

AMQ Workshop

Thinking skills and the Annotated Map Question

Structure of the Workshop

- Julie's Appetizer (2')
- Presentation on thinking skills and the AMQ (15')
- Training in pairs (15')
- Open questions (10')

Julie's Appetizer

Please take a minute or two to write down on a piece of paper :

-Your definition of the AMQ.

-What you are expecting from the workshop.

What does an annotated map question look like ?

Annotated map question in geography contains 2 parts labelled (a) and (b) of same importance (both are worth 10 marks) :

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

(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.

Themes from which to take AMQs this year 2021-2022

Theme 1

- The importance of maritime areas to globalisation and the global economy.
- Maritime areas as increasingly contested spaces.

- Theme 2

- **Hubs and flows in globalisation**
- **Unequal integration in global governance and in the global economy**

- Theme 3

- Diversity and cohesion in the EU.
- The EU in a world of constant flux.

Expectations for Part (a) and Grading Part (a)

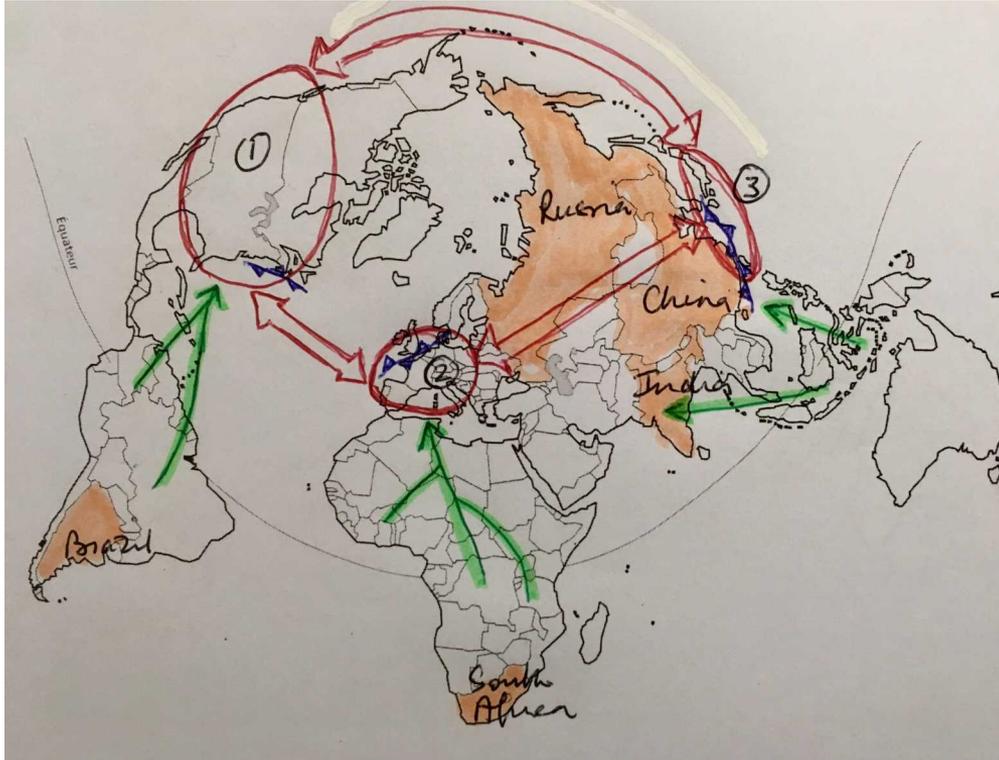
The expectations for Part (A) are :-

- Students will draw their annotated map using the official title (question).
- They will produce a structured key on a separate sheet of paper, using established symbols and signs, numbering 10 or more.
- Appropriate colours should be used. Black and white shading is acceptable but students should be made aware that this is likely to limit the effectiveness of their map.

The Assessment Objectives are :
- knowledge and understanding
- analysis and evaluation
- organisation and communication

Marking criteria: basic, satisfactory, good, very good

'Basic' or 'satisfactory' or more ?



Hubs and flows of the world economy

Hubs



Major hubs

① NAFTA

② the EU

③ Japan + China



Emerging Countries

Flows



Major commercial flows



Major migration flows



Major maritime passages

'Basic' or 'satisfactory' or more ?

