

**the Annotated
Map
Question**
- AMQ or
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The AMQ is one of the possible written questions in the Geography part of the OIB H/G Written examination
(this has been the case since 2018)

Annotated Map Question

- When the AMQ appears in the Geography part of the written exam it replaces the DBQ (document-based question)
- Like a DBQ, an AMQ is structured in two distinct parts
 - Part (a)
 - Part (b)

Annotated Map Question

From 2020 onwards

The two parts in an AMQ will be as follows:

-Part (a): A question linked to one of the areas studied that year, that requires candidates to produce an **annotated map** and a **structured key**.

Part (a) is worth 10 marks.

-Part (b): A **mini-essay** question that requires candidates to use their annotated map and structured key, a second source document, and their own knowledge in their answer. The second source document is provided in the exam paper and could be a short written text, a photograph or a table of statistics.

Part (b) is worth 10 marks.

NB There is no longer a commentary in Part (a) of the AMQ

ere is the AMQ that appeared in the OIB Baccalaureate H/G paper in June 2019 (time zone B)

GEOGRAPHY DOCUMENT

Hubs and flows in globalisation

(a) On the map outline provided, draw an annotated map to show the hubs and flows in globalisation. Produce a key for your map on the sheet provided.

You should produce the following;

- A **map** that uses an appropriate mixture of words, labels, and symbols (such as surfaces, lines and arrows, shapes and points).
- A **key** (legend) that includes the meaning of the symbols that you have used.
- A **short commentary** of no more than 15 lines, to justify the choices you have made in terms of analysis and representation. This should be done in the space provided.

Study Document A.

(b) Using your sketch map, Document A, and your own knowledge, evaluate the reasons that allowed global cities to become the driving force of globalisation.

The number of marks for each part of the question never appears on the Exam paper

NB. There is NO short commentary from 2020 onwards

Document A

The Second source document – a short written text

What cities dominate the modern world?

Economic, technological and networking changes brought about by globalization have made cities the center of our world. (...) Of course, mayors and urbanists still focus on the public square, the block and the sidewalk. (...) But cities have become global actors.

Demographics have played a role. A century ago, roughly 10 percent of the world's population lived in cities. Now, at a minimum, more than 50 percent of the world's population is urbanized, a number that is expected to grow to more than 60 percent by 2030.

But numbers are only part of the explanation. They don't translate automatically into efficacy, organization and collective power. Rather, structural shifts in the global economy, changes in the nature of international challenges and improved intercity organizational techniques have all combined to elevate cities on the global stage. In other words, the global city today owes much to the landscape — for better and worse — of U.S.-led globalization.

