Global Governance: Change and Challenges

Component 2 Section B:

Processes and patterns of global migration
Global governance of the Earth's oceans

Component 2

Written exam: 2hrs – 27.5% of the A Level

Section A – Global Systems

Water & Carbon Cycles

Two compulsory structured, data response questions [10 marks each] and one compulsory extended response question from a choice of two [20 marks]

Section B – Global Governance: Change and Challenges

Processes and patterns of global migration, and Global governance of the Earth's oceans

Two compulsory structured, data response questions [10 marks each] and one compulsory extended response question from a choice of two [20 marks]

Section C – 21st Century Challenges (synoptic exercise)

One compulsory extended response question (from a choice of two) drawing on both Components 1 and 2 with resource material [30 marks]

Assessment Objective weighting

AO	Detail	% of Total
AO1	Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of places, environments, concepts, processes, interactions and change, at a variety of scales	9.5
AO2	Apply knowledge and understanding in different contexts to interpret, analyse and evaluate geographical information and issues	10.5
AO3	Use a variety of relevant quantitative, qualitative and fieldwork skills to: • investigate geographical questions and issues • interpret, analyse and evaluate data and evidence • construct arguments and draw conclusions	7.5

Overview (from specification)

Processes and patterns of global migration. A global flow which has historically had a major impact on most countries. Technological developments have accelerated migration over time, giving rise to a shrinking world. This brings opportunities and challenges to different localities.

Global governance of the Earth's oceans. Global flows that cross oceans include container shipping, oil tankers, broadband networks and illegal movements of people and goods. The oceans also function as a global commons for waste. Over time, nations have recognised the strategic importance of oceans.

Throughout this section, learners are encouraged to reflect on how connectivity (involving movements of goods, people, technology and ideas) has linked people, places and environments across the globe. While globalisation is sometimes characterised as a borderless world, in reality a growing number of national and international laws and conventions have been introduced. These laws and conventions, which are often tied to issues of power, justice and inequality, aim to manage global systems and the consequences they bring to people, places and environments around the world. Systems operate at a range of temporal scales and space scales (local to global).