

## CHAPTER 39

### THE END OF EMPIRE

#### INTRODUCTION

One of the most dramatic developments of the postwar era was the rapid breakup of the colonial empires that had dominated the world at the beginning of the century. Between 1945 and 1975, most of the former colonies of Africa and Asia became independent states. (Namibia was the last, in 1990). A number of forces contributed to the process of decolonialism and helped shape postcolonial societies, including

- Wars of liberation. The road to independence was sometimes amicable, as in Ghana and Morocco, but was often fiercely contested, as in Kenya and Algeria. Colonial powers fought to recover the empires that once attested to their world dominance. Concern for local settler populations also contributed to their resistance. In Vietnam the struggle for national liberation began with resistance to the Japanese during the war and continued afterward against the French.
- Cold war politics. In the global conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union (discussed in Chapter 38), new states were pressured to choose between the superpowers. Foreign aid and military support were often contingent on an alliance. Stronger nations like India presented a third alternative, nonalignment, with limited success.
- Ethnic and religious conflicts. Nationalism was a powerful force in postwar independence movements. In states where the national identity was defined by religion or ethnicity, however, this force could lead to internal and regional conflicts. The partition of India into Muslim and Hindu states did little to ease tensions in that region. The Iran-Iraq war was fueled by both religious and ethnic differences. In sub-Saharan Africa, where national boundaries bore little relation to tribal lands, each new nation was a potential hothouse for ethnic conflict.
- Fragile new democracies. Many of the new states were ill-prepared for self-government, lacking both the institutions and traditions that support democracy. In sub-Saharan Africa, democratic governments were soon taken over by military dictators, and those states often plunged into prolonged civil wars. South Africa was technically a democracy but, until 1990, only for a small white ruling class. Likewise in east Asia, new states were governed by military regimes until the late 1980s. Notable exceptions to this global retreat from democracy are Mexico and India, both relatively stable and continuous democracies.
- Creation of Israel. The creation of a new Jewish state in previously Muslim Palestine eased western guilt over the atrocities of the Second World War. The achievements of modern Israel are undeniable. Lacking significant oil or mineral resources, Israel is nonetheless the most prosperous and democratic state in the region. Unresolved tensions over the status of Muslim Palestinians and the future of the Occupied Territories continue to threaten the region and hamper efforts to find a peaceful resolution.

## OUTLINE

### **I. Independence in Asia**

#### A. India's partitioned independence

1. Indian self-rule
  - a) 1930s: Great Britain grants numerous reforms in response to campaigns of Gandhi and Congress Party and Muhammad Ali Jinnah and the Muslim League
  - b) Trend toward self-rule complicated by call for independent but separate Hindu and Muslim states
  - c) British finally willing to consider independence after WWII
  - d) Muslim separatism grew; feared domination by Hindus
  - e) Muslim League called a Day of Direct Action in 1946; rioting left six thousand dead
2. Partition of India and ensuing violence
  - a) Gandhi condemned division of India as a "vivisection"
  - b) Independent India, 1947, divided into Muslim Pakistan and Hindu India
  - c) Ten million refugees moved to either India or Pakistan; one million died in migration
  - d) Gandhi assassinated by a Hindu extremist, 30 January 1948
3. Conflicts between India and Pakistan
  - a) 1947, fought over province of Kashmir; Pakistan lost
  - b) Pakistan allied with United States; India accepted aid from both superpowers
  - c) India and Pakistan stayed in British Commonwealth; English was official language
4. Nonalignment emerged as attractive alternative to a cold war alliance
  - a) Indian prime minister Nehru favored policy of nonalignment, the "third path"
  - b) At Bandung Conference in Indonesia, 1955, twenty-nine nonaligned nations met
  - c) Movement lacked unity; many members sought aid from the United States or USSR

#### B. Nationalist struggles in Vietnam

1. Fighting the French
  - a) Japan's invasion ended French rule; Ho Chi Minh declared independence
  - b) France reasserted colonial rule, recaptured Saigon and south Vietnam, 1945
  - c) Retook north by bombing Hanoi and Haiphong; killed at least ten thousand civilians
  - d) Ho and followers (Viet Minh) conducted guerrilla warfare from the countryside

