Chapter Overview

After World War II, Western colonial rule came to an end. Most African nations gained independence, although doing so seldom provided the social and economic stability they had hoped for. Much of Africa remains rife with poverty, illiteracy, and widespread disease under harsh military or dictatorial rule.

The Middle East has seen its own massive changes since 1945. The State of Israel was established in 1948 as a homeland for the Jewish people, much to the concern and anger of Middle Eastern Arabs. Nearly constant tension and, at times, all-out warfare have resulted. Nor has this been the only source of tension in that region. The Iranian people overthrew their secular leader in 1979 and established a conservative Islamic republic. Religion-based conflict continues to shake the Muslim nations of Iran, Iraq, and Afghanistan.

The states of Latin America have struggled toward democratic rule since the late 1940s. However, Communist influence in the region and American efforts to counter that influence have too often resulted in militaristic or plutocratic—although anti-Soviet—rule. Despite the end of the Cold War, obstacles to a true democratic system in the region have yet to be removed.
CHAPTER 32
Independence and Nationalism in the Developing World, 1945–1993

CHAPTER BENCHMARKS, continued

SS.912.W.8.4 Summarize the causes and effects of the arms race and proxy wars in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East.

SS.912.W.8.6 Explain the 20th century background for the establishment of the modern state of Israel in 1948 and the ongoing military and political conflicts between Israel and the Arab-Muslim world.

SS.912.W.8.7 Compare post-war independence movements in African, Asian, and Caribbean countries.

SS.912.W.8.8 Describe the rise and goals of nationalist leaders in the post-war era and the impact of their rule on their societies.

SS.912.W.8.9 Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America.

SS.912.W.8.10 Explain the impact of religious fundamentalism in the last half of the 20th century, and identify related events and forces in the Middle East over the last several decades.

SS.912.W.8.11 Explain the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts.

SS.912.W.9.4 Describe post-war independence movements in African, Asian, and Caribbean countries.

SS.912.W.9.5 Describe the rise and goals of nationalist leaders in the post-war era and the impact of their rule on their societies.

SS.912.W.9.6 Describe the impact of and global response to international terrorism.

SS.912.W.9.7 Describe cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and nongovernmental responses to them.

SS.912.W.9.8 Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts.

SS.912.W.9.9 Assess the social and economic impact of pandemics on a global scale, particularly within the developing and under-developed world.

SS.912.W.9.10 Describe the impact of and global response to international terrorism.

Five-Tab Book

Have students make a Five-Tab book to list the facts about five different political leaders in the Middle East since 1950: Gamal Nasser, Anwar el-Sadat, Yasir Arafat, Ayatollah Khomeini, and Saddam Hussein. For each leader, have students include information about their political views (especially as they are related to the Arab-Israeli conflict), their styles of leadership, and the results of that leadership.
India Divided

After World War II, British India was divided into two countries—Hindu-led India and Muslim-led Pakistan. Pakistan was split into two parts: East Pakistan, which was surrounded by the eastern regions of India, and West Pakistan, along India’s northwest border. On August 15, 1947, both India and Pakistan became independent. Millions fled to whichever nation was more supportive of their religion. The rapid changes prompted widespread violence, and millions died. One casualty was Hindu leader and activist Mohandas Gandhi, who was assassinated on January 30, 1948.

The New India

Jawaharlal Nehru, who had worked with Gandhi for Indian independence, now led India’s Congress Party (formerly the Indian National Congress) and became the country’s first prime minister. Under his leadership, farmland was left in private hands while the state took ownership of the nation’s industrial base. Between 1950 and 1965, India’s industrial production nearly tripled.

During that same period, India’s poverty rate soared. Millions lived in vast city slums. Ethnic and religious strife involving the Sikhs—many of whom lived in the northern province of Punjab—also became a major problem.

In matters of foreign policy, Nehru pursued a principle of nonalignment, and India avoided taking sides in the developing Cold War.

After Nehru’s death, his daughter, Indira Gandhi (no relation to Mohandas), was elected Indian prime minister. Gandhi held office during most of the troubled period between 1966 and 1984. Problems with the Sikh population reached their height under her leadership. When militant Sikhs in 1984 demanded that Punjab be granted independence, Gandhi responded militarily. More than 450 casualties resulted. Two of her own Sikh bodyguards assassinated her later that year.

