

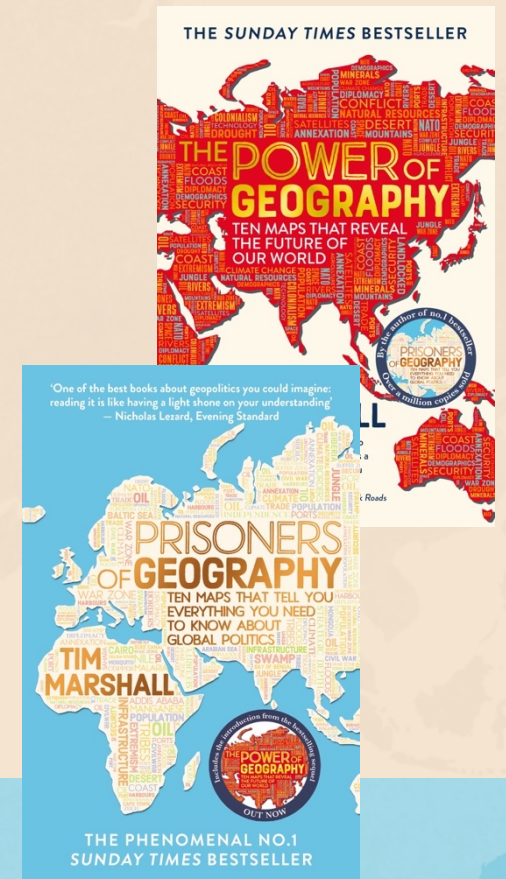
Geography A-Level Mapping Grid for *Prisoners of Geography* and *Power of Geography*

Enrich student's understanding of the Geography A-Level specification with Tim Marshall's *Prisoners of Geography* and *Power of Geography*.

Many geography teachers are using these bestselling books to enhance their teaching of the curriculum as they help to build a picture of the wider world for students.

This easy-to-use mapping grid has been created for you to quickly find the relevant page numbers for key concepts and the corresponding exam topics, split by exam board. It is an editable document to give you the flexibility to add in your own notes and key topics.

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Key Concept	Book	Page Number	Specification			
			Edexcel	AQA	OCR	Eduqas
Climate Change	Prisoners of Geography	Sea level rise impact on Maldives, Bangladesh, Netherlands p275.	<p>Topic 2: Landscape Systems, Processes and Change Option 2B: Coastal Landscapes and Change</p> <p>2B.9 Coastal flooding is a significant and increasing risk for some coastlines. a. Local factors increase flood risk on some low-lying and estuarine coasts (height, degree of subsidence, vegetation removal); global sea level rise further increases risk (Bangladesh or the Maldives).</p> <p>c. Climate change may increase coastal flood risk (frequency and magnitude of storms, sea level rise) but the pace and</p>	<p>3.1.3.3 Coastal landscape development</p> <p>3.1.1.4 Water, carbon, climate and life on Earth</p> <p>3.1.1.3 The carbon cycle</p> <p>3.1.2.1 Deserts as natural systems</p> <p>3.1.2.4 Desertification</p>	<p>Topic 1.2 – Earth’s Life Support Systems</p> <p>3.a. Human factors can disturb and enhance the natural processes and stores in the water and carbon cycles.</p> <p>2c. Content of Geographical debates (H481/03)</p> <p>Topic 1.1 – Landscape Systems 1.1.3 Option C – Dryland Landscapes</p>	<p>SECTION A – Changing Landscapes 1.1: Coastal Landscapes</p> <p>1.1.9 Coastal processes are a vital context for human activity</p> <p>SECTION A – Global Systems 2.1: Water and Carbon Cycles</p> <p>2.1.6 The global carbon cycle carbon pathways</p> <p>2.1.10 Feedback within and between the carbon and water cycles</p>

