**IBDP Geography Case Studies 2015 – 2017**

**PAPER 1 – PATTERNS AND CHANGE**

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| **Topic** | **Syllabus point** | **Case studies** |
| Populations in Transition | **Population change:** Explain population trends and patterns in births (Crude Birth Rate), natural increase, and mortality (Crude Death Rate, infant and child mortality rates), fertility and life expectancy in contrasting regions of the world. Analyse population pyramids. Explain population momentum and its impact on population projections. | Student generated graphs to show patterns in key world regions. Population pyramids for France studied as well as mix & match activity. Population projection graphing sheet. |
| **Responses to high and low fertility**: Explain dependency and ageing ratios. Examine the impacts of youthful and ageing populations. Evaluate examples of a pro‑natalist policy and an anti‑natalist policy. | China – Ageing Population  Niger – Youthful  France – Pro Natalist  China – Anti Natalist |
| **Movement responses: migration**. Evaluate internal (national) and international migrations in terms of their geographic (socio‑economic, political and environmental) impacts at their origins and destinations. | International (either USA – Mexico or Syria to Germany - Forced)  Internal – China. \*\*Both completed on A3 sheets\*\*  Lee’s Migration Model |
| **Gender and change**: Examine gender inequalities in culture, status, education, birth ratios, health, employment, empowerment, life expectancy, family size, migration, legal rights, and land tenure. | Gender Inequality index linked to the IB 5 – summary table sheet – A3. |
| Disparities in Wealth and Development | **Measurements of regional and global disparities.** Define indices of infant mortality, education, nutrition,  income, marginalization and Human Development Index (HDI). Explain the value of the indices in measuring disparities across the globe. | KML World Factbook report / screen cast |
| **Origin of disparities.** Explain disparities and inequities that occur within countries resulting from ethnicity, residence, parental education, income, employment (formal and informal) and land ownership. | Brandt Line  Zimbabwe |
| **Disparities and change.** Identify and explain the changing patterns and trends of regional and global disparities of life expectancy, education and income.  Examine the progress made in meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in poverty reduction, education and health. | KML World Factbook report / screen cast China  MDG’s - 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 |
| **Reducing disparities**: Discuss the different ways in which disparities can be reduced with an emphasis on trade and market access, debt relief, aid and remittances.  Evaluate the effectiveness of strategies designed to reduce disparities | Fair Trade, Live 8, Trading Blocs, Aid in Afghanistan, Remittances. |
| Patterns in Environmental Quality and Sustainability | **Atmosphere and change.** Describe the functioning of the atmospheric system in terms of the energy balance between solar and longwave radiation. Explain the changes in this balance due to external forcings (changes in solar radiation, changes in the albedo of the atmosphere and changes in the longwave radiation returned to space). Discuss the causes and environmental consequences of global climate change. | Various worksheets |
| **Soil and change**: Explain the causes of soil degradation. Discuss the environmental and socio‑economic consequences of soil degradation, together with management strategies | GeoFile questions and booklet. |
| **Water and change**: Identify the ways in which water is utilized at the regional scale. Examine the environmental and human factors affecting patterns and trends in physical water scarcity and economic water scarcity. Examine the factors affecting access to safe drinking water. | Comparison of France & Niger  Interactive exercise with video note taking and 10 mark response question. |
| **Biodiversity and change.** Explain the concept and importance of biodiversity in tropical rainforests. Examine the causes and consequences of reduced biodiversity in this biome | Amazon tropical rainforest & Attenborough video. |
| **Sustainability and the environment.** Define the concept of environmental sustainability. Evaluate a management strategy at a local or national scale designed to achieve environmental sustainability. | Congestion charging (London) |
| Patterns in Resource Consumption | **Patterns of resource consumption.** Evaluate the ecological footprint as a measure of the relationship between population size and resource consumption. Identify international variations in its size. Discuss the two opposing views (neo‑Malthusian and anti‑Malthusian) of the relationship between population size and resource consumption. | Video (never published). Shared revision pack on Mathus, Boserup, Ehrlich & Club of Rome |
| **Changing patterns of energy consumption.** Examine the global patterns and trends in the production and consumption of oil.  Examine the geopolitical and environmental impacts of these changes in patterns and trends. Examine the changing importance of other energy sources. | Environmental Impact: *Deepwater Horizon*  Hubbert's Peak graph & various worksheets & video notes.  Essay – part written by MPO |
| **Conservation strategies**. Discuss the reduction of resource consumption by conservation, waste reduction, recycling and substitution. Evaluate a strategy at a local or national scale aimed at reducing the consumption of one resource. | Plastic Bags (banning and reusable bags – long life v’s cotton)  Recycling (chose your own case study)  Love Food Hate Waste |

