

Geography	M1	M2	M3	M4		
Topic Title	Topic 5 The Water Cycle and Water Insecurity	Topic 6 Carbon Cycle and Energy Security	Topic 7 Superpowers	Topic 8B Migration, Identity and Sovereignty		
Brief summary of content studied	<p>5.1 The global hydrological cycle is of enormous importance to life on earth</p> <p>5.2 The drainage basin is an open system within the global hydrological cycle. 5.3 The hydrological cycle influences water budgets and river systems at a local scale. 5.4 Deficits within the hydrological cycle result from physical processes but can have significant impacts. 5.5 Surpluses within the hydrological cycle can lead to flooding, with significant impacts for people. 5.6 Climate change may have significant impacts on the hydrological cycle globally and locally. 5.7 There are physical causes and human causes of water insecurity. 5.8 There are consequences and risks associated with water insecurity. 5.9 There are different approaches to managing water supply, some more sustainable than others.</p>	<p>6.1 Most global carbon is locked in terrestrial stores as part of the long-term geological cycle. 6.2 Biological processes sequester carbon on land and in the oceans on shorter timescales. 6.3 A balanced carbon cycle is important in sustaining other earth systems but is increasingly altered by human activities. 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. 6.6 There are alternatives to fossil fuels but each has costs and benefits. 6.7 Biological carbon cycles and the water cycle are threatened by human activity. 6.8 There are implications for human wellbeing from the degradation of the water and carbon cycles. 6.9 Further planetary warming risks large-scale release of stored carbon, requiring responses from different players at different scales.</p>	<p>7.1 Geopolitical power stems from a range of human and physical characteristics of superpowers. 7.2 Patterns of power change over time and can be uni-, bi- or multi-polar. 7.3 Emerging powers vary in their influence on people and the physical environment, which can change rapidly over time. 7.4 Superpowers have a significant influence over the global economic system. 7.5 Superpowers and emerging nations play a key role in international decision making concerning people and the physical environment. 7.6 Global concerns about the physical environment are disproportionately influenced by superpower actions. 7.7 Global influence is contested in a number of different economic, environmental and political spheres. 7.8 Developing Nations have changing relationships with superpowers with consequences for people and the physical environment. 7.9 Existing superpowers face ongoing economic restructuring, which challenges their power.</p>	<p>8B.1 Globalisation has led to an increase in migration both within countries and among them. 8B.2 The causes of migration are varied, complex and subject to change. 8B.3 The consequences of international migration are varied and disputed. 8B.4 Nation states are highly varied and have very different histories. 8B.5 Nationalism has played a role in the development of the modern world. 8B.6 Globalisation has led to the deregulation of capital markets and the emergence of new state forms. 8B.7 Global organisations are not new but have been important in the post-1945 world. 8B.8 IGOs established after the Second World War have controlled the rules of world trade and financial flows. 8B.9 IGOs have been formed to manage the environmental problems facing the world, with varying success. 8B.10 National identity is an elusive and contested concept. 8B.11 There are challenges to national identity. 8B.12 There are consequences of disunity within nations.</p>		