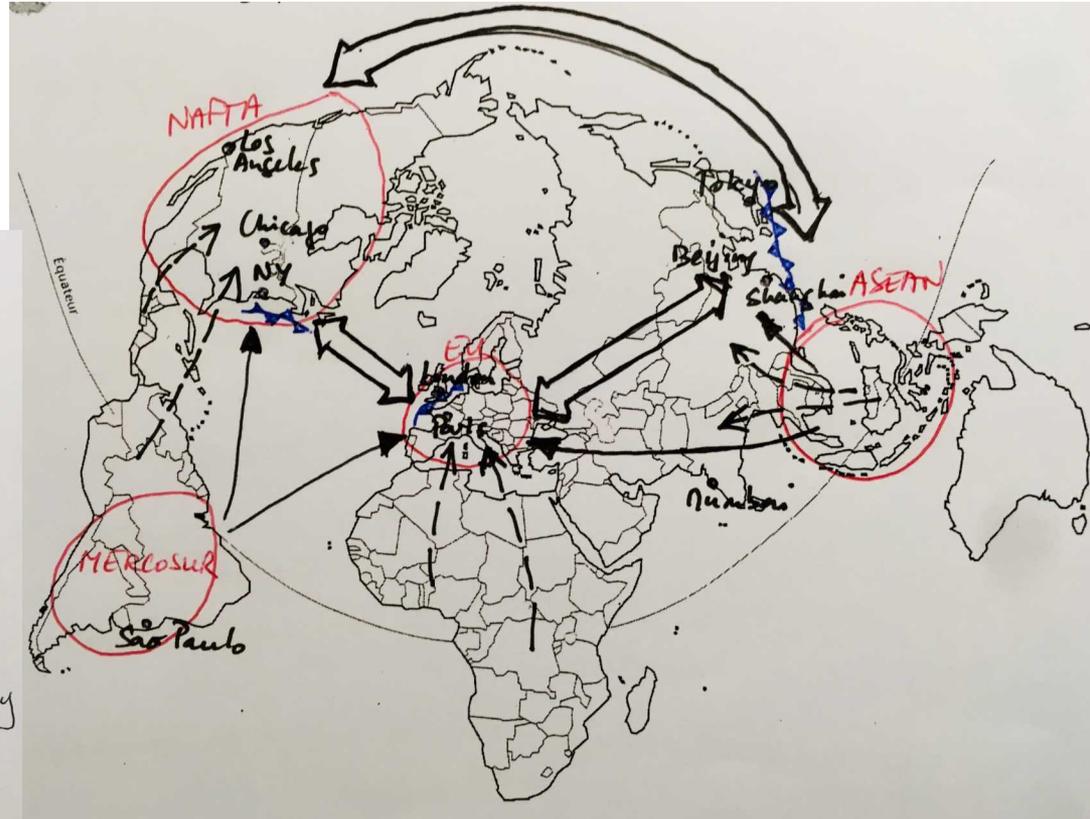
Hubs and flows of the world economy

1. Hubs organising the world economy

- Major Trade Blocs
- ⚡ Major maritime façades
- Major world cities

2. Flows across the world which all take part in the global production system

- ↔ Major flows of goods, services and money
- Major flows of natural resources
- - - → Major flows of workforce



To improve the AM, improve the key

**demonstrates
evolving
processes
(‘dynamics’)**

**is
structured**

**is
relevant
to the
title
(question)**

a good key

**has
analytical
content**

**is
explicitly
developed**

Avoid descriptive keys



Major Container Ports

20-36 million containers (Twenty Foot Equivalent TUE)/year
10-19 million containers (TUE)/year



Major Maritime facades



Major Shipping routes



New Shipping routes



Major Flag-of-Convenience Registries

Descriptive key:

