

Threshold concept 1: Global Natural Hazards

At GCSE, you covered a topic 'Global Hazards'. In this topic you investigated tectonic and climate processes that create global hazards. You learnt about the causes of tectonic hazards, for example how the Earth is structured and

TASK 1= Key revision points from GCSE

To ensure that you are equipped with the foundation of knowledge need to study A Level Geography, please review and answer questions on the key concepts related to global hazards.

Key concept	Question	Reviewed (✓)	Question answered (✓)
Tectonic Processes- Plate boundaries	Explain what happens at the different plate boundaries. Explain how plate movement can create volcanic activity. Explain how plate movement causes earthquakes.		
Tectonic Processes- Secondary hazards	Describe the secondary natural hazards that can occur after (a) volcanic eruption (b) an earthquake. Explain the formation of a tsunami.		
Tectonic impacts-	Assess the impacts of a named volcanic eruption (cover the social, economic and environmental impacts).		
Tectonic hazard management	Explain the different ways that communities can plan, predict and prepare for tectonic hazards. Explain why people continue to live near areas at risk of tectonic hazards.		

An important part of the A Level course is to read around the topics that you will cover. In preparation for the next academic you are required to monitor and track both human and physical global hazards.

Task 2= Enter the 'global hazards weekly bulletin' into Google (<http://www.met.reading.ac.uk/~sgs02rpa/extreme.html>). Click on the first link, this should be a 'University of Reading' website.

Task 3= Explore and read through the articles that occur over the winter/spring period, for example from December to May.

THRESHOLD CONCEPT 2: Globalisation and the world we live in

TASK 1= Key revision points from GCSE

To ensure that you are equipped with the foundation of knowledge need to study A Level Geography, please review and answer questions on the key concepts related to globalisation and development.

Key concept	Question	Reviewed (√)	Question answered (√)
Changing economic activity	<p>Explain how countries pass through primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary sectors of employment as they develop.</p> <p>Define the term globalisation and give examples of economic, social, political and cultural globalisation. Watch the following clip to help you answer the question. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JJonFD19eT8</p>		
Physical and human barriers to economic and social development	<p>Explain the physical barriers that can reduce a country's ability to develop- give examples in your answer.</p> <p>Explain the human barriers that can reduce a country's ability to develop- give examples in your answer.</p>		
Growth of megacities	<p>Describe the trend in the growth of megacities since 1960s.</p> <p>Explain the pull and push factors that lead to rural-urban migration.</p> <p>Explain what is meant by a global hub, with examples, and what has led to their growth.</p>		
The environmental impact of economic growth	<p>Describe and explain the link between increased economic growth and the enhanced greenhouse effect.</p> <p>Explain the term sustainability (social, economic and environmental).</p> <p>Investigate the ways that countries/regions of the world are become more sustainable in their development.</p>		

TASK 2= Watch the following TED Talks. Explain why are some countries less connected (globalised than others)?

https://www.ted.com/talks/william_kamkwamba_how_i_harnessed_the_wind?language=en

TASK 3= Article: TNC's Digital Fight for India

TNC's Digital Fight for India - India online

The battle for India's e-commerce (online business) market is about much more than selling.



EVERY second three more Indians experience the internet for the first time. By 2030 more than 1 billion of them will be online. In June last year one in four mobiles used in India was a smartphone, up from one in five just six months earlier. Add in two more facts—India boasts the world's fastest-growing large economy, and the planet's biggest population of millennials—and you can see why the likes of Facebook, Uber and Google are falling over themselves to establish footholds there.

No battle for the online future of India is more intense than the one now being waged in e-commerce (see article). Sales are still tiny, at \$16 billion last year, but the country is the world's fastest-growing e-commerce market and is prized by America's and China's internet titans. India has become the biggest test of Amazon's international ambitions. Jeff Bezos, Amazon's founder, wants it to be his second-largest market, after America, and has backed his plans with billions of dollars of investment. His opponents are platforms like Flipkart and Snapdeal, founded by locals and funded by some of the biggest names in tech, among them Alibaba, China's e-commerce champion.