PAPER 2 – Option A: Freshwater - issues and conflicts (Higher Level Only)

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| Topic | Syllabus point | Case studies |
| The water system | The hydrological cycle. Examine the inputs, outputs, stores and transfers of the hydrological cycle. Discuss the causes and consequences of the changing balance between water stored in oceans and ice. | Diagrams |
| The water balance. Explain the concept of maximum sustainable yield of freshwater in terms of a balance between inputs and outputs. | Worksheets & graph tasks. |
| Drainage basins and flooding | Drainage basins. Examine the functioning of a drainage basin as an open system with inputs, outputs, transfers, stores and feedback loops. | Worksheets no attributed case study |
| Discharge. Define stream discharge. Examine its relationship to stream flow and channel shape. | Bradshaw Model |
| Hydrographs. Describe the characteristics of a hydrograph. Examine the reasons for spatial and temporal (short-term and long-term) variations in hydrographs. Examine the role of hydrographs in forecasting the magnitude, spatial extent and timing of floods. | Your own constructed model from GATW & work on Pakistan |
| Floods. Discuss the natural and human causes and consequences of a specific river flood. | Pakistan 2010 |
| Management issues and strategies | Dams and reservoirs. Examine the hydrological changes resulting from the construction of dams and reservoirs. Examine the costs and benefits of dams and reservoirs as part of multi‑purpose schemes. | Three Gorges Dam, China |
| Floodplain management. Explain the stream channel processes (erosion, transport, deposition) and explain the resultant landforms found on floodplains.  Examine the human modifications of a floodplain and their effect on the size and probability of floods. Evaluate the costs and benefits of alternative stream management strategies. | Previously completed student booklet with features and annotations in colour.  A3 corseted and free reign river  Toulouse flood management strategy. |
| Groundwater management. Explain the functioning and management of artesian basins and aquifers, distinguishing between natural and artificial recharge. Examine the environmental impacts of groundwater abstraction. | SW USA  Great Artesian Basin, Australia |
| Freshwater wetland management. Describe the role of wetlands as a water resource. Evaluate the effectiveness of the management strategies that have been adopted in a major wetland. | SW USA  River Kissimmee, Florida |
| Irrigation and agriculture. Examine the environmental impact of agriculture and irrigation on water quality: salinization, agro‑chemical run-off, the pollution of groundwater and the eutrophication of lakes, rivers and wetlands. | Mini case study |
| Competing demands for water | Conflicts at the local or national scale. Examine the competing demands for water in a specific river basin. Evaluate the strategies that have been adopted to meet these demands. | Gaza Stip v Israel (Jonathan) |
| Conflicts at the international scale. Discuss an example of an international conflict related to freshwater. | USA v Mexico (Alice) |