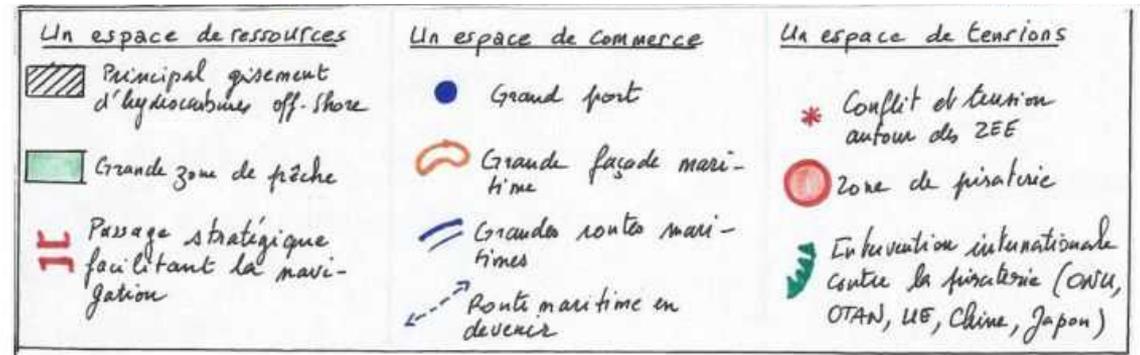
-gives information,

-may be structured in different parts with short headings,

-but doesn't explain how the selection of information was conducted or why the information is relevant to the question.

In a descriptive key, the reader of the key has to fill in the holes and make sense of it all.

This key is mostly descriptive, and could be used indifferently in different AMQs, no matter the question.



Go for analytical keys

Better key:

- explicitly developed and relevant to the question,
- demonstrates evolving processes,
- has analytical content.

Here the reader of the key understands what goes on in the maker's mind and can evaluate thinking skills !



Major Container Ports

20-36 million containers (Twenty Foot Equivalent TUE)/year
10-19 million containers (TUE)/year

allow goods to be carried from production places to consumer places.



Major Maritime facades include very large ports and powerful urban areas which influence, and are influenced by, the development of global marine trade and global production system.



Major Shipping routes connect different parts of the world.

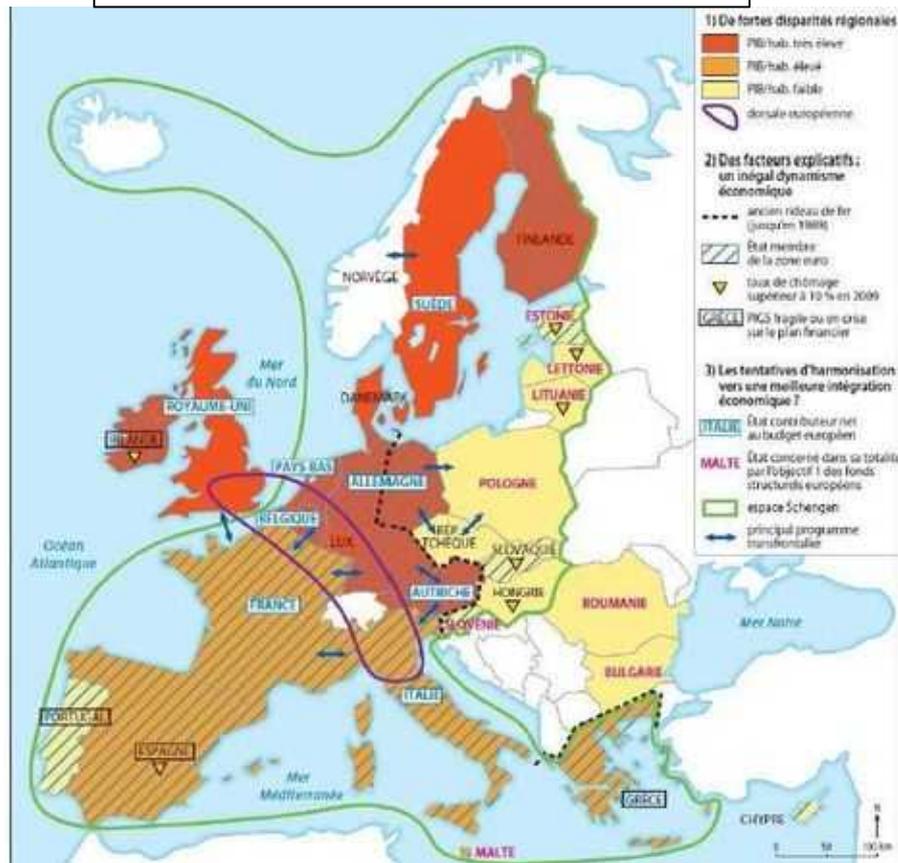


New Shipping routes are due to the discovery of new resources or the development of new ports and they extend globalisation.



