

Paddington Academy Edexcel A2 Geography Topic Overview

Topic	Sub-Topics	Textbook Pages
Dynamic Landscapes: Tectonic Landscapes	Why are some locations more at risk from tectonics hazards?	p. 20-23
	Distribution and causes of tectonic hazards <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Global distribution - Intra-plate processes - Tectonic plate movement - Plate tectonic theory 	
	Processes occurring at each plate boundary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Features of each plate boundary - Lava types 	p. 24-26
	Physical tectonic processes and hazards associated <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Earthquakes and earthquake waves - Secondary hazards - Volcanic processes (and types) 	p. 27-37
	Why do some tectonic hazards develop into disasters?	p. 38-44
	Disaster trends are explained by relationship between hazards, vulnerability, resilience and disaster <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Defining risk, hazard and disaster - Pressure and Release model explaining relationships - Impacts of hazards in countries of diff. development 	
	Importance of profiling hazards to understand impacts, vulnerability and resilience <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Measuring magnitude and intensity - Comparing characteristics based on hazard profiles - Profiles showing severity of impacts in countries. 	p. 39 and 44-45
	The role of development and governance in understanding disaster impact <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social factors affecting vulnerability/resilience - Governance affecting vulnerability/resilience - Geographical location affecting - Relationship between physical and human factors affecting scale 	p. 44, 46-47
	How successful is the management of tectonic hazard and disasters?	p. 51-56
	Trends and patterns in disasters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reasons for trends since 1960 - Impacts of mega-disasters (regional and global) - Multiple Hazard Zones - How hydro-meteorological hazards can contribute to tectonic hazards. 	
Theory to understand prediction, management of hazards <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prediction and forecasting accuracy - Hazard Management Cycle stages - Parks Model to compare response and development 	p. 57-58	
Mitigation and adaptation methods to manage impacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategies to modify event - Strategies to modify vulnerability/resilience - Strategies to modify loss 	p. 58-62	

Dynamic Landscapes: Coastal Landscapes & Change

Why are coastal landscapes different, and what processes cause these differences?

What the distinctive features and landscapes are of the coast and wider littoral zone;

- The littoral zone
- Classification of coasts
- High-energy and low-energy coasts

p.118 -120

How geological structure influences the development of coastal landscapes at a variety of scales;

- Concordant and discordant coasts
- Coastal morphology
- Geological structure (including cliff profiles)

p.120-122

How lithology and other factors impact on rates of coastal recession and stability of the coast;

- Lithology
- Differential erosion
- Role of vegetation at the coast (salt marshes & sand dunes)

p.122-125

How do characteristic coastal landforms contribute to coastal landscapes?

How marine erosion creates distinctive landforms and contributes to coastal landscapes;

- Marine erosion; wave characteristics – constructive & destructive waves
- Wave erosion processes
- Landforms of coastal erosion

p.126-129

How sediment transport and deposition create distinctive landforms and contribute to coastal landscapes;

- Longshore drift
- Landforms of coastal transport and deposition
- The sediment cell concept

p.130-137

How the processes of mass movement and weathering alter the shape of a coastline;

- Weathering processes at the coast
- Mass movement at the coast
- Landforms of coastal mass movement

p.138-139

How do coastal erosion and sea-level change alter the physical characteristics of coastlines and increase risk?

How sea level change influences coasts on different timescales;

- Sea level change historically
- Eustatic sea level change
- Isostatic sea level change
- Tectonic change
- Emergent coastlines
- Submergent coastlines
- Climate change and sea level rise

p.140-144

How rapid coastal retreat causes threats to people at the coast;

- Physical and human causes of coastal erosion
- Case study: human activities and coastal recession – the Nile Delta
- Subaerial processes and coastal retreat
- Factors affecting rates of recession

p.144-146

Why coastal flooding is a significant and increasing risk for some coastlines;

- Local and global influences on coastal flooding
- Storm surges
- Case study: sea level rise and storm surges – Bangladesh
- Case study: North Sea storm surges 1953 & 2013
- Case study: tropical cyclone - Typhoon Haiyan 2013
- Climate change and coastal flooding
- Case study: Kiribati and climate change

p.147-151

How can coastlines be managed to meet the needs of all players?

