

CHAPTER
18

The Colonies Become New Nations, 1945–Present

PREVIEWING THEMES

Economics

The emergence of new nations from European- and U.S.-ruled colonies brought a change in the ownership of vital resources and markets. In many cases, new nations formed trade alliances with their former rulers. Most new nations struggled to build up local industries.

Power and Authority

Systems of government shifted for one billion people when colonies in Asia and Africa gained their freedom. A challenge for many of the new nations was how to unify diverse factions. Authoritarian rule and military coups were common.

Revolution

Independence movements swept Africa and Asia as World War II ended. Revolutionaries overthrew existing political and economic systems to create new nations. The revolutionary leaders had difficulty maintaining common goals after independence.

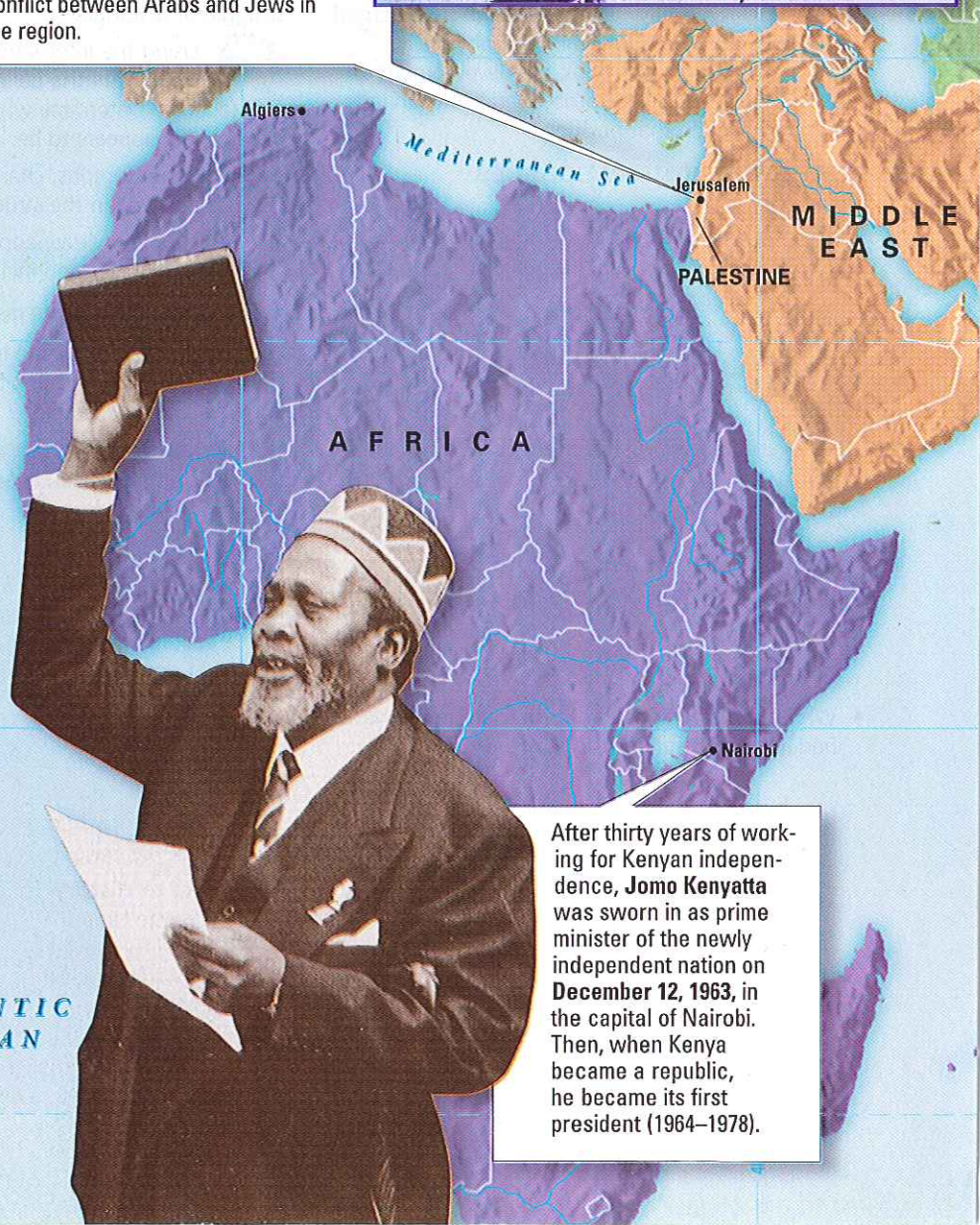


INTERNET CONNECTION

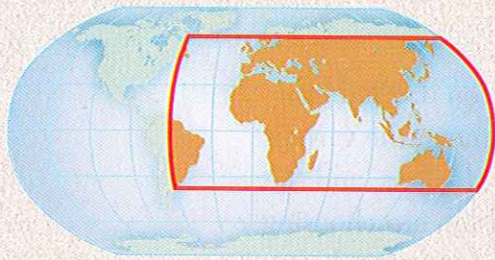
Visit us at www.mcdougallittell.com to learn more about India, Southeast Asia, Africa, and the Middle East.

INDEPENDENCE, 1945–PRESENT

British rule in **Palestine** ended on **May 14, 1948**. A British Royal Marine lowered the Union Jack (the British flag) for the last time in Haifa as British troops prepared to board ship and sail home. Britain's withdrawal led to the creation of the state of Israel, sparking conflict between Arabs and Jews in the region.



After thirty years of working for Kenyan independence, **Jomo Kenyatta** was sworn in as prime minister of the newly independent nation on **December 12, 1963**, in the capital of Nairobi. Then, when Kenya became a republic, he became its first president (1964–1978).

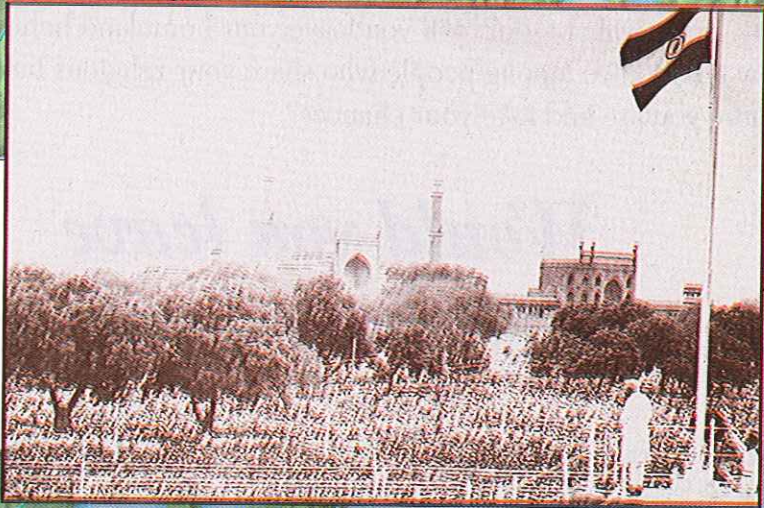


PREVIEWING THE CHAPTER

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Jawaharlal Nehru addressed a massive crowd at Delhi's Red Fort on August 15, 1947, as India gained independence. Partition of the British colony into mostly Hindu India and mostly Muslim Pakistan forced millions to move.



In her campaign to become president of the Philippines in 1986, Corazón Aquino used her hand to form the letter L (for *laban*, or "struggle"), the symbol of her campaign.

Interact *with* History

Independence has come to a former British colony, which has been divided into the new nations of India and Pakistan. Serious conflict occurs among the various factions within each country. The Hindu majority in India attacks Muslims, and the Muslim majority in Pakistan attacks Hindus. Some Hindus in Pakistan are choosing to stay in their homeland; others are choosing to flee to India to join the Hindu majority there. Either alternative involves risk.

You are a Hindu whose homeland is Pakistan. Trains are leaving that will carry you through hostile territory to a new homeland, where you will no longer be in a minority. What will you do? Will you leave your homeland behind in order to move to a new land to live among people who share your religious beliefs? Or will you stay where you are and take your chances?

Would you leave your homeland?

Hindu refugees are boarding a train in Pakistan. You could go to India, where your fellow Hindus are in the majority. The trip is dangerous, however, since you will be traveling through hostile territory.

After the passenger cars have been filled, refugees clamber on to every available surface. Hindus are desperate to escape from Pakistan.

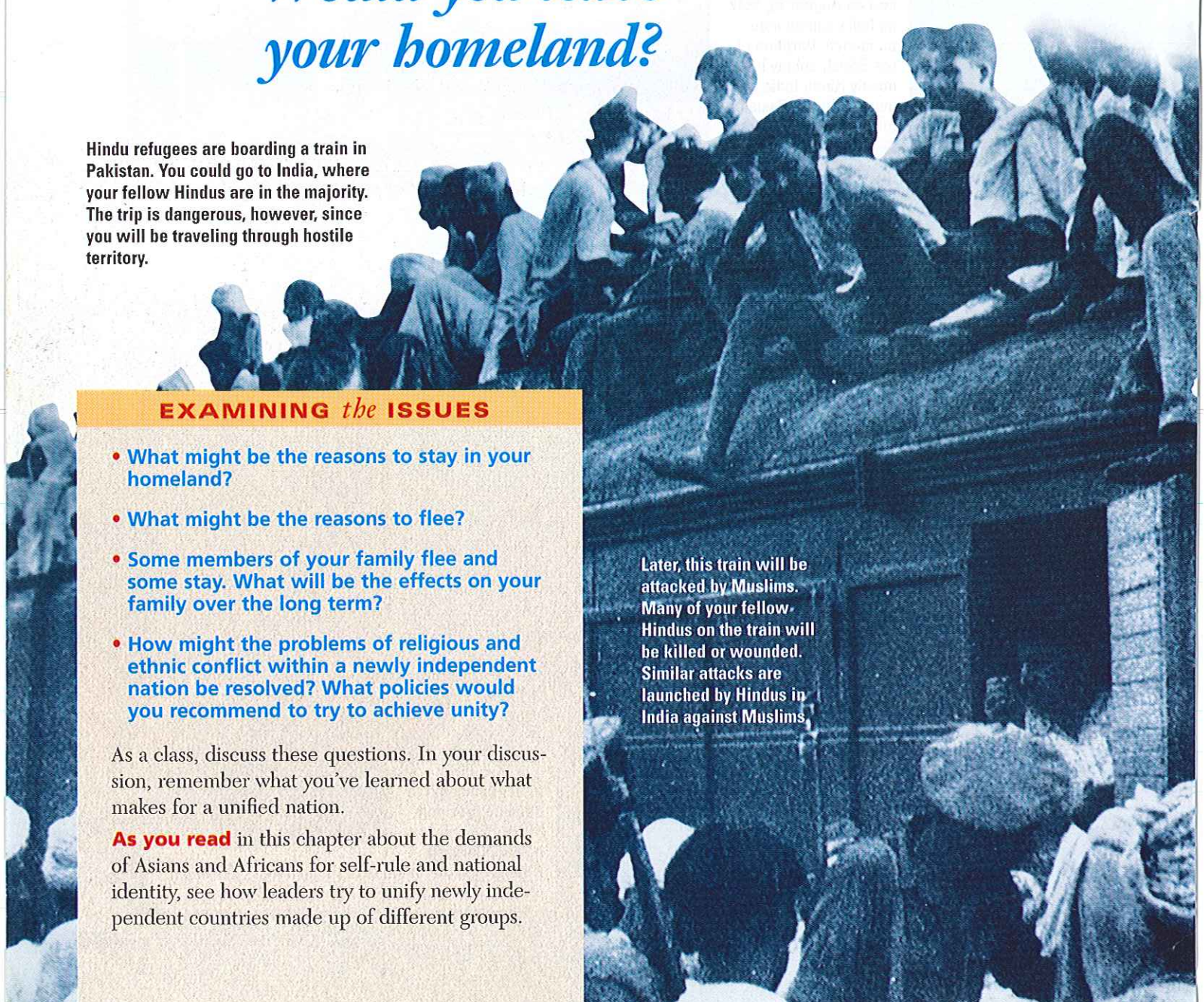
EXAMINING *the* ISSUES

- What might be the reasons to stay in your homeland?
- What might be the reasons to flee?
- Some members of your family flee and some stay. What will be the effects on your family over the long term?
- How might the problems of religious and ethnic conflict within a newly independent nation be resolved? What policies would you recommend to try to achieve unity?