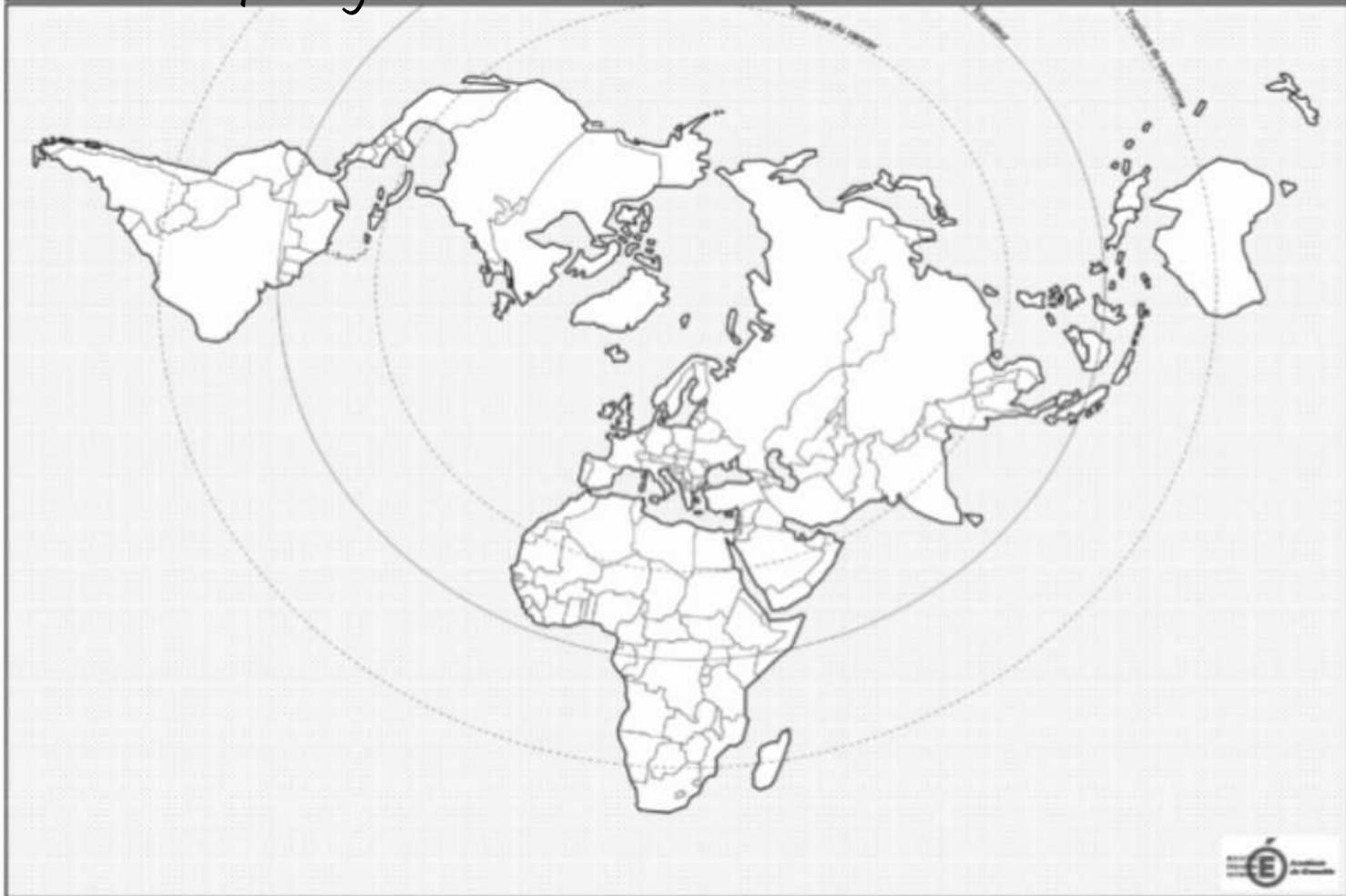
First and foremost, financial and technological innovations have turned some cities into hubs of the global economy. Since the early 1970s, finance has increased as a percentage of global economic activity, and national governments have focused on maintaining openness, competition and the movement of capital, goods and services. It favored geographic spaces dense with legal, commercial, financial and even cultural expertise. (...)

*Source: Adapted from The Washington Post online, 13th of February 2018.
https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/made-by-history/wp/2018/02/13/why-cities-dominate-the-modern-world/?noredirect=on&utm_term=.f5d715e1cdde*

The outline map to be completed – and onto which students must copy the title given in the question

Annexe à rendre avec copie / Hand in with your answer booklet.

Title : *Hubs and flows in globalisation*



The structured key

Candidates must also produce a structured key for the map they have completed.

The key should be on a separate sheet (provided) – NOT on the map or on the back of the map.

So, what's new with the AMQ ?

The new OIB Geography Terminal syllabus (2020 onwards) provides us with new Themes on which to base our teaching and examining of annotated maps.

Themes 1, 2 and 3 (not 4) provide the basis for material

Theme 4 will NOT be examined in the written exam.

Theme 1 Maritime areas and geopolitics

Theme 2 Unequal integration and unequal development in a globalised world

Theme 3 The position of the European Union in a globalised world

Exceptionally, this year in the 2020/2021 OIB Baccalaureate, only two of the three Themes will be examinable:

Theme 1 Maritime areas and geopolitics

Theme 3 The position of the European Union in a globalised world

ie any AMQ in the Geography paper MUST come from one of these two themes !!

What next ?

- As OIB teachers, we now need to identify areas within both of the two themes which would be suitable AMQ material

For example,

Within **Theme 1 Maritime areas and geopolitics**, one of the main areas of study is ***Geopolitical conflict in Maritime zones***. This could well be a suitable title for an AMQ.

- We also need to decide which **outline maps** best fit the area of study identified.
- And having identified areas of study, we need to give thought to **what outcome** we might expect from an AMQ on this topic – in terms of the structured key and map drawn.
- Suitable **second source documents** also need to be found (a short written text, a photograph or a table of statistics) for use in Part (b) of the AMQ.

So, to recap:

- Identify areas within Themes 1 and 3 which would be suitable material for AMQ titles
- Decide what kind of map and key we would expect to draw from this in Part (a)
- Select suitable outline maps
- Find suitable second source documents (text/photo/stats) for Part (b)