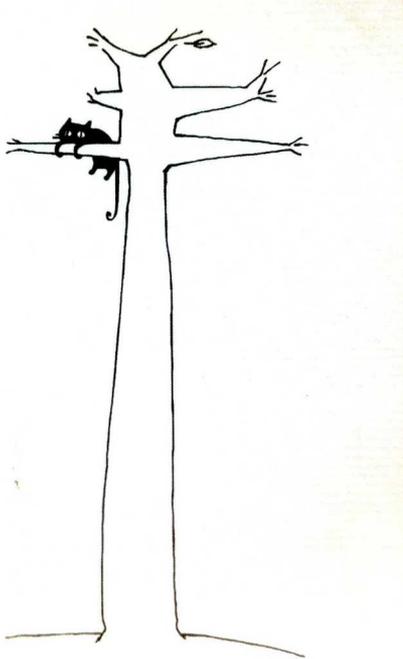
Major Flag-of-Convenience Registries enable shipping companies to reduce the cost of shipping and provide a important competitive advantage.

Regional disparities in the E.U.



Another good analytical key.

How to teach the AMQ?



- Overall, teach the annotated map like you teach the essay
- Try different types of exercise
- Make sure the students know the assessment objectives and marking criteria

Teach the annotated map like you teach the essay

- The **title** of the map is like an **essay question**,
- The **key** and its headings are like an **essay plan**,
- The content of the key, in terms of **knowledge and understanding**, is the same as in an essay,
- Using some **key terms** is important.

The only thing that differs : *it doesn't look like an essay.*

Try different types of exercises

-drawing an AM and mapping information

-learning to develop a basic, descriptive key into a good analytical key

-adapting keys to changing titles (questions)

-commenting on AMs, using “how useful” questions or “compare and contrast”

Commenting on croquis

→ An updated version of the former format of the AMQ with the justification of the key

Activity content

- A selection of croquis (to be found in French textbooks).
- The geography teachers' guide with the key issues.

Organisation

- Teachers can propose 1 croquis and a 'how useful' question on it
- Or they can propose 2 croquis and a 'compare-contrast' question on them.
- In both cases students should prove their understanding of the croquis/keys, justify their answer, and then produce their OWN 'perfect' croquis/key to answer the question.

WARNING

It may be too challenging for some students to question the entire key.

Focusing on 1 or 2 parts to start with would be better.

Let's put it into practice

Theme 3: The Complex and Ever-Changing Position of the European Union in a Globalised World

- Examples of 'how useful questions' (with 1 croquis)

- *How useful is your croquis to explain the EU's role in the global economy?*
- *How useful is your croquis to understand the EU's policies aimed at favouring cohesion?*
- *How useful is your croquis to describe the unequal development of the EU's members*

- Examples of 'compare/contrast' questions (with 2 croquis)

- *Compare and contrast your croquis (croquis' key) to explain the EU's rôle in the global economy*
- *Compare and contrast your croquis (croquis' key) to explain how European policies promote the development of the region*

Key issues

Key issues may be transient and not restrictive to key content from this module only.

To what extent does the EU contribute to territorial cohesion?

To what extent is the EU a major international power?

Assess the role of the EU in globalisation.

How far do you agree that the EU is a trade bloc favouring globalisation?

Evaluate the success of European policies in the development of the region.

Evaluate the challenges facing the European Union in a globalised world.

