**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