	Prisoners of Geography	Impact of climate change on Australia p21; on Sahel p246.	<p>magnitude of this threat is uncertain. (F: this risk is creating an uncertain future and needs mitigation and adaptation)</p> <p>Topic 6: The Carbon Cycle and Energy Security 6.7 Biological carbon cycles and the water cycle are threatened by human activity.</p> <p>c. Climate change, resulting from the enhanced greenhouse effect, may increase the frequency of drought due to shifting climate belts, which may impact on the health of forests as carbon stores.</p> <p>Topic 5: The Water Cycle and Water Insecurity 5.4 Deficits within the hydrological cycle result from physical processes but can have significant impacts.</p>		4.a. Water supply issues can cause change within dryland landscape systems.	<p>2.1.5 Deficit within the water cycle</p> <p>2.1.10 Feedback within and between the carbon and water cycles</p> <p>3.3: Economic Growth and Challenge: in an African Context</p>
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			5.6 Climate change may have significant impacts on the hydrological cycle globally and locally.			
Neo-colonialism	Prisoners of Geography	Taiwan p56-57, China influence in Africa p137-140, China Spratly Islands p84, Pakistan p199.	<p>Topic 7: Superpowers</p> <p>7.2 Patterns of power change over time and can be uni-, bi- or multi-polar - emergence of China as a potential rival to the USA's hegemony.</p> <p>7.2 Patterns of power change over time and can be uni-, bi- or multi-polar. b. Multi-faceted, indirect control (political, economic, military, cultural) including neo-colonial mechanisms has become more important (Cold War era; emergence of China as a potential rival to the USA's hegemony)</p> <p>7.7. Global influence is contested in a number of</p>	3.2.5 Resource security	<p>Topic 3.3 – Exploring Oceans</p> <p>5. How have socio-economic and political factors influenced the use of the oceans?</p> <p>5.b. Oceans are important spaces where countries challenge each other.</p>	<p>SECTION B – Global Governance: Change and Challenges 2.2: Global Governance: Change and Challenges</p> <p>2.2.2 How powerful superpowers exert influence</p> <p>2.2.6 Global governance of the Earth's oceans</p> <p>3.3: Economic Growth and Challenge: either India or China or</p>

	Prisoners of Geography	Space Chapter 10, p336, Energy security in Spain p325, China influence in Africa p 252-254; in Saudi Arabia p111; in Djibouti p282.	different economic, environmental and political spheres. C Political spheres of influence can be contested leading to tensions over territory and physical resources (South and East China Seas)			Development in an African Context
Water Conflict	Prisoners of Geography	India and China p44-45 The Nile,p131-134.	Topic 5: The Water Cycle and Water Insecurity 5.9 There are different approaches to managing water supply, some more sustainable than others.	3.1.1.2 The water cycle 3.2.5.3 Water security	Topic 1.2 – Earth’s Life Support Systems 3.a. Human factors can disturb and enhance the natural processes and stores in the water and carbon cycles.	SECTION A – Global Systems 2.1: Water and Carbon Cycles 2.1.5 Deficit within the water cycle 3.3: Economic Growth and Challenge: in an African Context
	Power of Geography	Egypt xvi, p210-21, Turkey, Ethiopia, Egypt p266, p284-287.	5.8 There are consequences and risks associated with water insecurity.			
Human Rights	Prisoners of Geography	China p50-51, Rwandan Genocide p129 - 30, Syria Conflict p158-165, Iran p178-179.	Topic 8: Global Development and Connections 8A Health, Human Rights and Intervention		2.2.3 Global Governance: Option C – Human Rights	SECTION B – Global Governance: Change and Challenges 2.2: Global

	Power of Geography	Economic development over human rights in Saudi Arabia p89-90, p109, Human rights abuses in Mali p244	8A.5 There are significant differences between countries in both their definitions and protection of human rights. Topic 8: Global Development and Connections 8A Health, Human Rights and Intervention 8A.5 There are significant differences between countries in both their definitions and protection of human rights.		1.a. There is global variation in human rights norms. 1.b. Patterns of human rights violations are influenced by a range of factors. 3.a. Human rights violations can be a cause and consequence	Governance: Change and Challenges 2.2.2 How powerful superpowers exert influence 3.3: Economic Growth and Challenge: either India or China
Resources	Prisoners of Geography	Russia's resources p27-31, Arctic p272, 277-78, USA p85	Topic 6: The Carbon Cycle and Energy Security 6.4 Energy security is a key goal for countries, with most relying on fossil fuels. 6.5 Reliance on fossil fuels to drive economic development is still the global norm. Energy pathways (pipelines, transmission lines, shipping routes, road and	3.2.5 Resource security 3.2.5.1 Resource development 3.2.5.2 Natural resource issues 3.2.5.4 Energy security	Topic 1.2 – Earth's Life Support Systems How human activities cause changes in the availability of water and carbon (including fossil and terrestrial) stores, such as the use of these as resources.	SECTION A – Global Systems 2.1: Water and Carbon Cycles 2.1.6 The global carbon cycle-carbon pathways 2.1.10 Feedback within and between the carbon and water cycles
	Power of Geography	Australia; natural resources p20; solar p21; use of coal p22; energy security p34; energy surplus, p45-46.				