As a class, discuss these questions. In your discussion, remember what you've learned about what makes for a unified nation.

As you read in this chapter about the demands of Asians and Africans for self-rule and national identity, see how leaders try to unify newly independent countries made up of different groups.

Later, this train will be attacked by Muslims. Many of your fellow-Hindus on the train will be killed or wounded. Similar attacks are launched by Hindus in India against Muslims.



The Indian Subcontinent Gains Independence

TERMS & NAMES

- Congress Party
- Muslim League
- Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- Lord Mountbatten
- partition
- Jawaharlal Nehru
- Indira Gandhi
- Rajiv Gandhi
- Benazir Bhutto

MAIN IDEA

New nations emerged from the British colony of India.

WHY IT MATTERS NOW

India today is the largest democracy in the world.

SETTING THE STAGE Britain had ruled India for many years. During this time, some Indians had been pressing for self-rule. In 1939, India was stunned when Britain committed India's armed forces to World War II without first consulting the colony's elected representatives. Indian nationalists felt humiliated. In 1942, the Congress Party launched a "Quit India" campaign. It was intended to drive Great Britain out of India. The end of World War II, in 1945, brought changes to the Indian subcontinent as dramatic as those anywhere in the world.

A Movement Toward Independence

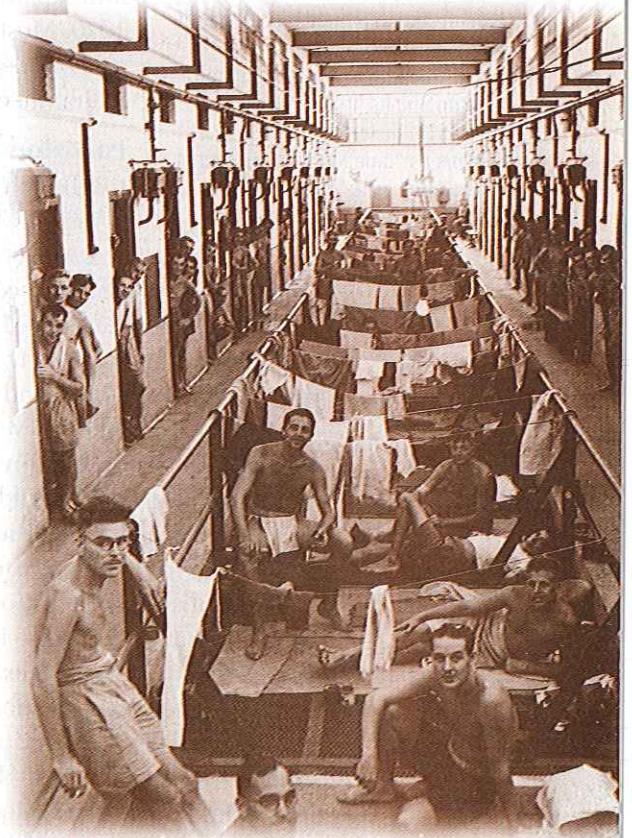
The story was similar throughout the colonial world. When World War II broke out, Africans and Asians answered their colonial rulers' cries for help. These Africans and Asians fought on distant battlefields. They also guarded strategic bases and resources at home. The war brought soldiers from widely separated colonies into contact with one another. Soldiers from the colonies shared their frustrations, dreams for independence, and strategies for achieving it.

"Asia for Asians" During World War II, the Japanese "Asia for Asians" campaign helped to generate nationalism throughout the region. It also sparked independence movements in the various countries Japan occupied in Southeast Asia. The Japanese defeat of European forces was a sign to the nationalists that the Europeans were not as strong as they had thought them to be. Asian nationalists came to realize that their colonial masters were not unbeatable. Sometimes the Europeans suffered defeat at the hands of others—such as the Japanese—who were nonwhite and non-Western, like the nationalists.

The Colonial Response Britain was recovering from the enormous costs of the war. It began to rethink the expense of maintaining and governing distant colonies. The new government in Britain also called into question the very basis of imperialism. Was it acceptable to take by force the land and resources of another nation in order to enrich the imperial nation?

Independence Brings Partition to India

In 1919, the British massacred unarmed Indians at Amritsar. (See Chapter 14.) This incident, more than any other single event, had marked the beginning of the end of British rule in India. The incident had caused millions of Indians to become strong nationalists overnight. A year later, in 1920, Mohandas Gandhi launched his first nonviolent



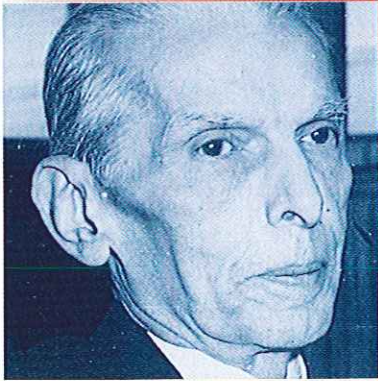
This photo shows British soldiers held in a Japanese prisoner-of-war camp at the end of World War II.

THINK THROUGH HISTORY

A. Recognizing Effects What was the effect on Asians of Japanese victories over Europeans?

campaign for Indian independence. Gandhi was admired as the Mahatma, or “Great Soul,” of the Indian independence movement.

HISTORY MAKERS



Muhammad Ali Jinnah
1876–1948

Muhammad Ali Jinnah was born in Karachi, India, which is now part of Pakistan. His Muslim family was wealthy and sent him to England to study. He became a brilliant lawyer and a leader in India's movement for independence.

As the leader of the Muslim League, Jinnah argued for a separate state for Muslims. Called the “great leader,” Jinnah was the founder of Pakistan and its first governor-general. He described the Indian Muslims as “a nation with [a] distinct culture and civilization, . . . our own distinctive outlook on . . . life.”

The Congress Party and the Muslim League The Indian National Congress, or the **Congress Party**, was a national political party. It claimed to represent all of India. India in the 1940s had approximately 350 million Hindus and about 100 million Muslims. Most members of the Congress Party were Hindus, but the party at times had many Muslim members. A Muslim even served as one of its presidents, from 1940 to 1945.

The **Muslim League** was an organization founded in 1906 in India to protect Muslim interests. The league was concerned that the mainly Hindu Congress Party would look out primarily for Hindu interests. The leader of the Muslim League, **Muhammad Ali Jinnah** (mu-HAM-ihd ah-LEE JIHN-uh), had once been a member of the Congress Party. However, he later insisted that only the league spoke for Muslims. He said that all Muslims ought to resign from the Congress Party. The Muslim League stated that it would never accept Indian independence if it meant rule by the Hindu-dominated Congress Party. Jinnah stated, “The only thing the Muslim has in common with the Hindu is his slavery to the British.” The British encouraged the division between Hindus and Muslims in the belief that it would strengthen their authority.

The Muslim League first officially proposed the partition of India into separate Hindu and Muslim nations at its Lahore conference in 1940. Most Muslims lived in the northwest and northeast areas of the subcontinent. Gandhi was deeply hurt. He strongly opposed the two-nation theory on political, cultural, and even moral grounds.

Partition into India and Pakistan When World War II ended, the British government changed from the Conservative Party's Winston Churchill to the Labour Party's Clement Atlee. The stage was set for the British transfer of power. However, the problem

persisted of who should receive that power once it was transferred.

Rioting of Hindus and Muslims against one another broke out in Calcutta, East Bengal, Bihar, and Bombay. In August 1946, four days of rioting in Calcutta left more than 5,000 people dead and more than 15,000 hurt. Gandhi walked through the worst areas there. He did his best to reduce the violence between Hindus and Muslims.

Lord Louis Mountbatten was the last viceroy of India. He feared that the Hindus and Muslims of India would never be able to live together in peace. He began to accept the idea that **partition**, or the dividing up, of India into two nations—mostly Hindu India and mostly Muslim Pakistan—was unavoidable.

The British House of Commons passed an act on July 16, 1947, that granted the two nations independence in one month's time. In that short period, more than 500 independent native princes had to decide which nation they would join—India or Pakistan. The administration of the courts, the military, the railways, and the police—the whole of the civil service—had to be divided down to the last paper clip. Most difficult of all, millions of Hindus, Muslims, and Sikhs would shortly find themselves minorities in a hostile nation. These people had to decide where to go.

During the summer of 1947, 10 million people were on the move in the Indian subcontinent. Whole trainloads of refugees were massacred. Muslims killed Sikhs who were moving into India. Hindus and Sikhs killed Muslims who were headed into Pakistan. In all, an estimated 1 million died. “What is there to celebrate?” Gandhi mourned. “I see nothing but rivers of blood.” Gandhi personally went to Delhi to plead for fair treatment of Muslim refugees. While he was there, he himself became

Vocabulary

viceroy: a person who governs on behalf of a king.

THINK THROUGH HISTORY

B. Making

Inferences Why did Gandhi mourn as India achieved independence?

a victim. He was shot on January 30, 1948, by a Hindu extremist who thought Gandhi too protective of Muslims.

Modern India

At the stroke of midnight on August 15, 1947, India would become free. It would also become the world's largest democracy. As the hour approached, **Jawaharlal Nehru** (jah-WAH-hahr-lahl NAY-roo), independent India's first prime minister, addressed the Constituent Assembly:

A VOICE FROM THE PAST

Long years ago, we made a tryst [appointment] with destiny, and now the time comes when we shall redeem our pledge, not wholly or in full measure, but very substantially. At the stroke of the midnight hour, when the world sleeps, India will wake to life and freedom.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, quoted in *A New History of India*

Nehru Leads India For the first 17 years after independence, India had one prime minister—Jawaharlal Nehru. He had been one of Gandhi's most devoted followers. Educated in Britain, Nehru won popularity among all groups in India. He emphasized democracy, unity, and economic modernization.