Gandhi’s son Rajiv took over as prime minister, serving from 1984 to 1989. He was assassinated in 1991 while campaigning for reelection. Subsequent leaders encouraged a new and greater degree of private enterprise and foreign investment. A transfer of state-run industry into private hands led to the growth of India’s middle class. Over time, the Congress Party lost its leadership position as it was forced to compete with new political parties.

Pakistan and Bangladesh

When Pakistan gained independence in 1947, it became an entirely new nation. Conflict between East and West Pakistan peaked in 1971, when East Pakistan declared its independence. After a brief civil war,
LESSON 1 SUMMARY, continued

**The Partition of India, 1947**

![Map of the Partition of India](image)

In 1971 East Pakistan declared its independence as the new nation of Bangladesh.

On February 4, 1948, Ceylon achieved independence from Great Britain.

East Pakistan became the new nation of Bangladesh. Both Pakistan and Bangladesh remain poor and politically unstable today.

### Southeast Asia

Most Southeast Asian states emerged from World War II independent of their colonial rulers. Both the Philippines and Burma, for instance, were independent (from the United States and Great Britain, respectively) by 1948.

Many of these newly freed countries attempted to form Western-like democracies. By the end of the 1950s, most had failed, with military and one-party autocratic regimes the norm.

### Indonesia and Myanmar

At first, the Netherlands was unwilling to relinquish its colonial holdings in Southeast Asia. Under U.S. pressure, however, it granted independence to Indonesia’s non-Communist Nationalist Party in 1949.

In 1950, nationalist leader Achmed Sukarno became Indonesia’s first president. But in the late 1950s, he dissolved the constitution, nationalized foreign-owned industry, and sought aid from the Soviet Union and China. This resulted in his overthrow and replacement by a military government.

The military has been in control of Burma (now Myanmar) since the early 1960s. Aung San Suu Kyi, daughter of Burma Independence Army leader Aung San, won a democratic election in a landslide in 1990, after which she was placed under house arrest by Myanmar’s military rulers. In 1991, she won the Nobel Peace Prize for her pro-democracy efforts.

**ANALYZING MAPS**

Why do you think West and East Pakistan were unable to remain together as one nation?

**IDENTIFYING EVIDENCE**

Underline text that describes the results of Cold War wrangling over newly independent Southeast Asian states.
Vietnam and Cambodia

North Vietnam was united under Communist rule in 1975. That nation remains hostile toward Western democracy, and the Communist Party retains its leadership role there.

By the end of 1975, Laos and Cambodia were also Communist. Khmer Rouge leader Pol Pot massacred over 1 million Cambodians during the 1980s. In 1993, that state held free UN-sponsored elections.

The Philippines

One Southeast Asian state that has shown signs of movement toward democracy is the Philippines. The corrupt regime of President Ferdinand Marcos was replaced in 1986 by the reform-minded Corazon Aquino. She ultimately proved unable to solve her country’s social and economic difficulties, however.

Women in South and Southeast Asia

Women’s rights in India expanded after it achieved independence. Its 1950 constitution outlawed gender discrimination and child marriage and mandated equal pay for equal work.

In Southeast Asia, all of the newly independent states granted women full equality. Women have steadily become better educated and more politically active as those states have developed.

LESSON 1 SUMMARY, continued

CREATING CHARTS

Use this chart to categorize the Southeast Asian countries according to the type of government they had in the late twentieth century.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Communist</th>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Democratic</th>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other</th>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

REVIEW LESSON 1

1. Complete the chart below for the following states: Burma (Myanmar), Cambodia, East Pakistan (Bangladesh), India, Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam, West Pakistan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>South Asian States:</th>
<th>Significant Facts:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) East Pakistan</td>
<td>Muslim; independent from Britain in 1947; independent from Pakistan in 1971; politically unstable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Southeast Asian States:</th>
<th>Significant Facts:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Cambodia</td>
<td>independent from France in 1953; became communist in 1975, taken over by Khmer Rouge in 1980s, democratic elections in 1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Vietnam</td>
<td>independent from France in 1954; communist after 1975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. **Making Generalizations** Use your chart as the basis for a short essay discussing the political diversity of these states following World War II.
LESSON 2 SUMMARY

The Middle East

DRAWING CONCLUSIONS
Why was the United Nations willing to establish a Jewish state when the League of Nations had not been?