		<p>Middle East Oil p148-149, energy security in Saudi Arabia p81, 108, Saudi Arabia's shift to renewables p110.</p>	<p>rail) are a key aspect of security but can be prone to disruption especially as conventional fossil fuel sources deplete (Russian gas to Europe). (4)</p> <p>Topic 7: Superpowers 7.7 Global influence is contested in a number of different economic, environmental and political spheres. 7.7a. Tensions can arise over the acquisition of physical resources (Arctic oil and gas) where ownership is disputed and disagreement exists over exploitation. (A: attitudes and actions in relation to resources)</p>		<p>2.b. It is possible to identify the physical and human factors that affect the water and carbon cycles in an Arctic tundra area.</p> <p>2c. Content of Geographical debates (H481/03)</p> <p>4.c. Mitigation and adaptation are complementary strategies for reducing and managing the risks of climate change.</p> <p>Topic 1.2 – Earth's Life Support Systems 3.a. Human factors can disturb and enhance the natural processes and stores in the</p>	<p>SECTION B – Global Governance: Change and Challenges 2.2: Global Governance: Change and Challenges</p> <p>2.2.8 Sovereignty of ocean resources</p> <p>3.3: Economic Growth and Challenge: in an African Context</p> <p>3.4: Energy Challenges and Dilemmas</p> <p>3.4.2 Physical factors determining the supply of energy</p> <p>3.4.3 The changing demand for energy</p>
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					water and carbon cycles.	3.4.4 The global management of oil and gas 3.4.7 The need for sustainable solutions to meet the demand for energy
Definition of Geopolitics	Prisoners of Geography	vii	Area of study 4: Human Systems and Geopolitics Topic 7: Superpowers	3.2.5.2 Natural resource issues- defining geopolitics 'The geopolitics of energy' 3.2.1.2 Global systems and global governance 'unequal power relations enable some states to drive global systems to their own advantage and	2.2.3 Global Governance: Option C – Human Rights 1.a. There is global variation in human rights norms. Understand the terms of norms, intervention and geopolitics and how they are fundamental in appreciating that human rights are complex issues.	3.3: Economic Growth and Challenge: in either India or China or an African Context

				to directly influence geopolitical events, while others are only able to respond or resist in a more constrained way'		
India and China foreign relations	Prisoners of Geography	vii, ix	Edexcel ALevel Area of study 4: Human Systems and Geopolitics Topic 7: Superpowers	3.2.1.2 Global systems		SECTION B – Global Governance: Change and Challenges 2.2: Global Governance: Change and Challenges 2.2.2 How powerful superpowers exert influence 3.3: Economic Growth and Challenge: either India or China

<p>Russia: Scale</p>	<p>Prisoners of Geography</p>	<p>p4-5, p9</p>	<p>Topic 7 Superpowers 7.3 Emerging powers vary in their influence on people and the physical environment, which can change rapidly over time.</p>		<p>Topic 3.3 – Exploring Oceans 5.b. Oceans are important spaces where countries challenge each other.</p>	
<p>NATO</p>	<p>Prisoners of Geography</p>	<p>p6, p23, p77</p>	<p>Topic 7 Superpowers 7.5 Superpowers and emerging nations play a key role in international decision making concerning people and the physical environment. b. Alliances e.g. both military (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) increase interdependence and are important in geostrategy and global influence.</p>	<p>3.2.1.4 Global governance</p>	<p>2.2.3 Global Governance: Option C – Human Rights 3.b. Global governance of human rights involves cooperation between organisations at scales from global to local, often in partnership. 2.2.4 Global Governance: Option D – Power and Borders</p>	