Nehru assumed several large challenges along with the office of prime minister. One such challenge was a dispute over the territory of Kashmir. Although its ruler was Hindu, Kashmir had a large Muslim population. The state bordered both India and Pakistan. Pakistan invaded the area shortly after independence, causing Kashmir's ruler to align Kashmir with India. War between India and Pakistan in Kashmir continued until the United Nations arranged a cease-fire in 1949. The cease-fire left a third of Kashmir under Pakistani control and the rest under Indian control. Later, in 1962, China seized part of Kashmir. In 1972, Indian and Pakistani forces fought there again. In that year, a new truce line was set up between the Indian and Pakistani areas of Kashmir. Today, tensions continue to flare along the cease-fire line established by the UN in 1949.

Nehru used his leadership to move India forward. He led other newly independent nations of the world in forming an alliance of countries that were neutral in the dispute between the United States and the Soviet Union. On the home front, Nehru called for a reorganization of the states by language. He also pushed for industrialization and sponsored social reforms. He tried to elevate the status of the lower castes and expand the rights of women.

The Nehru Family Rules Nehru's death in 1964 left the Congress Party with no leader strong enough to hold together its many factions. Then, in 1966, Nehru's daughter, **Indira Gandhi**, was chosen prime minister.

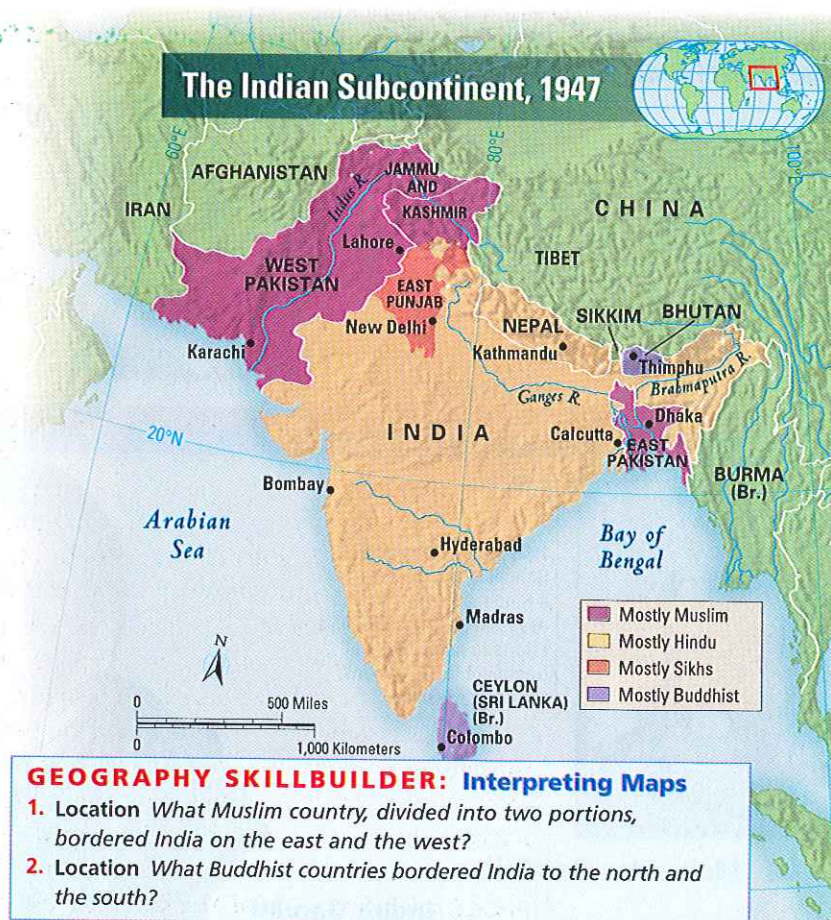
Background

In India, as in Britain, the prime minister is usually the leader of the majority party of Parliament and of the cabinet; the leader of the government.

THINK THROUGH HISTORY

C. Analyzing

Causes What was the cause of the conflict between India and Pakistan over Kashmir?



Daily Life

Voting by Caste

Mohandas Gandhi campaigned tirelessly against the evils of the caste system. He renamed the lowest group *harijans*, or "children of God." Following his lead, the constitution of independent India abolished all practices that discriminated against the untouchables.

Still, analysis of recent election results shows that Indians continue to vote along caste lines. In the past, this practice favored the upper castes. Now it may result in the election to office of more members of the lower castes.

The man who became India's president in July 1997—K. R. Narayanan—is a Dalit. This is the caste formerly known as the untouchables. Narayanan spoke of his election as proof that "the concerns of the common man" will receive attention in the nation's affairs.

After a short spell out of office, she was reelected in 1980. Under Gandhi's leadership, the country substantially increased its production of food grains.

Gandhi soon faced a threat from Sikh extremists, who were agitating for an independent state. Sikh terrorists took refuge in the Golden Temple at Amritsar, the most important Sikh religious center. From there, they ventured out to commit many acts of violence. In June 1984, Indian army troops overran the Golden Temple. They killed about 500 Sikhs and destroyed sacred property. In retaliation, Indira Gandhi was gunned down four months later by two of her Sikh bodyguards. This act set off another murderous frenzy, causing the deaths of thousands of Sikhs.

Gandhi was succeeded by her son, **Rajiv (rah-JEEV) Gandhi**, in 1984. His party lost the leadership in 1989, however, because it was accused of corruption. In 1991, while campaigning near Madras, Rajiv was killed by a bomb. It was carried by a terrorist who opposed Gandhi's policies. Since winning election as prime minister in 1998, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, leader of the Hindu nationalist party, has ruled over the often politically chaotic nation.

Social Issues Challenge India India faces challenges today. Its steadily climbing population is expected to top 1 billion early this century. The caste system continues to undermine social equality. India still faces the threat of religious fanaticism. Many separatist movements exist

throughout the country. On the plus side, Indian industry has continued to develop. New oil and coal resources have been discovered. Scientific and technical education have expanded.

Background

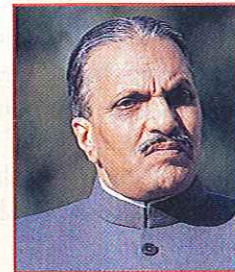
The Sikhs practiced a monotheistic religion founded in northern India during the 16th century. It combined elements of Hinduism and Islam.

A Turbulent History



Ali Bhutto

1977 Ali Bhutto
Prime Minister Ali Bhutto of Pakistan is deposed in a coup led by General Zia. Bhutto is later hanged for having ordered the assassination of a political opponent.



General Zia

1988 General Zia
General Zia, president of Pakistan, dies in a mysterious plane crash.

Pakistan

1950

1960

1970

1980

1991

India

1948 Mohandas Gandhi
Gandhi is shot to death by a Hindu extremist. The assassin opposes Gandhi's efforts to achieve equal treatment for all Indians, including Muslims.

1984 Indira Gandhi
Indira Gandhi is machine-gunned by two of her Sikh bodyguards. Her murder is in retaliation for an attack she ordered on a Sikh temple.

1991 Rajiv Gandhi
Rajiv Gandhi is killed by a bomb while campaigning. The bomb is carried by a woman who belongs to a group of Tamil separatists.

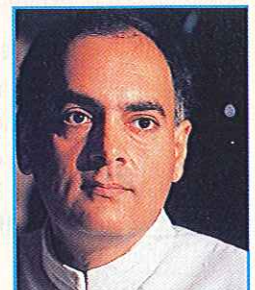


Mohandas Gandhi



Indira Gandhi

Rajiv Gandhi



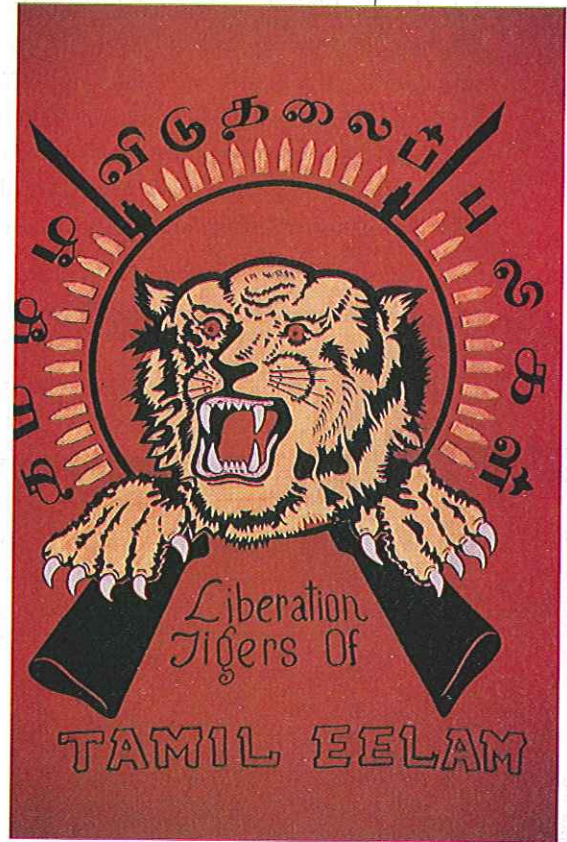
Pakistan and Sri Lanka

Pakistan gained its independence in 1947, and Ceylon, an island country southeast of India, in 1948. After independence, both countries suffered from religious and ethnic fighting. In 1972 Ceylon changed its name to Sri Lanka (sree LAHNG-kuh).

Civil War in Pakistan Pakistan began as a divided nation. Its east and west regions were separated by more than 1,000 miles of Indian territory. One region lay to the northeast of India, the other to the northwest. From culture to ethnic background, the two regions were very different. Only the Islamic religion united them. East Pakistan had a larger population than the West. It felt neglected by the government in West Pakistan. Rebellion broke out in April 1971. In December 1971, the Indian army lent its support to East Pakistan. The army of West Pakistan, which had occupied East Pakistan, withdrew. A new nation, Bangladesh, was formed from East Pakistan.

Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the first governor-general of Pakistan, died shortly after independence. Pakistan then went through a series of military coups, the first in 1958. Ali Bhutto took over leadership of the country following the civil war. A military coup in 1977 led by General Zia removed Bhutto, who was later executed for crimes allegedly committed while in office. After Zia's death, Bhutto's daughter, **Benazir Bhutto**, was twice elected prime minister. After months of disorder, she was removed from office in 1996. Nawaz Sharif became prime minister after the 1997 elections. In 1999, army leaders ousted Sharif in yet another coup and imposed military rule over Pakistan.