IDENTIFYING EVIDENCE
Underline text that describes the Jewish reaction to the United Nations’ 1947 proposal to establish a Jewish state and an Arab state.

The Mideast Crisis

A number of new (mostly Muslim) nations were established in the Middle East at the end of World War II.

The Palestine Mandate

Between the two world wars, many Jews immigrated to their historic homeland, the Palestinian Mandate. After a massive Arab revolt in the second half of the 1930s, however, that immigration was limited. At the same time, the League of Nations repeatedly rejected Zionist proposals for an independent Jewish state in that region.

Sympathy grew for the Jewish cause after World War II, when the extermination of 6 million Jews in Nazi death camps became public knowledge. In 1947, the United Nations proposed a division of the Palestinian Mandate into a Jewish state and an Arab state. Then, on May 14, 1948, the Jews claimed the entire territory as the newly established State of Israel.

The Arab world saw this as a betrayal of Palestinian Arabs. Five Arab states unsuccessfully invaded the new nation, refusing afterwards to recognize its legitimacy. Some Palestinian Arabs became Israeli citizens; others fled to Arab countries even as Jews from those countries migrated to Israel. Demands for a Palestinian state in the Middle East continue today.

Nasser and Pan-Arabism

A new Arab leader, Colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser, arose in Egypt in the early 1950s. An opponent of Israel’s existence, he supported terrorist attacks on the state and blockaded its southern port of Elat.

On July 26, 1956, he seized control of the Suez Canal from France and Great Britain. Those two nations, along with Israel, attacked Egypt in what became the Suez War of 1956.

The United States and Soviet Union took Egypt’s side and forced the three attacking nations to withdraw. A newly empowered Nasser began promoting Pan-Arabism (Arab unity). In February 1958, Egypt and Syria merged into the United Arab Republic (UAR). Nasser became its first president and invited other Arab states to join.

Oil-rich states were reluctant to do so, however. They feared that they would be forced to share their revenues with poorer Middle Eastern states as Nasser worked to improve the entire region’s standard of living. In 1961, Syria became a military state and withdrew from the UAR.
In the spring of 1967, Nasser again blocked Israeli shipping, and Arab armies gathered near Israel’s borders. In a May 29 speech at the United Nations, he declared, “We are now ready to confront Israel . . . We are now ready to deal with the entire Palestine question.” Fearing attack, Israel launched air strikes on June 5. The Six-Day War ensued, during which Israel broke Egypt’s blockade, wiped out most of the Egyptian air force, and tripled the size of the territory under its control.

Arab states repeatedly demanded the return of the West Bank and Gaza. Upon Nasser’s death in 1970, Anwar el-Sadat became Egypt’s president. On October 6, 1973 (Yom Kippur), Egypt and Syria launched a coordinated surprise attack against Israel. Israeli forces countered with a push into Egypt. The United Nations negotiated a cease-fire on October 22, and a 1974 agreement officially ended the conflict, but tensions remained.

In 1960, several Middle Eastern states had formed the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to control the price of oil. During the Yom Kippur War, this group raised oil prices to foreign countries to discourage support for Israel.

In 1979, U.S. president Jimmy Carter oversaw the drafting of an Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty called the Camp David Accords. Signed by Sadat and Israeli prime minister Menachem Begin, the agreement formally ended the war between the two nations. Nevertheless, many Arab countries still refused to recognize Israel.

Israel also faced long-term opposition from the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), a large and active group that believed only Palestinian Arabs deserved a state in the Middle East.

The Oslo Accords gave the Palestinians control of an area called the Palestinian Authority. In return, the PLO officially recognized Israel and pledged a renunciation of terrorism against the Jewish state.

**The Arab-Israeli Dispute**

**Analyzing Primary Sources**

In his speech before the United Nations, what specific goal is Nasser indicating he intends to pursue?