- e) Aided by Communist China, Viet Minh defeated the French in 1954
- 2. Geneva Conference and partial independence, 1954
  - a) Vietnam temporarily divided, north and south, at seventeenth parallel
  - b) South Vietnam's leaders delayed elections, feared communist victory
  - c) United States supported first the French, then the unpopular government of South Vietnam
  - d) North Vietnam received assistance from USSR and China
- 3. Cold war stalemate
  - a) Nationalist-communist (Viet Cong) attacks on government of South Vietnam
  - b) President Johnson launched bombing campaign, sent ground troops in 1965
  - c) U.S. troops were trapped in a quagmire; dragged on until 1973
- C. Arab national states and the problem of Palestine
  - 1. Arab states, except Palestine, gained independence after World War II
  - 2. Zionist dream of a Jewish state in Palestine
    - a) Zionism affirmed by Balfour Declaration, 1917, and Paris peace talks
    - b) Britain supported Zionist effort, but limited Jewish migrants to Palestine
  - 3. Conflicts between Arab Palestinians and Jewish settlers, 1920s and 1930s
    - a) Arab Palestinians resisted both British rule and Jewish settlement violently
    - b) Increased Jewish migration to escape Nazis; armed for self-protection
    - c) Independent Arab states opposed a Jewish state
  - 4. Creation of Israel
    - a) Unable to resolve conflict, Britain turned Palestine question over to UN, 1947
    - b) UN proposed dividing into two states, Palestine and Israel; Arabs opposed
    - c) 1947, British withdrew, civil war broke out, Jews proclaimed the state of Israel
    - d) Egypt, Jordan, Syria, and Iraq declared war on Israel
    - e) Israel achieved victory in 1949; claimed territories larger than had been granted by UN plan
  - 5. Egypt and Arab nationalism
    - a) Military leaders under Gamal A. Nasser seized power in 1952
    - b) Nasser became prime minister, a leader of pan-Arab nationalism
    - c) Egypt neutral in cold war, accepted aid from both powers
    - d) Nasser dedicated to ending imperialism and destroying state of Israel
  - 6. Suez crisis, 1956, greatly enhanced Nasser's prestige
    - a) Canal controlled by Britain; Nasser nationalized it to build Egypt's economy

- b) Attacked by British, French, and Israeli forces, which retook canal
- c) Both superpowers condemned military action, forced them to withdraw
- d) Suez crisis divided United States and its allies in western Europe

## II. Decolonization in Africa

### A. Forcing the French out of north Africa

#### 1. France in Africa

- a) 1950s and 1960s, French granted independence to all its African colonies except Algeria
- b) Two million French settlers in Algeria
- c) Revolt of May 1954 was repressed by French; eight thousand Algerian Muslims died

#### 2. War in Algeria, 1954–1962

- a) Algerian nationalists pursued guerrilla warfare against French rule
- b) By 1958, a half-million French soldiers were committed to the conflict
- c) Atrocities on both sides; heavy civilian casualties; Algerian independence, 1962

#### 3. Revolutionary writer Franz Fanon urged violence as weapon against colonial racism

### B. Black African nationalism and independence

#### 1. Growth of African nationalism

- a) Began as grassroots protest against European imperialism
- b) African nationalism celebrated *Négritude* (blackness), African roots

#### 2. Obstacles to African independence

- a) Imperial powers assumed Africans were not ready for self-government
- b) White settlers opposed black independence
- c) Anticommunist fears justified interference in African politics
- d) Economic and political instability often hampered post-independent Africa

### C. Freedom and conflict in sub-Saharan Africa

#### 1. Ghana (Gold Coast) first to gain independence, 1957

- a) Kwame Nkrumah, nationalist leader, jailed and censored for political actions
- b) Eventually released, Nkrumah became Ghana's first president, 1957
- c) Side-by-side posters presented Queen Elizabeth and Nkrumah as equals, 1961

#### 2. Anticolonial rebellion in Kenya

- a) Violent clashes between native Kikuyu (Mau Mau) and European settlers after 1947
- b) 1930s and 1940s, Kikuyu pushed off farm lands, reduced to wage laborers

- c) Labeling Mau Mau as communist subversives, Britain gained U.S. support
- d) Kikuyu uprising crushed by superior arms in 1955; twelve thousand Africans killed
- e) Political parties legalized, 1959; Kenya gained independence, 1963