Why the increasing risk of coastal recession and flooding has serious consequences for affected communities;

- Erosion and flood risk for coastal communities; economic and social costs
- Case study: the consequence of coastal flooding for Australia

p.152-155

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Case study: the consequences of coastal flooding for the Philippines - Climate change and environmental refugees - Case study: environmental refugee actions 	
<p>What the different approaches are to managing the risks associated with coastal recession and flooding;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hard engineering approaches - Soft engineering approaches - Sustainable management - Case study: coastal realignment in Essex, UK - Case study: Namibia's coastal strategy 	p.156-160
<p>Why coastlines are now increasingly managed by holistic integrated coastal zone management (ICZM);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Holistic coastal management strategies - Integrated coastal zone management - Shoreline management policies - Case study: Happisburgh, North Norfolk – SMP and Pathfinder - Environmental impact assessment - Case study: coastal management in Chittagong, Bangladesh 	p.160-163

Paddington Academy Edexcel A Level Geography Topic Overview

Topic	Sub-Topics	Pages
Physical Systems & Sustainability: The Water Cycle & Water Insecurity	What are the processes operating within the hydrological cycle (global and local)?	p. 24-25
	Importance of the hydrological cycle to life on Earth <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Closed system - Driven by solar energy and gravitational potential energy - Importance of different water stores - Importance of different fluxes (terrestrial, marine and atmospheric) - Global water budget - residence times and fossil water 	
	Drainage basin exists as an open system within the closed global system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inputs (including types of precipitation), Flows, Outputs - Factors affecting importance of inputs, flows and outputs - How humans disrupt the drainage basin 	p.26-32
	Water budgets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How water budgets and climate affect balance of soil water availability - Factors affecting river regimes - Human and physical factors affecting shape of storm hydrographs 	p.33-39
	What factors influence the hydrological system over long-and short-time timescales?	p.40-50
	Deficits in the hydrological cycle <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Causes of hydrological and meteorological drought - Contribution of humans to drought risk - Impacts of drought on ecosystem functioning and the resilience of ecosystems 	
	Surpluses in the hydrological cycle <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Causes of flooding - Contribution of humans to flood risk - Impacts of flood on environment - Socio-economic impacts of flooding 	p.51-54
	The effects of climate change on the hydrological cycle (global and local) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Affecting inputs and out rates - Affecting stores and flows of water - Climate change increases uncertainty in system - Uncertainty causes concern over water supplies 	p.55-57
	How does water insecurity occur and why is it such a global issue for the 21st century?	p.58-61
	Physical and human causes of water insecurity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Definition of water stress, scarcity and insecurity - Growing mismatch of supply and demand of water leading to patterns - Physical and human causes of water insecurity - Rising demand for water in some locations, leading to insecurity 	
	Consequences / risks associated with water insecurity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Causes of physical water scarcity - Causes of economic water scarcity - Reasons for variation in price of water - Importance of water for development and wellbeing - Economic and environmental issues resulting from inadequate water - Potential for water-related conflicts with trans-boundary water sources 	p.62-67
	Approaches to managing water supply (and sustainability of these) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pros/cons of techno-fix hard engineering schemes - Pros and cons of sustainable schemes - Integrated drainage basin management (large basins) - Water sharing treaties and frameworks 	p.67-72

