**Going Global Revision Guide**

**Exam (includes Going Global and World at Risk topics)**  
**1 hr 30 mins** **/ 60% of AS/ 90 marks**  
  
Section A – answer all short mark questions. The questions will include; definitions of key terms, multiple choice, simple analysis of a resource, explanation based on a resource (spend around 1 hour on this section).  
  
Section B – choose one longer mark question from either the Going Global or World at Risk topics, there is a choice of 4. Each question consists of two parts. The first part will refer to a resource in the resource booklet and is worth 10 marks. The second part is extended writing using your case studies and is worth 15 marks (spend around 30 mins on this section).  
  
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**Content**  
(case studies are highlighted in red)

1. Globalisation

What is Globalisation and how is it changing people’s lives?

· Define Globalisation

· What factors have accelerated globalisation?

2. Global Groupings

What are the main groupings of nations and what differences in levels of wealth exist?

· Be aware of the different economic and political groupings of countries e.g. NICs, OPEC, LDCs

· Understand that nations groupings and economic classification can change over time.

· Understand what a trade bloc is and the advantages and disadvantages they can bring countries.

· For one TNC, know their HQ country and how and why it has become globalised.

· Know a range of positive and negative impacts of TNCs on host countries

3. Global Networks

Why, as places and societies become more interconnected, do some show extreme wealth and poverty?

· Understand why places are becoming more interconnected in the world

· Know the difference between networks, flows and hubs

· Understand how different places are interconnected and interdependent e.g. tourism, TNCS, flows of money, migration

· Understand how technology has promoted an interconnected world e.g. telephone lines, internet, air travel

· Understand the process of cumulative causation (positive multiplier effect) and how this can create a hub such as London

· For one region, understand the reasons why it has become ‘switched on’ to the global economy

· For one region, understand the reasons why it has become ‘switched off’ from the global economy

4. Roots

How does evidence from personal, local and national sources help us understand the pattern of population change in the UK?

· Understand how population and family structures have changed in the UK in the last century

· Be able to describe the Demographic Transition Model and explain the changes in birth rate and death rate over time

· For the UK, know and understand the economic and social effects of an ageing population (positives and negatives)

5. On the Move

How is migration changing the face of the EU?

· Understand the difference between asylum seekers, illegal immigrants, economic migrants and refugees

· Be able to describe and explain migration movements into and around Europe

· Recognise and understand Lee’s model of migration

· Understand why the movement of Eastern Europeans has increased around Europe in recent years e.g. EU expansion, A8 countries and Schengen Agreement

· Know the economic, social, environmental and political consequences of the movement between Eastern Europe and the UK (for both the host and source country)

· Understand the reasons why people migrate from the UK to Spain

· Know the economic, social, environmental and political consequences of the movement between UK and Spain (for both the host and source country)

6. World Cities

What is driving the new urbanisation taking place and what are its consequences?

· The key reasons for urban growth: Know a range of push and pull factors associated with rural to urban migration and understand that natural increase (high birth rates and lowering death rates) has also contributed

· Recognise the urbanisation cycle and understand how urbanisation increases with economic development

· Know a range of processes occurring within cities e.g. suburbanisation, re-urbanisation

· Be able to define and know a range of megacities and world cities

· Understand, for two megacities, the reasons for their growth, the consequences of their growth and how they are planning to make them more sustainable in the future

· Be able to define sustainable development

· To assess whether urban areas can be sustainable in the future

7. Global Challenges for the future

What are the social and environmental consequences of globalisation and can we manage these changes for a better world?

· Know a range of both positives and negative impacts of globalisation

· Know a range of moral and social consequences of globalisation e.g. exploitation of workers

· Know a range of local, national and global strategies to reduce the environmental and social costs of globalisation

· Know how countries and individuals can conserve and manage resources to create a more equitable world e.g. buying locally, Fair Trade

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**Key Case Studies**

**UK Ageing Population**  
The ageing population, or greying population has its roots in the ‘baby boom’ of 1945 – 65, when birth rates were higher than today. Those born in 1965 will be 65 in 2030, when 25% of the UK’s population will be over 65.  
Key term: dependency ratio (the ratio of over 65s and under 16s to the working age population).

