



Teacher's Guide Fostering Global Citizenship

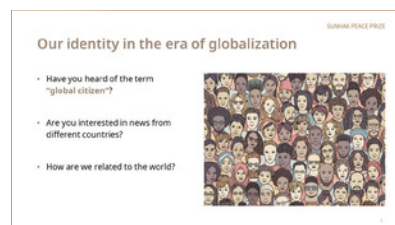
Introduction 1

- Lifestyles that transcend national boundaries
- **Products from around the world in our daily lives:** We eat bread made from flour produced in America for breakfast, wear a t-shirt made in the Philippines, use electronics made in China, and ride a bus that runs on gasoline imported from the Middle East. The products we use in our daily lives are produced from around the world.
- **Global news broadcasted live:** The rapid development of communication methods has enabled us to learn of news from around the world in real time.
- **Neighbors with diverse nationalities and races:** When you look around, you can easily see people from various regions and cultures around the world.
- + With the rapid development of information technology and communication methods, we live in a globalized world and the world is becoming one community.



Introduction 2

- Our identity in the era of globalization
- Have you heard of the term “global citizen”?
- Are you interested in news from different countries?
- How are we related to the world?
- + **Globalized world:** Globalization refers to the phenomenon in which the many countries in the world influence each other in various areas including politics, economy, society, culture and science and the amount of interaction among the countries increases. Through communication and transportation methods that have developed by leaps and bounds, people can fly to the other side of the globe in one day and hear of news from all over the world in real



time. At the same time, issues arising from heightened interdependence are also deepening.

- **Need for a new perspective:** The era of global village calls for global citizens whose perspectives go beyond the national level and expand into the world level. Being aware of the common challenges that humanity faces and working together to solve them serves both the global village and the individual members living in it.

Introduction 3

- Era of global village
- **Global financial crisis of 2008:** The world is economically interdependent. As the international flow of money becomes more open, one country's economic boom or crisis has a big impact on the economy of other countries. The financial crisis that started in the United States in 2008, brought global economic downturn.
- **Global spread of COVID-19:** Ebola, SARS and COVID-19 are infectious diseases that broke out in a specific region and spread worldwide. COVID-19, in particular, has spread at a very rapid pace, leading to approximately 760 million confirmed cases worldwide and around 6.9 million deaths since it first emerged, up to the present time (2024)



1. What is a global citizen?

- **Citizen:** Refers to a person who, as a member of a democratic society, has political rights and voluntarily and actively participates in national policy decisions
- **Global citizen:** Refers to a person who, based on an awareness of the community, takes interest in the various global problems and actively works to solve them to create a peaceful global village. A global citizen does not reject other people based on their religion, race or nationality and takes continuous interest in solving the challenges faced by the global village. Global citizenship: Refers to recognizing oneself not simply as a citizen of one country but as a member of the global community and taking responsibility and authority as global citizen.
- +We live in a globalized world and are impacted by the



effects of globalization. Therefore, we are already all global citizens.

2. Since when was the term “global citizen” used?

- **Ancient Greek philosophers:** Aristotle and other ancient philosophers already declared themselves as global citizens two thousand years ago. They believed that people should feel a sense of belonging not simply to a particular city or group but the world at large and develop cultural and political values at a global level.
- **Early 20th century:** After experiencing two world wars in the 1900's, people came to the conclusion that all members of the global village has to cooperate in order to prevent another such tragedy and established the United Nations to protect the values of peace, freedom and human rights. Through this process, the international society started to develop global citizenship.
- **Late 20th century:** As communication and transportation methods developed by leaps and bound, it became possible for humanity to communicate, interact and engage even more closely. Following such wave of globalization, the idea of global citizenship spread, and the values and qualities characteristic of a global citizen formed more clearly inside people's minds.