Physical Systems & Sustainability: The Carbon Cycle & Energy Security

How does the carbon cycle operate to maintain planetary health?	
<p>Most global carbon is locked as part of the long-term geological cycle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sizes of carbon stores, fluxes between stores and relative importance - Most carbon is geological - Geological process release carbon into atmosphere 	p. 80-84
<p>Biological processes sequester carbon on land and oceans on a shorter timescale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carbon cycle in oceans - Carbon cycle on land (terrestrial) - Returning of biological carbon to atmosphere 	p. 85-87
<p>Importance of a balanced carbon cycle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relationship between atmospheric carbon, greenhouse effect and climate - Photosynthesis (ocean and terrestrial) helps regulate atmospheric carbon - Soil health influenced by stored carbon, and impact on ecosystem productivity - Fossil fuel combustion alters balance of carbon paths and stores - Impacts of increased combustion on climate, ecosystems and hydrological cycle. 	p. 87-90
What are the consequences for people & environment for increasing energy demand?	
<p>Energy security is key goal for countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy consumption patterns - Energy mix patterns - Factors affecting access and consumption of energy - Role of energy players 	p. 91-97
<p>Reliance on fossil fuels to drive economic development is still the norm</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mismatch between location of energy supply and demand and causes - Energy pathways and disruptions - Development of unconventional fossil fuel energy sources - Social costs and benefits of unconventional FF - Impact of unconventional FF on carbon cycle and resilience of ecosystem 	p. 98-104
<p>The costs and benefits of alternatives to fossil fuels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Renewable and recyclable energy sources - Costs and benefits (social, eco, enviro) - Biofuels – pros and cons - Radical technology uncertainty 	p. 105-110
How are carbon and water cycles linked in the global climate system?	
<p>Threats by human activity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Growing demand for resources affecting land-use cover, carbon stores and water cycle - Ocean acidification – patterns and risks - Climate change effects on drought and forest health 	p. 111-117
<p>The degradation of the water and carbon cycles can have impacts on human wellbeing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest loss and afforestation patterns (Kuznet) - Increased temperature effect on evaporation rates and water stores - Threats to ocean health and knock-on effects on human wellbeing 	p. 117-121
<p>Further planetary warming risks large scale release of carbon, requiring responses from a range of players</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human factors, physical factors and feedback loops affecting uncertainty of future warming patterns. - Adaptation strategies for changed climate - Mitigation strategies to rebalance carbon cycle. 	p. 121-128

Dynamic Places: Globalisation

<p>What are the causes of globalisation and its accelerating pace?</p>	<p>Why globalisation has accelerated in recent decades due to rapid developments in transport, communications and business;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transport, communications and business - Shrinking world: developments in transport and trade - Case study: containerisation's contribution to a 'shrinking world' - Developments in ICT and mobile communications 	<p>p.174-177</p>
<p>Why political and economic decision-making is important in the acceleration of globalisation;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political and economic decision-making - International political and economic organisations - Foreign Direct Investment (& the role of national governments in this) - Privatisation and market liberalisation - Case study: privatisation and market liberalisation in the UK - Trade blocs - Special economic zones and government subsidies - Case study: China's Open Door policy 	<p>p.178-182</p>
<p>How globalisation has affected some places and organisations more than others;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The unequal impacts of globalisation - Indices and indicators for measuring globalisation - The role of TNCs in globalisation (including impacts of TNCs on host countries) - Case study: Jaguar Land Rover – outsourcing and offshoring - Globalisation and the development of new markets - Case study: Cargill – opening up new markets - Regions isolated from globalisation - Case study: North Korea – an isolated country 	<p>p.182-186</p>
<p>What are the impacts of globalisation for countries, people and cultures, and the physical environment?</p>	<p>How global shift has created winners and losers for people and the physical environment;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The global economic shift (to Asia) - Case study: China's role in the global shift in manufacturing - Winners and losers in a globalising world - Case study: the benefits and costs of the global shift in Mumbai, India - Environmental problems in developing countries - Case study: environmental damage in China - Problems of deindustrialisation in developed countries - Case study: deindustrialisation in Detroit, Michigan 	<p>p.188-191</p>
<p>Why economic migration has increased as the world has become more interconnected;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic migration in an interconnected world - Social and environmental challenges in megacities - Case study: social and environmental challenges in Karachi, Pakistan - Increased international migration - Case study: Russian oligarchs in 'Londongrad' - Case study: low-wage economic migration to Dubai - The costs and benefits of migration 	<p>p.192-195</p>
<p>Why one outcome of globalisation is the emergence of a 'Westernised' global culture;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Global culture - The spread of 'Westernised' culture - Case study: the Disney Corporation and Americanisation - New opportunities for disadvantaged groups - Case study: the Paralympic movement - Cultural erosion - Case study: loss of tribal lifestyles in Papua New Guinea - Cultural erosion and opposition to globalisation - Loss of ecosystems can increase opposition to globalisation - Case study: environmental concerns and the anti-globalisation movement in India 	<p>p.195-199</p>
<p>What are the consequences of globalisation for global development and the physical environment?</p>		<p>p.200-206</p>