**Identifying Evidence**

Underline the names of states, persons, and groups in the Middle East who opposed Israel.

**Defining**

What is meant by the term “interim agreement”?

**THE PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION (PLO)**

- formed in 1964
- dedicated to Israel’s destruction
- launched intifada (uprising) in 1980s, attempting to take back territory Israel gained in Six-Day War (1967)
- reached “interim agreement” with Israel in 1993 (Oslo Accords)

The Oslo Accords gave the Palestinians control of an area called the Palestinian Authority. In return, the PLO officially recognized Israel and pledged a renunciation of terrorism against the Jewish state.

**Iran, Iraq, and Afghanistan**

The gap between rich and poor in the Middle East is wide. Many look to Islam for answers, and some are willing to use violence to bring about an Islamic revolution.
LESSON 2 SUMMARY, continued

The Iranian Revolution

In the 1950s and 1960s, Iran was a U.S. ally ruled by a secular leader, Reza Shah Pahlavi. It had grown rich on sales of its oil. Many Muslims felt that Iran’s culture had become too greedy and materialistic and blamed the United States.

By the late 1970s, many Iranians supported a strong opponent of the shah, Muslim clergyman Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. In 1979, the shah’s government collapsed and Khomeini took charge of a new Islamic republic. Anti-American sentiment erupted as militants held 52 American embassy employees hostage for more than a year. Khomeini’s death in 1989 ushered in a period of greater individual liberties.

The Iran-Iraq War

Iraq borders Iran to the west. Whereas Iran is mostly Shia Muslim, Iraq is largely Sunni Muslim. That difference has sparked an uneasy relationship between the two. There have also been violent disputes over territory, especially the Strait of Hormuz.

In 1980, Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein launched a vicious war against Iran. Children were forced to clear minefields, and poison gas was used against both soldiers and civilians. In 1988, the two states declared a cease-fire without resolving any of their issues.

The Persian Gulf War

In August 1990, Hussein attempted to seize the oil-rich nation of Kuwait. The United States led a multinational force that repelled the attack. Afterwards, the allies imposed economic sanctions in hopes that the Iraqi people would overthrow Hussein, but they did not.

Afghanistan and the Taliban

The Soviet Union established close ties to Afghanistan at the end of World War II. In 1979, the Soviets invaded the country in an effort to stifle widespread internal conflict. After ten years of occupation, they were ousted by the mujahedeen, anti-Communist Islamists supported by the United States and Pakistan.

After the Soviets were gone, Islamic groups struggled with one another for control of the nation. The most successful of these, the Taliban, seized the capital city of Kabul in 1996. By the end of 1998, the group had taken over more than two-thirds of the country. With the support of religious conservatives in Pakistan, a wealthy Muslim extremist named Osama Bin Laden established al-Qaeda training centers in Afghanistan, recruiting Muslim activists to drive Westerners out of predominantly Muslim countries.

MAKING CONNECTIONS

Why might the allies think that sanctions would lead to the overthrow of Hussein, and why would that be a desirable outcome?

SUMMARIZING

What are the main goals of Islamic extremists?
Society and Culture

Although not indicative of all Islamic thought, the fundamentalist Muslim viewpoint sees the West as materialistic, greedy, and immoral. Fundamentalist leaders want all traces of Western values removed from Middle Eastern societies. Their beliefs are reflected in their insistence on traditional clothing styles, social customs, and law.

Early Muslim women had extensive legal, political, and social options, but these were overshadowed by cultural practices as centuries passed. During the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, some Muslim scholars took a progressive view of women's rights, but this shifted back toward more traditional roles beginning in the 1970s.

Middle Eastern literature since World War II has seen a greater emphasis on secular themes for more diverse audiences. Naguib Mahfouz’s *Cairo Trilogy*, for example, tells about changes in Egypt through the eyes of a merchant family in the 1920s. Mahfouz was the first Arabic writer to win a Nobel Prize in literature. Shmuel Yosef Agnon, another Middle Eastern writer, achieved the same distinction as a Hebrew writer. His work explored the relationships between traditional Jewish life, the Hebrew language, and the modern world.