3. What are important values that global citizens should possess?

- **Human rights:** Human rights are rights that every person should enjoy as a human being. Regardless of race, religion, ethnicity, level of wealth, everyone's human rights should be respected.
- **Interdependence:** People from all regions of the world are in an interdependent relationship. We need to understand that all events - economic, environmental, cultural, social and political - that occur across the world have an impact on us and that our actions also impact the world.
- **Diversity:** A necessary condition for diverse people to co-exist peacefully is acceptance and respect for what is different. We need to accept differences in race and religion; social, historical and political background; language and



culture; and throw away stereotypes and prejudice and be open to diversity.

- **Sustainability:** Sustainability refers to human beings having a long-term outlook and not destroying the natural resources for short-term growth. In other words, it refers to developing while maintaining harmony with nature.

4. What attitude should global citizens have?

- **View video about global citizenship:**

 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nhb6sL_mhs

- **Empathy toward others:** Human rights of all people should not be violated for reasons of race, gender, regional characteristics, religion, economic hardship and others. Global citizens should look after the hardships of our neighbors in the global village whose human rights have been violated and have empathy toward them.
- **Respect for what is different:** Global citizens should respect differences among each other and accept cultural diversity.
- **Critical and creative thinking:** Global citizens should analyze the cause and effect of phenomena that occur in the global village and think about how to eliminate the cause and creatively solve the problem.
- **Action-oriented:** Once a problem is identified and solution is found, action is required. Using the developed communication systems available, global citizens should listen to what is happening around the world, form an opinion and take action.



5. In what issues should global citizens take interest?

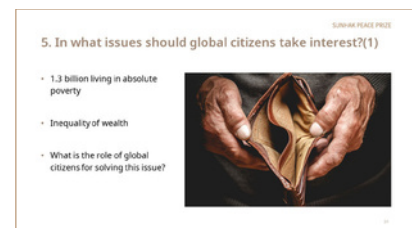
- **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):** These are 17 common goals for humanity to be achieved by 2030 that were agreed to at the UN General Assembly in 2015. Under the slogan, "Leave no one behind," the SDGs propose the direction humanity should take in the five areas of people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership. The 17 goals are composed of 169 more specific goals.
- **Seventeen goals for a better world:** 1. No poverty, 2. Zero hunger, 3. Good health and well-being, 4. Quality



education, 5. Gender equality, 6. Clean water and sanitation, 7. Affordable and clean energy, 8. Decent work and economic growth, 9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure, 10. Reduced inequalities, 11. Sustainable cities and communities, 12. Responsible consumption and production, 13. Climate action, 14. Life below water, 15. Life on land, 16. Peace, justice and strong institutions, 17. Partnerships for the goals

5. In what issues should global citizens take interest? (1. No poverty)

- **680 million people living in absolute poverty:** Poverty generally refers to a state of being deficient in material possessions or money. The total number of people living in absolute poverty (less than \$2.15 a day) is 680 million , or 8.9% of the world's population (World Bank 2024 statistics). Absolute poverty, in which survival is at stake due to lack of food and poor living conditions, is a problem that we all need to combine efforts to solve.
- **Inequality of wealth:** The assets of world's 42 top billionaires are equivalent to the amount of assets owned by the world's bottom 3.8 billion people (50% of the world's population) (Oxfam 2024 statistics). Especially with the emphasis on neo-liberalistic trading systems, multinational companies in developed countries have made huge profits in underdeveloped and developing countries, and global inequality of wealth is worsening.
- **+ Role of global citizens in solving the issue:**
 - ① **International development cooperation:** All activities carried out to guarantee a human-like life and provide a basic foundation living and helping each other to achieve better lives by all nations in the global villages can be called international development cooperation. The developed countries take the lead to provide funds and goods for poverty eradication, education, and health to underdeveloped and developing countries coordinated by international organizations.
 - ② **Fair trade:** Fair trade is a form of trade that provides more favorable trade conditions (paying ...) for producers in developing countries to foster their economic independence and sustainable development.



Fair trade can help protect the poor producers and workers in developing countries, as well as address the problems of human rights violations and labor exploitation.