	<p>Why globalisation has led to better quality of life for some, and widening inequality for others;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Measuring quality of life and inequality - Indicators of development - Case study: Gender Inequality Index (GII) - Measuring income inequality (Lorenz Curve & Gini Coefficient) - Globalisation's winners and losers - Case study: air pollution indices - Trends in economic development - Case study: Rana Plaza 	
	<p>How globalisation has led to social and political and environmental tensions;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Causes of social and political tensions - Case study: immigration and the changing face of the UK - Rapid social change and the rise of social tensions - Environmental tensions from globalisation - Case study: transboundary water conflict in the Nile Basin - Attempts to control the spread of globalisation - Case study: the Great Firewall of China - Attitudes towards migration in the UK - Trade protectionism - Case study: <i>L'exception culturelle</i> - Protecting cultural identity - Case study: Canada's First Nations 	p.207-212
	<p>The ethical and environmental concerns about and responses to unsustainability and consumerism;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concerns about the consumer society - The rise of localism - Case study: Winchester Action on Climate Change (WinACC) - Case study: transition towns and sustainability - Fair trade and ethical consumption - Case study: the Fairtrade system - Resource recycling - Case study: Keep Britain Tidy 	p.212-215

Dynamic Places: Changing Places

How and why do places vary?	
How economic activity varies from place to place <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Measuring economic activity - How economic activity affects social measurements - How inequalities in pay reflect QOL indicators 	p. 224-226
How places change function and characteristics over time <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How places change - Why places change - Measuring change 	p. 226-231
How past and present connections shape economic and social characteristics of places <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional and national influences - International and global influences - Impact on identity 	p. 231-234
Why might regeneration be needed?	
Economic and social inequalities change perceptions of an area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What makes a region successful? - What makes a region decline? - Establishing priorities for regeneration 	p. 235-241
Variations of lived experience and engagement with place <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lived experience, and political engagement - Factors affecting attachment to place - Conflict over priorities 	p. 242-245
Ways to evaluate the need for regeneration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Statistical evidence - Different media - Representations of named local areas 	p. 245-247
How is regeneration managed?	
Role of UK government in regeneration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investment in infrastructure - Rate and type of development - Planning decisions 	p. 248-251
Local government aiming to make places “attractive” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Competing for investment - Local decision making - Contemporary regeneration 	p. 251-256
Rebranding involves changing perceptions of areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rebranding strategies - Urban rebranding and place identity (deindustrialised cities) - Rural rebranding strategies (post-production countryside) 	p. 256-259
How successful is regeneration?	
Economic, social, environmental and social Indicators of success <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic measures - Social measures - Environmental measures 	p.260-261
Urban stakeholders have different criteria for judging successful regeneration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategies and debates over urban “success” - Changes can be judged by range of variables (soc, eco, envir) - Stakeholders base “success” on contrasting criteria 	p. 261-263
Rural stakeholders have different criteria for judging successful regeneration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategies and debates over rural “success” - Changes can be judged by range of variables (soc, eco, envir) - Stakeholders base “success” on contrasting criteria 	p. 263-266

Superpowers	What are superpowers and how have they changed over time?	
	How geopolitical power stems from a range of human and physical characteristics of superpowers;	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Geopolitical power: the characteristics of superpowers - How superpowers maintain power - Superpowers and geostrategic theory - Case study: Mackinder's geographical pivot theory 	p.136-140
	Why patterns of power change over time and can be uni, bi or multipolar;	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Colonial (direct) control - Post-war (indirect) control - Geopolitical stability and risk - Case study: Somalia and Somaliland 	p.140-145
	How emerging powers vary in their influence on people and the physical environment, which can change rapidly over time;	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The influence of the emerging powers: BRICs countries and the G20 - The likely success of emerging countries - Development theories 	p.145-149
	What are the impacts of superpowers on the global economy, political systems and the physical environment?	
	Why superpowers have a significant influence over the global economic system;	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The global economic system; intergovernmental organisations - Case study: Ivory Coast, West Africa - TNCs and trade - 'Western' cultural influence - Case study: the cultural impact of Apple 	p.150-153
	The key role played by superpowers and emerging nations in international decision-making concerning people and the physical environment	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International decision-making; global action - Global geostrategy - The UN and global stability 	p.154-157
	Why global concerns about the physical environment are disproportionately influenced by superpower actions;	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Global environmental concerns; environmental degradation - Willingness to act - Resources and future consumption 	p.158-161	
What spheres of influence are contested by superpowers and what are the implications of this?		
How global influence is contested in a number of different economic, environmental and geographical spheres;		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How global influence is contested; disputes over resources - Intellectual property and counterfeiting - Challenges to spheres of influence - Case study: disputes over the South and East China Seas - Case study: Western Russia and eastern Europe 	p.162-167	
The changing relationships between developing nations and superpowers and the consequences for people and the environment;		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relationships with developing nations; the challenges and opportunities of interdependence - Case study: Mozambique's resource boom - The world's changing centre of gravity - Case study: the growing importance of India - Continuing tension in the Middle East 	p.167-172	
Why existing superpowers face ongoing economic restructuring, which challenges their power;		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Challenges to the existing superpowers; economic problems - Questioning global military power - Future global power structures 	p.173-179	
What are the impacts of globalisation on international migration?		

