

CHAPTER 34 Section 1 (pages 997–1003)

The Indian Subcontinent Achieves Freedom

BEFORE YOU READ

In the last chapter, you read about the Cold War. In this section, you will read about changes in India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.

AS YOU READ

Use the time line below to take notes on changes in India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.

TERMS AND NAMES

Congress Party Group consisting mostly of Hindus that led a campaign for India’s independence

Muhammed Ali Jinnah Leader of the Muslim League

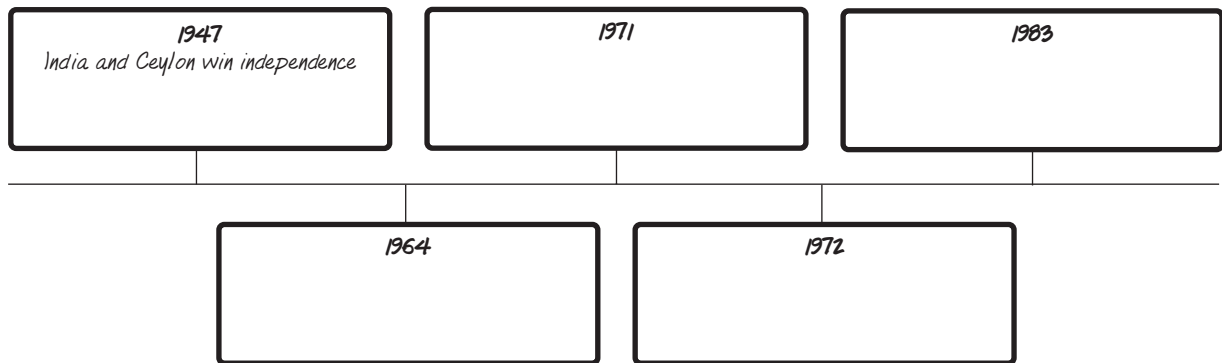
Muslim League Muslim group that led a campaign for India’s independence

partition Division of India into two nations

Jawaharlal Nehru First prime minister of India

Indira Gandhi Daughter of Nehru who followed him as prime minister

Benazir Bhutto Former prime minister of Pakistan



A Movement Toward Independence (page 997)

What led to the movement for independence?

Many Asians served in the armies of the colonial powers during World War II. The fight against the Nazis deepened Asians’ desire for independence. Japanese victories over European powers early in the war made Asians believe that the colonial rulers could be defeated. In Europe, people began to doubt that it was right for nations to have colonies.

1. Name two things that increased Asian hopes for independence.

Freedom Brings Turmoil (pages 998–999)

What divisions existed between Indian political groups?

In the 1920s, Mohandas Gandhi led a movement for Indian independence. Two groups worked in this effort. The Indian National Congress, also

called the **Congress Party**, said that it represented all of India. Most of its members were Hindu. **Muhammad Ali Jinnah** formed the **Muslim League** in 1906. He said that the Congress Party did not care for the rights of Indian Muslims. The British encouraged the division of Hindus and Muslims into two opposing groups. This division helped the British keep control of the country.

After World War II, Britain was ready for India to be independent. But the British did not know which people in India would take power. Riots broke out between the Hindus and Muslims throughout India.

Gandhi tried to end the violence. A Hindu extremist *assassinated* him for protecting Muslims. Lord Louis Mountbatten, the last British *viceroi* of India, also tried to stop the violence. He finally accepted the idea that **partition**, or the division of India into two nations, was necessary.

The British Parliament passed a law granting independence in July 1947. It created the separate Hindu and Muslim nations of India and Pakistan. The law gave people only one month to decide which country they wanted to live in and to move there. As millions of people began to move, more violence broke out.

2. What happened when the separate nations of India and Pakistan were created?

Modern India (pages 999–1000)

What problems has modern India faced?

Jawaharlal Nehru became the first prime minister of India. He led the country for 17 years.

India and Pakistan went to war over the state of Kashmir. Kashmir bordered both countries. It had a Hindu ruler and a large Muslim population. Conflict over Kashmir continues today.

Nehru tried to reform Indian society. He hoped to improve the status of the lower *castes* and of

women. Shortly after he died in 1964, his daughter, **Indira Gandhi**, became prime minister. She took steps to increase food production. In 1984, she ordered an attack on Sikh rebels. A few months later, she was killed by Sikhs. She was followed by her son Rajiv Gandhi. He was later assassinated. *Separatist movements* continue to *disrupt* Indian society.