### III. After independence: long-term struggles in the postcolonial era

#### A. Communism and democracy in Asia

1. Mao reunified China under communism
  - a) Great Leap Forward (1958–1961) was an effort to catch up with industrial nations
  - b) All land collectivized; farming and industry became communal
  - c) Agricultural disaster; great famine followed, 1959–1962
2. Great proletarian cultural revolution, 1966–1976
  - a) To root out “revisionism,” revitalize the revolutionary fervor
  - b) Millions subjected to humiliation, persecution, and death
  - c) Educated elites targeted; setback for Chinese education and science
  - d) Died out after Mao’s death in 1976
3. Deng’s revolution
  - a) Deng Xiaoping regained power in 1981; opened China to foreign influence
  - b) Welcomed economic, market reforms; remained politically authoritarian
  - c) Crushed pro-democracy student demonstration in Tiananmen Square, 1989
  - d) Hong Kong reverted to China in 1997: how to absorb democratic city into China?
4. Stable Indian democracy was exception to Asian pattern of authoritarian rule
  - a) Nehru’s daughter, Indira Gandhi, was prime minister of India, 1966–1977, 1980–1984
  - b) “Green revolution” dramatically increased agricultural yields
  - c) Adopted harsh policy of birth control: involuntary sterilization; voted out in 1977
  - d) Reelected in 1980, but faced strong opposition from religious and ethnic groups
  - e) Crushed uprising of Sikhs; was assassinated by her Sikh bodyguards in 1984
  - f) Her son Rajiv Gandhi was elected in 1985, but was assassinated in 1991

#### B. Islamic resurgence in southwest Asia and north Africa

1. Muslim revival and Arab disunity
  - a) Cold war split Arab-Muslim world; pan-Arab unity did not materialize
  - b) Israel became a staunch ally of United States; many Arab-Islamic states allied with USSR

- c) Israel defeated Egypt and Syria in 1967 and in 1973
  - d) Egypt's president, Anwar Sadat, ended alliance with USSR in 1976
  - e) Sadat signed peace treaty with Israel in 1980; was assassinated, 1981
  - f) Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat and Israeli prime minister Yitzhak Rabin signed peace treaties in 1993–1995
2. Islamism: revival of Muslim traditions
    - a) Reasserting Islamic values in Muslim politics
    - b) Resentment at European and American societies
    - c) Extremists embraced *jihad*, or duty to defend Islam from attack; justified terrorism
  3. The Iranian revolution, 1979
    - a) CIA helped anticommunist Shah Mohammed Pahlavi gain power, 1953
    - b) Repressive rule overthrown by Islamist followers of Ayatollah Khomeini, 1979
    - c) Khomeini attacked United States for support of the shah
    - d) Militants held sixty-nine Americans hostage for 444 days; shut down U.S. military bases
    - e) Movement encouraged other Muslims to undertake terrorist actions
  4. Iran-Iraq war, 1980–1988
    - a) Iraqi president Saddam Hussein launched attack on Iran in 1980
    - b) War dragged on until 1988; killed one million soldiers
    - c) Next, Iraqis invaded Kuwait in 1990, inciting Gulf War, 1991
    - d) In wake of 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks, U.S. attacked Iraq as part of war on terror
    - e) Saddam Hussein captured in December 2003
- C. Politics and economics in Latin America
1. Argentina: return to military rule
    - a) Leader of Latin American struggle against U.S. and European intervention
    - b) Gradual shift to free elections, but often reverted to military rulers
    - c) Militarist Juan Perón was elected president, 1946; immensely popular
    - d) His wife, Eva Perón, was national heroine for her service to the poor
    - e) Perón ousted in 1955; three decades of military dictators followed
    - f) Late 1970s, death squads conducted “dirty war” against dissidents
  2. Guatemala: destabilized
    - a) Cold war shaped U.S. policies in Central America