5. In what issues should global citizens take interest? (2. Zero hunger)

- **700 million hungry people:** Currently, the world's malnourished population is about 700 million (9.2 percent). The United Nations aims to end hunger and all forms of malnutrition by 2030, but its achievement is projected to be difficult.
- **Food inequality:** There is enough food in the world for everyone to eat. However, hundreds of millions of people suffer from hunger because production and distribution are uneven and do not take into consideration the poorest. Poverty and starvation are also the result of social, political and structural inequality, such as the lack of proper welfare systems, corruption, and unequal trade structures. Therefore, solving the issues of hunger and food inequality require a holistic approach within political and social contexts, and a solution must be sought from a global perspective.
- **+ Role of global citizens in solving the issue:**
 - ① International food aid project: International organizations such as the World Food Programme (WFP), Oxfam, UNHCR provide food aid to people in absolute poverty.
 - ② Reducing food waste and participating in zero waste movement are also efforts in daily life for zero hunger.



5. In what issues should global citizens take interest? (3. Protection of the environment)

- **Environmental pollution:** Pollutants produced by a country spread to the rest of the world through the atmosphere and currents. Yellow dust, fine dust, ship oil and radioactive materials are some of the representative pollutants. These can lead to conflicts and disputes between countries.
- **Climate crisis:** Since the start of the industrial revolution in the 18th century, fossil fuels used by humankind have been



emitting greenhouse gases. An increase in greenhouse gases in the Earth's atmosphere produced a warming effect, and the average temperature of the Earth has risen by about 1.1 degrees Celsius over the last 100 years. As a result, glaciers have been reduced, sea levels have risen, and various weather anomalies and natural disasters are threatening the Earth's ecosystem.

- **+ Role of global citizens in solving the issue:**

- ① The international community enters into a climate agreement to actively cope with climate change and implements actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- ② The state implements policies that promote the reduction of greenhouse gases while readjusting the system and preparing regulations to adhere to the climate agreement.
- ③ Companies develop products that emit less greenhouse gases during production and emphasize eco-friendly practices in overall management.
- ④ Individuals strive to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in their daily lives.

- **5. In what issues should global citizens take interest? (4. Conflicts and refugees)**

- **International conflicts:** To this day, conflicts between countries and ethnic groups are occurring in many parts of the world due to differences in religion, race, and culture. Regional conflicts that start in certain areas expand into wars between countries and even into indiscriminate terrorism that spread fear globally. Recently, conflicts and friction have intensified due to religious fundamentalism or exclusive nationalism. The conflict between Palestine and Israel and the civil war in Syria are affecting neighboring countries.
- **Refugee crisis:** There were 1.2 billion forcibly displaced people worldwide at the end of 2023 (UNHCR). This is about 1.5% of the world's population. About 43million of them are refugees. Refugees refer to people who have left their homes to flee from wars, persecution, and threats to safety caused by international conflicts and have escaped to other countries. As conflicts in the Middle East and Africa



intensified in the 21st century, the number of refugees has exploded, and many have died in the process of crossing an international border. In many countries, there are conflicting opinions regarding the acceptance of refugees leading to a crisis in how to deal with the refugee inflow.

- + Role of global citizens in solving the issue:
 - ① Expand laws and systems to respect cultural diversity. If multiple ethnic groups live in a country, designate and use multiple languages as official languages and guarantee religious freedom by law and ensure that different religions are respected.
 - ② International organizations such as the United Nations and the United Nations Refugee Agency UNHCR are working to mediate international disputes and help victims. Such organizations resolve international conflicts, sanction countries and organizations that threaten peace, and protect and rescue refugees escaping from conflict regions.

6. Four capacities to foster global citizenship (Source: Global Citizens by Mark Gerzon)

- **Witnessing (Opening our eyes):** Developing global citizenship starts with opening our eyes to what is happening around the world. The first step is to recognize the issues as one's own matter and not watch as a bystander.
- **Learning (Opening our minds):** Once we witness the world's problems, we naturally want to learn more about the problems. The second step is to acquire knowledge about the problem of interest and searching for a solution. Connecting (Creating relationships): The third step is to build relationships based on the interconnectedness of all humans on Earth. Global citizens should be able to build relationships even with those called "enemies."
- **Geo-partnering (Working together):** Global citizens need to analyze the cause and effect of the issue and think about how to eliminate the cause to fundamentally solve the problem and act accordingly.
- + **Applying the four capacities to the refugee crisis:** Take interest in the refugee crisis ⇨ Learn about the refugee crisis ⇨ Feel empathy for the challenges refugees face and find a connection with them ⇨ Participate in activities to support refugees