3. Why does conflict continue in Kashmir?

Pakistan Copes with Freedom; Bangladesh and Sri Lanka Struggle (pages 1001–1003)

How have new political divisions led to violence?

Pakistan has faced a great deal of violence, too. When Pakistan was first formed, it had east and west parts that were separated by India. In a bloody fight in 1971, the eastern part won its independence. The new nation took the name Bangladesh. Power struggles have caused problems in the western part since then. Its leaders have included Ali Bhutto and his daughter, **Benazir Bhutto**. She was elected prime minister twice.

Ceylon, an island on the southeastern coast of India, won its independence in 1947 as well. In 1972 it was renamed Sri Lanka. Since 1983, a Hindu minority on the island—the *Tamils*—have led a bloody fight to form a separate nation.

4. Why has violence occurred in Pakistan?

CHAPTER 34 Section 2 (pages 1004–1011)

Southeast Asian Nations Gain Independence

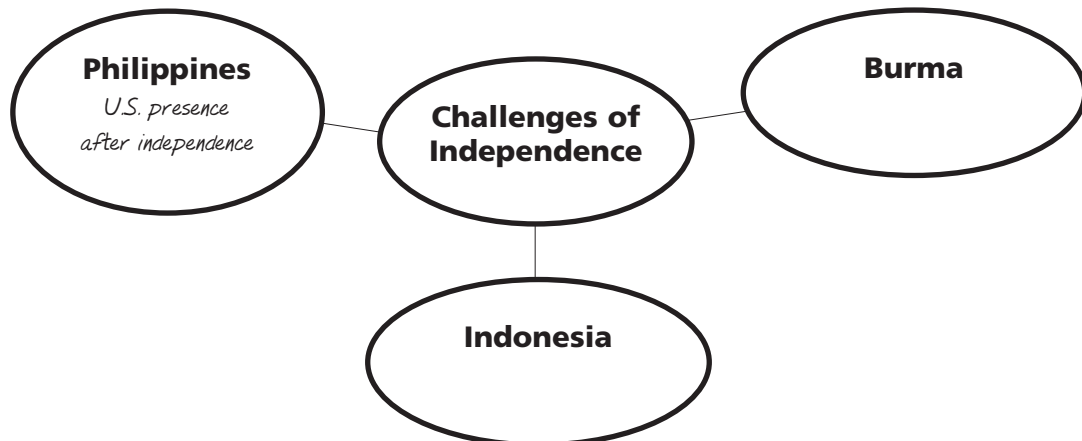
BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about independence and conflict in India.

In this section, you will read about independence and the challenges of self-rule in Southeast Asia.

AS YOU READ

Use the web below to show key people and events in each struggle for independence.



TERMS AND NAMES

Ferdinand Marcos Leader of the Philippines who was elected but ruled as a dictator

Corazón Aquino Woman who defeated Marcos in the elections of 1986

Aung San Suu Kyi Daughter of Aung San; winner of Nobel Prize for her fight for democracy in Burma

Sukarno Leader of Indonesian independence movement; first president of Indonesia

Suharto Leader who turned Indonesia into a police state

The Philippines Achieves Independence (pages 1004–1006)

What happened in the Philippines after it gained independence?

In 1946, the United States gave the Philippines independence. The United States also promised money to help the Filipinos rebuild their economy. To win the aid, however, the Filipinos had to agree to a trade deal. For the next few decades, the United States kept naval and air bases on the islands. Many Filipinos wanted the bases closed. In

1991, the United States left the bases.

From 1966 to 1986, **Ferdinand Marcos** led the country. He was elected president but after a few years ruled as a dictator. He then harshly put down *dissent* and stole millions of dollars from the country. When he lost an election to **Corazón Aquino** in 1986, he refused to leave office. A large public outcry forced him to step down.

1. Who was Ferdinand Marcos?

British Colonies Gain Independence (pages 1006–1007)

Which Southeast Asian British colonies won independence?

Burma was the first British colony in Southeast Asia to become independent. Nationalist leader Aung San helped drive the British out of Burma. Burma changed its name to *Myanmar* in 1989. Since 1962, generals have ruled the country. Myanmar has been torn by conflict often. **Aung San Suu Kyi** won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1991 for her opposition to this military rule.

After World War II, the British moved back into the Malay peninsula. They tried to form a country there. But ethnic conflict between Malays and Chinese who lived in the area stopped them. In 1957, independence was given to Malaya, Singapore, and parts of two distant islands.

