Pearson Edexcel International GCSE (9–1)

Time 2 hours 30 minutes

Paper reference **4GL1/01**

Global Citizenship

PAPER 1:

Sources Booklet

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Source A – Should Brazil do more to save its rainforests?

During 2019, fires blazed across Brazil's Amazon rainforest. According to satellite data, the number of fires in 2019 was double that in 2018, and the highest since 2013. In the first six months of 2019, about 5,000 square kilometres of Amazon rainforest were destroyed.

- Brazil's rainforests are an important global commons. The trees support global biodiversity and their loss is a significant cause of climate change. Some European politicians have criticised Brazil's government for letting these fires happen. 'Our house is burning,' said France's President Macron, referring to the Amazon. 'It is an international crisis.'
- But Brazil's President Bolsonaro rejects this criticism. He argues that when a country develops, its ecological footprint gets larger. He makes the point that European countries cut down their forests long ago as they industrialised. Why should Brazil not do the same, he asks.

Source B – The Extinction Rebellion protests

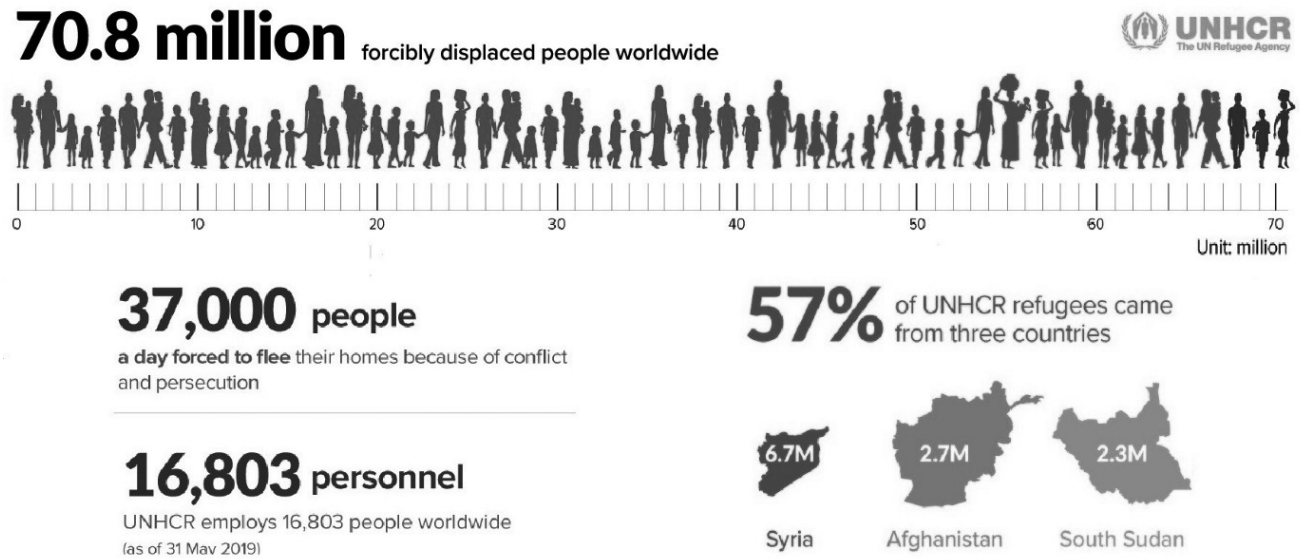


Environmental campaigners occupied the International Criminal Court (ICC) in The Netherlands in 2019. They lay down in peaceful protest before being arrested.

- They belong to an international protest movement called Extinction Rebellion, which is backed by many celebrities and academics.
- The group said: 'Destruction of the climate and ecosystems that sustain life on Earth has gone unpunished. We demand this destruction is made an international crime alongside the other serious issues dealt with by the ICC'.

Source C – Facts about forced migration

This infographic provides facts about migrants living worldwide in 2019 who were forced to leave their homes by conflict, persecution or disasters. The data were collected by UNHCR from its base in Switzerland.



Source D – Where are internet shutdowns happening, and why?

Platforms such as WhatsApp and Facebook make it easy for politicians and their opponents to talk to the public. But some autocratic governments are shutting down the conversation. They are forcing communications companies to flick the internet 'off' switch whenever an election approaches.

- As citizens queued up to vote in Benin's parliamentary elections, internet providers were told to block access to social media networks, leaving 99 per cent of people offline. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, access to the entire internet was shut down for 20 days at election time. Shutdowns have happened in many other countries including Chad, Algeria and Sudan.
- Internet advocacy group Access Now calculates that there were 188 shutdowns globally in 2018, up from 108 in 2017 and 75 in 2016. Over those three years, 310 occurred in Asia and 46 in Africa. The shutdowns come with economic losses – the cost to the Democratic Republic of the Congo's economy was over 64 million US dollars.
- Experts worry that internet restrictions are increasingly viewed as a 'normal' part of everyday life in some autocracies.

Source E – A new use for phones

Having survived the civil war in Afghanistan, Waheed Arian arrived alone in the UK aged 15. He went on to study medicine at Cambridge University. Today, he and his team of doctors use phones and the internet to provide life-saving advice to medics working in areas of conflict and low-income countries.

'All the time I was studying, I kept thinking of ways I could help people back home. I realised that phones were the answer', says Waheed. 'I went from hospital to hospital recruiting doctors. Today, I have over 100 professionals who are giving specialist medical consultations in their free time, from their homes. We support doctors in South Africa, Afghanistan, Syria and Uganda. When a patient needs help in one of these countries, we ask local medics to make an initial assessment. They use their phone to send details to one of our volunteer specialists. The specialists then return medical advice by text, video call or phone call. Our vision is to give everyone in low-income countries access to the same healthcare found in high-income countries, in line with the United Nations and World Health Organisation development goals.'

Source F – Technology, globalisation and human rights

Human rights are an important global issue. They are so important that international laws have been made to protect them. Governments of countries are meant to obey these laws.
But people, societies, and cultures change. Governments change. And faster than anything else, technologies change as science keeps producing new knowledge. All of which means that human rights definitions and rules need to change with the times.

- In the last decade, globalisation and technology have transformed how many of the world's poorest people gain access to health, education, employment and entertainment. These are all things we have the right to enjoy, which means that access to the internet has become inseparable from the rights themselves.
- Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression – and this right should include freedom to send and receive ideas through the internet.

Source A adapted from: https://www.ft.com/content/f470734e-c41a-11e9-a8e9-296ca66511c9
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