**PAPER 2 – Option E: Leisure, sport and tourism**

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| **Topic** | **Syllabus point** | **Case studies** |
| Leisure | **Definitions.** Discuss the difficulties in attempting to define leisure, recreation, tourism and sport.  Discuss the influence of accessibility, changes in technology and affluence upon the growth of these activities. | Notes and worksheets. |
| Leisure at the international scale: tourism | **Changes in demand.** Explain the long- and short‑term trends and patterns in international tourism. | 4 scenarios for the future of tourism from the Guardian. |
| **Changes in supply.** Examine the changes in location and development of different tourist activities. Explain the growth of more remote tourist destinations. | Kelly Woolford & First Contact. |
| Leisure at the international scale: sport | **International participation and success.** Examine the social, cultural, economic and politicalfactors affecting participation and success in two majorinternational sports. | Premier League football v F1 Grand Prix |
| **Case study of a contemporary international sports event.** Analyse the geographic factors that influenced the choice of venue(s).  Examine the factors affecting the sphere of influence for participants and supporters.  Evaluate the short- and long-term geographic costs and benefits of hosting such an event at both the local and national level. | London 2012 Olympics  (Contrast with recent reports on the legacy of Rio) |
| Leisure at the national/regional scale: tourism | **Case study of a national tourist industry.** Examine the economic, social and environmental impacts of tourism. | Thailand / Spain |
| **Case study of ecotourism.** Evaluate the strategies designed to manage and sustain the tourist industry. | Choice from geographypods |
| **Tourism as a development strategy.** Examine the importance of tourism as a development strategy for low‑income countries. | The Gambia |
| Leisure at the national/regional scale: sport | **Case study of a national sports league.** Explain the hierarchy of a league and the location of its teams. Examine the relationship between team location and the residence of its supporters. | Ligue 1 – France (with a focus on Toulouse FC, Paris & Marseille). |
| Leisure at the local scale: tourism | **Tourism management in urban areas.** For **one** named city or large town:  • describe the distribution and location of primary and secondary tourist resources  • discuss the strategies designed to manage tourist demands, maximize capacity and minimize conflicts between local residents and visitors, and avoid environmental damage. | Sitges & Calafell Coursework. |
| **Tourism management in rural areas.** Examine the concept of carrying capacities in a rural tourist area.  Discuss strategies designed to maximize capacity and minimize conflicts between local residents and visitors, and avoid environmental damage. | Machu Picchu |
| Leisure at the local scale: sport and recreation | **The leisure hierarchy.** Explain the relationship between urban settlements and recreational and sports facilities in terms of frequency, size, range and catchment area. | Local area |
| **Intra‑urban spatial patterns.** Examine the distribution and location of recreational and sports facilities in urban areas and relate the patterns to accessibility, land value and the physical and socio‑economic characteristics of each urban zone (from the central business district to the rural–urban fringe). | Local area & model from revision guide |
| **Urban regeneration.** Discuss the role of sport and recreation in regeneration strategies of urban areas. | London 2012 Olympics |
| Sustainable tourism | **Sustainable tourism.** Define sustainable tourism.  Examine the extent to which it might be successfully implemented in different environments. | See above case studies & coursework. |

**PAPER 2 – Option D: Hazards**

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| **Topic** | **Syllabus point** | **Case studies** |
| Tectonic Hazards | **We did not study volcanoes, just two contrasting earthquakes. Remember this in the exam.** |  |
| **MEDC – Japan 2011.** |  |
| **LEDC – Haiti 2010.** |  |
| Atmospheric Hazards (refers to cyclones & drought) | **MEDC – Hurricane Katrina 2005**  **LEDC – Typhoon Haiyan 2013**  **MEDC – California (USA) Drought 2014**  **LEDC – Horn of Africa (a number of countries) to 2017** |  |
| Human Induced or Technological Disaster | **ASF Toulouse 2001** |  |