**LESSON 2 SUMMARY, continued**

**IDENTIFYING EVIDENCE**

Underline text that describes what Muslim fundamentalists see as a necessary step to preserving their culture.

**REVIEW LESSON 2**

1. Complete the graphic organizer below to list significant events in the Middle East between 1947 and 1993.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>The United Nations proposes a division of __________________________.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Jews establish __________________________.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>Egypt and Syria unite in __________________________.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>Syria withdraws from the __________________________.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>Arabs and Israelis fight __________________________.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>Jimmy Carter oversees the drafting of the __________________________.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>Ayatollah Khomeini takes charge of __________________________.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>Soviet Union invades __________________________.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Saddam Hussein attempts to seize __________________________.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Israel and the PLO sign the __________________________.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. **ANALYZING INFORMATION** Use the information in your chart as a basis for a 3-to-5 paragraph overview touching upon a) interaction between Middle Eastern Arabs and Jews in the mid- to late-twentieth century; b) United States involvement in the Middle East during the same period; and c) Soviet Union involvement in the Middle East during that same period.
LESSON 3 SUMMARY

Africa

Independence and New Nations


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>African Nation</th>
<th>Colonial Power</th>
<th>Year of Independence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>1956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>1956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>Britain</td>
<td>1957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>1960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Britain</td>
<td>1960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>Britain</td>
<td>1961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>Britain</td>
<td>1962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>1962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Britain</td>
<td>1963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>Britain</td>
<td>1966</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

South Africa and Apartheid

Blacks in South Africa formed the African National Congress (ANC) in 1912. For decades the group pursued reform of the nation’s white-dominated economic and political system, with little success. At the same time, South African whites created and strengthened a racist system called apartheid (“apartness”). Blacks who demonstrated against apartheid were brutally repressed, even killed. After the arrest of ANC leader Nelson Mandela in 1962, members of the group called for armed resistance.

The Pan-Africa Movement

Many newly independent African states still longed for economic and political stability. Leaders like Kwame Nkrumah pursued the goal of Pan-Africanism, advocating the unification of all black Africans regardless of boundaries. The Organization of African Unity (OAU) was an outgrowth of this idea. Founded in 1963 by the leaders of 32 African states, the group worked to overcome the lingering effects of colonialism. It advocated nonalignment, siding with neither the United States nor the Soviet Union in the Cold War.

The Cold War in Africa

Most of Africa’s new leaders came from the urban middle class and had been educated in the United States or Europe. Some believed in Western-style capitalism. Others followed Soviet-style communism. Still others pursued an “African form of socialism” based not on Soviet principles but on African ideals of togetherness and community ownership.

HYPOTHEZING

What lasting effects would you expect colonialism to have on the cultures of occupied African nations?

IDENTIFYING EVIDENCE

Underline a sentence that indicates that the OAS wanted independent African nations to avoid new entanglements with non-African countries.
LESSON 3 SUMMARY, continued

**ANALYZING PRIMARY SOURCES**

What connection is Nyerere drawing between socialism, nationalism, and race?

> “The basis of socialism is a belief in the oneness of man and the common historical destiny of mankind. Its basis, in other words, is human equality. Acceptance of this principle is absolutely fundamental to socialism. The justification of socialism is Man; not the State, not the flag. Socialism is not for the benefit of black men, nor brown men, nor white men, nor yellow men. The purpose of socialism is the service of man, regardless of colour, size, shape, skill, ability, or anything else.”

—From “The Arusha Declaration” by Julius Nyerere

(Leader of Tanzania, 1960–1985)

Independence did not bring about political stability. Between 1957 and 1982, more than 70 African governments were violently overthrown. By the 1980s, many major African states were ruled by either a single political party or the nation’s military. Some were drawn into U.S.-Soviet Union proxy wars, most notably Angola, Somalia, and the Congo. The Congo remained unstable, and by 1965, military leader Joseph Mobutu had taken control of the government. His anti-communism attracted U.S. financial support even though his authoritarian rule fostered widespread corruption. Such Cold War conflicts undermined the region’s political development.

**DETERMINING CAUSE AND EFFECT**

How did the Cold War affect newly independent African nations?

