 as conflict has persisted - in short-term, conflict has not been mitigated.	✓ - Global-scale aid from countries in Africa, Asia and South America ✓ - Global-scale alliances such as UN and African Union provided aid.	X → Famine, conflict and displacement have still persisted

• Intervention is effective during emergencies, so they are easier to solve in short-term and e.g. providing basic needs → lack of global involvement

Intervention is not effective when occupying & ending - purpose of UN in Afghanistan was to root out Taliban, but pushed further. Also, there is cultural and military disputes on a global scale.

↳ e.g. climate change in Kiribati - everyone needs to be on board.

Superpowers Assessment 2

Please answer 6 mark question and the following 12 mark question.

You shall have 22 minutes to complete the assessment.

Assess the importance of hard power in maintaining the status of superpowers (12 marks).

Plan for the 12 Mark Question

- Define hard power / superpowers
- LOA → Economic power is most important, as it is prerequisite for hard power and has global scale knock-on effects such as trade and interest rates. However, hard power may be important in maintaining physical dominance, and soft power as well.
- ① Economic power → 10 largest economies contribute 65% of world GDP. Will have to
- ② Hard Power
- ③ Soft Power

Mark: 12/18 67%.

Feedback:

A greater depth of explanation and specific examples are required.

Level on 12 Mark Question:		
L1 (1-4 marks)	L2 (5-8 marks)	L3 (9-12 marks)
Mark for AO1 (Knowledge and Understanding)	Mark for AO2 (Application and Evaluation)	
1 / 3	6 / 9	
To improve in AO1: Distinguish between smart power and economic power.	To improve in AO2: Develop explanations and link sentences.	
Student Reflection on work: 6 marker was good, but 12 marker was severely lacking in explanation and analysis - so my knowledge was not clear enough.		

Students are given planning time for the 12 mark questions to support them in thinking through the structure and points they wish to use in their answer.

Students are provided with a key clear overall feedback target based off their answers in the assessment.

Students as part of their green pen assessment feedback have to reflect on how they have to improve their AO1 and AO2 in their 12 mark question answer and reflect on strategies to move forward based on the feedback given.

Each unit of the A-Level will have a specification provided to the students that students are required to annotate at the end of the topic as part of their revision. This enables the students to understand the content in relation to the specification point and what specific case studies they are able to use in their 12/20 mark questions on this topic.

Flow of people
↓
• Migration
• Immigration
• Emigration
• Tourism
• Specialised workers / unskilled workers (illegal migration)

Flow of information
↓
• Social media
• Misinformation
• Reliable information sharing

Flow of capital
↓
• Quick transfer of capital
• Global marketing of products

Flow of goods
↓
• Size of aircraft
• Air movement networks
• Low cost airlines e.g. Easyjet
• Containerisation
• High speed rail networks

4 Flows:
• Flow of people
• Flow of goods and services
• Flow of capital
• Flow of information

Time-space compression = Increasing technology has allowed the world to become increasingly interconnected and interdependent.

The Internet:
• Invented in 1993 - before it was only used by Pentagon defence personnel but now can be accessed by anyone.
• Allows people across world to access information on global scale e.g. TikTok made in China, Instagram in USA
• Global citizenship

Fibre-optic cables:
• Started in 1970s - development of this and emails led to over 1 million km of underwater fibre-optic cables to be built allowing global searches, tech and emails.

World Trade Organisation settle trade disputes between countries by giving advisory opinions. Advises for free trade.

International Monetary Fund provides conditional aid, demands loans from rich nations in countries that apply for help. Recipient must agree to run free market economic.

SEZ in hotspots such as Shenzhen and Hong Kong see incentives for TNCs abroad such as lower/no corporation tax and relaxed laws such as health and safety regulations. TNCs can keep most of the profits.

FDI - financial injection made by TNCs

Enquiry question 1: What are the causes of globalisation and why has it accelerated in recent decades?	
Key idea	Detailed content
3.1 Globalisation is a long-standing process which has accelerated because of rapid developments in transport, communications and businesses.	a. Globalisation involves widening and deepening global connections, interdependence and flows (commodities, capital, information, migrants and tourists). (1) b. Developments in transport and trade in the 19th century (railways, telegraph, steam-ships) accelerated in the 20th century (jet aircraft, containerisation), contributing to a 'shrinking world'. c. The 21st century has been dominated by rapid development in ICT and global communication (mobile phones, internet, social networking, electronic banking, fibre optics), lowering communication costs and contributing to time-space compression.
3.2 Political and economic decision making are important factors in the acceleration of globalisation.	a. International political and economic organisations (P: role of World Trade Organization (WTO), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank) have contributed to globalisation through the promotion of free trade policies and foreign direct investment (FDI). b. National governments are key players in terms of promoting free trade blocs (P: role of European Union (EU), The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)) and through policies (free-market liberalisation, privatisation, encouraging business start-ups). (P: role of governments in economic liberalisation) c. Special economic zones, government subsidies and attitudes to FDI (China's 1978 Open Door Policy) have contributed to the spread of globalisation into new global regions (P: role of governments in attracting foreign direct investment)

Containerisation:
• Cost from \$15-25 to \$10-16/tonne
• Time-space compression - world became more interconnected
• 320% increase in bilateral trade in 6 years, 700% in 20 years
• Economic globalisation
• Social globalisation - job losses

Air Travel:
• ↑ social/economic globalisation due to global scale migration
• Cultural globalisation - sharing food and language
• Negative - brain drain
• ↑ multiple effect due to ↑ tourism

Mobile Phones:
• In 2003 only 24% of 10-14 yr olds had mobile phone. In 2023, 88% of 10-14 yr olds had mobile phones.

World Bank provide aid e.g. aid projects in Philippines and Tanzania.

27 countries, GDP \$70 trillion, in 2008 became largest supplier of goods and services

riched scale, GDP \$100 trillion, largest exporting world economy in terms of trade with sectors of industry.

KOF
Globalisation Index:
• Measures different aspects of globalisation e.g.