Sri Lanka Split by Factions Sri Lanka's recent history has also been one of turmoil. Three-quarters of Sri Lanka's 16 million people are Buddhists. A fifth are Tamils, a Hindu people of southern India and northern Sri Lanka. A militant group of Tamils have called for a separate Tamil nation. Since 1981, when Tamil militants began strong-armed resistance, thousands of lives have been lost. In an effort to end the violence, Rajiv Gandhi and the Sri Lankan president tried to reach an accord in 1983. The agreement called for Indian troops to enter Sri Lanka and help disarm Tamil rebels. This effort was not successful, and the Indian troops left in 1990. A civil war between Tamils and other Sri Lankans continues today.



Pictured here is the emblem of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, a militant group based in Sri Lanka. The group has fought for the independence of Tamils.

Section 1 Assessment

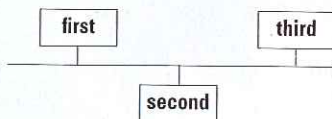
1. TERMS & NAMES

Identify

- Congress Party
- Muslim League
- Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- Lord Mountbatten
- partition
- Jawaharlal Nehru
- Indira Gandhi
- Rajiv Gandhi
- Benazir Bhutto

2. TAKING NOTES

Create a time line of prominent Indian prime ministers from independence in 1947 through 1989, using a form like the one below.



Note one important accomplishment of each prime minister.

3. SYNTHESIZING

Do you think that India's political and economic success is crucial to the future of democracy in Asia? Why?

THINK ABOUT

- India's influence in Asia
- religious and ethnic differences and conflicts
- social implications of economic failure

4. ANALYZING THEMES

Power and Authority

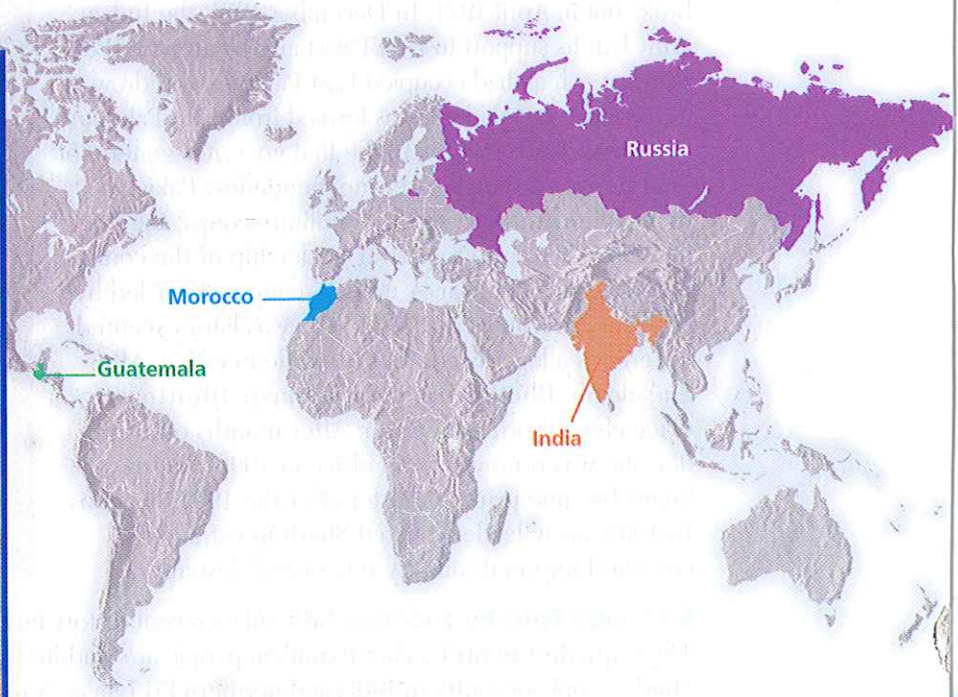
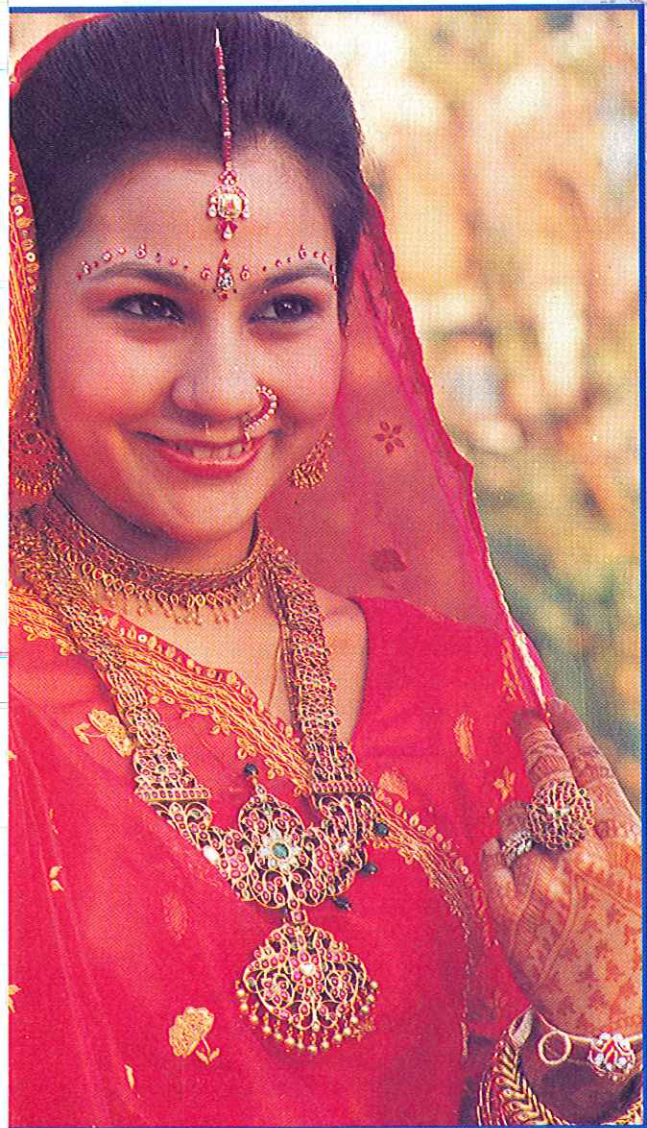
What were some of the problems shared by leaders of India and Pakistan?

THINK ABOUT

- the factions within these countries
- their thoughts about independence
- how their problems were resolved

Wedding Rituals

In cultures throughout the world, people get married. They do so for a variety of reasons: to share life with a loved one, to raise a family, to gain social position, to gain independence, to carry on values and customs. In India, an elaborate wedding ritual has evolved within the Hindu tradition. That ritual expresses Hindus' deepest beliefs about the relationship between men and women, the importance of the family, and the role of the spiritual in the significant moments of life. Other cultures have different rituals with which they surround the wedding ceremony.



Hindu Wedding in India

Hindus traditionally bestow jewelry on brides. This bride is from West Bengal. She is bedecked with gold, silver, and enamel jewelry inlaid with precious stones. Her sari is from Benares and is made of fine silk and gold brocade. The colors of red and gold symbolize life and good luck. The design on the bride's hands is painted in henna. This traditional pattern is believed to keep away evil spirits.



**a
closer
look** HINDU RITUALS

A gold necklace called a thali is placed around the bride's neck. This necklace contains a medallion with the three symbols of the Hindu trinity—a conch shell, a trident, and a ring.



Orthodox Wedding in Russia

The Church of the Transfiguration in St. Petersburg, Russia, is the site of this Russian Orthodox wedding ceremony. Crowns are placed on the heads of the bride and groom, who hold candles. Orthodox churches make lavish use of gold and rich decoration to display religious works of art such as icons.

A Bridal Fair in Morocco

The bridal fair is part of the marriage ritual of some Berbers of Morocco. Marriageable young men and women attend the fair of Imilchil in the Atlas Mountains of North Africa in search of spouses. The women wear capes, headdresses, and veils as they survey the eligible prospects during the fair. Courtship, engagement, and marriage all take place during the three days of the fair. The couples shown are waiting to enter the wedding tent.



Wedding in Guatemala

The Indians shown to the left are of Mayan descent. They live in the highlands of Guatemala. Villagers in Guatemala combine suit jackets and Indian clothing in a wedding ceremony. The clothes worn by the Indians identify their home villages.

Connect to History

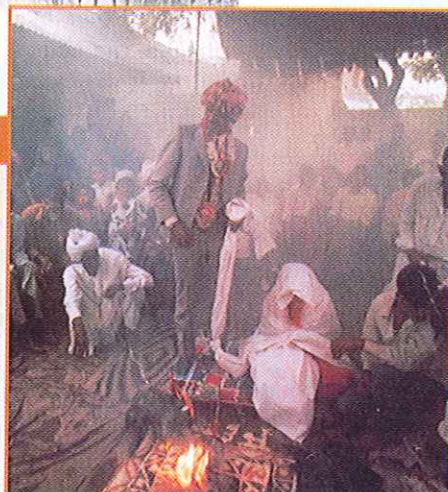
Comparing What are some elements of the wedding ceremony that seem common from one culture to another?

SEE SKILLBUILDER HANDBOOK, PAGE 654.

Connect to Today

Researching Read about wedding rituals in other cultures, and then write a couple of paragraphs describing the ritual that most appeals to you.

In this Hindu wedding ritual, the bride is shrouded in a white sheet and tied to the groom. The couple takes seven steps around the sacred fire, a symbol of purification, to seal the marriage.



Southeast Asian Nations Gain Independence

TERMS & NAMES

- Ferdinand Marcos
- Corazón Aquino
- Aung San
- Aung San Suu Kyi
- Sukarno
- Suharto

MAIN IDEA

The European colonies in Southeast Asia became independent countries in the postwar period.

WHY IT MATTERS NOW

The power and influence of the Pacific Rim nations are likely to expand during the next century.

SETTING THE STAGE At the end of World War II, colonized people all over the world agitated for independence. As it had in India, Britain gave up control of its Southeast Asian colonies; it gave up Burma quickly and Malaysia after some delay. Some imperialists, the Dutch among them, were reluctant to give up their Southeast Asian possessions. They waged bitter and losing battles to retain control. The United States gave up its Asian colony in the Philippines soon after World War II.

The United States and the Philippines

The Philippines became the first of the world's colonies to achieve independence following World War II. The United States granted the Philippines independence in 1946, on the anniversary of its own Declaration of Independence, the Fourth of July.

The Philippines Achieves Independence The Filipinos' immediate goals were to rebuild the economy and to restore the capital of Manila. The city had been badly damaged in World War II. The United States had promised the Philippines \$600 million in war damages. However, the U.S. government insisted that Filipinos approve the Bell Act in order to get the money. This act would establish free trade between the United States and the Philippines for eight years, to be followed by gradually increasing tariffs. Filipinos were worried that American businesses would exploit the resources and environment of the Philippines. In spite of this concern, Filipinos approved the Bell Act and received their money.