Group Work

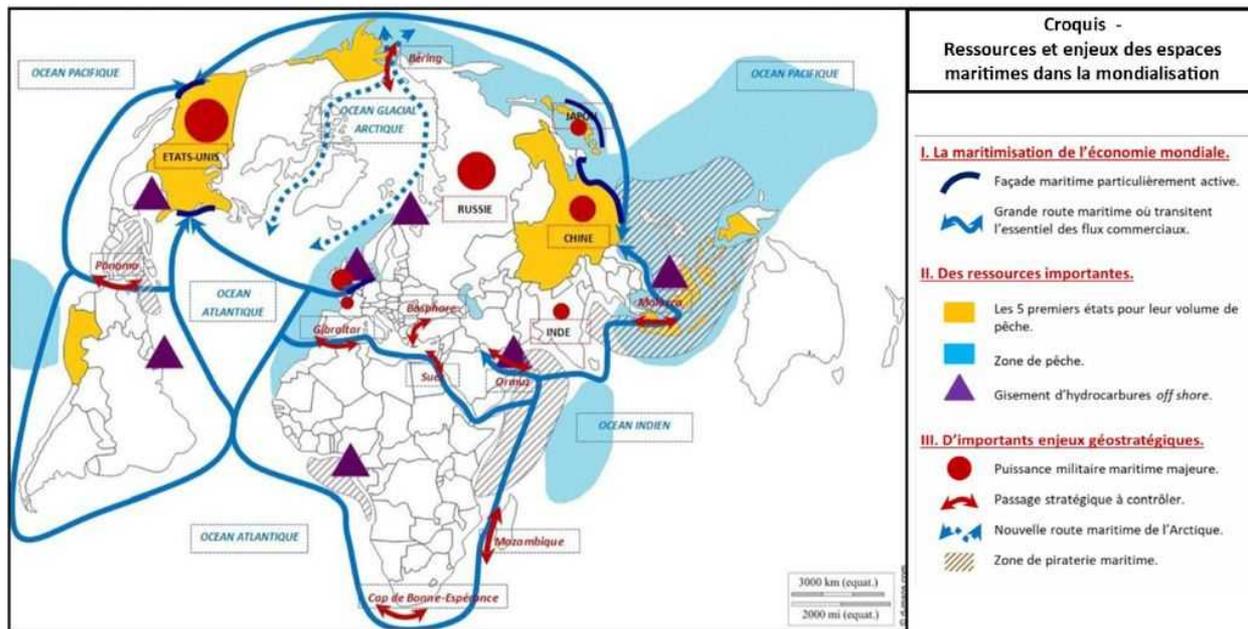
Compare and contrast 2 AM on theme 1 => use slides 21 & 22

Compare and contrast 2 AM on theme 2 => use slides 23 & 24

Compare and contrast 2 AM on theme 3 => use slides 25 & 26

THEME 1 - Question: Resources and challenges in maritime spaces in the context of globalisation

