

## Summary

### Paper 3 - Unit 4 - Power, Places, Networks

Subject	Year	Start date	Duration
Geography	IB1	Week 2, January	11 weeks

#### Course Part

#### Description

This study of global interactions has a broader perspective than a more conventional study of globalization that emphasizes a linear process involving the domination and the imposition of Western culture on the world. In the context of this syllabus, global interaction suggests a two-way and complex process whereby cultural traits and commodities may be adopted, adapted or resisted by societies. The process is neither inevitable nor universal.

The HL extension theme focuses on the global interactions, flows and exchanges arising from the disparities that exist between places. It presents important and contestable geographic issues of change in space and time for the HL student to question. This part of the syllabus is divided into three units relating to global interactions and global development.

## Curriculum

### Syllabus Content

#### Part two: Geographic perspectives - global change (HL core extension)

##### Unit 4: Power, places and networks

##### 1. Global interactions and global power

How global power and influence varies spatially

Globalization indices showing how countries participate in global interactions

Global superpowers and their economic, geopolitical and cultural influence

Detailed examples of at least two actual or potential global superpowers

Powerful organizations and global groups: G7/8, G20 and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) groups; Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries' (OPEC) influence over energy policies; global lending institutions, including the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and New Development Bank (NDB)

How wealthy and powerful places exist at varying scales, and how the global map is complex and subject to change

##### 2. Global networks and flows

How different places become interconnected by global interactions

An overview of contemporary global networks and flows: global trade in materials, manufactured goods and services; an overview of international aid, loans and debt relief; international remittances from economic migrants; illegal flows, such as trafficked people, counterfeit goods and narcotics

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and outsourcing by transnational corporations (TNCs), and ways in which this networks places and markets

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Two contrasting detailed examples of TNCs and their global strategies and supply chains

The relative importance of different flows, and the suitability of different methods for graphically representing flows and interactions

3. Human and physical influences on global interactions

How political, technological and physical processes influence global interactions

Political factors that affect global interactions: multi-governmental organizations (MGOs) and free trade zones; economic migration controls and rules

Our 'shrinking world' and the forces driving technological innovation: changing global data flow patterns and trends; transport developments over time; patterns and trends in communication infrastructure and use


The influence of the physical environment on global interactions: natural resource availability; the potentially limiting effect of geographic isolation, at varying scales

How processes that influence spatial interactions are interlinked in complex ways that accelerate globalization

 ATL Skills


 Approaches to Learning

 Thinking

 Self-management

 Developing IB Learners

 Learner Profile

 Knowledgeable

 Principled