**Chapter 37: The End of Empire**

1. **Independence in Asia**
   1. India's "vivisection": partitioned independence
      1. Indian self-rule
         1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ finally willing to consider independence after WWII
         2. Muslim separatism grew; feared \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by Hindus
         3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ called a Day of Direct Action in 1946; rioting left six thousand dead
      2. Partition of India and ensuing violence
         1. Gandhi \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of India as a "vivisection"
         2. Independent India, 1947, divided into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Pakistan and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ India
         3. Ten million refugees moved either to India or Pakistan; one \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ died in migration
         4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ assassinated by a Hindu extremist, 30 January 1948
   2. Nationalist struggles in Vietnam
      1. Fighting the French
         1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reassert control after WWII
         2. Ho Chi Minh (1890-1969), communist leader, mounts \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ war, defeats France in 1954
            1. Vietnam divided at 17th parallel
         3. Civil war between north (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) and south
         4. President \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1908-1973) begins increasing U.S. involvement
      2. Geneva Conference and partial independence, 1954
         1. United States supported first the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, then the unpopular government of South Vietnam
         2. North Vietnam received assistance from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      3. Cold war stalemate
         1. Nationalist-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Viet Cong) attacks on government of South Vietnam
         2. President Johnson launched \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ campaign, sent ground troops in 1965
         3. U.S. troops were trapped in a quagmire; dragged on until \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   3. Arab national states and the problem of Palestine
      1. Arab states, except Palestine, gained independence after World War II
      2. Conflicts between Arab \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and Jewish settlers, 1920s and 1930s
         1. Arab Palestinians resisted both \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rule and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ settlement violently
         2. Proclaims support for Jewish “homeland” in Palestine (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 1917)
         3. Increased Jewish migration to escape \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; armed for self-protection
         4. Independent Arab states \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a Jewish state
      3. Creation of Israel
         1. Unable to resolve conflict, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ turned Palestine question over to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 1947
         2. UN proposed dividing into two states, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; Arabs opposed
         3. 1947, British withdrew, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ broke out, Jews proclaimed the state of Israel
         4. Egypt, Jordan, Syria, and Iraq declared war on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         5. Israel achieved \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1949; claimed territories larger than what was granted by UN plan
      4. Egypt and Arab nationalism
         1. Military leaders under Gamal A. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seized power in 1952
         2. Nasser became prime minister, a leader of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nationalism
      5. Suez crisis, 1956, greatly enhanced Nasser's prestige
         1. Canal controlled by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; Nasser nationalized it to build Egypt's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Attacked by British, French, and Israeli forces, which retook canal
         3. Both \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ condemned military action, forced them to withdraw
2. **Decolonization in Africa**
   1. Forcing the French out of north Africa
      1. France in Africa
         1. 1950s and 1960s, French granted independence to all its African colonies except \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Two million \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ settlers in Algeria
         3. Revolt of May 1954 was repressed by French; eight thousand Algerian \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ died
      2. War in Algeria, 1954-1962
         1. Algerian nationalists pursued guerrilla warfare against French rule
         2. Atrocities on both sides; heavy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ casualties; Algerian independence, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   2. Black African nationalism and independence
      1. Obstacles to African independence
         1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ powers assumed Africans were not ready for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. White settlers opposed black \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ instability often hampered post independent Africa
   3. Freedom and conflict in South Africa
      1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1948) was a system of racial segregation in South Africa enforced through legislation by the National Party
         1. African National Congress publishes Freedom Charter (1955)
         2. Repression of ANC causes worldwide ostracism of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         3. Release of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 1990
         4. Negotiation of end of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ minority rule
         5. 1994 elections bring ANC to power
         6. Relatively calm transition to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ society
3. **After independence: long-term struggles in the postcolonial era**
   1. Communism and democracy in Asia
      1. Mao reunified China under communism
         1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1958--1961) was an effort to catch up with industrial nations
         2. All land \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; farming and industry became communal
         3. Agricultural disaster; great famine followed, 1959--1962
      2. Deng's revolution
         1. Deng Xiaoping regained power in 1981; opened China to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Welcomed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; remained politically authoritarian
         3. Crushed pro-democracy student demonstration in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 1989
   2. Islamic resurgence in southwest Asia and north Africa
      1. Muslim revival and Arab disunity
         1. Cold war split \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ world; pan-Arab unity did not materialize
         2. Israel became a staunch ally of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; many Arab-Islamic states allied with USSR
         3. Israel defeated Egypt and Syria in 1967 and in 1973
         4. Egypt's president, Anwar Sadat, ended alliance with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1976
         5. Sadat signed peace treaty with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1980; was assassinated, 1981
         6. Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat and Israeli prime minister Yitzhak Rabin signed peace treaties in 1993-1995
      2. Islamism: revival of Muslim traditions
         1. Muslims increasingly regard \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in negative terms, move towards radicalism
         2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ support of Iranian Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi (1919-1980), overthrown in Iranian Revolution of 1979
            1. Led by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini
            2. Khomeini attacked United States for support of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
            3. Militants held \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Americans hostage for \_\_\_\_\_ days; shut down U.S. military bases
            4. Movement encouraged other Muslims to undertake \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ actions
      3. Iran-Iraq war, 1980-1988
         1. Iraqi president \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ launched attack on Iran in 1980
         2. War dragged on till 1988; killed one million soldiers
         3. Next, Iraqis invaded \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1990, inciting Gulf War, 1991
         4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-led coalition drives him out, further hardships for Iraqi people
   3. Politics and Economics in Latin America
      1. Guatemala: destabilized
         1. Cold war shaped U.S. policies in Central America
         2. Guatemalan president \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nationalized land held by United Fruit Co., 1953
         3. CIA engineered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Arbenz and armed Colonel Castillo Armas
         4. Castillo Armas established brutal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; was assassinated, 1957
      2. Patterns of economic dependence in Latin America
         1. Need to reorient economies from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to internal development
         2. Raul Prebisch, Argentine economist, crafted theory of "economic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_"  
            (a) developed nations \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ world economy at expense of undeveloped ones  
            (b) developing nations needed to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   4. War and peace in sub-Saharan Africa
      1. Aftermath of decolonization
         1. Organization of African Unity was created in 1963 to maintain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      2. Transformation of South Africa
         1. Gained independence in 1901, but denied civil rights to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ population
         2. South African economy strong, both \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; prospered during WWII
         3. Black workers demanded political change
      3. Apartheid: harsh legal system imposed in 1948, designed to keep races separate
         1. 87 percent of South African land was for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, others classified by race
         2. African National Congress, led by Nelson Mandela, launched campaign to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ apartheid
         3. Severe government repression provoked international opposition after 1960
         4. Black agitation and international sanctions brought end to apartheid in 1989
         5. 1994, under new constitution, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ won free election as first black president
      4. Developing economies of Africa
         1. Africa has 10 percent of world's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but less than 1 percent of industrial \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Rich in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         3. Lacking in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and managerial class
         4. Rapid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ growth compounds problems