

**AP World History**  
**Chapter 23 Reading Questions**  
**“Independence and Development in the Global South”**

1. What challenges did the people in developing nations face after decolonization?

Toward Freedom: Struggles for Independence

2. What was distinctive about the end of Europe’s African and Asian empires compared to earlier cases of imperial disintegration?

1)

2)

3. Describe the approach to explaining the end of colonial empires that involves contradictions in the entire colonial enterprise.

4. What international circumstances after WWII contributed to the end of global empires?

5. What social changes within the colonies contributed to the end of global empires?

6. What is the “agency” approach to explaining the end of colonial empires?

7. Why were independence movements in Africa and Asia rarely cohesive?

The Case of India: Ending British Rule

8. How did British colonial rule promote an “Indian” identity?

1)

2)

9. What was the Indian National Congress (aka Congress Party)?

10. Describe Gandhi’s political philosophy.

11. What was the role of Gandhi in India’s struggle for independence? (How did he transform the INC?)

12. What conflicts and differences divided India's nationalist movement?

13. What did the Muslim League argue the Muslim minority in India should have?

14. (A) How was colonial India partitioned when it became independent in 1947?

(B) Describe the process of this partitioning.

The Case of South Africa: Ending Apartheid

15. How was South Africa's freedom struggle different from the one in India?

16. (A) Describe the South African economy in the 1960s.

(B) How could black Africans use their labor as a weapon?

17. Describe the African National Congress (ANC). Include who led it, what its goals were, and how they tried to achieve these goals.

18. (A) How did the ANC (now including Nelson Mandela) change its strategy in the 1950s?

(B) How did the South African government respond to these new tactics?

19. How did the freedom struggle in South African change following the imprisonment of Nelson Mandela?

20. What international pressures urged South African leaders to end apartheid?

21. What were the outcomes of discussions between white South African leaders and African nationalist leaders in the late 1980s?

Experiments in Political Order: Comparing African Nations and India

22. What conditions did countries all across the developing world have to contend with in their efforts to create a political order?

23. What happened in countries with widespread poverty and weak economies?

24. By the early 1970s, what types of regimes had evolved in most African countries?

25. (A) Describe the political evolution of India after decolonization?

(B) Why was this political set-up relatively easy to achieve in India?

26. What are the three major explanations as to why democracy was initially rejected in Africa?

1)

2)

3)

27. What three condition undermined popular support for post-independence governments in Africa that initially attempted democracy?

1)

2)

3)

28. What are two examples of when ethnic divisions led to violent conflict in African nations?

1) 1960s =

2) 1990s =

29. How were military groups able to take over power in 30 out of 46 independent African states by the early 1980s?

30. What factor(s) led to the resumption of democracy in Africa?

31. What obstacles hindered economic development in developing nations? Use bullet points to list all of them.

32. (A) How did views about the role of the state in the economies of developing nations change over time?

(B) Why did they change?

33. What variables help to explain the wide range of economic results in developing nations?

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

35. (A) After World War I, what type of nation did Mustafa Kemal Atatürk want his country of Turkey to be?

(B) What did Atatürk argue “becoming modern” meant? Be detailed!

36. List all of the religious, political, and social reforms Atatürk made in Turkey. Use bullet points to list all of them.

37. What reforms were made under Shah Pahlavi’s “White Revolution”?

38. What issues did each of the following groups have with reforms being made in Iran?

(A) Traditional merchants =

(B) Religious leaders =

(C) Educated professionals =

(D) Rural migrants to the cities =

39. (A) Who was the leader of the opposition movement against Shah Pahlavi's regime?

(B) What political, educational, and social reforms did this person make as the part of "Islamization" of public life in Iran? Use bullet points to list all of them.

40. What restrictions were placed on women during this Islamic revolution?

41. (A) What did Khomeini's desire to replace insufficient Islamic regimes in the Middle East lead to with Iraq?

(B) What did this conflict highlight?