					3.b. Global governance involves cooperation between organisations at scales from global to local, often in partnership.	
Russia: Isolated	Prisoners of Geography	p10	Topic 3: Globalisation 3.3 Globalisation has affected some places and organisations more than others.	3.2.1.1 Globalisation	Topic 2.1 – Changing Spaces; Making Places 2.a. People see, experience and understand place in different ways, this can also change over time. How the processes of globalisation and time-space compression can influence our sense of place	
Russia: Expansion	Prisoners of Geography	Expanding territory p12; Ukraine p14-22	Topic 8: Global Development and Connections 8a.9 Global strategic interests might drive		Topic 3.3 – Exploring Oceans 5. How have socio-economic and political factors	SECTION B – Global Governance: Change and Challenges 2.2:

			<p>military interventions but are often justified by the protagonists in terms of human rights</p> <p>8B.4 Nation states are highly varied and have very different histories</p> <p>c. There are many contested borders</p>		<p>influenced the use of the oceans?</p> <p>5.b. Oceans are important spaces where countries challenge each other.</p> <p>2.2.4 Global Governance: Option D – Power and Borders</p> <p>4.a. Global governance of sovereignty and territorial integrity has consequences for citizens and places.</p>	<p>Global Governance: Change and Challenges</p> <p>2.2.2 How powerful superpowers exert influence</p> <p>2.2.6 Global governance of the Earth’s oceans</p> <p>2.2.8 Sovereignty of ocean resources</p> <p>3.4: Energy Challenges and Dilemmas</p>
<p>China: Flooding</p>	<p>Prisoners of Geography</p>	<p>p37</p>	<p>Topic 5: The Water Cycle and Water Insecurity</p> <p>5.5 Surpluses within the hydrological cycle can lead to flooding, with significant impacts for people. a. Meteorological causes of flooding, including intense storms leading to flash flooding,</p>	<p>3.1.1.2 The water cycle</p>		<p>SECTION A – Global Systems</p> <p>2.1: Water and Carbon Cycles</p> <p>3.3: Economic Growth and Challenge: either India or China</p>

			<p>unusually heavy or prolonged rainfall, extreme monsoonal rainfall and snowmelt.</p> <p>B. Human actions that can exacerbate flood risk (changing land use within the river catchment, mismanagement of rivers using hard engineering systems.)</p>			
<p>China: Causes of anti-western sentiment and cultural differences</p>	<p>Prisoners of Geography</p>	<p>p40, p51</p>	<p>Topic 3: Globalisation</p> <p>3.3 Globalisation has affected some places and organisations more than others.</p>	<p>3.2.1.1 Globalisation</p> <p>3.2.1.6 Globalisation critique</p>		<p>3.3: Economic Growth and Challenge: either India or China</p>

<p>US Power</p>	<p>Prisoners of Geography</p>	<p>p76</p>	<p>Topic 7: Superpowers</p> <p>7.9 Existing superpowers face ongoing economic restructuring, which challenges their power.</p> <p>7.2 Patterns of power change over time and can be uni-, bi- or multi-polar.</p>	<p>3.2.1.2 Global systems</p>	<p>Topic 2.2 – Global Connections</p>	<p>SECTION B – Global Governance: Change and Challenges 2.2: Global Governance: Change and Challenges</p> <p>2.2.2 How powerful superpowers exert influence</p>
<p>Colonialism</p>	<p>Prisoners of Geography</p>	<p>Africa p125-126, Israel, p169-171, India p193-198, South America p244.</p>	<p>Topic 7: Superpowers</p> <p>a. The maintenance of power during the imperial era by direct colonial control (British Empire, multipolar world 1919–1939).</p>	<p>3.2.5 Resource security</p>	<p>Topic 2.2 – Global Connections</p>	<p>SECTION B – Global Governance: Change and Challenges 2.2: Global Governance: Change and Challenges</p> <p>2.2.2 How powerful</p>
	<p>Power of Geography</p>	<p>Berlin Conference and impact of disorganised departure p228-29.</p>				

						superpowers exert influence
Uni-polar/Multi-polar World	Power of Geography	x, xiv. p145-6	Topic 7: Superpowers 7.2 Patterns of power change over time and can be uni-, bi- or multi-polar.	3.2.1.1 Globalisation	Topic 2.2 – Global Connections 3.a. International trade creates opportunities and challenges which reflect unequal power relations between countries.	SECTION B – Global Governance: Change and Challenges 2.2: Global Governance: Change and Challenges 2.2.2 How powerful superpowers exert influence 3.3: Economic Growth and Challenge: either India or China