As these companies jostle for market share, they are spending feverishly on logistics and discounts to lure consumers online. Capital may dry up for some; in February a Morgan Stanley mutual fund sharply lowered the valuation of its stake in Flipkart. But whoever wins or loses in this frenzied contest, the importance of e-commerce stretches beyond individual firms and into the wider economy. In the West e-commerce companies piggybacked on an existing infrastructure of shops, banks and logistics firms. In India the game being played by the e-commerce pioneers is leapfrog. It could become a model for emerging markets around the world.

Pay as you grow

Indian e-commerce has such potential because it can bring three changes more profound than convenience and keen prices. The first is faster financial development. China already provides one example. Alipay, an arm of Alibaba, overcomes mistrust between buyers and sellers by holding on to customers' money until they have safely received their goods. Now run by an affiliate called Ant Financial, Alipay has more than 400m accounts that let consumers buy products, pay bills and transfer money. The torrent of information that Alibaba gathered on merchants and consumers was the basis for a lending business.

Something similar is under way in India. Paytm, which provides digital wallets and is itself backed by Ant Financial, has 120m accounts, nearly six times the number of credit cards in India. E-commerce companies are also helping small businesses obtain loans that they would otherwise have struggled to raise. Amazon India rolled out such a programme for its sellers last month. In January Snapdeal announced a partnership to streamline loans from the State Bank of India.

Second, e-commerce firms could help overcome India's ropy infrastructure and vast geography. Where roads are clogged and infrastructure is decrepit, the rival firms are melding warehouses and local outposts into idiosyncratic distribution networks. About half of Flipkart's and Snapdeal's customers are outside India's biggest cities. Some are still farther afield: Amazon claims to be helping more than 6,000 Indian businesses sell abroad. China again shows what can be done. Alibaba is connecting remote rural areas to the online economy; there are now 780 "Taobao villages", rural communities in which at least 10% of households are shopping or selling over the internet.

The third big impact of e-commerce in India is on retailing itself. Shopping malls and chain stores account for only about one-tenth of total retail sales. Already, the combined sales of India's top three e-commerce sites, Flipkart, Snapdeal and Amazon, surpass those of the ten largest offline retailers.

Two-thirds of Indians are below the age of 35. For these young people, armed with smartphones, shopping is likely to be very different from what it was for their parents. Malls and chains will not disappear, but they may never be as prevalent as they are in the West.

That in turn will stimulate the rise of other digital firms. India's tech scene is thriving. Tiger Global, a Flipkart investor, also backs an Indian online classified business and a messenger app that helps users avoid data costs. SoftBank, which backs Snapdeal, funds a mobile-advertising platform. In 2014 only America, Britain and Israel saw more new tech startups.

Platform boost

Simply to assume that e-commerce will conjure up growth—particularly of the labour-intensive sort that India needs—would be a mistake. The market in China had a very different starting-point, for instance. When the likes of Alibaba got going, it helped that China was already home to many manufacturers looking for new ways to sell excess inventory. India's manufacturing base is much smaller, especially for electronics, e-commerce's best-selling category. India is also poorer. A smaller share of its population is online—32% last year, compared with 52% in China. Indians speak more than 20 languages, which complicates marketing. The budget unveiled by Narendra Modi's government this week includes plans to upgrade 50,000km (30,000 miles) of roads, but India is not about to possess a gleaming motorway network to rival China's. Mr Modi's continued failure to install a harmonised goods and services tax blunts the benefits of e-commerce.

Yet in its heft, governance and manufacturing clout, China is also an outlier. India is a better template for the e-commerce battle in other emerging markets. Its logistical woes provide a test of firms' ingenuity. If they find a way to deliver goods profitably there, they may succeed elsewhere. If they falter, their stumbles will provide lessons. That is all the more likely because India's e-commerce is so international. Naspers, a Flipkart investor, backs ventures in Nigeria, South Africa and Egypt, among other places. E-commerce in India is a local battle for customers, but it is also a battle for the future.

Task 3= Using the article and your own research answer the following exam question:

Explain the potential that India is a ‘winner’ of globalisation. (6 marks)

Threshold concept 3: Resource Reliance- Water and carbon energy security

TASK 1= Key revision points from GCSE

To ensure that you are equipped with the foundation of knowledge need to study A Level Geography, please review and answer questions on the key concepts related to planetary systems; the water and carbon cycle.