- b) Guatemalan president Arbenz nationalized land held by United Fruit Co., 1953
  - c) CIA engineered overthrow of Arbenz and armed Colonel Castillo Armas
  - d) Castillo Armas established brutal military dictatorship; was assassinated, 1957
3. Nicaragua: American interference
- a) Somoza regime (1934–1980), brutal dictators but anticommunist U.S. ally
  - b) Overthrown by Marxist Sandinistas in 1980
  - c) Carter administration did not interfere, restored Panama Canal to Panama
  - d) Reagan reversed policy; supported Contras, rebels opposed to the Sandinistas
  - e) Costa Rican president negotiated end to Contra war, new coalition government
4. Patterns of economic dependence in Latin America
- a) Need to reorient economies from export to internal development
  - b) Raul Prebisch, Argentine economist, crafted theory of “economic dependency”
    - (1) developed nations controlled world economy at expense of undeveloped ones
    - (2) developing nations needed to protect domestic industries
- D. War and peace in sub-Saharan Africa
1. Aftermath of decolonization
- a) Organization of African Unity was created in 1963 to maintain peace
  - b) Artificial boundaries imposed by colonialism were ruled inviolable
  - c) Ghana and many other states became one-party dictatorships
2. Transformation of South Africa
- a) Gained independence in 1901, but denied civil rights to black population
  - b) South African economy strong, both mining and industry; prospered during WWII
  - c) Black workers demanded political change
3. Apartheid: harsh legal system imposed in 1948, designed to keep races separate
- a) 87 percent of South African land was for white residents, others classified by race
  - b) African National Congress, led by Nelson Mandela, launched campaign to protest apartheid
  - c) Severe government repression provoked international opposition after 1960
  - d) Black agitation and international sanctions brought end to apartheid in 1989
  - e) 1994, under new constitution, Mandela won free election as first black president
4. Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire)
- a) First prime minister, a Marxist, killed in a CIA-backed coup, 1961

- b) Dictator Mobutu ruled from 1965 to 1997; plundered Zaire's economy
  - c) Mobutu ruled Zaire in dictatorial fashion and amassed huge personal fortune
  - d) Laurent Kabila ousted Mobutu in 1997, changed country's name back to the Congo
  - e) Kabila killed, 2001; replaced by his son Joseph; no elections yet
5. Developing economies of Africa
- a) Africa has 10 percent of world's population but less than 1 percent of industrial output
  - b) Rich in minerals, raw materials, agricultural resources
  - c) Lacking in capital, technology, foreign markets, and managerial class
  - d) Rapid population growth compounds problems

#### IDENTIFICATION: PEOPLE

What is the contribution of each of the following individuals to world history? Identification should include answers to the questions *who, what, where, when, how, and why is this person important?*

Jawaharlal Nehru

Ho Chi Minh

Gamal Abdel Nasser

Kwame Nkrumah

Jomo Kenyatta

Deng Xiaoping

Indira Gandhi

Anwar Sadat

Yasser Arafat

Ayatollah Khomeini

Saddam Hussein

Juan Perón



Jimmy Carter

Nelson Mandela

IDENTIFICATION: TERMS/CONCEPTS

State in your own words what each of the following terms means and why it is significant to a study of world history. (Terms with an asterisk are defined in the glossary.)

Decolonization\*

Bandung Conference

Balfour Declaration

Suez crisis

Kikuyu

Great Leap Forward

Cultural Revolution

Tiananmen Square

Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)\*

Islamism

*Jihad*

Iran-Iraq war

Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI)

Sandinistas

Liberation theology

Dependency theory

Organization of African Unity (OAU)\*

Apartheid\*

African National Congress (ANC)

## STUDY QUESTIONS

1. What factors led to the partition of India? What kinds of states emerged?
2. What were the goals of the nonaligned movement? How successful was this effort? What were some of the obstacles to nonalignment?
3. Trace the Arab-Israeli conflict from 1947 to 1980. Why has this conflict been so difficult to resolve?
4. What factors have tended to unite the Arab nations since independence? What factors have divided them?
5. Compare the process of independence for both Ghana and Kenya. What factors might account for the differences?
6. What steps did the Chinese Communist Party take to transform the economy of China after the revolution? What were the results of these measures?
7. What have been the greatest challenges confronting the new Indian democracy after independence in 1947? How has India managed to survive as a democracy while other nations of east Asia have not?
8. What are the goals and concerns of the modern Islamist movement? What specific policies and actions have emerged from this movement?
9. Compare the recent political history of Mexico and Argentina. What factors might account for the differences?
10. What factors led the Reagan administration to support the Contra rebels of Nicaragua? What was the outcome of this policy?
11. What kind of society emerged in South Africa under apartheid? What factors led to the end of apartheid?