<p>Flat World Concept</p>	<p>Power of Geography</p>	<p>xv</p>	<p>Topic 3: Globalisation 3.1 Globalisation is a long-standing process which has accelerated because of rapid developments in transport, communications and businesses. 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'.</p>	<p>3.2.1.1 Globalisation 3.2.1.2 Global systems</p>	<p>Topic 2.2 – Global Connections</p>	<p>SECTION B – Global Governance: Change and Challenges 2.2: Global Governance: Change and Challenges 2.2.1 Globalisation, migration and a shrinking world</p>
<p>Australia: Continental Drift</p>	<p>Power of Geography</p>	<p>p2-5</p>	<p>Topic 1: Tectonic Processes and Hazards 1.2 There are theoretical frameworks that attempt to explain plate movements.</p>	<p>3.1.5.2 Plate tectonics</p>		<p>SECTION A – Tectonic Hazards 3.1.1 Tectonic processes and hazards</p>

<p>Australia: Trade Routes, Reliance on Imports</p>	<p>Power of Geography</p>	<p>p23</p>		<p>3.2.1.2 Global systems 3.2.1.3 International trade and access to markets</p>	<p>Topic 2.2 – Global Connections Global Systems: Option A – Trade in the Contemporary World 2.b. There is interdependence between countries and their trading partners.</p>	
<p>Australia: Migration</p>	<p>Power of Geography</p>	<p>p9-20</p>	<p>Topic 8: Global Development and Connections 8B.2 The causes of migration are varied, complex and subject to change. 8B.3 The consequences of international migration are varied and disputed.</p>	<p>3.2.4.4 Population change</p>	<p>2.2.2 Global Systems: Option B – Global Migration 1.a. Global migration involves dynamic flows of people between countries, regions and continents. 3.a. Global migration creates opportunities and challenges which reflect the unequal</p>	<p>SECTION B – Global Governance: Change and Challenges 2.2: Global Governance: Change and Challenges 2.2.2 Causes of international economic migration 2.2.3 Consequences and management of</p>

					power relations between countries.	international economic migration
Australia: Foreign Aid Controversy	Power of Geography	p30-31	<p>Topic 8: Global Development and Connections</p> <p>8A.8 Some development is focused on improving both human rights and human welfare but other development has very negative environmental and cultural impacts.</p> <p>b. The impact of development aid is contested, critics suggest that it encourages dependency</p>			
Saudi Arabia: Emerging Superpower	Power of Geography	p81, p104	<p>Topic 7: Superpowers</p> <p>7.6 Global concerns about the physical environment are disproportionately influenced by superpower actions. C. Future growth in middle-class consumption in emerging superpowers has implications for the</p>		Topic 2.2 – Global Connections	SECTION B – Global Governance: Change and Challenges 2.2: Global Governance: Change and Challenges

			availability and cost of key resources (rare earths, oil, staple grains and water), as well as for the physical environment.			2.2.2 How powerful superpowers exert influence
Saudi Arabia: Oil Trade	Power of Geography	p91-92	Topic 6: The Carbon Cycle and Energy Security 6.4 Energy security is a key goal for countries, with most relying on fossil fuels. C. Energy players (P: role of TNCs, The Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), consumers, governments) have different roles in securing pathways and energy supplies.	3.2.1.2 Global systems		
Saudi Arabia: Anti-Globalisation and Authoritarianism	Power of Geography	p92	Topic 3: Globalisation 3.8 Social, political and environmental tensions have resulted from the rapidity of global change caused by globalisation. B. Attempts have been made in some locations to control the spread of	3.2.1.1 Globalisation 3.2.1.6 Globalisation critique	Topic 2.2 – Global Connections	SECTION B – Global Governance: Change and Challenges 2.2: Global Governance: Change and Challenges