Key concept	Question	Reviewed (√)	Question answered (√)
Planetary systems: The hydrological and carbon cycle	<p>Explain the processes within the hydrological cycle.</p> <p>Explain the processes within the carbon cycle.</p> <p>(You may use diagrams to help you explain the processes)</p>		
Trends in resource use over time	<p>Describe how the use of fossil fuels has changed over time and suggest reasons for the changes.</p> <p>Explain why globally the demand for water is increasing.</p>		
The impacts of increasing demands for fossil fuels and water	<p>Explain how ecosystems, such as tropical rainforests and coral reefs, are feeling the effects of increased fossil fuel use.</p> <p>What are the advantages and disadvantages of using nuclear power as an energy source?</p>		
The management of growing demands for resources	<p>Using examples, explain how some countries are dealing with water stress (hint- China’s Water Transfer Scheme).</p>		

TASK 2= Watch the following TED Talks on water distribution and how it links to social and economic development.

https://www.ted.com/talks/balsher_singh_sidhu_are_we_running_out_of_clean_water/transcript?language=en

https://www.ted.com/talks/kala_fleming_easing_water_scarcity_by_understanding_when_and_where_it_flows

TASK 3= Carry out research on the **Great Green Wall**- Africa’s attempt to create water security and economic growth.

<https://www.greatgreenwall.org/about-great-green-wall>

Answer the following question:

‘To what extent is the Great Green Wall a sustainable solution to improving development the level of development in Africa’.

Threshold concept 4: Population and migration

TASK 1= Key revision points from GCSE

To ensure that you are equipped with the foundation of knowledge need to study A Level Geography, please review and answer questions on the key concepts related to population and migration.

Key concept	Question	Reviewed (√)	Question answered (√)
Population change through time	Using the demographical transition model, explain how global population has changed over time. Define the following key terms, urbanisation, suburbanisation, counter-urbanisation and rural-urban migration. What is a population pyramid and why are they useful?		
Population in the UK	Research ‘population pyramids in the UK’. Describe the population structure of the UK. Explain the social and economic challenges of an ageing population in the UK.		
Migration in the UK			

	<p>Explain why the UK is a popular destination for international migration.</p> <p>Assess the impacts of migration in the UK.</p>		
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TASK 2= Read the following article.

Rise of the far right: a disturbing mix of hateful ideologies

UK counter-terrorism police provide insight into dangerous rise of right-wing extremism and efforts to tackle it



On Thursday, senior counter-terror police officers provided a rare insight into the threat from extreme-right terrorism as they see it, revealing the scale of the problem and some of the motives behind its rise.

Their assessment of the threat reveals a disturbing mix of hateful ideologies and grievances, which are inspiring disenfranchised lone actors to plot and in some cases commit acts of far-right terrorism.

Rightwing terrorism now takes up around 10% of counter-terrorism policing's 800 live investigations, up from around 6% in 2017/18, with around a quarter of all counter-terror related arrests linked to the far right.

Since March 2017, police and security services have foiled 22 terror attack plots, with around a third – seven in total – relating to rightwing terrorism.

And rightwing ideology was behind 18% of referrals to the government's anti-radicalisation programme, Prevent, in the year to March 2018, up from 10% in the year to March 2016.

Counter-terror officers said the rightwing terrorists are being inspired by three distinct sets of ideology, all of which have associated individuals and groups.

Cultural nationalism and the far-right is anti-Islam, anti-immigration and anti-government.

Groups that display this ideology include, but are not limited to, the Football Lads Alliance and the English Defence League. The ideals of cultural nationalism inspired in part the actions of Darren Osborne, the terrorist who drove a van into worshippers outside Finsbury Park mosque, killing 51-year-old Makram Ali.

The ideology escalates to white nationalism and identitarianism, officers explained, which as well as the traits found in cultural nationalism, has an additional focus on the "importance of the white race". Groups matching this way of thinking include Generation Identity, the racist movement that promotes a conspiracy theory that white people are being replaced by non-whites in Europe.

Brenton Tarrant, the man charged with 51 murders in the Christchurch mosque shootings in New Zealand, is alleged to have subscribed to these beliefs. He denies all charges and will face trial next year.

Finally, the ideology heightens further to white supremacism and the extreme far right, which sees an even greater importance placed on the “white race” as well as a prominence of conspiracy theories. National Action, the UK’s only banned far-right group under proscription powers, falls under this category. Members of National Action were behind the plot to murder the Labour MP Rosie Cooper.