The United States wanted to maintain its military presence in the Philippines. With the onset of the Cold War (see Chapter 17), the United States needed to be able to protect its interests in Asia. Both China and the Soviet Union were opponents of the

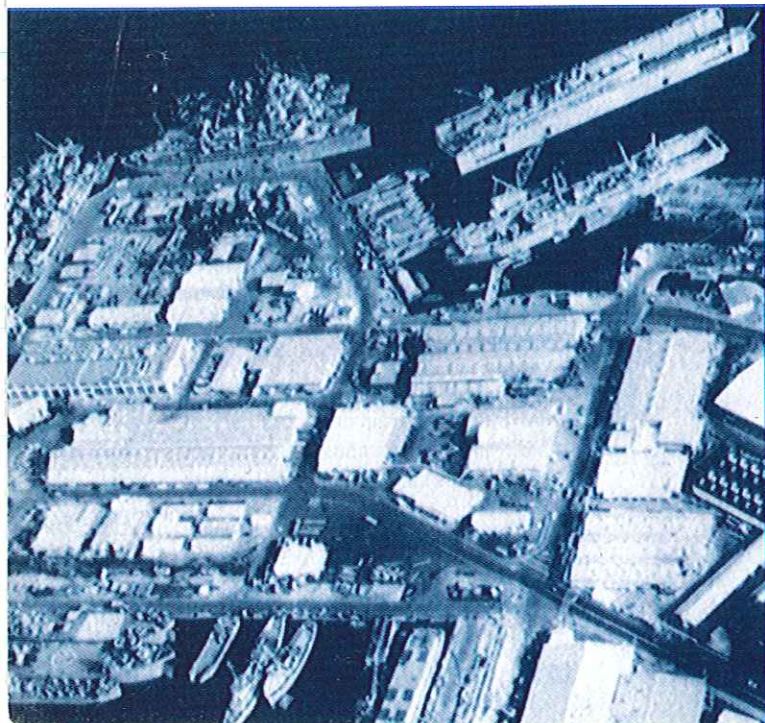
United States at the time. Both were Pacific powers with bases close to allies of the United States as well as to raw materials and resources vital to U.S. interests. Therefore, the United States demanded a 99-year lease on its military and naval bases in the Philippines. The bases—Clark Air Force Base and Subic Bay Naval Base near Manila—proved to be critical to the United States later, in the staging of the Korean and Vietnam wars.

These military bases also became the single greatest source of conflict between the United States and the Philippines. Many Filipinos regarded the bases as proof of American imperialism. Later agreements shortened the terms of the lease, and the United States gave up both bases in 1991.

Vocabulary

Filipino: an inhabitant of the Philippines.

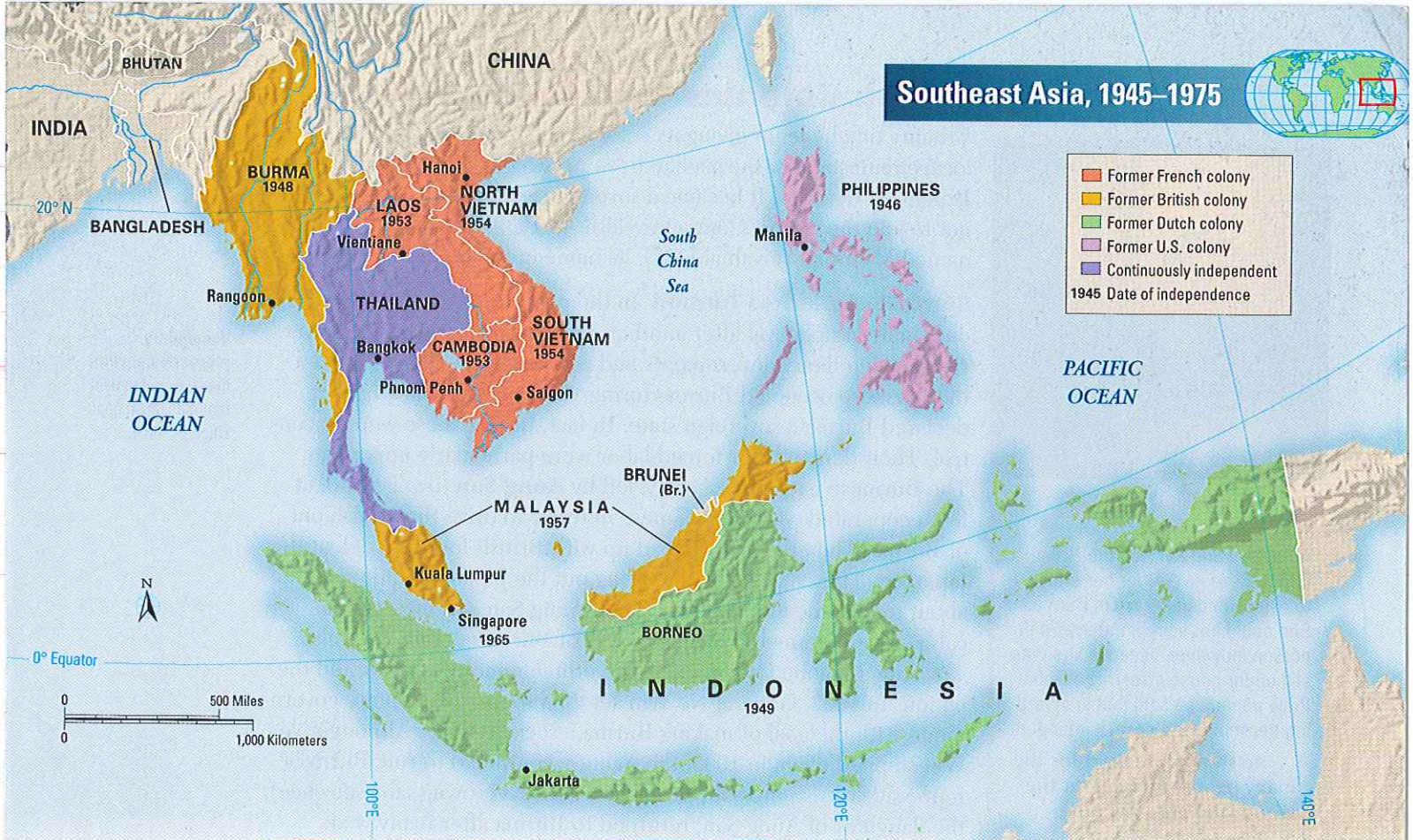
Ships of the U.S. Navy docked at Subic Bay in the Philippines from 1901 to 1991.



THINK THROUGH HISTORY

A. Making Inferences Why might the United States have been interested in maintaining military bases in the Philippines?

Southeast Asia, 1945–1975



■	Former French colony
■	Former British colony
■	Former Dutch colony
■	Former U.S. colony
■	Continuously independent

1945 Date of independence

GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps

- Region** Which former Dutch colony is made up of a series of islands spread out from the Indian Ocean to the Pacific Ocean?
- Region** From what European country did the most colonies shown above gain their independence?

After World War II, the Philippine government was still almost completely dependent on the United States economically and politically. The Philippine government looked for ways to lessen this dependency. It welcomed Japanese investments. It also broadened its contacts with Southeast Asian neighbors and with nonaligned nations.

The Marcos Regime and Corazón Aquino Ferdinand Marcos was elected president of the Philippines in 1965. The country suffered under his rule from 1966 to 1986. Marcos imposed an authoritarian regime and stole millions of dollars from the public treasury. Although the constitution limited Marcos to eight years in office, he got around this restriction by imposing martial law from 1972 to 1981. Two years later, his chief opponent, Benigno Aquino, Jr., was shot when he returned from the United States to the Philippines, lured by the promise of coming elections.

In the elections of 1986, Marcos ran against Aquino's widow, **Corazón Aquino**. Aquino won decisively, but Marcos refused to acknowledge her victory. When he declared himself the official winner, a public outcry resulted. He was forced into exile in Hawaii, where he later died. In 1995, the Philippines succeeded in recovering \$475 million Marcos had stolen from his country and deposited in Swiss banks.

During Aquino's presidency, the Philippine government ratified a new constitution. It also negotiated successfully with the United States to end the lease on the U.S. military bases. In 1992, Fidel V. Ramos succeeded Aquino as president. Ramos is restricted by the constitution to a single six-year term. The single-term limit is intended to prevent the abuse of power that occurred during Marcos's 20-year rule.

Background

Before the Philippines belonged to the United States, it was a Spanish colony. This is why many Filipinos, who are mostly Asian, have Spanish names.

HISTORY MAKERS



Aung San Suu Kyi
1945–

Aung San Suu Kyi won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1991 for her efforts to establish democracy in Burma. She could not accept the award in person, however, because she was still under house arrest. The Nobel Prize committee said that in awarding her the peace prize, it intended

... to show its support for the many people throughout the world who are striving to attain democracy, human rights, and ethnic conciliation by peaceful means. Suu Kyi's struggle is one of the most extraordinary examples of civil courage in Asia in recent decades.

The military government had offered to free her if she would leave the country. However, she refused, insisting she would not leave until a civilian government was restored to Burma and all political prisoners were freed.

British Colonies Gain Independence

Britain's timetable for giving its colonies independence depended on local circumstances. Burma had been pressing for independence from Britain for decades. It became a sovereign republic in 1948 and chose not to join the British Commonwealth. In 1989, Burma was officially named Myanmar (myahn-MAH), its name in the Burmese language.

Burma Experiences Turmoil In the postwar years, Burma suffered one political upheaval after another. Its people struggled between repressive military governments and pro-democracy forces. When the Japanese occupied Burma during World War II, they had declared Burma a sovereign state. In fact, the Japanese were in control. Their demands for forced labor were particularly unpopular. The Burmese nationalists' army, led by **Aung San** (owng sahn), at first cooperated with the Japanese in order to drive the British out of Burma. Then the army linked up with British forces to defeat the Japanese. They succeeded in driving out the Japanese and were about to become independent. Then Aung San and most of his cabinet were gunned down on orders of Burmese political rivals.

Conflict among Communists and ethnic minorities disrupted the nation. In 1962, General Ne Win set up a repressive military government, with the goal of making Burma a socialist state. Although Ne Win stepped down in 1988, the military continued to rule Burma repressively. Also in 1988, **Aung San Suu Kyi** (owng sahn soo chee), the daughter of Aung San, returned to Burma after many years abroad. She became active in the newly formed National League for Democracy. For her pro-democracy activities, she was placed under house arrest for six years by the government. In the 1990 election—the country's first multiparty election in 30 years—the National League for Democracy won 80 percent of the seats. The military government refused to recognize the election, and it kept Aung San Suu Kyi under house arrest. She was finally released in 1995 though still kept under surveillance.