## INQUIRY QUESTIONS

1. Would the Vietnam War be more accurately described as a cold war engagement or a struggle against colonialism? What facts would argue for each description?
2. Why did the French fight so tenaciously to hold on to Vietnam and Algeria, when other French colonies gained their independence with relative ease? What did these struggles cost France?
3. How did the logic of the cold war shape American foreign policy in Central America? What kinds of regimes were supported because of this policy? With what results?

## STUDENT QUIZ

1. Mohandas Gandhi was assassinated by a
  - a. Muslim extremist.
  - b. Hindu extremist.
  - c. British nationalist.
  - d. disgruntled follower.
  - e. Brahmin.
  
2. Gandhi and Nehru opposed the partition of India because
  - a. it would leave Hindu India surrounded by Muslim states.
  - b. it would deprive India of some of its most valuable land.
  - c. they mistrusted Muhammad Ali and the Muslim League.
  - d. they believed that India could be a successful multicultural state.
  - e. all of the above.
  
3. In 1947, India and Pakistan went to war over
  - a. Bangladesh.
  - b. Bengal.
  - c. Kashmir.
  - d. the Punjab.
  - e. the Indus River Valley.
  
4. The nonalignment movement remained weak because
  - a. of a lack of vision or leadership among member states.
  - b. too few states attended the Bandung Conference to achieve consensus.
  - c. many nonaligned states needed and accepted aid from either the United States or Soviet Union.
  - d. many new states were afraid to alienate the United States.
  - e. all of the above.
  
5. A Geneva peace conference regarding Vietnam in 1954
  - a. followed the defeat of France at Dienbienphu.
  - b. determined that Vietnam would be temporarily divided at the seventeenth parallel.
  - c. determined that Ho Chi Minh and the communists would have control of North Vietnam.
  - d. determined that democratic elections would be held as soon as possible.
  - e. all of the above.
  
6. The Balfour Declaration of 1917 promised that Palestine would
  - a. become a homeland for immigrant Jews.
  - b. continue as a homeland to the resident Arab Muslims.
  - c. remain a British protectorate indefinitely.
  - d. be partitioned into distinct Arab and Jewish zones.
  - e. have elections to determine its future.
  
7. Britain withdrew from Palestine in 1947 because
  - a. its mandate had ended.
  - b. it could not resolve the conflict between Palestinians and Jews.
  - c. the United Nations demanded that it leave.
  - d. the Arab states demanded that it leave.
  - e. all of the above.

8. Israel has fought and defeated all of the following neighboring states *except*
  - a. Egypt.
  - b. Iraq.
  - c. Jordan.
  - d. Syria.
  - e. Israel has defeated all of the above.
  
9. Egyptian president Gamel Abdel Nasser gained great international prestige when he
  - a. negotiated a peace settlement with Israel.
  - b. succeeded in retaking the Suez Canal from the British.
  - c. aligned Egypt with the United States.
  - d. aligned Egypt with the Soviet Union.
  - e. reclaimed the Sinai Peninsula from Israel.
  
10. The French fought to retain Algeria because
  - a. they refused to be intimidated by terrorists.
  - b. Algeria provided valuable mineral resources.
  - c. there were two million French settlers in Algeria.
  - d. President Charles de Gaulle had dreams of a restored French empire.
  - e. all of the above.
  
11. In *The Wretched of the Earth*, Franz Fanon
  - a. suggested that the suffering of the Africans was a result of their own sin.
  - b. detailed the horrible conditions in Indian cities.
  - c. stated that France was meant to rule over Africa because of the civilizing role of the Europeans.
  - d. passionately defended the United States as the only country powerful enough to end world hunger.
  - e. urged the use of violence against colonial oppressors.
  
12. Conflicts between native Kikuyu and British settlers intensified in Kenya after World War II because
  - a. white settlers had seized the best farmlands for years.
  - b. Kikuyu had been crowded onto tribal reserves.
  - c. Kikuyu had been reduced to the status of wage laborers.
  - d. all of the above.
  - e. none of the above.
  