**IDENTIFYING EVIDENCE**

Underline a sentence that points to a sustained need by African nations for assistance from more developed countries.

**ANALYZING CAUSE**

What led to the Tutsi genocide in Rwanda?

**Economic and Political Challenges**

Many newly independent African nations suffered from poor economic management. Some relied on a single product to support their economy or spent their money on military equipment rather than industrial infrastructure. Widespread corruption was the norm.

Since the 1980s, drought and unchecked population growth have caused starvation and migration in many African countries, such as Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda. Poverty is widespread, pollution is rampant, and millions live without access to clean water or electricity.

Although HIV/AIDS is a worldwide epidemic, it has hit Africa the hardest. Many children have lost one or both parents to the disease, and older orphans are often left to manage households filled with younger siblings. Although African nations work to fight the epidemic, most have neither the money nor the health-care facilities needed to do so effectively.

**Nationalist Conflicts**

Many newer African nations—shaped by arbitrarily drawn borders—have been plagued by strife among ethnic, linguistic, and territorial groups. In 1962, conflict between the Hutu majority and Tutsi minority left 500,000 Tutsis dead in Rwanda. In the late 1960s, civil war tore Nigeria apart.
LESSON 3 SUMMARY, continued

In some nations, popular movements have brought down one-party regimes and helped establish democracies. In 1979, for example, brutal Ugandan dictator Idi Amin was deposed. In other cases, a dictator’s fall was followed by civil wars in Ethiopia, Liberia, and Somalia.

The End of Apartheid

In South Africa, Nelson Mandela spent 26 years in prison for his ANC activities. In 1985, he was offered freedom under conditions he refused to accept. International pressure forced South Africa to repeal its apartheid laws, and Mandela was freed from prison in 1990. In 1993, the government agreed to hold the first democratic national elections in South African history. The following year, Mandela became the nation’s first black president.

Society and Culture

There is constant tension in much of Africa between traditional and Western culture. This is particularly true in the cities, where long colonial presence was most firmly established. Most African cities today resemble cities elsewhere in the world. Modernity has had less impact in rural areas, however, where about 60 percent of the population lives. Millions still dwell in thatched huts without plumbing or electricity, wear traditional clothing, and adhere to traditional beliefs and practices.

Flooding or drought in rural areas sometimes sends rural folk to the cities for work. This adds to cultural tensions, since many urban dwellers view rural people as backward, while rural people consider urban culture a threat to traditional African values.

As independence swept Africa, women in most nations were allowed to vote and run for political office. A few have become leaders of newly freed nations, and their lot as a group has gradually improved. However, many women remain in low-paying positions, such as farm laborers, factory workers, and servants, and, in many rural areas, women are still subject to traditional practices like arranged marriage.

African art often reflects this same clash between tradition and the modern world. In some countries, the government dictates the content of art, usually to support the tourism industry.

Conflict between urban and rural values and African and Western values were the themes of most of the noteworthy African fiction of the 1960s and 1970s. Nigerian writer Chinua Achebe won the Nobel Prize for literature in 1989. His most famous novel, Things Fall Apart, depicts traditional African village life in simple, dignified terms.
**LESSON 3 SUMMARY, continued**

**REVIEW LESSON 3**

1. Complete this graphic organizer to chart dates related to African independence and South African apartheid.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The African National Congress (ANC) fought apartheid between</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most African nations achieved independence during</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nelson Mandela was imprisoned for ANC activity in</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Organization of African Unity was founded in</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandela refused conditional freedom from prison in</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandela was freed from prison in</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The South African government agreed to hold its first democratic elections in</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandela became South Africa's first black president in</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. **DISCUSSING** Write an essay defining and discussing the South African policy of apartheid against the background of events in Africa in the twentieth century. Draw on the information in your graphic organizer to support your discussion.
LESSON 4 SUMMARY

Latin America


General Trends in Latin America

Latin America began exporting raw materials and importing manufactured goods in the 1800s. When the Great Depression slowed this activity, the region developed industry of its own. In the 1960s, however, these nations still depended on the United States, Europe, and Japan for technology. They had also failed to find sufficient markets for their own products. This led to slow economies and political instability. Military regimes in Chile, Brazil, and Argentina abolished political parties and coaxed multinational corporations to come to Latin America. Foreign debt had grown astronomically by 1982. Wages fell, and unemployment skyrocketed. All of this prompted steady migration to the cities.