7. International organizations carrying on work based on global citizenship

- **What is an international organization?:** The world has become one global community and in the midst of all the interactions, many problems have risen. An international organization is an organization that addresses these problems based on multilateral cooperation worldwide.
 - ① International organizations have independent authority separate from individual countries and exert influence on the international political stage.
 - ② International organizations provide a forum for representatives from each country to come together to discuss and negotiate on specific global issues.
- **United Nations (UN):** The United Nations was established as a coalition of nations to prevent another world war and maintain peace after World War II. It was created to find common solutions to transnational issues and is largely engaged in areas of peacekeeping, arms reduction, and international cooperation.
- **World Food Program (WFP):** It is the world's largest humanitarian aid agency that fights hunger worldwide. It is a UN organization that transports food to conflict and remote areas where private transportation is difficult, contributing greatly to preventing hunger from being used as a weapon of war and conflict.
- **World Health Organization (WHO):** It is a specialized UN organization established after the end of World War II for international cooperation in the area of health and sanitation. With the goal of all human beings reaching the highest level of physical and mental health, WHO performs the role of a central quarantine station and provides research material and sponsors measures against infectious diseases and epidemics.



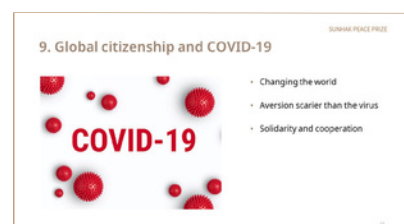
8. People who exhibit high levels of global citizenship

- Gino Strada (b. 1948):** Italian surgeon who saved war victims in conflict zones around the world and winner of the 2017 Sunhak Peace Prize. With the belief that everyone in the world has the right to medical treatment regardless of wealth, Dr. Strada founded Emergency, an international emergency medical organization, in 1994, to save the lives of patients in conflict zones (Emergency operates more than 60 emergency medical facilities in more than 16 countries and has saved about 8 million lives). With the belief that even the poorest people in the world have the right to receive the best medical benefits available, a project is under way to build the world's best heart surgery center and professional treatment center in the middle of the African desert. Dr. Strada has said, "Human rights means all living human beings have equal rights. It cannot be divided into classes A, B, and C according to how much wealth a person has."
- Ban Ki-moon (b. 1944):** 8th Secretary-General of the United Nations and winner of the 2020 Sunhak Peace Prize. While serving as the Secretary-General of the United Nations for 10 years, Ban Ki-moon led the sustainable development plan and climate crisis response. After his term as Secretary-General, he has appealed to young people around the world to "take responsibility and authority as global citizens beyond one's own country." He has said, "Of the 7.6 billion people in the world, there are billions who are disadvantaged, marginalized, unemployed and hopeless. If we all act passionately as global citizens, we can help them."



9. Global citizenship and COVID-19

- COVID-19 and the changes in daily lives of global citizens:** The unprecedented spread of infectious disease globally brought chaos throughout the world. The World Health Organization (WHO) officially declared COVID-19 as a pandemic on March 11, 2020. Aversion scarier than the virus: COVID-19 is causing a rise in hatred, discrimination and unconditional exclusivism against China, where the first confirmed case occurred, and



toward Chinese and Asians. Such an exclusive attitude will only have a negative impact on resolving the pandemic, which requires international cooperation.

- **Solidarity and cooperation:** COVID-19 cannot be overcome with nationalism. To overcome the pandemic, global solidarity and international cooperation are needed in developing vaccines and treatments as well as sharing of knowledge and effective guidelines for quarantine. In addition, it should be recognized that for many people who have been suffering from hunger, violence, conflict and poverty since before the pandemic are more severely affected and require more attention and efforts to provide aid.