13. As a result of the Cultural Revolution in China,
  - a. the educated elite were persecuted, and China was deprived of their talent.
  - b. peasant farmers killed so many sparrows that the ecological balance was thrown off.
  - c. student demonstrators in Tiananmen Square were crushed by government troops.
  - d. the nation achieved industrialization within a generation.
  - e. the Red Guard was discredited.
  
14. Den Xiaoping
  - a. masterminded the Great Leap Forward.
  - b. was the driving force behind the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.
  - c. was the leader of Taiwan who helped bring about tremendous economic expansion.
  - d. fled to Taiwan after the Chinese Civil War.
  - e. brought free market reforms to China.

15. Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was assassinated because she
- pursued aggressive birth control policies.
  - permitted an attack on Sikh extremists at the sacred Golden Temple.
  - refused to consider the partition of Kashmir.
  - insisted that untouchables be fully integrated into Indian society.
  - suspended the constitution for two years and ruled without being elected.
16. Which of the following is *not* a reason that Arab nationalism failed to materialize?
- Some Arabs are Shia and some Sunni Muslims.
  - Some Arab states aligned with the United States and some with the Soviet Union.
  - They did not all agree on the status of Israel.
  - They did not share a common language and culture.
  - all the above *were* reasons for the failure of Arab nationalism.
17. The regime of the Iranian Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlazi was overthrown because
- he alienated conservative Shia Muslims with his secular reforms.
  - his repressive policies alienated leftist politicians.
  - he allowed U.S. corporations to heavily influence the economy.
  - all of the above.
  - both a and b.
18. Argentina in the late 1970s and early 1980s
- moved steadily toward a multiparty system.
  - was ruled by military dictators who caused the “disappearance” of thousands.
  - experimented briefly with a communist system.
  - was invaded and briefly ruled by a Chilean puppet dictator.
  - became a puppet state of the United States.
19. In both Guatemala and Nicaragua in the 1950s and 1960s,
- American aid resulted in widespread popular support for the United States.
  - the United States supported liberal revolutions against military dictatorships.
  - the United States supported military dictatorships that were anticommunist.
  - the United States insisted on human rights as a precondition for aid.
  - the United States conducted an anti-drug war.
20. Apartheid ended in South Africa because
- the Sharpeville massacre instituted a new era of radical activism against it.
  - the international community imposed economic sanctions against South Africa.
  - President de Klerk convinced his party to dismantle the system and hold free elections.
  - the African National Congress provided a vehicle for resistance.
  - all of the above.

## MATCHING

Match these figures with the statements that follow.

- |                       |                   |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| A. Kwame Nkrumah      | H. Jomo Kenyatta  |
| B. Deng Xiaoping      | I. Indira Gandhi  |
| C. Anwar Sadat        | J. Yasser Arafat  |
| D. Jawaharlal Nehru   | K. Jimmy Carter   |
| E. Ayatollah Khomeini | L. Saddam Hussein |
| F. Juan Perón         | M. Nelson Mandela |
| G. Gamal Abdel Nasser | N. Ho Chi Minh    |

- \_\_\_ Military dictator of Iraq, a frequent aggressor in the region.
- \_\_\_ Nationalist president of Argentina who had tremendous popular support.
- \_\_\_ U.S. president who made foreign aid contingent on respect for human rights.
- \_\_\_ Leader of the African National Congress and the first black president of South Africa.
- \_\_\_ Communist leader who opened China up to foreign trade.
- \_\_\_ The first president of independent India and a leader in the nonalignment movement.
- \_\_\_ Leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization 1964–2004.
- \_\_\_ Leader of the Vietnamese communists in their guerilla campaigns against first the Japanese, then the French, and finally the Americans.
- \_\_\_ First president of independent Kenya.
- \_\_\_ Military dictator of Egypt in the 1950s who gained tremendous support in the Arab world by asserting Egypt's right to the Suez Canal.
- \_\_\_ Indian president who was widely criticized both for her aggressive birth control policies and for her harsh treatment of Sikh extremists.
- \_\_\_ First president of independent Ghana and a voice for African unity.
- \_\_\_ Militant Islamic cleric who denounced the United States as the "Great Satan" and encouraged his countrymen to seize American property and hold American embassy workers hostage.
- \_\_\_ Egyptian president who shifted from aggression toward Israel to a peace settlement.

## SEQUENCING

Place the following clusters of events in chronological order. Consider carefully how one event leads to another, and try to determine the internal logic of each sequence.