Malaysia and Singapore During World War II, the Japanese conquered the Malay Peninsula, formerly ruled by the British. The British returned to the peninsula after the Japanese defeat in 1945. They tried, unsuccessfully, to organize Malaya into one state. They

also struggled to put down a Communist uprising. Ethnic groups resisted British efforts to unite their colonies on the peninsula and in the northern part of the island of Borneo. Malays were a slight majority on the peninsula, while Chinese were the largest group in Singapore. In 1957, the Federation of Malaya was created from Singapore, Malaya, Sarawak, and Sabah. The two regions—on the Malay Peninsula and on northern Borneo—were separated by 400 miles of ocean. In 1965, Singapore separated from the federation and became an independent city-state. The Federation of Malaysia—consisting of Malaya, Sarawak, and Sabah—was created. A coalition of many ethnic groups maintained steady economic progress in Malaysia.

Singapore, extremely prosperous, was one of the busiest ports in the world. Lee Kuan Yew ruled Singapore as prime minister from 1959 to 1990. Under his guidance, Singapore emerged as a banking center as well as a trade center. It had a standard of living far higher than any of its Southeast Asian neighbors. In early 1997, the Geneva World Economic Forum listed the world's most competitive economies. Singapore topped the list. It was followed, in order, by Hong Kong, the United States, Canada, New Zealand, Switzerland, and Great Britain.

Vocabulary
repressive govern-
ment: a government
that puts down oppo-
sition by force.

Vocabulary
house arrest:
confinement to one's
quarters, or house,
rather than to prison.

THINK THROUGH HISTORY

B. Making Inferences What do these competitive economies all have in common?

Indonesia Gains Independence from the Dutch

The Japanese occupation of Indonesia during World War II destroyed the Dutch colonial order. Waiting in the wings to lead Indonesia was **Sukarno** (soo-KAHR-noh), known only by his one name. He was a leader of the Indonesian independence movement. In August 1945, two days after the Japanese surrendered, Sukarno proclaimed Indonesia's independence and named himself president. The Dutch, however, backed up initially by the British and the United States, attempted to regain control of Indonesia.

The Dutch in Indonesia Unlike British colonialists, who served their term in India and then returned to England, the pre-war Dutch looked upon the East Indies as their permanent home. To keep it that way, the Dutch resisted native Indonesians' attempts to enter the civil service or to acquire higher education. After the war, Indonesians were unwilling to return to their condition of servitude under the Dutch. They therefore put together a successful guerrilla army. After losing the support of the United Nations and the United States, the Dutch agreed to grant Indonesia its independence in 1949.

A Variety of People, Islands, and Religions The new Indonesia became the world's fourth most populous nation. It consisted of more than 13,600 islands, with 300 different ethnic groups, 250 languages, and most of the world's major religions. It contained the world's largest Islamic population. Sukarno, who took the official title of "life-time president," attempted to guide this diverse nation in a parliamentary democracy. Unfortunately, this attempt failed.

In 1965, a group of junior army officers attempted a coup, which was suppressed by a general named **Suharto** (suh-HAHR-toh). He then seized power for himself. He blamed the coup on Indonesian Communists. In the bloodbath that followed, 500,000 to 1 million Indonesians were killed.

Suharto, officially named president in 1967, turned Indonesia into a police state and imposed frequent periods of martial law. Outside observers heavily criticized him for his annexation of East Timor in 1976 and for human rights violations there. (East Timor freed itself from Indonesian rule in 1999.) Bribery and corruption became commonplace. Only the rich enjoyed prosperity. Political and economic conditions worsened in the late 1990s. In 1998 protesters forced Suharto, Asia's longest ruling dictator, to resign. In a sign of hope for the future, the nation in 1999 elected a new leader, Abdurrahman Walid, in its first-ever democratic transfer of power.

THINK THROUGH HISTORY

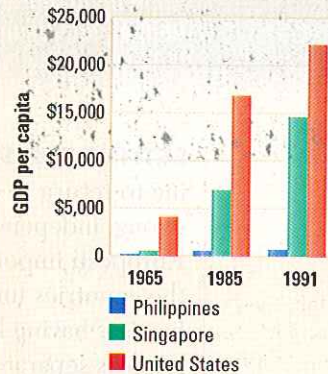
C. Contrasting How did the British and the Dutch differ in their attitudes toward their colonies?

Vocabulary

coup: the sudden overthrow of a government by a small group of people.

Comparing Economies

Gross Domestic Product is the dollar value of all goods and services produced within a country during one year. In this graph, the GDP is divided by the number of productive workers in each country. This results in the GDP per capita, or per person.



Sources: *World Statistics in Brief* (1978) and *World Statistics Pocketbook* (1995), published by the United Nations.

SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Graphs

- Which country had the highest GDP per capita in both 1965 and 1991? Which had the lowest?
- Which country showed the biggest increase in GDP per capita from 1985 to 1991?

Section 2 Assessment

1. TERMS & NAMES

Identify

- Ferdinand Marcos
- Corazón Aquino
- Aung San
- Aung San Suu Kyi
- Sukarno
- Suharto

2. TAKING NOTES

Using a chart like the one below, summarize the major challenges the countries faced following independence.

Nation	Colonizer	Challenges Following Independence
The Philippines		
Burma		
Indonesia		

3. MAKING INFERENCES

Why do you think that the United States demanded a 99-year lease on military and naval bases in the Philippines?

THINK ABOUT

- U.S. economic interests in the Philippines
- geographical location
- reasons for military presence

4. THEME ACTIVITY

Power and Authority

Write a two-paragraph essay contrasting a peaceful transfer of authority from a colonial power to a newly independent nation with a transfer that was violent.

New Nations in Africa

TERMS & NAMES

- Negritude movement
- Kwame Nkrumah
- Jomo Kenyatta
- Mau Mau
- Mobutu Sese Seko
- FLN
- Ahmed Ben Bella

MAIN IDEA

After World War II, African leaders threw off colonial rule and created independent countries.

WHY IT MATTERS NOW

Today, many of those independent countries are engaged in building political and economic stability.

SETTING THE STAGE Like the Asian countries, the countries of Africa were unwilling to return to colonial domination after World War II. The problem of building strong, independent nations in Africa, however, was complicated by the way in which European imperialists had divided up the continent, plundered its resources, and left the countries unprepared to deal with independence. The colonialists had imposed borders having little to do with the areas where ethnic groups actually lived. While borders separated culturally similar people, they also enclosed traditional enemies.

Background to Independence

Between the two world wars, an educated middle class had begun to emerge in African cities. Young men went abroad for college and graduate studies. They listened to American jazz musicians and read literature of the Harlem Renaissance. They were influenced by African Americans such as W.E.B. Du Bois as well as by such older Africans as Blaise Diagne, who organized Pan-African (all-African) congresses in 1919 and 1921.

French-speaking Africans and West Indians began to express their growing sense of black consciousness and pride in traditional Africa. They formed the **Negritude movement**—a movement to celebrate African culture, heritage, and values. This movement viewed the black experience as unique. One of the movement's leaders, Leopold Senghor (lay-aw-PAWLD san-GAWR), later became the first president of Senegal.

African soldiers in World War II fought alongside Europeans to “defend freedom.” This experience made them unwilling to accept colonial domination when they returned home. The postwar world changed the thinking of Europeans too. They began to question the cost of maintaining their colonies abroad.

British Colonies Seek Independence

After World War II, many European countries were ready to transfer government to the African people. For the Europeans, the question was when and how to do that.

Ghana Leads the Way to Independence The British colony of the Gold Coast became the first African colony south of the Sahara to achieve independence. Following World War II, the British in the Gold Coast began making preparations. For example, they allowed more Africans to be nominated to the Legislative Council. However, the Africans wanted elected, not nominated, representatives, and they wanted “Freedom Now!” The leader of their largely nonviolent protests was **Kwame Nkrumah** (KWAH-mee uh-n-KROO-muh). He was a former teacher who had spent several years studying in the United States. In the 1940s, he worked to liberate the Gold Coast from

Leopold Senghor was a politician and poet. In his poetry, he reaffirmed African traditions and the need for Africa to separate from Europe.

THINK THROUGH HISTORY

A. Analyzing Motives Why might the British have been willing to grant the Gold Coast colony its independence?

the British. Nkrumah organized strikes and boycotts and was often imprisoned by the British government. Ultimately, however, his efforts were successful.

On receiving its independence in 1957, the Gold Coast took the name Ghana. This name honored a famous West African kingdom of the past. Ghana became the first nation governed by black Africans to join the British Commonwealth. During the independence celebrations, Nkrumah addressed the crowds:

A VOICE FROM THE PAST

There is a new African in the world, and that new African is ready to fight his own battle. . . . It is the only way in which we can show the world we are masters of our own destiny.

KWAME NKROMAH, from a 1957 speech

Nkrumah became Ghana's first prime minister and later its president-for-life. Nkrumah pushed through expensive development plans and economic projects—new roads, new schools, and expanded health facilities. These costly projects soon crippled the country. His programs for industrialization, health and welfare, and expanded educational facilities showed good intentions. However, the expense of the programs undermined the economy and strengthened his opposition.

In addition, Nkrumah was often criticized for spending too much time on Pan-African efforts and neglecting economic problems in his own country. In his dream of a "United States of Africa,"

Nkrumah was influenced by the thinking of Marcus Garvey. Garvey was a Jamaican-born black man who in the 1920s called for forcing all Europeans out of Africa and creating a black empire there.

Nkrumah, influenced by Garvey (among others), wanted to create an Africa ruled by Africans. Nkrumah helped develop the Pan-African Congress held in Manchester, England, in 1945. Later, in 1958, he hosted the first Pan-African meeting held in Africa. This led to the formation of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in 1963.

In 1966, while Nkrumah was in China, the army and police in Ghana seized power. Since then, the country has shifted back and forth between civilian and military rule. At the same time, it has struggled for economic stability. Jerry Rawlings, an Air Force pilot, seized power in 1979 and again in 1981, and still rules Ghana today.

Kenya and the Mau Mau Rebellion British settlers had taken over prize farmland in the northern highlands of Kenya. They fiercely resisted independence for Kenya. They were forced to accept black self-government as a result of two developments. One was the strong leadership of Kenyan nationalist **Jomo Kenyatta**, a Kikuyu educated in London. The second was the rise of the **Mau Mau** (MOW mow). This was a secret society made up mostly of Kikuyu farmers forced out of the highlands by the British.

The Mau Mau's aim was primarily to frighten the white farmers into leaving the highlands rather than to engage in outright war. Kenyatta had no connection to the Mau Mau. However, he refused to condemn the organization and was imprisoned by the British for a time for this refusal. By the time the British granted Kenya independence in 1963, more than 10,000 black Kenyans and 100 white Kenyans had been killed.

Kenyatta became president of the new nation. He worked hard to unite the various ethnic and language groups in the country. Nairobi, the capital, grew into a major business center of East Africa. When Kenyatta died in 1978, his successor, Daniel arap Moi, was less successful in governing the country. Moi faced more and more opposition to his one-party rule. Under him, university strikes and protests resulted in the deaths of some students. These demonstrations put pressure on Moi to make the country more democratic.