Singapore later declared independence as a city-state. Singapore is one of the busiest ports in the world. It is also a banking center. Its economy creates a high standard of living.

2. What happened in Burma after it gained independence?

Indonesia Gains Independence from the Dutch (pages 1008–1009)

What challenges did Indonesia face?

Sukarno led an independence movement in Indonesia while Japan held that country. After World War II, he quickly declared an independent Indonesia. The Dutch at first tried to regain control over their former colony. But in 1949 they recognized Indonesia's independence.

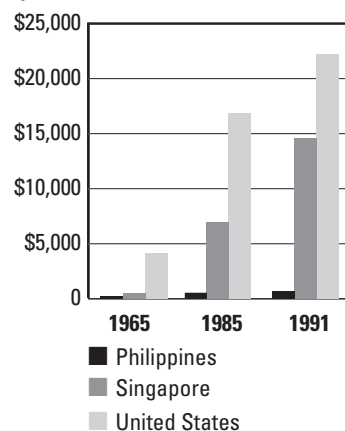
Indonesia is spread out. It has 13,600 islands and includes people from 300 different groups that speak 250 different languages. It has been difficult for leaders to unite the nation. In 1967, a general named **Suharto** took control. He ruled until 1998. Many criticized him for taking over the island of

East Timor and for corruption in his government. In the late 1990s Indonesia faced severe economic problems.

3. Why has governing Indonesia proven difficult?

Comparing Economies

Gross Domestic Product is the dollar value of all goods and services produced within a country during one year. In this graph, the GDP is divided by the number of productive workers in each country. This results in the GDP per capita, or per person.



Sources: *World Statistics in Brief* (1978) and *World Statistics Pocketbook* (1995), published by the United Nations.

Skillbuilder

Use the illustration to answer these questions.

1. How does the rate of growth in the Philippines compare with that of Singapore?

2. Given the trend on this graph, what might you expect to see in later years?

CHAPTER 34 Section 3 (pages 1012–1016)

New Nations in Africa

BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about the struggle for self-rule in Southeast Asian colonies.

In this section, you will read about new nations in Africa.

AS YOU READ

Use the web below to take notes on challenges facing each nation after independence.

TERMS AND NAMES

Negritude movement African movement after World War II to celebrate African culture, heritage, and values

Kwame Nkrumah Leader in the Gold Coast independence movement

Jomo Kenyatta Nationalist who helped lead Kenya to independence

Mobutu Sese Seko Ruler who took control of the Congo in 1965 and renamed it Zaire

Ahmed Ben Bella Leader of the FLN who became the first president and prime minister of Algeria

COUNTRY	CHALLENGES
<i>Ghana</i>	<i>Military rule since 1981</i>
<i>Kenya</i>	
<i>Congo</i>	
<i>Algeria</i>	
<i>Angola</i>	

Achieving Independence

(pages 1012–1013)

Why did independence movements increase after World War II?

During World War II, Africans fought as soldiers along with Europeans. After the war, Africans wanted independence. Many Africans took part in the **Negritude movement**. The purpose of this movement was to celebrate African culture, *heritage*, and values.

1. What was the Negritude movement?

Ghana Leads the Way; Fighting for Freedom

(pages 1013–1015)

What challenges did newly independent nations face?

The British gave Africans a greater part in the colonial government of its Gold Coast colony. **Kwame Nkrumah** led a movement to push Britain to act more quickly. The effort succeeded. In 1957 the Gold Coast colony became independent. The new nation took the name Ghana.

Nkrumah had big plans for building the economy of Ghana. But these plans were very expensive. Opposition grew. Finally, the army seized power in 1966. Ghana has been ruled by a military dictator since 1981.

The strong leadership of nationalist **Jomo Kenyatta** helped Kenya achieve independence in 1963. An uprising of Africans called Mau Mau also helped. Mau Mau aimed at frightening the British settlers to leave. Kenyatta became president of the new nation. He tried to unite the many different people in his country. Kenya has faced violence and a weak economy in the 1990s.

A bloody conflict for independence took place in Algeria. About 1 million French settlers lived there. They were unwilling to give up their property or their control of the colonial government.

Violence broke out in 1945 and continued for many years. In 1954, the Algerian National Liberation Front, or FLN, announced its intention to fight for independence. In 1962, the French finally granted independence to Algeria.

Ahmed Ben Bella, a leader of the FLN, was the first prime minister and then the first president of Algeria. From 1965 until 1988, Algerians tried to *modernize* their country. These efforts failed.

