Geography A Level - Personal Learning Checklist

CSMP

1. What's in a place?	R	A	G
CSMP1 The demographic, socio-economic, cultural, political, built and natural characteristics that shape the place identity of Blaenau Ffestiniog.			
CSMP2 Blaenau Ffestiniog's past and present connections that shape the place identity and embed it in regional, national, international and global scales			
CSMP3 How shifting flows of people, resources, money and ideas have helped shape the demographic, socio-economic and cultural profile of Blaenau Ffestiniog over time.			
CSMP4 The demographic, socio-economic, cultural, political, built and natural characteristics that shape the place identity of Petersfield.			
CSMP5 Petersfield's past and present connections that shape the place identity and embed it in regional, national, international and global scales			
CSMP6 How shifting flows of people, resources, money and ideas have helped shape the demographic, socio-economic and cultural profile of Petersfield over time.			

2. How do we understand place?	R	A	G
CSMP7 The complexities that exist when trying to define place, including the concept of space versus place.			
CSMP8 How and why people perceive places in different ways based on their identity, including age, gender, sexuality, religion and role.			
CSMP9 How level of emotional attachment to place can influence people's behaviour and activities in a place.			
CSMP10 How the processes of globalisation and time-space compression can influence our sense of place.			
CSMP11 How informal representations of a place differ through contrasting media such as TV, film, music, art, photography, literature, graffiti and blogs.			
CSMP12 Identify how formal and statistical representations of a place contrasts with informal representations.			

3. How does economic change influence patterns of social inequality in places?	R	A	G
CSMP13 The concept of social inequality and how this can be measured through indices such as housing, healthcare, education, employment and access to services.			
CSMP14 How and why spatial patterns of social inequalities vary both within and between places.			
CSMP15 The influence of global connections and globalisation in driving structural economic change in places.			
CSMP16 How structural economic change impacts patterns of social opportunities and inequality for people and places.			
CSMP17 How cyclical economic change (booms and recessions) has varied impacts on social opportunities and inequality.			
CSMP18 The role of government in reducing, reinforcing and creating patterns of social inequality in places through spending or cuts in key services such as availability and accessibility of education, healthcare, infrastructure and community services.			
CSMP19 The types of evidence of social inequality that can be found in Jembatan Besi (Jakarta) such as housing, environmental quality, crime rates, digital divide.			
CSMP20 The range of factors that influence people's social inequality in Jembatan Besi (Jakarta) such as income, gender, age, health, personal mobility, ethnicity and education.			
CSMP21 How social inequality in Jembatan Besi (Jakarta) impacts upon people's daily lives in different ways.			
CSMP22 The types of evidence of social inequality that can be found in Northwood (California) such as housing, environmental quality, crime rates, digital divide.			
CSMP23 The range of factors that influence people's social inequality in Northwood (California) such as income, gender, age, health, personal mobility, ethnicity and education.			
CSMP24 How social inequality in Northwood (California) impacts upon people's daily lives in different ways.			

4. Who are the players that influence economic change in places?	R	A	G
CSMP25 The role of players in driving economic change, including at least one of local and national government, MNCs or international institutions.			
CSMP26 Socio-economic, demographic, cultural and environmental characteristics of Birmingham before the economic change			
CSMP27 The economic changes that took place in Birmingham and the role of players involved in driving the change.			
CSMP28 Socio-economic, demographic, cultural and environmental impacts on people and place in Birmingham.			

5. How are places created through placemaking processes?	R	A	G
CSMP29 The concept of placemaking and how governments and organisations attempt to present places to the wider world to attract inward investment and regeneration.			
CSMP30 How architects and planners attempt to create meaningful and authentic places through design, such as places that encourage mixed community use or the 24 hour city.			
CSMP31 How local community groups shape the place they live, such as residents associations, heritage associations and social media.			
CSMP32 Why places rebrand through reimaging and regeneration to construct a different place meaning.			
CSMP33 How a range of strategies can be used to rebrand places, such as sport, art, heritage, retail, architecture and food.			
CSMP34 A range of players and their role in placemaking, including government/EU funding, corporate bodies, not for profit organisations and community groups.			
CSMP35 How and why some groups of people contest efforts to rebrand a place.			
CSMP36 Why Birmingham needed to rebrand.			
CSMP37 Strategies involved in the rebranding of Birmingham.			
CSMP38 The role and influence of a range of players involved in the placemaking of Birmingham.			
CSMP39 How the rebranding has altered people's perception of Birmingham.			
CSMP40 The relative success of Birmingham's rebranding.			