

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •What is the role of global governance in conflict? • How effective is global governance of sovereignty and territorial integrity? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Global governance provides a framework to regulate the challenge of conflict. •Global governance involves cooperation between organisations at scales from global to local, often in partnership. •Global governance of sovereignty and territorial integrity has consequences for citizens and places
<p>Cambridge Pre-U (not draft)</p> <p>http://www.cie.org.uk/images/162922-2016-2018-syllabus.pdf</p>	<p>Paper 2: Global Themes Section A: Migration and urban change</p> <p>Section A – People, place and conflicts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Patterns and causes of migration • Consequences and impacts • Management •Patterns of conflict •Causes of conflict •Consequences and impacts of conflicts and globalisation •Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Examples of population movements (internal, intra-national) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Push/pull factors, intervening opportunities and obstacles • Economic, socio-cultural, environmental and political influences including reference to forced migrations, asylum-seeking, refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) • Costs and benefits to source and recipient areas and to the migrants at different scales. The economic, political, social and environmental impacts of international migration •The impacts of internal migration <p>Management of forced migration: The United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and its role in managing refugees/IDPs; involvement of other non-governmental organisations (NGOs) The international legal position of refugees and the obligations of governments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Scale and distribution of conflict: local, regional, national, transnational, global. Territorial disputes, including separatism. Global distribution of refugees. •Ethnicity, including racial and tribal, discrimination. Culture, including separatism. History, including colonisation, imperialism. Territory, including Scottish and Welsh devolution. Ideology, including political (Communism vs Capitalism), religious and economic. Resources, including water, energy. •Economic, social, environmental, political, cultural consequences •Recent boundary movements and their causes and consequences •Managing the impacts of refugee movements: United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), refugee camps, non-governmental organisations (NGOs).

Suggestions for use in the classroom:

- use clips/text to show the individual stories and lead discussions. A table for students to make notes on each story
- sketches to draw emotive responses about the war and impacts – what does this image represent to you? Students to write down questions around the sketches/images starting with Who, What, Where, Why, When, How?
- Have cards of the events and a sheet with timeline on it and then students work out the order of the cards on that timeline.
- card sort for students to categorise the impacts into economic/ social/ environmental/ cultural impacts of population movement with facts and stories
- or a venn diagram to sort the impacts into economic/social/environmental
- humanitarian example case study and some evaluation of the relative effectiveness of each response (could rank the order from most to least effective if applicable to help with their evaluation in essays)
- Before and after stories for refugees. Students to match them up.