

## A Level Geography – Year 13

**Area of study 4.**

**Topic 8: Migration, Identity and Sovereignty**

Week	Lesson	Lesson Title	Key concepts	Independent Learning  Student to complete as advised by teacher
<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>		- Globalisation has led to an increase in migration both within countries and among them.	
	<b>2</b>		- Between 3–4% of the global population live outside their country of birth, but this proportion varies greatly between countries because of different policies relating to international migration and levels of engagement with the global economy.	
	<b>3</b>		- The causes of migration are varied, complex and subject to change.	
<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>		- The movement of labour is unrestricted within many nation states to ensure efficient allocation of resources; the same logic applies for some global regions but does not yet apply at a global level.	

	<b>2</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The consequences of international migration are varied and disputed.</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	
	<b>3</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Migration causes political tensions because of differences in perceptions of the social, economic, cultural and demographic impacts of migration.</li> </ul>	
<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There are variations in the ability of people to migrate across national borders according to levels of skill, income and opportunities, including the presence or absence of controls and international borders</li> </ul>	
	<b>2</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Nation states are highly varied and have very different histories</li> </ul>	
	<b>3</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There are many contested borders (Ukraine, Russia) and not all nation states are universally recognised as such (Taiwan), which can lead to both conflict and population movements.</li> </ul>	
<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Nationalism has played a role in the development of the modern world.</li> </ul>	
	<b>2</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Since 1945, many new nation states have emerged as empires disintegrated (1960s 'winds of change' in Africa); this has caused conflicts</li> </ul>	

			that were costly in environmental, economic and in human terms (Vietnam, Sudan).	
	<b>3</b>		- Patterns of migration between former colonies and the imperial core country are still evident and important in changing the ethnic composition and cultural heterogeneity of those countries	
<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>		- Globalisation has led to the deregulation of capital markets and the emergence of new states.	
	<b>2</b>		- Growing global inequalities have been recognised as a major threat to the sustainability of the global economic system and some governments have promoted alternative models (Bolivia, Ecuador).	
	<b>3</b>		- Global organisations are not new but have been important in the post-1945 world	
<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>		- Interventions by the UN through the use of economic sanctions and direct military intervention have been made in defence of human rights but have a mixed record of success (Trade embargo Iran, UN forces in Congo	

	<b>2</b>		- IGOs established after the Second World War have controlled the rules of world trade and financial flows.	
	<b>3</b>		- Membership of global trade and financial IGOs is almost universal, as a result of the dominance of these organisations, but regional groupings have emerged in the form of trading blocs (NAFTA/SEATO) and in some cases (EU) there has been a movement to closer political unity.	
<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>		- IGOs have been formed to manage the environmental problems facing the world, with varying success	
	<b>2</b>		- National identity is an elusive and contested concept.	
	<b>3</b>		- There are challenges to national identity.	
<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>		- Ownership of property, land and businesses in countries is increasingly non-national (Qatari and Russian property in London, US and Indian ownership of TNCs), which impacts on national identity.	
	<b>2</b>		- There are consequences of disunity within nations.	
	<b>3</b>		-	-

<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Assessment</b>	Revision	
	<b>2</b>	<b>Assessment</b>	Exam	
	<b>3</b>	<b>Assessment</b>	Feedback and redraft	