**The greying population: challenges and opportunities**

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|  | Challenges | Opportunities |
| Economic | Maximising employment (80%+) among the working age population to maximise tax revenue. Cost of providing long term care to local councils. NHS costs will increase, especially for longer-term treatment of chronic conditions. General taxation may need to rise. Skilled labour shortages may stifle economic growth. | Many older people do not want to retire at 65, allowing them to continue to work and this would increase tax revenue. Older people have experience, which employers should perhaps value more. The ‘grey’ pound may become a significant source of economic growth and new market opportunities. Many older people have both time and money, creating a huge market for age-specific products. |
| Social | As people live longer, housing will remain occupied, creating demand for new housing for younger people. The number of single-person retired households will rise. Pressure to raise the state pension retirement age will grow, which may be resisted by working aged people. | An old society may be a more law abiding one, with less need for police and prisons. A desire to ‘do good’ and ‘stay active’ may lead to a rise in voluntary and community work. Older grandparents may take more responsibility for childcare. |
| Environmental | New sites will need to be found for care homes and retirement homes. Falling population could cause an increase in depopulation and dereliction in some areas. | Greying voters may become a more powerful political force, possibly focusing on issues such as equality and environmental sustainability. |

**Eastern European Migration**  
Eight new member states joined the EU on 1st January 2004 these included Poland and the Czech Republic. The 1995 Schengen Agreement removed border controls between many European countries and even though the UK did not sign the full Schengen Agreement a Worker Registration Scheme allowed migrants right or entry and the right to work.

**The costs and benefits of Eastern European Migration to the UK**

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|  | Source Countries (A8) | Host Country (UK) |
| Costs | Loss of workforce: 7% in Poland and 10% in Lithuania Brain drain and skills shortages: skilled migrants such as plumbers and doctors have left Poland. Ageing and decline: migration is reducing fertility at home: Poland’s population could decline from 38 to 33 million by 2050.  Social/ age imbalance: as most migrants are young and male, this creates an imbalance at home which may affect traditional family units and relationships.  Exploitation: some workers are exploited by gangmasters and are paid less than the minimum wage. | Social and cultural tensions, especially in rural areas with no history of immigration.  Crime: a rise of low level ‘cultural unfamiliarity’ crime e.g. road traffic offences.  Population growth: some projections suggest a UK population of 65 million by 2016.  Downward pressure on wages for the low paid: there is some evidence that A8 migrant ‘undercut’ low-wage Britons.  Pressure on space and housing causing locally rising housing costs: long term there may be pressure to build on greenbelt land.  Locally there will be pressure on schools, the NHS and council services and additional costs linked to translational needs and the need for additional teacher support. |
| Benefits | Remittances: temporary workers send 25% of their earnings home. For Poland, this amounted to around €6.4 billion in 2006.  Higher wages: on average A8 migrants earn £6 per hour; must higher than at home, but lower than the UK average of £10.  Skills can be taken back: returning migrants may have developed English skills and other workbased skills and experience.  Working A8 migrants abroad are better than unemployed people at home who require benefit payments. | Skills gaps filled: many industries such as fish processing in the Highlands and farming in the Fens have been ‘saved’ by low-cost labour.  Economic turnaround in some areas such as rural south Lincolnshire 10% of the population are A8 migrants which means greater spending power compared to pre-2004.  Business opportunities: banks, supermarkets and other businesses have begun to provide ‘Polish’ food and other services.  Counteracts ageing population is migrants stay and have children, then the UK’s ‘greying’ may slow. |

**Remember that since the recession there have been other developments and you should find out how these migrants have been affected.**  
  
**Mediterranean Migration from the UK**  
  
Around 750,000 Britons permanently live in Spain but most of these migrants are economically inactive (60%). Many are retired and some own businesses such as hotels.  
There are a range of pull factors which have encouraged people to move to Spain and several push factors which have encourage people to leave the UK.

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|  | Source Country (UK) | Host Country (Spain) |
| Costs | Family breakup, as grandparents move away.  Loss of potential childcare.  Loss of highly experienced workforce, especially if they retire early.  The ‘grey pound’ is spent abroad. | Emigrant ‘ghettos’ are created, with little social or cultural integration.  Resentment may grow as immigrants seek to enter local politics.  House prices exceed the buying power of local people.  Some benefits and healthcare costs are borne by the host country.  Large scale villa development has ruined much of the coastal landscape and degraded biodiversity.  Water supply systems are strained in semi-arid areas.  Localised pollution has risen, and flood risk rises as urban development occurs. |
| Benefits | In part, emigration balances increased immigration, reducing net migration rates.  Fewer older people ot take care of, some health and care problems are effectively exported.  Relieves pressure for new homes and therefore to build on Greenfield sites. | Increased spending in the local economy. Some retirees are highly affluent.  Job creation in construction, retail and legal and health services. Areas which were largely unproductive scrubland becomes valuable land to build on. |

**Remember that since the recession there have been other developments and you should find out how migrants in Spain have been affected.**