**PAPER 3 – HL extension: Global interactions**

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| **Topic** | **Syllabus point** | **Case studies** |
| Measuring global  interactions | **Global participation.** Describe and evaluate one of the following two globalization indices: the AT Kearney index or the KOF index, as a measure of global interaction. Describe how the globalization index may be represented spatially. |  |
| **Global core and periphery.** Discuss the spatial pattern of global interactions through the mapping of core areas at the focus of interaction (network hubs/nodes), the peripheries and areas relatively unaffected by these interactions. | IB 5 & A3 map with Ikea, ports etc. |
| Changing space - the shrinking world | **Time–space convergence and the reduction in the friction of distance.** Explain how a reduction in the friction of distance results in time–space convergence.  Examine the relative changes in the speed and capacity of two types of transport (air, ocean, road, rail, pipeline) responsible for the flow of goods, materials and people. | Air and ocean transport |
| **Extension and density of networks.** Examine the changes in a transport, internet or telecommunications network in terms of the extension of links and nodes and the intensity of use at a national or global scale.  Describe the role of information and communications technology (ICT) in civil society and the transmission and flow of images, ideas, information and finance.  Examine the contrasting rates, levels and patterns of adoption of an element of ICT in two countries. | Internet  Mobile phone usage in the USA & Kenya |
| Economic  interactions and  flows | **Financial flows.** Examine the importance of loans, debt repayment, development aid, remittances, foreign direct investment and repatriation of profits in the transfer of capital between the developed core areas and the peripheries.  Examine the influence of governments, world trading organizations and financial institutions (such as the World Trade Organization, International Monetary Fund and World Bank) in the transfer of capital. | Obama in India  Cameron in China |
| **Labour flows.** Explain the causes and effects of one major flow of labour between two countries. | Use migration case study from Core. |
| **Information flows.** Explain the role of ICT in the growth of international outsourcing. | Apple in China |
| Environmental  Change | **Degradation through raw material production.** Identify the effects of agro‑industrialization and changes  in international production and consumption on the physical environment.  Discuss the environmental consequences of increasing international demand for one raw material. Examine the concept of food miles and the environmental consequences of increasing volumes of air freight. | Agro-Industry  Peruvian asparagus  Kenyan flowers  Food Miles/Fair Miles  Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill, 2010 |
| **The effects of transnational manufacturing and services.** Discuss the reasons for and consequences of the  relocation of polluting industries (such as some TNCs) and waste disposal (such as ICT, chemical and nuclear waste) to countries with weaker environmental controls and safety regulations. | e-waste trail from UK to Ghana, etc |
| **Transboundary pollution.** Describe **one** major pollution event affecting more than one country and examine the consequences of and responses to this event.  Examine the growth of environmental awareness as a consequence of these global interactions.  Examine the role of **one** international civil society organization in fostering improved environmental management. | Pacific Gyre |
| **Homogenization of landscapes.** Explain the evolution of uniform urban landscapes; the effects of common commercial activity, structures, styles of construction and infrastructure. | Dubai |
| Sociocultural  Exchanges | **Cultural diffusion: the process.** Describe cultural traits in terms of language, customs, beliefs, dress, images, music, food and technology. Examine the diffusion of cultural traits resulting from the international movement of workers, tourists and commodities. | A number of different case studies relating to France. |
| **Consumerism and culture.** Describe the role of TNCs and the media in spreading consumer culture. Select **two** different branded commodities and examine the spatial and temporal pattern of adoption on a global scale. | McDonalds/Coca-Cola |
| **Sociocultural integration.** Examine the role of diasporas in preserving culture in **one** country and the adoption of minority traits by host societies.  Examine the impact of cultural diffusion on **one** indigenous and remote society through the influence of  international interactions.  Examine the ways in which international interactions may result in the homogenization and dilution of culture. Define and exemplify the concept of cultural imperialism. | France & Britain. (British in Toulouse)  Jose Bove etc…. |
| Political outcomes | **Loss of sovereignty.** Discuss the links between the diminishing effectiveness of political borders and the flow of goods, capital, labour and ideas, and the role of **one** multi‑governmental organization such as the European Union (EU), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and MERCOSUR (the common market of South America). Discuss the shift of power from nation state to TNCs as a result of their economic size and dominance. Compare the wealth of TNCs with that of nation states. | Various TNCs (see above)  EU |
| **Responses.** Examine the resurgence of nationalism in one country as it attempts to retain control of its resources and culture.  Discuss anti‑globalization movements.  Discuss the attempts to control migration into one country. | Marine Le Pen & Front National |
| Global interactions at the local level | **Defining glocalization.** Distinguish between the terms **globalization** and **glocalization**. | Various & McDonalds. |
| **Adoption of globalization.** Examine the extent to which commercial activities at a local scale have become globalized. Examine the reasons why the level and rate of adoption varies from place to place. | McDonalds |
| **Local responses to globalization.** Discuss civil society responses to globalization; the adoption, adaptation (glocalization) or rejection of globalized goods, services and cultural traits.  Evaluate the relative costs and benefits of local commercial production to the producer, the consumer and the local economy, compared with the costs and benefits of globalized production. | Case study sheets (produced by previous class and exam response).  Slow Food Movement  Survival International  Traidcraft |
| **Alternatives.** Describe the role of civil societies in raising awareness of local and global environmental, social and cultural issues. Examine the role of civil societies in supporting local economic activity and strengthening local cultural values. Discuss the position held by anti‑globalization groups.  Evaluate the quality of life of a contemporary non‑globalized society. | As above  Amish Communities, USA |

PP 31 March 2017