CROQUIS : RESSOURCES ET ENJEUX DES ESPACES MARITIMES DANS LA MONDIALISATION



From <https://slideplayer.fr/slide/17622773/>

1. Maritime Spaces are essential to globalisation

(a) Global Connections

— Major maritime trade routes

— Major façades with ports

(b) Maritime resources

• Offshore oil & gas fields

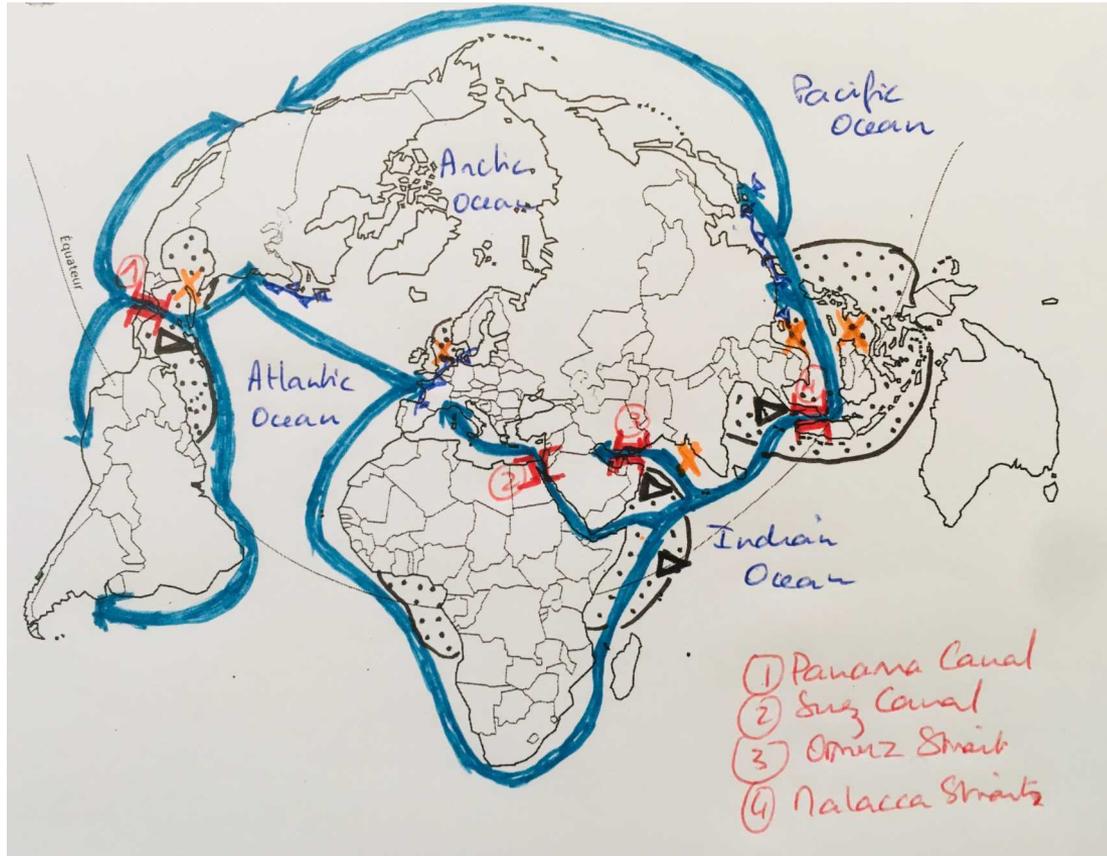
∞ Main fishing areas

2. Challenges faced in maritime spaces

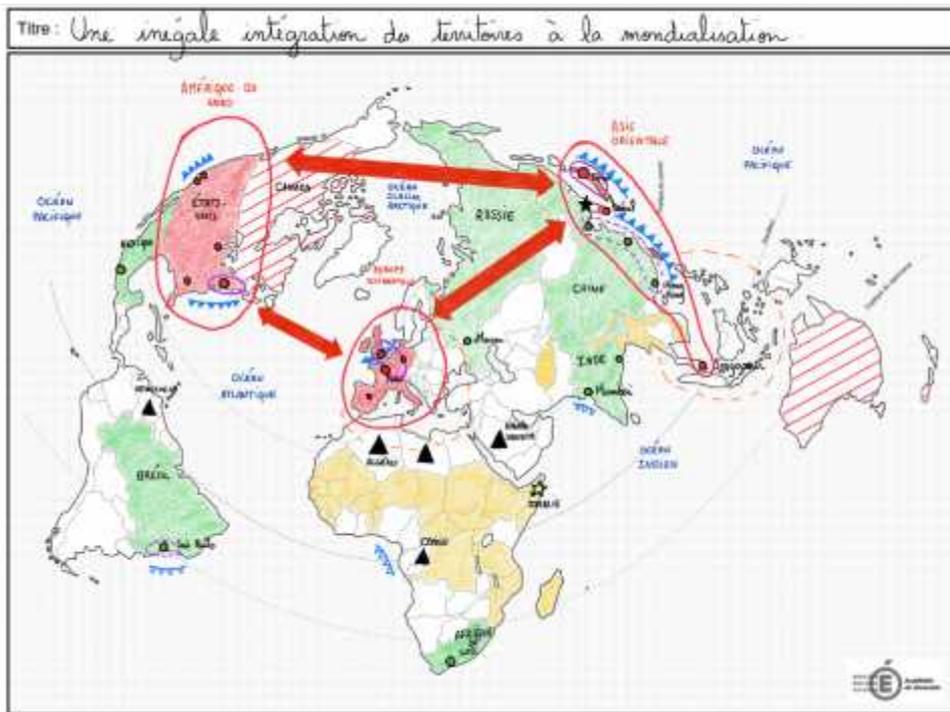
II Choke points to secure

▷ Piracy

× International tensions deriving from borders or resources



THEME 2 - Question : Unequal integration in the globalised world



Croquis : Une inégale intégration des territoires dans la mondialisation

I Les espaces moteurs de la mondialisation

A - À l'échelle mondiale, trois aires de puissance

- : Les trois aires de puissance
- : Les États moteurs au sein de ces aires de puissance
- ▨ : Les pays alliés historiquement aux aires de puissance
- ↔ : Les principaux flux de la mondialisation reliant ces aires de puissance

B - À l'échelle régionale, des pôles moteurs de la mondialisation

- : Les 4 villes mondiales
- : Les autres métropoles motrices
- : Les mégapoles
- ⋯ : Les façades maritimes