Aside from National Action, none of the far-right groups on the police radar are banned. And while the police acknowledge that not every individual who associates with such groups is or will become a terrorist, the ideologies across this broad spectrum are having an impact. “It’s influencing people,” one officer said. “It can steer people into dark places.”

With the far right the fastest growing threat, what can law enforcement do? Officers turn to the story of National Action to illustrate how the threat posed can be tackled.

Formed in 2013, the group rose to prominence after a member, Garron Helm, was jailed in 2014 for sending an antisemitic message to Labour MP Luciana Berger. Similarly in 2015, National Action member Zack Davies’ conviction for attempted murder further raised the group’s profile. Davies used a claw hammer and machete to attack Dr Sarandev Bhambra, shouting: “This is for Lee Rigby.”

By 2016, the group, which had small numbers but a high impact, was operating in universities and staging marches up and down the country.

In 2016, National Action declared its support for the murder of the Labour MP Jo Cox by the white supremacist Thomas Mair, and in the aftermath made implied threats to other MPs. Police investigated but concluded that this did not cross the criminal threshold.

But in December 2016, the-then home secretary, Amber Rudd, announced National Action would become the first far-right group to be proscribed in the UK. As a result, being a member of – or inviting support for – the organisation became a criminal offence, carrying a sentence of up to 10 years’ imprisonment.

After proscription, law enforcement action came at the group with full force. There have been 32 arrests since National Action was banned, including for offences under the Terrorism Act. The group has since been “decimated”, according to counter-terrorism officers.

But the challenge moves on. Two key groups to emerge in 2017 and 2018 were System Resistance Network and Sonnenkrieg Division.

Two teenage members of Sonnenkrieg Division, who called for an attack on Prince Harry for marrying a woman of mixed race, were jailed in June for terrorism offences.

Michal Szewczuk, 19, from Leeds, and Oskar Dunn-Koczorowski, 18, from west London, set up online accounts for the faction and shared a series of propaganda posters featuring swastikas and the Nazi “black sun” symbol.

Counter-terrorism officers would not be drawn on whether Sonnenkrieg Division and other far-right groups should or would be banned under proscription powers but said the use of the legislation was being kept under review

As to who is being drawn in by the ideology, a number of National Action supporters were said to be “bright intelligent young men”.

But there are also people on the periphery, who are young or have other vulnerabilities and complex needs such as mental health issues, that are being lured into these dangerous beliefs. And it is lone actors who are viewed as the greatest threat and the hardest to detect and disrupt.

The network also spreads across the world, with white nationalist and white supremacist links between the UK and the US, Canada, eastern Europe, South America and Germany.

And as counter-terrorism delves deeper, more niche ideologies are being found within extreme far-right groups and individuals including Satanism and extreme misogyny.

The renewed focus on the extreme rightwing terror threat came from two events in 2017.

The first was an official review into the four terror attacks suffered in the UK in 2017, which included Osborne’s attack and looked at what more could be done by counter-terrorism policing and by MI5.

A report by David Anderson QC said the rightwing threat had to be treated as seriously as the larger threat from violent jihadists, not just in rhetoric but the effort and structures in place to stop it.

Anderson's findings put pressure on MI5 to take a greater role in combating the rightwing terrorist threat. The security service had some reluctance. The rightwing threat had been classed as "domestic extremism" and the police led on it.

Osborne's attack also prompted a review of the extreme rightwing by the Joint Terrorism Analysis Centre (Jtac), which sources say assessed rightwing extremists and how determined and able they were to murder, what their motivations were and how they spread their propaganda.

Jtac's findings and the call from Anderson led to an agreement for a greater role for MI5, focusing on extreme-right terror plots. MI5 and Jtac found the more they looked, the greater the threat seemed, sources say.

It was worse than previously thought, and the clear view formed throughout late 2017 and 2018 was that the extreme-right terrorist threat was growing.

TASK 3= Answer the following question:

- a) What is Nationalism?
- b) What has led to increased right-wing extremism?
- c) What are the impacts of increased right-wing extremism?

TASK 4= Outline the advantages and disadvantages of the UK leaving the European Union.

If you have any queries regarding the work set, please do not hesitate to contact me using the email below.

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