A.

- \_\_\_ The Great Leap Forward
- \_\_\_ Pro-democracy movement is crushed in Tiananmen Square
- \_\_\_ The Communists seize control of China
- \_\_\_ Mao Zedong dies
- \_\_\_ The Cultural Revolution
- \_\_\_ Economic reforms take place in China

B.

- \_\_\_ Assassination of Yitzhak Rabin
- \_\_\_ British withdrawal from Palestine, which leads to civil war
- \_\_\_ The Balfour Declaration
- \_\_\_ Proclamation of the independent state of Israel
- \_\_\_ The 1967 Arab-Israeli War

C.

- \_\_\_ The people of Iran overthrow the shah and establish an Islamist state under the direction of the Ayatollah Khomeini.
- \_\_\_ With help from the CIA, the Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi seizes power in Iran.
- \_\_\_ His secular reforms and repressive military rule alienate much of the conservative Shiite Muslim population.
- \_\_\_ After the shah seeks refuge in the United States, Iranian militants seize the U.S. embassy and hold all personnel hostage for 444 days.
- \_\_\_ Under the shah's rule, Iran provides cheap oil to the United States and serves as a strong anticommunist ally in the Middle East.

## QUOTATIONS

For each of the following quotes, identify the speaker, if known, or the point of view. What is the significance of each passage?

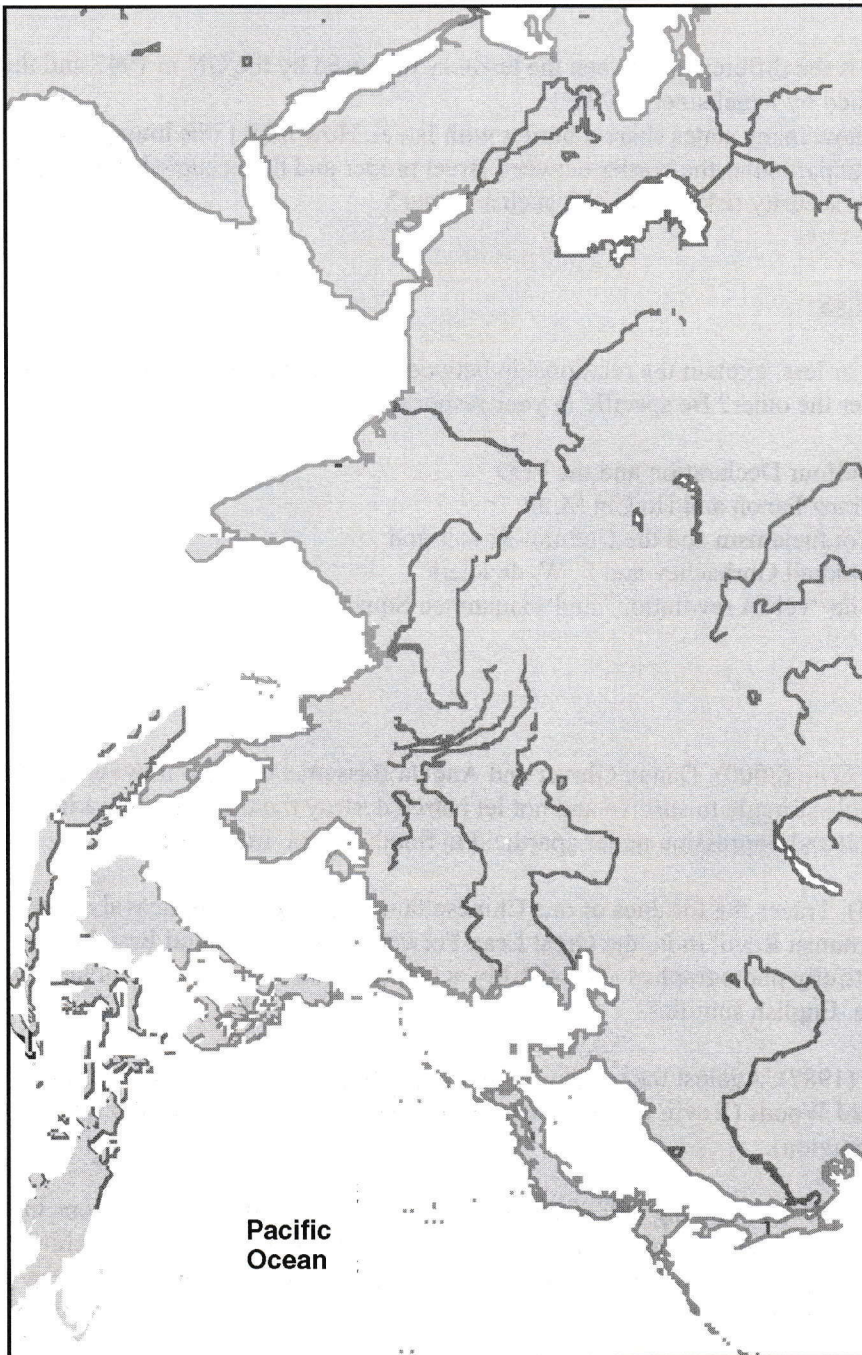
1. "If I am to die by the bullet of a mad man, I must do so smiling. There must be no anger within me. God must be in my heart and on my lips."
2. "The greatest contribution that Africa can make to the peace of the world is to avoid all the dangers inherent in its success, by creating a political union which will also by its success, stand as an example to a divided world. . . . [A union of African states] will command respect from a world that has regard only for size and influence."
3. "Nonalignment does not mean passivity of mind or action, lack of faith or conviction. It does not mean submission to what we consider evil. . . . We believe that each country has not only the right to freedom, but also to decide its own policy and way of life."
4. "His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine."
5. "The Hindus and Muslims belong to two different religious philosophies, social customs, literatures. They neither intermarry nor interdine together and, indeed, they belong to two different civilizations which are based mainly on conflicting ideas and conceptions. Their aspects of life and of life are different. . . . Muslim India cannot accept any constitution which must necessarily result in a Hindu majority government."
6. "I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities. It is an ideal which I hope to live for and to achieve. But if needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die."