A Move Toward Democracy

In 1948, the United States oversaw the formation of the Organization of American States (OAS), which opposed any state’s military interference in the political affairs of another. However, American fears of communism in Central America and the Caribbean prompted action against Soviet activity in the region. President John Kennedy established the Alliance for Progress in the 1960s to make Latin America less susceptible to the lure of communism. Most of the money sent to help those countries, however, ended up in the pockets of already wealthy government officials.

In the 1980s and 1990s, the United States intervened directly in Latin America, sending aid to any anti-Communist regime, whatever its nature. Strong democratic sentiments arose in that region during this period.

Mexico and the Caribbean

Mexico and the Caribbean were economically and politically volatile throughout much of the twentieth century.

Mexico

A stable political order emerged in Mexico in the early 1900s and remained in place for decades. During that period, the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) chose a new popularly backed presidential candidate every six years. Wages and the economy grew steadily throughout the 1950s and 1960s.

Determining Cause and Effect

Why did Latin American countries experience high levels of migration from rural to urban areas?

Drawing Conclusions

Were the OAS and the Alliance for Progress successful? Explain your answer.

Identifying Evidence

Underline information in the text that describes a challenge to Mexico’s economy in the 1980s.
New petroleum reserves were discovered in the late 1970s, making Mexico more dependent on oil sales to foreign nations. When oil prices dropped in the mid-1980s, Mexico found itself heavily in debt. The government responded with the privatization of most of the nation’s government-owned refineries. In 1994, Mexico joined Canada and the United States in the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

The Cuban Revolution

In 1950s Cuba, an opposition movement led by Fidel Castro arose to overthrow dictator Fulgencia Batista. Support for the rebels grew, and they seized Havana on January 3, 1959. Many Cubans fled to the United States. The Soviet Union sent aid to the new Castro government, and in 1960, diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States ended. After the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962, the island became less dependent on the Soviet Union but continued to encourage Marxist revolution in Latin America without success. At home, however, Castro remained in power and implemented some social reforms, such as free medical care and widespread literacy.

Haiti

Haiti failed to attain democracy after America’s 1934 military withdrawal. In 1957, François Duvalier became the nation’s dictator in a military-controlled election. Tens of thousands were killed under his rule, and popular opposition led to his fall in 1986. Five years later a democratic government headed by Jean-Bertrand Aristide took control.

Central America

Fear of communism has often led to U.S. support of repressive regimes in Central America.

Guatemala

The United States helped overthrow Guatemalan leader Jacobo Arbenz in 1954. Since then, a series of military dictators has ruled the country. Guerrilla forces have been fighting the government since the early 1980s. The government has killed at least 200,000 people believed to belong to the opposition, mostly indigenous Mayans.
El Salvador

At the end of World War II, the military and the wealthy elite ruled El Salvador. Although the rise of an urban middle class led to a desire for democracy, the army rejected the results of free elections in 1972.

In the late 1970s and 1980s, civil war between Marxist guerrillas and right-wing groups plagued the nation. The United States provided aid against the Marxists in an effort to create stability, but violence continued until a peace settlement was reached in 1992.

Nicaragua

Nicaragua’s Somoza family controlled the nation between 1937 and 1990, with the support of the United States during most of that period. The Somozas exploited their people for personal gain and used violence to maintain control.

In 1979, Marxist forces known as the Sandinista National Liberation Front gained control of the country. The Sandinistas were opposed by a group called the contras. The United States, worried about Soviet backing of the Sandinistas, supported the contras. In 1990, the Sandinistas, led by Daniel Ortega, agreed to free elections. Violeta Barrios de Chamorro was chosen as Nicaragua’s first female president.

Central America

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location:</th>
<th>Between Mexico (Southern North America) and Columbia (Northwestern South America)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>States:</td>
<td>Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, Panama, Belize, and Guatemala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Base:</td>
<td>Agricultural—bananas, coffee, and cotton</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Central America’s economy is based on agriculture.

