**Chapter 23:**

*The End of Empire: The Global South on the Global Stage,*

*1900-Present*

1. Define “**decolonization**”

**I. Toward Freedom: Struggles for Independence**

1. When (approximately) did Asia and the Middle East beginning gaining their independence?
   1. When did Africa gain their independence?

**A. The End of Empire in World History**

1. In what two ways were the decolonization movements in the twentieth century different than empires being broken apart in the past (such as the break down of the Assyrian or Roman empires)?
   1. One:
   2. Two:
2. The decolonization movements of the twentieth century were more comparable to what other decolonization in history?
3. What land-based empires unraveled during WWI? (hint: you should have 3 listed)
   1. One:
   2. Two:
   3. Three:
4. What new idea was proclaimed (championed) after WWII that helped decolonization efforts?
5. What country didn’t technically have control of other territories yet had such strong influence in Latin America that it was challenged as if it had an empire there?

**B. Explaining African and Asian Independence**

1. List at least 3 contradictions that existed in the European colonial system:
   1. One:
   2. Two:
   3. Three:
2. What four reasons does the text give for why decolonization occurred after WWII and not earlier? (What four events occurred in conjunction with each other that led to the fall of empires?)
3. Explain how providing a western-style education to colonists in Asia and Africa actually led to decolonization movements in those colonies overtime.
4. Why did some European countries begin to actually plan for decolonization? – What was in it for them?
5. What did deliberate planning for decolonization by European “mother” countries include?
6. What did leaders of independence movements have to do to make their movement successful?
7. Why did independence movements often struggle to be cohesive (unified)?

**II. Comparing Freedom Struggles**

1. What were two differing tactics used by independence movements during this time?
   1. One:
   2. Two:
2. What 3 differing ideologies (major concerns) did global independence movements consider?
   1. One:
   2. Two:
   3. Three:

**A. The Case of India: Ending British Rule**

1. Why did the people living in South Asia not think of themselves as a unified group- “Indians?”
2. How did British colonialism actually unify Indians?
3. What was the **INC**?
4. How did the INC reflect a new kind of protest against the British?
5. What 4 things occurred during (and just shortly after WWI) that changed Indian sentiment towards British rule and increased support for home-rule?
   1. One:
   2. Two:
   3. Three:
   4. Four:
6. Explain how Gandhi’s experiences in South Africa set the stage for his eventually leading the Indian independence movement.
7. Explain Gandhi’s “**satyagraha**” movement:
8. How did Gandhi help the INC become more accepted and popular with the mass majority of India’s population?
9. How did Gandhi affect social changes for the following groups:
   1. Lower castes (untouchables):
   2. Women:
10. What are some obstacles to unity that Gandhi and the INC faced during their struggle for independence?
11. What was the All-India Muslim league and how did its existence hurt Indian unity in its quest for independence?
12. Who was the leader of The Muslim league? What did he want For Indian Muslims?
13. South Asia gained its independence from Britain in what year?
    1. What 2 countries were created in this region and what religion was dominant in each?
14. What are some problems that arose as a result of this partitioning in South Asia?

**B. The Case of South Africa: Ending Apartheid**

1. How was South Africa’s independence movement different than India’s?
2. How could you argue that Europeans controlled the South African government, even though South Africa wasn’t technically a colony at this point?
3. Define “**Boer**” and “**Afrikaner**”:
4. In what year did Black Africans gain political independence in South Africa?
5. How did South Africa’s economy compare to India’s?
6. Define “**apartheid**” (may need to Google this one ☺)
7. Describe the treatment of black Africans in South Africa?
8. What was the ANC?
9. How was the ANC similar to the Indian INC?
10. How did women participate in the resistance movement in South Africa?
11. Initially,(in the 1950’s) how did ANC resistance tactics compare to those used in India to gain independence?
12. How did the strategy of resistance movements in South Africa change after 1960?
13. How did outside countries respond to South African apartheid?
14. What was the outcome of discussions between white South Africans and African nationalist leaders in the 1980s?
15. How did South Africa’s acquisition of political freedom compare to India’s?

**III. Experiments with Freedom**

1. Who was Africa’s first nationalist hero?
2. What was the “**Third world**”/ “**Global south**”?

**A. Experiments in Political Order: Party, Army, and the Fate of Democracy**

1. What common set of conditions did most newly independent states have to deal with when creating a new government?
2. List some of the different types of governments that emerged in newly independent states?
3. Why was democracy more successfully adopted in India than in any other former colonies?
4. How did tribal and ethnic groups make democracy difficult in African societies?
5. Describe employment opportunities in Africa post-independence.
6. How did poor economic performance affect support for governments in Africa?
7. What type of governments typically replaced the failing democracies in Africa and Latin America?
8. What conditions combined together to provoke (begin) resistance movements against the rich and Powerful in Latin America after WWII?
9. What reasons does the text give for the rise of democratic governments worldwide during the late twentieth century, especially in the third world/ Global South?
   1. Factor 1:
   2. Factor 2:
   3. Factor 3:

**B. Experiments in Economic Development: Changing Priorities, Varying Outcomes**

1. What was the first priority of all newly independent countries?
2. List some of the difficulties newly independent nations faced when trying to develop their economies?
3. Why did most countries in the developing world (global south) expect the state (government) to take responsibility for growing the economy?
4. In the last few decades of the twentieth century, there was a shift in thinking in the third world- what was now expected to grow the economy instead of the state?
5. Refresher: what is import substitution industrialization?- and why did Latin America use this strategy?
6. What strategy did East Asian countries adopt for trying to improve their economies?
7. As population boomed in the twentieth century, what new developments helped to limit family sizes?
8. List some of the regions of the world that successfully grew their economies during the twentieth century.
   1. List some regions of the world that did not grow their economies during the twentieth century and in fact saw them decline.

**C. Experiments with Culture: The Role of Islam in Turkey and Iran**

1. How did the culture of Turkey change after WWI and the collapse of the Ottoman Empire?
2. How did the government of Turkey differ from that of the previous one under the Ottomans?
3. What new rights were given to women as a result of this process of westernization in turkey after WWI?
4. What positive results came about in Iran under Shah Reza Pahlavi’s leadership after WWII?
5. List some of the grievances traditional Muslims had with these new modernization efforts in Iran.
6. Who led the opposition movement to overthrow the Iranian Shah?
7. How did the government of Iran differ from the new government created in Turkey post-independence?
8. How did the lives of women change under the new Iranian government?
   1. Positive changes:
   2. Negative changes:

**IV. Reflections: History in the Middle of the Stream**

No Questions ☺