HISTORY MAKERS



Kwame Nkrumah
1909–1972

Kwame Nkrumah studied at Lincoln University in Pennsylvania from 1935 to 1939. After graduating from Lincoln, he went on to earn a master's degree from the University of Pennsylvania.

Nkrumah studied socialism, especially the writings of Marx and Lenin, and nationalism, especially the thinking of Marcus Garvey. He became president of the African Students' Organization of the United States and Canada.

Nkrumah returned to the Gold Coast in 1947. He helped to stage strikes and riots against the government. He said at the time, "We prefer self-government with danger to servitude in tranquility."

Background

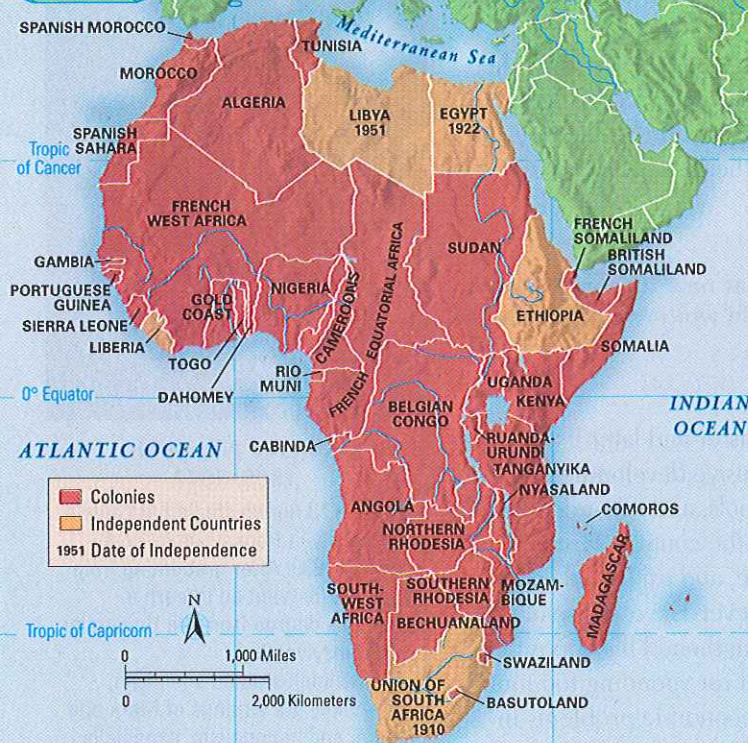
Many of the leaders of the newly independent nations of Africa developed a pan-African viewpoint. That is, their vision took in the development of all of Africa, not just their own countries.

Vocabulary

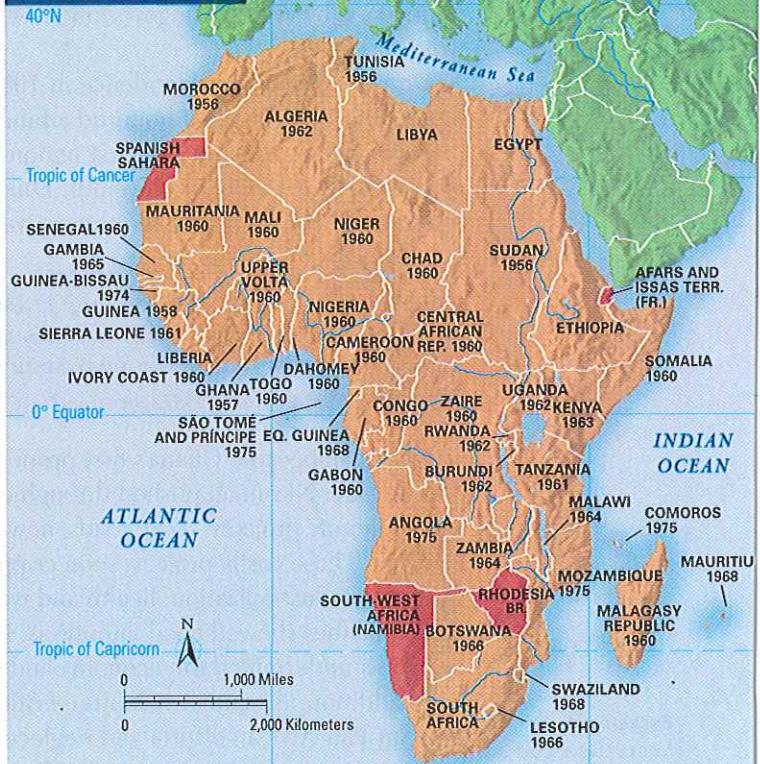
Kikuyu: a member of a people of central and southern Kenya.



Africa, 1955



Africa, 1975



GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps

1. **Location** Which countries in Africa were already independent in 1955?
2. **Location** In what decade did most of the African nations gain their independence?

In the early 1990s, Kenya's economy suffered a severe reversal. Adding to the nation's woes were corruption in Moi's government and ethnic conflicts that killed hundreds and left thousands homeless.

The Congo Gains Independence

Of all the European possessions in Africa, probably the most exploited was the Belgian Congo. Belgium had ruthlessly plundered the colony's rich resources of rubber and copper. It had employed a system of forced labor. While draining wealth from the colony, Belgium had provided no social services. It also had made no attempt to prepare the people for independence.

Independence Brings Change Belgium's granting of independence in 1960 to the Congo (known as Zaire [zah-IHR] from 1965 to 1997) resulted in upheaval. Patrice Lumumba became the nation's first prime minister. He ruled a divided country. In the mineral-rich southeastern province of Katanga, a local leader named Moise Tshombe (MOH-zee CHUHM-bee) declared that region's independence. This was a serious threat, especially since copper from Katanga's mines was the nation's primary export.

Intervention by outside forces added to the problems. Tshombe was backed by Belgian mining interests. Lumumba, with Communist connections, first appealed to the United Nations for help in putting down Tshombe's rebellion. He then turned to the Soviet Union for aid. At this point, a coup led by an army officer, Colonel Joseph Mobutu, later known as **Mobutu Sese Seko** (moh-BOO-too SAY-say SAY-koh), overthrew Lumumba and turned him over to his enemy, Tshombe. Lumumba was murdered while in Tshombe's custody. Tshombe himself ruled briefly until he was overthrown by Mobutu, who seized power in a bloodless coup in 1965.

Mobutu Comes to Power For 32 years, Mobutu ruled the country that he renamed Zaire. He used a combination of force, one-party rule, and gifts to supporters. Zaire had the mineral wealth and natural resources to make it one of the richest countries in Africa. It was reduced under Mobutu's rule to one of the continent's poorest. Mobutu and his associates were accused of looting the country of billions of dollars.

Mobutu successfully withstood several armed rebellions and ethnic clashes. He was finally overthrown in 1997 by Laurent Kabila after a seven-month-long civil war. On becoming president, Kabila banned all political parties. However, he promised a transition to democracy and free elections by April 1999. Such elections never came, however, and by 2000 the nation faced civil war again as three separate rebel groups sought to overthrow Kabila's autocratic rule.



CONNECT to TODAY

Zaire Again Becomes Congo

The march of Congo rebels in 1996–1997 from the eastern provinces of Zaire to the capital city of Kinshasa to overthrow Mobutu (pictured above) took only seven months. The rebels met little opposition as they crossed the country. The *New York Times* called the Zaire government “a house that had been eaten by termites. The rebels came along and pushed it over.” That is, the corruption of Mobutu's rule had undermined his support among the people.

Laurent Kabila overthrew Mobutu and had himself sworn in as president of the country on May 29, 1997. The name of the country was changed from Zaire to Congo. Mobutu died in September 1997.

THINK THROUGH HISTORY

C. Clarifying Why did French colonists fight so hard to hold on to their land in Algeria?

Algeria Fights for Its Independence

In 1945, about 1 million French colonists and about 9 million Arab and Berber Muslims were living in the North African country of Algeria, France's principal overseas colony. Some of the colonists had lived there for generations. They were unwilling to give up their land without a fight. France claimed to offer full citizenship rights to its colonial subjects—a policy called assimilation. In reality, assimilation was hard to achieve. The colonists refused to share political power.

The Struggle The post-World War II conflict in Algeria began in 1945 when French troops fired on Algerian nationalists who were demonstrating in the town of Setif. Before peace was restored, thousands of Muslims and about 100 Europeans were killed.

In 1954, the Algerian National Liberation Front, or **FLN**, announced its intention to fight for independence. The FLN would use guerrilla tactics at home and diplomatic tactics internationally. The French sent over half a million troops into Algeria to fight the FLN. Both sides committed atrocities. European settlers in Algeria began calling for the World War II hero Charles de Gaulle to return as president of France and restore order in the French colony.

De Gaulle Takes Control De Gaulle returned to power in 1958. He soon concluded that Algeria could not be held by force. Fearful that the rebellion might spread, France let go of most of its other possessions in Africa.

In 1962, a referendum setting out the conditions for Algerian independence in cooperation with France passed with overwhelming majorities in Algeria and France. As France planned the transfer of power after the cease-fire in March 1962, 750,000 French settlers fled Algeria. Independence came in July 1962.

Ahmed Ben Bella, a leader of the FLN who had been imprisoned by the French, was named first prime minister (1962–1963) and first president (1963–1965). Ben Bella reestablished national order, began land reforms, and developed new plans for education. In 1965, he was overthrown by his chief of staff.

From 1965 until 1988, Algerians tried to modernize and industrialize. Their efforts were undermined when oil prices plunged in 1985–1986. Unemployment and the unfulfilled promises of the revolution contributed to an Islamic revival. Riots in 1988 against the secular government left hundreds dead. The chief Islamic party, the Islamic Salvation Front (FIS), won local and parliamentary elections in 1990 and 1991. However, the ruling government and army refused to accept the election results. Eventually, a civil war broke out between Islamic militants and the government—a war that continues, on and off, to this day. Efforts to restore democratic government included presidential elections

in 1995 and parliamentary elections in 1997. However, these efforts excluded the FIS. Recently, there have been calls from the FIS for a truce and a national peace conference to end the violence that has claimed the lives of thousands of people.

Angola Gains Its Independence

The Portuguese had been the first Europeans to enter Africa, 400 years ago, and they were the last to leave. Portugal was unwilling to give up any of its colonies. It made no preparations for helping its colony of Angola emerge into the modern world. At the end of World War II, Angola had no education or health facilities and little commerce.

GlobalImpact

Cold War Reaches Angola

Picture the plight of Angola, which had suffered already from the neglect of its colonizer, Portugal. While it struggled to become a nation, Angola became a battleground in the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union.