South America

Most of South America experienced political, economic, and social difficulties throughout the twentieth century.

Chile

In 1970, Marxist Salvador Allende became president of Chile. Despite his politics, Chile did not develop a significant closeness with the Soviet Union. Allende increased wages and nationalized Chile’s largest corporations, some of which had been owned by industrialists in the United States. This understandably angered both those owners and the U.S. government.

Argentina

Argentina is Latin America's second-largest nation. Before World War II, it had been ruled by a powerful, military-based oligarchy. In 1943, a group of army officers overthrew the ruling class, and Juan Perón became the military government's new labor secretary.

Perón increased job benefits for the working class and encouraged them to join labor unions. In 1946, he was elected president of Argentina. His wife, Eva, was also highly popular, and the two of them brought popular economic social and economic reform to Argentina. They sought to increase the nation’s industrialization, which pleased their supporters from labor and the urban middle class. The government also took over the railways, banking, insurance, and communications industries, working to free the nation from foreign investors.

Perón's approach was violently authoritarian at times, which led to his exile to Spain in 1955 after a military overthrow. Although he was allowed to return and serve as president in 1973, he died a year later. After his death, the military again took over, exerting a brutal control that resulted in the deaths of 36,000 people.

In 1982, the military regime lost credibility domestically and internationally when its invasion of the Falkland Islands was beaten back by Great Britain. The election of Raúl Alfonsín in 1983 restored democracy to the nation.

Colombia

Although Colombia has long had a democratic political system, its politics have been dominated by the conservative owners of the nation's coffee plantations. The economy's heavy reliance on coffee makes that product's price fluctuations a significant factor.

The nation experienced political turbulence through much of the twentieth century. Marxist guerrillas, Colombian peasants, and the government frequently clashed in violent civil conflicts, with more than 200,000 dead by the mid-1960s. Poverty-stricken peasants turned to the cocaine trade for survival, and two major cartels formed in Colombia during the 1980s and 1990s.

Colombia remains the major supplier of the international cocaine market. Government efforts to change that situation have had little success. Yet despite the income from coffee and drug exports, high unemployment and internal unrest keep the national economy weak.

Latin American Society and Culture

Latin America's dramatic population growth has compounded its social and economic difficulties. In 1950, the region had about 165 million people; that had exploded to 400 million by the mid-1980s. By
LESSON 4 SUMMARY, continued

1990, 29 of Latin America’s cities were megacities with populations of more than a million people. These cities have grown so fast that they cannot provide ordinary urban services for their residents.

Roles for women in Latin America have expanded. Many continue to be homemakers, but others have moved into labor and industry. Women also form an increasing percentage of Latin America’s teachers, professors, doctors, and lawyers.

Artists and writers are held in high esteem in Latin American culture. A unique form of literature called magic realism—blending realism and fantasy—developed during the 1940s. The best-known example of this is Colombian writer Gabriel Garcia Márquez’s *One Hundred Years of Solitude*, which won the Nobel Prize for literature in 1982.

Latin American art and architecture since World War II has been strongly influenced by international styles. The most notable example of the new architecture is probably the Brazilian capital of Brasilia, designed mostly by Oscar Niemeyer and built during the 1950s and 1960s.

COMPARING AND CONTRASTING

How did Latin American art differ from Latin American literature in the mid-twentieth century?

REVIEW LESSON 4

1. Complete this graphic organizer to chart the internal and external political activity of Latin America during the mid- to late-1900s

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LATIN AMERICAN POLITICS AND ECONOMICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Military Regimes:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• _______________ political parties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• coaxed _______________ to come to Latin America.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As a result, Latin America’s foreign debt _______________.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Organization of American States (OAS):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• opposed _______________ interference in Latin American states.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• fought _______________ influence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The United States:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• established the _______________ under President John Kennedy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• supported <em>any</em> _______________ in Latin America during the 1980s and 1990s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most of Latin America:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• has an economy based on _______________.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• raises and exports _______________, _______________, _______________, and _______________.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. **DETERMINING CENTRAL IDEAS** Use the information on your chart to help you write a brief political history of Latin America, explaining how the factors cited in the chart have contributed to conditions in that region today.