Pearson Edexcel International GCSE (9–1)

Monday 9 June 2025

Afternoon (Time: 2 hours 30 minutes)

Paper reference **4GL1/01**

Global Citizenship

PAPER 1

Sources Booklet
Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

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Source A – The Women's World Cup football competition

The first-ever Women's World Cup football competition was held in China in 1991. Hosted by FIFA, it featured just 12 teams and gained little media interest. Before then, women had little opportunity to participate in the sport at an international level.

Since then, the competition has grown both in terms of participating teams and its world audience size. More countries both want and can afford to participate.

The 2023 Women's World Cup in France set a new world record for online viewing. It showed that the tournament is now part of global culture. It highlighted the exceptional skill of female footballers and the ongoing fight for equality in sport and culture.



(© News Images LTD/Alamy Stock Photo)

Source B – Europe returns 'stolen' objects to Africa

In the past, some European countries colonised much of Africa and other continents. Under colonial rule, important cultural objects such as statues and ceremonial jewellery were taken and displayed in European museums.

Recently, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and foreign governments have persuaded some museums to return some objects that were taken many years ago.

- Germany has given back the famous Benin Bronzes that were taken from Benin, a part of modern-day Nigeria.
- Belgium is returning important objects to the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
- However, over 100,000 objects taken from African countries are still on display in museums in the UK and France.

Today, the theft of property by invading armies is designated a war crime under international laws and UN Security Council resolutions. But clear rules do not exist for managing older historical issues.

(Source based on: https://www.timeout.com/news/these-are-the-european-countries-returning-colonial-artefacts-071223)

Source C – The 'soft power' of states

Some states are good at persuading others to be their friends. They do this using their 'soft power'.

A state or government can grow its soft power in **three** main ways.

1	By spreading its culture, including its music, language and media.	**2**	Through international actions in support of democracy and rights.	**3**	By participating in global governance and by joining global organisations.

States that do all three things well tend to have greater international power and influence.

'Soft power' contrasts with the use of military force, which is a very different form of power.

Source D – The Global South

'Global South' is a collective name for the countries of Central and South America, the Caribbean, Africa, the Middle East, Asia and parts of Oceania. Most share a common history of being colonised and exploited. This contrasts with the independence, power and influence of 'Global North' countries. All key United Nations institutions are in the US and Europe, for example.

There used to be a large wealth divide between the Global North and Global South, but this has lessened over time. Some Global South countries are now classified as 'high income' by the United Nations. Some other Global South countries are still classified as 'low income'.



Source E – Solar power from the Sahara

On the edge of the Sahara Desert, thousands of mirrors focus the sun's rays onto a 300-metre tower at their centre. The dazzling facility is called the Ouarzazate Solar Power Station. It is just one of many projects Morocco is currently building to take advantage of its huge solar power potential.

The Saharan sun generates much more power than is possible in Europe. European countries want to use alternative energy sources instead of fossil fuels such as Russian gas. They are sure to become Morocco's biggest solar power customers. There are already two underwater power lines connecting Morocco to Spain across the Mediterranean. More will be built soon.

(Source adapted from: *The African nation that could be the world's first renewables superpower* by Matt Oliver © The Telegraph, 2nd June 2023

Source F – Pakistan leads the world in telemedicine

Sehat Kahani is a telemedicine company based in Pakistan. Since 2017, the company has provided health care services to women throughout rural areas. The company's rural clinics are connected to an online network of doctors, most of whom work in Pakistan's cities.

Rural patients are made to feel that a doctor is nearby, even though the real distance is great. To cover costs, patients must pay between 50 and 500 rupees (0.30 and 3.00 US $) per visit.

Sehat Kahani has been recognised internationally for helping rural places to access the same health services that urban places already have. The company is a past winner of the 'We Empower' competition run by the United Nations.