An Islamic party won elections in 1991. But the government rejected the vote. Fighting between Islamic *militants* and the government continued through the 1990s.

2. What problems did the new nations of Ghana and Kenya face?

Civil War in Congo and Angola

(pages 1015–1016)

What happened in the Congo after independence?

The Congo won its independence from Belgium in 1960. But the new nation was not well-prepared for self-rule. The Congo quickly fell into civil war.

In 1965, **Mobutu Sese Seko** took control. He renamed the country Zaire and ruled until 1997. Zaire had rich mineral resources. But Mobutu's harsh and corrupt rule made the country poor. He was overthrown in a coup in 1997. The country's name was changed back to the Congo.

The colonies of Portugal were the last to gain their independence. Portugal did nothing to prepare the people of Angola for self-rule. Three Angolan groups emerged in the 1960s that were determined to control the new government.

In the 1970s, the army of Portugal revolted against its government over the war in Angola. The troops left Angola without putting any group in charge. Angolans fought a long civil war. The war ended in 1989. But no strong government has formed yet.

3. How did Mobutu rule the Congo?

CHAPTER 34 Section 4 (pages 1017–1023)

Conflicts in the Middle East

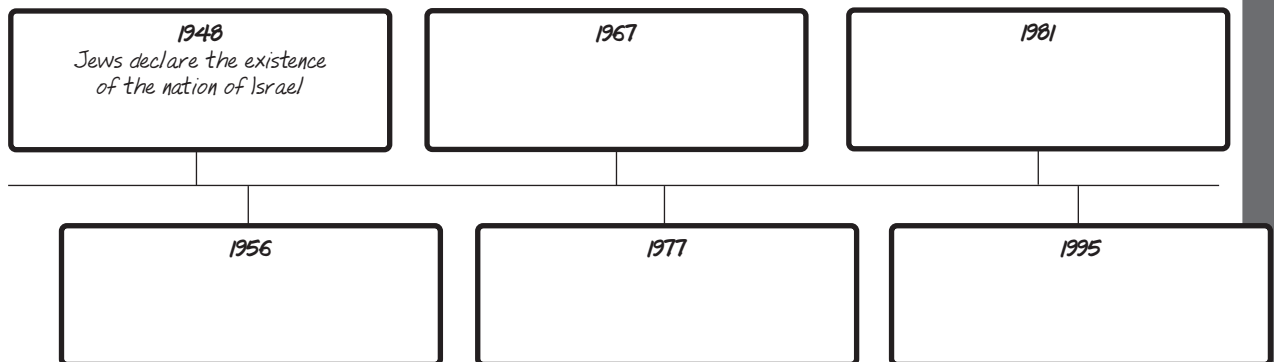
BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about conflicts in the new nations of Africa.

In this section, you will learn about conflict in the Middle East.

AS YOU READ

Use the time line below to take notes on the conflicts and hopes for peace that followed the creation of the state of Israel.



TERMS AND NAMES

Anwar Sadat Egyptian leader who signed a peace agreement with Israel

Golda Meir Israeli prime minister at the time of the 1973 Arab–Israeli war

Camp David Accords Agreement in which Egypt recognized Israel as a nation and Israel gave the Sinai peninsula back to Egypt

Oslo Peace Accords Agreement aimed at giving Palestinians self-rule

PLO Palestinian Liberation Organization

Yasir Arafat Leader of the PLO

intifada Sustained rebellion by the Palestinians

Israel Becomes a State

(pages 1017–1018)

How did Israel come into being?

The movement to settle Jews in *Palestine* began in the late 1800s and early 1900s. These Jews believed that Palestine belonged to them because it was their home 3,000 years ago. But Muslims had lived there for the last 1,300 years.

After World War I, Britain took control of the area. The British found that Jews and Muslims did not live together peacefully. In 1917, Britain said it

supported the establishment of a Jewish national homeland in Palestine. This statement is known as the Balfour Declaration.

After World War II, the British left the area. The United Nations divided the land into two parts. One part was set aside for the *Palestinians*. The other part was set aside part for Jews.

Islamic countries voted against the plan. The Palestinians opposed it. Many countries backed the idea of a separate Jewish state. They wanted to help make up for the suffering Jews had experienced in World War II. On May 14, 1948, the

Jewish people in Palestine declared the existence of the Jewish state of Israel.

1. Why did the creation of Israel cause conflict?

Israel and the Arab States in Conflict (pages 1018–1019)

How did Arab states respond to the creation of Israel?