<p>How globalisation has led to an increase in migration both within countries and between them;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Globalisation and increasing migration - Migration within countries - Case study: rural-urban migration in China - Case study: rural-urban migration in the Democratic Republic of Congo - Migration between countries - Case study: Singapore, international migration and the global shift - Case study: Japan, non-immigration policy - Patterns of international migration 	p.252-258
<p>That there are varied, complex causes of migration and these are subject to change;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The causes of migration - Case study: displaced person migrations from Africa and the Middle East - Challenges to national identity and sovereignty - The movement of labour within countries - Case study: migration within the Schengen Area 	p.258-262
<p>That the consequences of international migration are varied and disputed;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consequences of international migration - Case study: labour flows across the US-Mexico border - Contrasting responses to migration - Unequal controls on international migration 	p.262-266
<p>How are nation states defined and how have they evolved in a globalising world?</p>	
<p>That nation states are varied and have different histories;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What is a nation state - Case study: Iceland and Singapore compared - The origins of national borders - Case study: the colonial heritage of Iraq's borders - Case study: Rwanda - Contested borders and conflict - Case study: conflict in Ukraine 	p.267-271
<p>How the modern world has been shaped by nationalism;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nationalism - Case study: the British Empire and nationalism - Independence movements since 1945 - Case study: India's road to independence - The 'wind of change' - Post-colonial conflict - Case study: South Sudan - Case study: Post-colonial conflict in Vietnam - A new international economic order - Post-colonial migration - Case study: immigration and the changing face of the UK 	p.271-277
<p>How globalisation has led to the deregulation of capital markets and the emergence of new state forms;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The emergence of new state forms - Tax havens and tax avoidance - Case study: the impact of tax havens on the poorest countries in Africa - Growing inequality: a threat to the world economy - Case study: Ecuador and Bolivia; an alternative economic model? 	p.277-279
<p>What are the impacts of global organisations on managing global issues and conflicts?</p>	
<p>Global organisations are not new, but have been important in the post-1945 world;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Important global organisations (post-1945) - Case study: the United Nations Security Council - The UN's role in global governance - UN geopolitical interventions - Case study: UN sanctions against Iran - The 'war on terror', geopolitical relations and global stability - Case study: Russia's impact on geopolitical relations and global stability 	p.280-285

	<p>How IGOs established after the Second World War have controlled the rules of world trade and financial flows;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IGO control of world trade and financial flows - The International Monetary Fund - The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) - GATT and the World Trade Organisation (WTO) - Structural adjustment and poverty reduction - Case study: Jamaica's structural adjustment programme - Economic IGOs and trading blocs 	p.285-290
	<p>That IGOs have managed environmental problems facing the world with varying success;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IGO management of environmental problems - Case study: the Montreal Protocol on the depletion of stratospheric ozone - Case study: the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) - Management of the oceans, rivers and biodiversity - Case study: the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) - Case study: the Helsinki Rules - Case study: the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MEA) - The management of Antarctica - Case study: the Antarctic Treaty system 	p.290-293
	<p>What are the threats to national sovereignty in a more globalised world?</p>	
	<p>Why national identity is an elusive and contested concept;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The concept of national identity - Identity, loyalty and national 'character' - National identity and multinationalism - Case study: Englishness and the English countryside 	p.294-296
	<p>The challenges to national identity;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Challenges to national identity - Case study: foreign ownership of UK utilities - 'Westernisation' - International ownership patterns - Case study: the Qatar Investment Authority (QIA) - Case study: Facebook – challenging national identities 	p.297-300
	<p>The consequences of disunity within nations;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consequences of national disunity - Case study: Catalonia in the EU - Political tensions in emerging economies - Failed states - Case study: Somalia, a failed state - Case study: Somalia, a national identity? 	p.300-304