**Chapter 35: Nationalism and Political Identities in Asia, Africa, and Latin America**

1. **Asian Paths to Autonomy**
   1. India's quest for home rule
      1. Indian National Congress and Muslim League
         1. After WWI, both organizations dedicated to achieving \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      2. The India Act of 1937
         1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ worsened conflict between Hindus and Muslims
         2. Muslims believed Hindus discriminated against them
         3. Muhammad Ali Jinnah, head of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ League, proposed two states, one of which would be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. **Africa under colonial domination**
   1. Africa and the Great War
      1. Many belligerents were colonial powers in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; nearly every \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ took sides
      2. German colonial administration faced combined colonial forces of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         1. Britain sought to maintain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ supremacy and to secure victor's spoils after war
         2. France sought recovery of territory earlier ceded to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      3. Large numbers of Africans participated actively in the war as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         1. Some volunteered; some were impressed; some were formally conscripted
         2. Greater than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ African soldiers and carriers died and many were injured or disabled
      4. During the war, Africans challenged European colonial authority
         1. Colonial subjects noticed that an already thin European presence became even \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as war channeled colonial personnel elsewhere
         2. Africans stage armed revolts, requiring colonial powers to divert military \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to meet these challenges
         3. The cause of revolts varied but they included pan-Islamic opposition to war; anti-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and anti-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sentiment; and compulsory conscription of Africans
      5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ authorities ruthlessly put down all the revolts
   2. The colonial economy
      1. After the war, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was transformed by the pursuit of two economic objectives by colonial powers
         1. Ensuring that the costs of colonial \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were born by the colonized
         2. Developing export-oriented economies in which unprocessed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or minimally processed crops were sent abroad
      2. Previously \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_African economies were destroyed in favor of colonial economies dependent upon a European-dominated economy
      3. During the Great Depression, colonial economies suffered as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dramatically
      4. Africa's economic integration required \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were built or installed
         2. Infrastructure facilitated conquest and rule, but also linked the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wealth of the colony to the outside world
         3. Europeans and their businesses were the main beneficiaries of modern infrastructure, even though Africans paid for it with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      5. Farming and mining were the main enterprises in colonial economies
         1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ owned the enterprises, and used \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ policies to drive Africans in the labor market
         2. Africans became \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ farmers or wage laborers on plantations or in mines in order to pay taxes levied on land, houses, livestock, and peoples themselves
         3. Large areas of richly productive lands were controlled by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         4. Colonial mining enterprises recruited men from rural areas and paid them minimal wages, which impoverished rural areas
         5. Officials resorted to outright forced labor where taxation policies failed to create a suitable native labor force
         6. Forced labor essentially a variant of slavery and could be quite brutal, especially among laborers forced to work on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, in which many thousands of workers died from starvation, disease, and maltreatment
   3. African Nationalism
      1. After the war, ideas concerning \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gained acceptance among a group of African nationalists, giving rise to incipient \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ movements
      2. An emerging class of native urban \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—a new African elite—became heavily involved in these movements offering freedom from colonial rule and new ideas concerning African identity
         1. Members of the elite class were often educated in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. The elites included high-ranking civil servants, physicians, lawyers, and writers
         3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: a good example of this trend
      3. African nationalists embraced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ concept of the nation-state as the best model for realizing their goals of mobilizing resources, organizing societies, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ colonial rule
      4. Different opinions prevailed regarding what constituted a people's national identity
         1. Some based identity on ethnicities, religion, and languages of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and believed that institutions crucial to these identities must be recreated
         2. Some regarded the African race as the foundation for identity, solidarity, and nation-building
         3. Pan-Africanists such as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ called for the unification of all people of African descent into a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ African state
         4. Still others looked to an African identity rooted in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; they would build nations on the basis of borders that defined existing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      5. After World War II, these ideas would be translated into demands for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. **Latin American struggles with neocolonialism**
   1. The impact of the Great War and the Great Depression
      1. Having gained \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the nineteenth century, Latin American nations continued to struggle to achieve \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the midst of interference from foreign powers
      2. Interference usually took the form of neocolonialism: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and, frequently, military intervention and interference in the workings of a nation's political system
      3. This new imperial influence emanated from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ powerhouses such as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ not former colonial rulers
      4. The Great War and the Great Depression led to a reorientation of political and nationalist ideals in Latin America
         1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theories on imperialism, and concern for workers shaped the views of many intellectuals and artists
         2. Revolutionary doctrines come to be seen as viable political alternatives to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ based liberalism
         3. In the 1920s, inspired by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ revolutions, university students began to demand reforms such as more representation within the educational system
         4. Students become imbued with Marxist thought and anti-imperialist ideas as universities became training grounds for future political leaders such as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      5. Diego Rivera and his radical artistic visions
         1. Rivera's art provoked controversy in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, as his paintings, particularly *Imperialism*, visualized the economic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and political repressiveness engendered by U.S. neo-colonialism
   2. The evolution of economic imperialism
      1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ economies of Latin American states had long been controlled by U.S. and British investors
      2. The main trend of neocolonialism of the 1920s was increasing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of economic affairs of Latin American countries
      3. From 1924-1929, investments of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ grew from $1.5 to $3.5 billion, mostly in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ extraction and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ drilling enterprises
   3. Conflicts with a "good neighbor"
      1. In late 1920s and 1930s, U.S. reassessed foreign policy in Latin America
         1. Since military intervention \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. FDR and "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_": pursue \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ relations with Latin American states and have U.S. marines train indigenous police forces to quell unrest
      2. U.S. desire to cultivate Latin American markets for exports, and to avoid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ behavior, led to neighborly cultural exchanges reflective of a more conciliatory approach
         1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ used Miranda's image to sell bananas, which symbolized U.S. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ control of various regions of Latin America
         2. Through its ads, the United Fruit Company gave its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ policies a softer image for consumers in the U.S., which provided a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Rivera's *Imperialism*