			globalisation by censorship			
Saudi Arabia: Gender Equality	Power of Geography	p94, p106, p107	Topic 8: Global Development and Connections 8A Health, Human Rights and Intervention 8A.1 Concepts of human development are complex and contested.	3.2.3.3 Social and economic issues associated with urbanisation	2.2.3 Global Governance: Option C – Human Rights 2.a. The geography of gender inequality is complex and contested.	
Saudi Arabia: Global Terrorism	Power of Geography	p94-96		3.2.1.6 Globalisation critique		
Saudi Arabia: Corruption	Power of Geography	p105	Topic 8: Global Development and Connections 8A Health, Human Rights and Intervention 8A.5 There are significant differences between countries in both their definitions and protection of human rights. c. Levels of political corruption vary and can be measured		2.2.3 Global Governance: Option C – Human Rights	SECTION B – Global Governance: Change and Challenges 2.2: Global Governance: Change and Challenges 2.2.2 How powerful

			(Index of Corruption); high levels of corruption are a threat to human rights as the rule of law can be subverted. (4)			superpowers exert influence
Saudi Arabia: Migration	Power of Geography	p107	<p>Topic 3: Globalisation</p> <p>3.5 The scale and pace of economic migration has increased as the world has become more interconnected, creating consequences for people and the physical environment.</p> <p>b. international migration has increased in global hub cities and regions, deepening interdependence between regions) and mass low wage economic migration</p>	<p>3.2.1.1 Globalisation</p> <p>3.2.4.4 Population change</p>	<p>2.2.2 Global Systems: Option B – Global Migration</p> <p>2.a. Global migration patterns are influenced by a multitude of interrelated factors.</p> <p>2.b. Corridors of migrant flows create interdependence between countries.</p>	<p>SECTION B – Global Governance: Change and Challenges 2.2: Global Governance: Change and Challenges</p> <p>2.2.3 Consequences and management of international economic migration</p>
Saudi Arabia: Water Security	Power of Geography	p109-110	<p>Topic 5: The Water Cycle and Water Insecurity</p> <p>5.4 Deficits within the hydrological cycle result from physical processes but can have significant impacts.</p>	3.2.5.3 Water security	<p>Topic 1.1 – Landscape Systems 1.1.3 Option C – Dryland Landscapes</p> <p>4.a. Water supply issues can cause change within</p>	<p>SECTION A – Global Systems 2.1: Water and Carbon Cycles</p> <p>2.1.5 Deficit within the water cycle</p>

			5.7 There are physical causes and human causes of water insecurity.		dryland landscape systems.	
Chokepoints and Trade	Power of Geography	p111, p132, Ban El Mandeb Strait p281.		3.2.1.2 Global systems 3.2.1.3 International trade and access to markets	2.2.1 Global Systems: Option A – Trade in the Contemporary World	SECTION B – Global Governance: Change and Challenges 2.2: Global Governance: Change and Challenges 2.2.7 Global flows of shipping and sea cables
UK: Brexit	Power of Geography	p118	Topic 8: Global Development and Connections Migration, Identity and Sovereignty 8B.11 There are challenges to national identity. 8B.12 There are consequences of disunity within nations.	3.2.2.2.2 Meaning and representation 3.2.4.4 Population change	.2.2 Global Systems: Option B – Global Migration 2.b. Corridors of migrant flows create interdependence between countries.	SECTION B – Global Governance: Change and Challenges 2.2: Global Governance: Change and Challenges 2.2.3 Consequences and management of

						international economic migration
UK: British Isles Changing Ecosystems	Power of Geography	p118-120		3.1.6.4 Ecosystems in the British Isles over time	Topic 1.1 – Landscape Systems 1.1.1 Option A – Coastal Landscapes 3.b. Submergent coastal landscapes form as sea level rises.	
UK: Changing Superpower Status	Power of Geography	p118, p130	Topic 8: Global Development and Connections Migration, Identity and Sovereignty 8B.12 There are consequences of disunity within nations. a. There are strong nationalist movements seeking to create independent, smaller states whilst remaining within larger trading			SECTION B – Global Governance: Change and Challenges 2.2: Global Governance: Change and Challenges 2.2.2 How powerful superpowers exert influence