On May 15, 1948, six Islamic nations invaded Israel. Israel won the war in a few months with strong support from the United States. This war was the first of many Arab–Israeli wars.

Another war was started by the Suez Crisis. The crisis began in 1956 when a group of Egyptian army officers seized control of the government of Egypt from Britain. The British and French had kept control of the Suez Canal. Gamal Abdel Nasser, the new leader of Egypt, attacked the canal. The Israeli army helped the British and French keep control. The peace settlement that followed gave the canal to Egypt anyway.

The Six-Day War broke out in 1967 when Egypt and other nations threatened Israel. Israel defeated Egypt, Iran, Jordan, and Syria in just a week. Israel's success brought new areas under its control.

The next war, in 1973, began when Egypt, led by **Anwar Sadat**, and its allies launched a surprise attack. At first, Arab forces won some of the territory lost in 1967. Israel, led by its prime minister, **Golda Meir**, fought back and won control of much of the territory it had lost.

2. What did the Suez Crisis and Six-Day War have in common?

Efforts at Peace (pages 1020–1021)

What happened at Camp David?

In 1977, Egyptian leader Sadat signed a peace agreement with Israeli prime minister Menachem Begin. In this agreement, Israel gave the Sinai Peninsula back to Egypt. In return, Egypt recognized Israel as a nation. Egypt was the first Islamic country to give this recognition. This agreement became known as the **Camp David Accords**. It was the first signed agreement between Israel and an Arab country. This angered many Arabs. Sadat was assassinated in 1981.

3. What is significant about the Camp David Accords?

Peace Slips Away (pages 1022–1023)

How have the Palestinians responded to living in Israel?

Despite many efforts, Israel and the Palestinians have not made peace. Palestinians living in Israel dislike Israeli rule. They want a nation of their own.

The Palestinian Liberation Organization (**PLO**), led by **Yasir Arafat**, became a leading group in the struggle for self-rule. During the 1970s and 1980s, the military arm of the PLO made many attacks on Israel. Israel responded by invading Lebanon to attack bases of the PLO. In the late 1980s, many Palestinians in Israel began a revolt called the **intifada**. The *intifada* continued into the 1990s.

In the early 1990s, the two sides took steps toward peace. Israel agreed to give Palestinians control of an area called the Gaza Strip and of the town of Jericho. The agreement was known as the **Oslo Peace Accords**. The Israeli leader who signed this agreement, Yitzhak Rabin, was assassinated in 1995. He was killed by a Jewish *extremist* who opposed giving in to the Palestinians. In 2003, the two sides began working on a new peace plan pushed by U.S. leaders.

4. What is the state of Israeli–Arab relations today?

CHAPTER 34 Section 5 (pages 1024–1027)

Central Asia Struggles

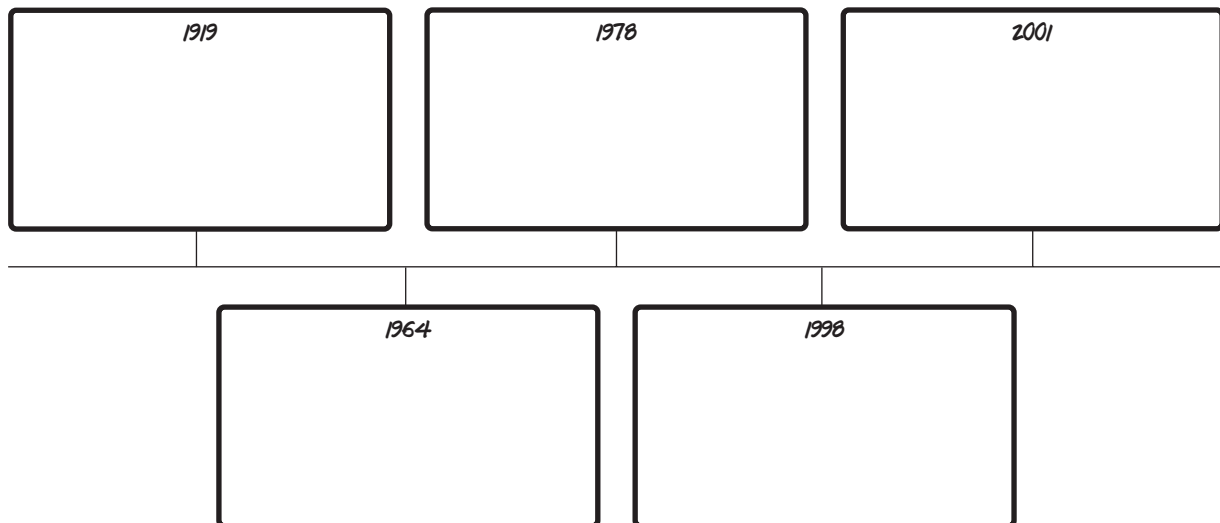
BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about conflicts in the Middle East.