II L'intégration progressive de nouveaux pôles

A - À l'échelle mondiale, des pays qui s'intègrent rapidement

- : Les BRICS
- ▲ : Les pays intégrés par les flux d'hydrocarbures
- ⋯ : Les espaces d'intégration autour des bases de puissance et des pays émergents

B - À l'échelle régionale, des pôles qui s'affirment

- : Les métropoles d'importance régionale
- ⋯ : Les mégapoles en formation
- ⋯ : Les façades maritimes en devenir

III Les territoires en marge de la mondialisation

A - À l'échelle mondiale, différents types de territoires moins intégrés

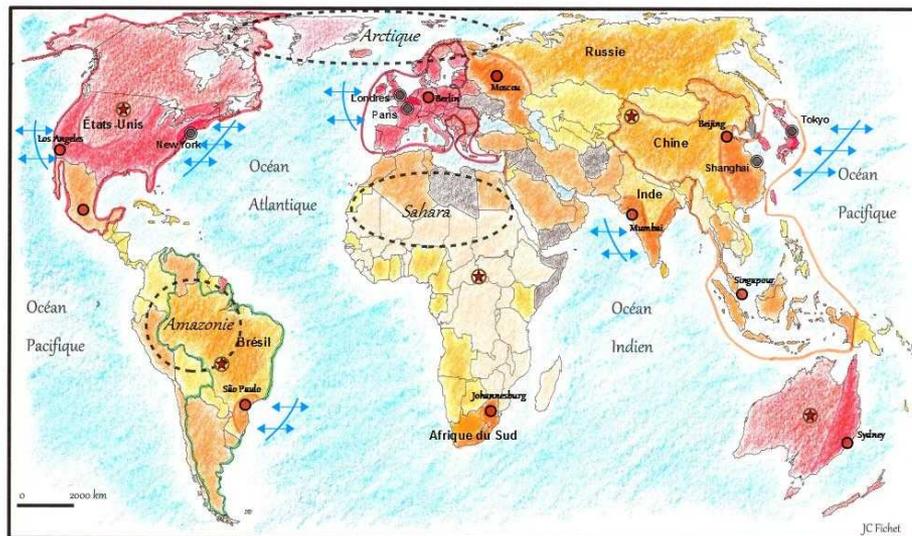
- : Les PMA (7 selon l'ONU)
- ★ : État fermé
- ☆ : État faible
- : Les espaces d'intégration ponctuelle

B - À l'échelle locale, des fractures socio-spatiales fortes

- : Métropoles confrontées à d'importantes fractures socio-spatiales

From <http://www.cartolycee.net/spip.php?article147>

L'inégale intégration des territoires à la mondialisation



Des coeurs anciens aux nouveaux centres dynamiques :

-  Les centres d'impulsion : coeurs de décisions, bassins émetteurs et récepteurs de flux de toutes natures.
-  Les périphéries intégrées des centres d'impulsion.
-  Espaces moteurs des nouveaux pôles émergents.
-  Les périphéries sous influence des espaces centraux des pays émergents.
-  Mégapole : centre de pouvoir, de production de richesses.
-  Ville-monde.
-  Principale mégapole, participant de l'Archipel Mégapolitain Mondial.

Des périphéries inégalement intégrées :

-  Les puissances régionales dont le rôle international tend à s'affirmer.
-  Les territoires au développement inégal.
-  Les Pays les Moins Avancés (PMA).
-  Le territoire en réserve : un potentiel de richesses et / ou des carrefours stratégiques de la mondialisation.

 Principales interfaces maritimes. Des aménagements portuaires qui facilitent l'intégration des espaces littoraux et des hinterlands.

La volonté politique de construire des ensembles territoriaux favorisant le libre-échange et l'intégration des pays membres :

-  L'ALENA.
-  Le Mercosur.
-  L'Union Européenne.
-  L'ASEAN + 3.

 Pôle d'inaccessibilité (POI) : calculé à une échelle continentale (ici, Amérique du Nord, du Sud, Afrique, Eurasie et Australie) il marque le point le plus éloigné de la mer.

 Les principaux territoires sous tension : situation de guerre ou d'instabilité politique marquée par des violences ou présence d'un régime totalitaire.

From <https://www.cartolycee.net/spip.php?article26>

THEME 3 - Regional disparities in the E.U.