			groups (Catalonia or Scotland in the EU).			
Sea Level Changes (isostatic, eustatic)	Power of Geography	p120	Topic 2: Landscape Systems, Processes and Change Option 2B: Coastal Landscapes and Change 2B.7 Sea level change influences coasts on different timescales.	3.1.3.3 Coastal landscape development	Topic 1.1 – Landscape Systems 1.1.1 Option A – Coastal Landscapes 3.b. Submergent coastal landscapes form as sea level rises.	SECTION A – Changing Landscapes 1.1: Coastal Landscapes 1.1.8 Variations in coastal processes, coastal landforms and landscapes over different time scales
UK: The Changing Function of Areas	Power of Geography	p122	Topic 4: Shaping Places Option 4A: Regenerating Places 4A.2 Places have changed their function and characteristics over time.	3.2.2.2 Changing places – relationships, connections, meaning and representation		SECTION B – Changing Places 1.3: Changing Places 1.3.3 Changes over time in the economic characteristics of places
Mackinder Theory	Power of Geography	p151	Topic 7: Superpowers 7.1 Geopolitical power stems from a range of human and physical	3.2.1.2 Global systems		SECTION B – Global Governance: Change and

			characteristics of superpowers. c. The relative importance of these characteristics and mechanisms for maintaining power has changed over time (Mackinder's geo-strategic location theory).			Challenges 2.2: Global Governance: Change and Challenges 2.2.2 How powerful superpowers exert influence
Greece: Migrant Crossings	Power of Geography	p171-173	Topic 3: Globalisation 3.5 The scale and pace of economic migration has increased as the world has become more interconnected, creating consequences for people and the physical environment. c. Migration has economic, social, political and environmental costs and benefits for both host and source locations.	3.2.1.1 Globalisation 3.2.4.4 Population change	2.2.2 Global Systems: Option B – Global Migration 1.a. Global migration involves dynamic flows of people between countries, regions and continents.	SECTION B – Global Governance: Change and Challenges 2.2: Global Governance: Change and Challenges 2.2.4 Causes, consequences, and management of refugee movements

<p style="text-align: center;">Sahel: Resource Exploitation</p>	<p>Power of Geography</p>	<p>p246</p>	<p>Topic 3: Globalisation 3.4 The global shift has created winners and losers for people and the physical environment. b. Some communities in developing countries have experienced major environmental problems (including air and water pollution, land degradation, over-exploitation of resources, and loss of biodiversity), which impact on people's health and wellbeing.</p>	<p>3.1.2.1 Deserts as natural systems 3.2.1.1 Globalisation 3.2.5 Resource security</p>	<p>Topic 1.2 – Earth's Life Support Systems 3.a. Human factors can disturb and enhance the natural processes and stores in the water and carbon cycles. 4.a. The two cycles (carbon and water) are linked and interdependent.</p>	<p>SECTION A – Global Systems 2.1: Water and Carbon Cycles 3.3: Economic Growth and Challenge: in an African Context</p>
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<p>Sahel: Economic and Social Development</p>	<p>Power of Geography</p>	<p>p247</p>	<p>Topic 8: Global Development and Connections 8A.1 Concepts of human development are complex and contested.</p>	<p>3.2.4.3 Environment, health and well-being</p>	<p>Topic 2.2 – Global Connections</p>	<p>3.3: Economic Growth and Challenge: in an African Context</p>
<p>Catalonia: Sovereignty</p>	<p>Power of Geography</p>	<p>p318</p>	<p>Topic 8: Global Development and Connections 8B.4 Nation states are highly varied and have very different histories. 8B.12 There are consequences of disunity within nations. a. There are strong nationalist movements seeking to create independent, smaller states whilst remaining within larger trading groups (Catalonia or Scotland in the EU).</p>		<p>2.2.4 Global Governance: Option D – Power and Borders Global governance of sovereignty and territorial integrity has consequences for citizens and places.</p>	