In this section, you will learn how the nations of Central Asia have struggled to achieve freedom.

AS YOU READ

Use the time line below to take notes on key events in the history of Afghanistan.



TERMS AND NAMES

Transcaucasian Republics The nations of Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia

Central Asian Republics The nations of Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan

mujahideen A group that fought against the Soviet-supported government in Afghanistan

Taliban A conservative Islamic group that controlled most of Afghanistan from 1998 to 2001.

Freedom Brings New Challenges

(pages 1024–1025)

What challenges have the countries of Central Asia faced?

In 1991 the Soviet Union broke apart. As a result, the republics that it had conquered became fifteen independent states. These states include nine countries in Central Asia. One group of Central Asia States is known as the **Transcaucasian Republics**. The other group of states is called the **Central Asian Republics**.

Since independence, the countries of Central Asia have faced economic problems. These coun-

tries are some of the poorest in the world. They were helped economically by the Soviet Union. When they gained independence, they had a hard time standing on their own. In addition, economic practices during the Soviet era have created problems. For example, the Soviets made certain areas of Central Asia grow only one crop, such as cotton. Growing a single crop hurt the nations of Central Asia. They did not develop a balanced economy.

Central Asia is home to many different peoples. Some of these people have a history of hatred toward each other. When the Soviets ruled the region, they controlled these hatreds. However, after the Soviet Union broke apart, various groups began to fight. Some of these fights became regional wars.

1. Why have countries in Central Asia faced economic problems?

Afghanistan and the World

(pages 1025–1027)

How has Afghanistan struggled for freedom?

Afghanistan had a long history of struggle. During the 1800s, both Russia and Britain wanted to control Afghanistan. Russia wanted to get to the Indian Ocean through Afghanistan. Britain wanted to protect the northern borders of its Indian Empire. Britain fought three wars with the Afghans. Eventually, Britain left the country in 1919.

In 1919, Afghanistan became an independent nation. It set up a monarchy, or rule by a king. In 1964, the country created a constitution. This constitution set up a more democratic style of government. However, the democratic system failed to grow.

In 1973, military leaders put an end to the democratic government. Five years later, a group took control of the country. This group was supported by the Soviet Union. Many Afghans were against this group.

The Soviet-supported government had strong enemies. Many of these enemies formed a rebel group known as the **mujahideen**, or holy warriors. The mujahideen fought strongly against the Soviet-supported government. The Soviet Union wanted to defeat the rebels in Afghanistan. To get this done, Soviet troops invaded Afghanistan in 1979. The Soviets greatly outnumbered the rebels. Despite this, the rebels were tough to beat. The two groups fought for 10 years. Eventually, the Soviet troops left the country.

After the Soviets left, various Afghan rebel troops began fighting each other for control of the country. By 1998, an Islamic group known as the **Taliban** controlled most of Afghanistan. Another rebel group, the Northern Alliance, held the north-west corner of the country.

The Taliban had an unusual understanding of the Islamic religion. Many other Muslims disagreed with this understanding. The Taliban believed that they should control nearly every part of Afghan life. Women were forbidden to go to school or hold jobs. The Taliban did not allow watching television and movies or listening to modern music. Punishment for disobeying the rules included whipping and execution.

The Taliban allowed terrorist groups to train in Afghanistan. They allowed terrorist leaders, such as Osama bin Laden, to stay in their country. Bin Laden led a terrorist group called al-Qaeda. Many believe this group has carried out attacks on the West. For example, Al-Qaeda is believed to have done the attacks on the World Trade Center. Those attacks happened in New York on September 11, 2001.

After the September 11 attacks, the U.S. government told the Taliban to turn over bin Laden. The Taliban refused. Then the United States took military action. In October 2001, U.S. forces began bombing Taliban air defense, airfields, and command centers. Al-Qaeda training camps were also bombed. On the ground, the United States helped anti-Taliban forces, such as the Northern Alliance. By December, the United States had driven the Taliban from power.

The Afghans then created a new government. Hamid Karzai was the leader of this government.

2. What are some of the ways that the Taliban controlled Afghan society?