## MAP EXERCISES

1. On the outline map of Asia, locate and label the following states:

- Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Myanmar (Burma), North Korea, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Vietnam
- Note the date of independence for each of these states.
- Which colonial empire was the first to grant independence to its Asian colonies? Which was the last? What factors might account for these differences?



2. Consider the map of the decolonization of Africa (Map 39.3, page 1110).
  - How many countries were formed from the former colonies of French West Africa and French Equatorial Africa? (See Map 33.2 on page 923 for the boundaries of those colonies.)
  - Which colonial empire was the first to grant independence to its African colonies? Which was the last? What factors might account for these differences?
  - Why was 1960 known as “the year of Africa”?
3. Note how the territory claimed by Israel has shifted between 1947 and the present (Map 39.2, page 1105).
  - What is the difference between the territory proposed by the UN in 1947 and the territory occupied by Israel since 1973?
  - Note how many states share a border with Israel. How might this impact Israeli security?
  - Note in particular the border between Israel proper and the occupied West Bank. What are the security risks implicit in such a border?

### CONNECTIONS

In fifty words or less, explain the relationship between each of the following pairs. How does one lead to or foster the other? Be specific in your response.

- Balfour Declaration and the PLO
- Franz Fanon and Ho Chi Minh
- Confucianism and the Cultural Revolution
- Mikhail Gorbachev and F. W. de Klerk
- The “velvet revolution” and Tiananmen Square

### FILMS

*Boesnam and Lena* (2000). Danny Glover and Angela Bassett star in this moving drama about a couple’s struggle to survive and not let hatred destroy them as they live a life of constant turmoil and oppression under apartheid in South Africa. In English.

*To Live* (1994). Traces the fortunes of one Chinese family through the upheaval of the Communist Revolution, the Great Leap Forward, and the Cultural Revolution. Beautifully photographed and superbly acted, this film was banned for many years in China. English subtitles.

*Cry Freedom* (1987). Against the upheavals in South Africa in the 1960s, a white journalist, Donald Woods (Kevin Kline), befriends a black activist, Stephen Biko (Denzel Washington).

*Kitchen Toto* (1987). A moving drama about coming of age amid the racial tensions in Kenya in the 1950s at the time of the Mau Mau uprising. A twelve-year-old black child is placed with a white family as a “kitchen toto,” or houseboy, and befriends the eleven-year-old son of the white policeman.