

# Independence and Development in the Global South

from *Ways of the World* chapter 23

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Key Terms</b></p> <p>self-determination          Indian National Congress          Mohandas Gandhi          satyagraha          All-India Muslim League          Muhammad Ali Jinnah          Afrikaner          apartheid          African National Congress          Nelson Mandela          Kemal Ataturk          Muhammad Reza Pahlavi          Ayatollah Khomeini</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Big Picture</b></p> <p>European colonial dominance forced all ancient civilizations to reappraise their beliefs, institutions, and traditions. Even as European dominance was peaking at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, local forces were building that would eventually end that dominance. A sense of solidarity was forming among Western-educated colonials who created political parties to arouse nationalist sentiments. The disruptions of the World Wars allowed these leaders to gain a base of support. As a result, the European colonial world disintegrated in the decades following World War II.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Important Dates</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">1947          1979          1994</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Objectives</b></p> <p>Students should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• understand new patterns of nationalism</li> <li>• explain forces leading to decolonization and other forms of political innovation</li> <li>• compare patterns and results of decolonization in Africa and Asia (India)</li> <li>• analyze the impact of nationalist ideologies and movements in contrasting colonial environments</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Document Analysis</b></p> <p>Kwame Nkrumah “Africa Must Unite”</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Chapter Questions</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Summarize the three approaches used by historians to explain the wave of decolonization after World War II.</li> <li>2. *Compare the independence movements of India and South Africa.</li> <li>3. **Compare the governments of Africa and India after independence. Why was India’s experience with democracy easier than Africa’s experience?</li> <li>4. **What difficulties impeded the economic development of third-world countries?</li> <li>5. Be able to answer the questions from “Snapshot: Economic Development in the Global South by the Early 21<sup>st</sup> Century.”</li> <li>6. Compare the role of Islamic religion in modern Turkey and modern Iran.</li> </ol>