From 1945 until 1991, these two countries competed with one another for economic, political, and cultural dominance around the globe. This rivalry affected their relations with nations around the world. In Africa, even U.S. friendship with Mobutu, the dictator of Zaire, was tied into the Cold War. By urging Mobutu to aid the opposition to the MPLA in Angola, the United States used him as a check against Soviet influence in Angola.

The Movement Towards Independence Still, some Angolans gained an education. Accounts of other African countries that had become independent inspired them. In the 1960s, three revolutionary groups emerged. Foreign powers supported each group.

To put down the rebels in Angola, Portugal sent in 50,000 troops. The cost of the conflict amounted to almost half of Portugal's national budget. Discontent over the colonial wars built up among the Portuguese troops until the Portuguese dictatorship in Lisbon was toppled by the military.

Civil War Follows Independence The Portuguese withdrew from Angola in 1975 without formally handing over power to anyone. The lack of preparation for independence in Angola was complicated by the Communist seizure of power. The MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) took control of the capital, Luanda. The Communist MPLA declared itself the rightful government. This led to a prolonged civil war among various rebel groups. Each group received help from outside sources. The MPLA was assisted by some 50,000 Cuban troops and by the Soviet Union. The FNLA (National Front for the Liberation of Angola), which eventually faded away, was backed by Zaire and the United States. The major opposition to the MPLA was UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola), which was assisted by South Africa and the United States.

In 1988, the United States, with a nod from the Soviet Union, pressed for a settlement among the MPLA, UNITA, South Africa, and Cuba and for the evacuation of Cuban troops. A shaky cease-fire went into effect in June 1989. In 1995, the parties began discussions about representation of each group in the government. Negotiations eventually broke down, however, and the long and bloody civil war continued into the 2000s.

Trouble in the Middle East also prompted intervention by the United States and other powers. These efforts, too, met with mixed results, as you will learn in Section 4.

Section 3 Assessment

1. TERMS & NAMES

Identify

- Negritude movement
- Kwame Nkrumah
- Jomo Kenyatta
- Mau Mau
- Mobutu Sese Seko
- FLN
- Ahmed Ben Bella

2. TAKING NOTES

Copy the chart below on your paper. Next to each country, list an idea, an event, or a leader important to that country's history.

Ghana	
Kenya	
Zaire	
Algeria	
Angola	

3. ANALYZING MOTIVES

Why do you think that non-African nations supported certain factions that claimed power in the newly independent nations of Africa?

THINK ABOUT

- economic interests of the non-African nations
- Lumumba's request for Soviet aid in the Congo
- U.S. support of the FNLA
- the Cold War

4. ANALYZING THEMES

Revolution Why do you think revolution swept so many African nations following their independence from European rule after World War II?

THINK ABOUT

- how World War II influenced Africans
- the conditions preceding independence
- economic interests of European powers and newly independent nations

Conflicts in the Middle East

TERMS & NAMES

- Balfour Declaration
- Suez Crisis
- Six-Day War
- Anwar Sadat
- Golda Meir
- Menachem Begin
- Camp David Accords
- Hosni Mubarak
- PLO

MAIN IDEA

Division of Palestine after World War II made the Middle East a hotbed of competing nationalist movements.

WHY IT MATTERS NOW

The conflict in the Middle East threatens the stability of the region today.

SETTING THE STAGE The division of Palestine after World War II set off bitter disputes in the Middle East. Some of the problems faced by the new nation of Israel were similar to those experienced by new nations in Africa and Asia. These included the writing of a new constitution, the merging of diverse peoples, and involvement in territorial disputes with neighbors. Palestinians who did not remain in Israel faced a disruptive life as refugees.

Palestine and Israel

The conflict between Jews and Arabs (including Palestinians) over a Palestinian homeland is one that has its roots in ancient history. To Jews, their claim to the land goes back 3,000 years, when Jewish kings ruled from Jerusalem. To Palestinians (both Muslim and Christian), the land has belonged to them since the Jews were driven out around A.D. 135. To Arabs, the land has belonged to them since their conquest of the area in the 7th century. Mixed in with the intertwined history of Jews and Arabs in the region have been more modern events. These include the persecution of Jews in Europe, the rising value of oil in the Middle East, and global politics that have influenced decisions half a world away.

Zionists—people who favored a Jewish national homeland in Palestine—had begun to settle in Palestine in the late 19th and early 20th century. At the time, the region was still part of the Ottoman Empire, ruled by Islamic Turks. Zionists at first made up only about 10 percent of the population. After the defeat of the Ottomans in World War I, the League of Nations asked Britain to oversee Palestine until it was ready for independence.

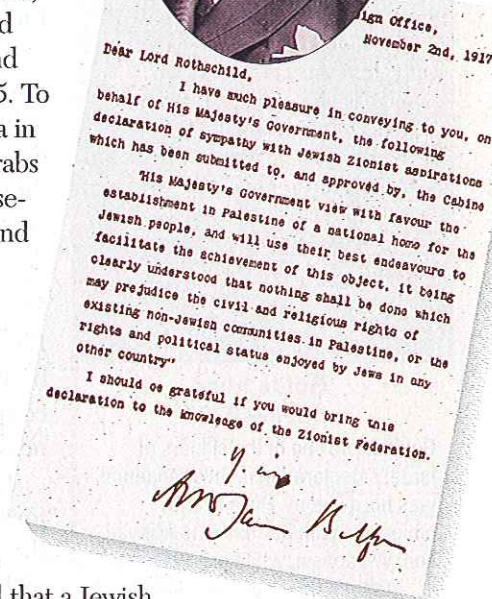
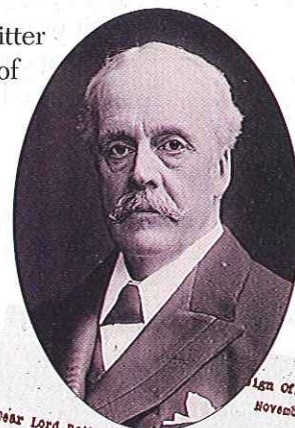
The Early Stages Palestinians feared that the increasing numbers of Jewish immigrants would result in hardships for them. Jews asked that a Jewish nation be carved out of the territory. Engaged in fighting World War I, Britain did not want to lose the support of either side. In a letter from the British foreign secretary to a Zionist supporter, Britain seemed to make promises to both sides.

A VOICE FROM THE PAST

His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country.

ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR, in a letter to Lord Rothschild, November 2, 1917

Britain found the terms of the **Balfour Declaration** to be unworkable because the two sides could not live together. Therefore, Britain called for partition of the country. Meanwhile, Nazi Germany's persecution of Jews spurred immigration to Palestine.



The Balfour Declaration is contained in this letter written by Sir Arthur Balfour (pictured above), the British foreign secretary. The letter was addressed to Lord Rothschild, head of the English branch of a banking family and a Zionist leader.

THINK THROUGH HISTORY

A. Clarifying Balfour approved the establishment of a home for Jews in Palestine with what qualification?

Israel Becomes a State Britain failed in its many attempts to work out a satisfactory compromise. At the end of World War II, a weary Britain referred the Palestine issue to the United Nations. The UN recommendations, accepted by the General Assembly in 1947, called for a partition of Palestine into a Palestinian state and a Jewish state. Jerusalem was to be an international city owned by neither side.

All of the Islamic countries voted against partition, and the Palestinians rejected it outright. They objected that the UN did not have the right to partition a country without considering the wishes of the majority of its people. However, the Jews welcomed the proposal. The terms of the partition were very favorable to them, giving them 55 percent of the area even though Jews made up only 34 percent of the population. Certain nations, such as the United States and many in Europe, felt sympathy for the Jews because of the Holocaust. Such nations supported the concept of giving Jews their own nation. Finally, the date was set for the formation of Israel—May 14, 1948. On that date, David Ben Gurion, long-time leader of the Jews residing in Palestine, announced the creation of an independent Israel.

Israel and the Arab States in Conflict

The new nation of Israel got a hostile greeting from its neighbors. The day after it proclaimed itself a state, six Arab states—Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, and Syria—invaded Israel. The first of many Arab-Israeli wars, this one ended within months in a victory for Israel. Israel depended on strong American support in this conflict, as well as in most of its other wars. Full-scale war broke out again in 1956, 1967, and 1973.

The Palestinian state that the UN had set aside for Palestinians never came into being. Israel seized half the land in the 1948–1949 fighting. Egypt took control of the Gaza Strip, and Jordan annexed the West Bank. (See map on page 523.) While the fighting raged, thousands of Palestinians fled, migrating from the areas under Jewish control. They settled in UN-sponsored refugee camps that ringed the borders of their former homeland.

The 1956 Suez Crisis The second Arab-Israeli war followed Egypt's seizure of the Suez Canal in 1956. This seizure was ordered by Egyptian president Gamal Abdel Nasser, who had led the military coup that overthrew King Farouk in 1952. French and British business interests had continued to control the canal after the coup.

In 1956, angered by the loss of U.S. and British financial support for the building of the Aswan Dam, Nasser sent his troops to take the canal. Outraged, the British and the French made an agreement with Israel. With air support provided by their European allies, the Israelis marched on the Suez Canal and quickly defeated the Egyptians. However, pressure from the rest of the world's community, including the United States and the Soviet Union, forced Israel and its European allies to withdraw from Egypt. This left Egypt in charge of the canal and thus ended the **Suez Crisis**.

The 1967 Six-Day War Tensions between Israel and the Arab states began to build again in the years following the resolution of the Suez Crisis. By early 1967, Nasser and his Arab allies, equipped with Soviet tanks and aircraft, felt ready to confront Israel. Nasser announced, "We are eager for battle in order to force the enemy to awake from his dreams, and meet Arab reality face to face." He moved to close off the Gulf of Aqaba, Israel's outlet to the Red Sea. Convinced that the Arabs were about to attack, the Israelis attacked airfields in Egypt, Iran,

THINK THROUGH HISTORY

B. Summarizing
What recommendations did the UN make for Palestine?

HISTORY MAKERS



Golda Meir
1898–1978

Golda Meir, one of the signers of Israel's declaration of independence, was born in Kiev, Russia, and emigrated with her family to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, when she was eight.

In those days, she was known as Goldie Mabovitch. The Mabovitch home was a gathering place for discussions among Zionists. Golda listened excitedly to the talk about Jews working for a Jewish state.

In 1921, after becoming a teacher, Golda and her husband, Morris Myerson, moved to Palestine, where they joined a kibbutz, a collective farm. In 1956, Golda Myerson began using a Hebraic form of her married name, Meir. She served Israel as ambassador to the Soviet Union, minister of labor, foreign minister, and finally prime minister.

Background

The 1952 overthrow led by Nasser marked the first time that Egypt had been ruled by native Egyptians since the 6th century B.C.

Jordan, and Syria. Safe from air attack, Israeli ground forces struck like lightning on three fronts. The war was over in six days. Israel lost 800 troops in the fighting, while Arab losses exceeded 15,000.

As a consequence of the **Six-Day War**, Israel occupied militarily the old city of Jerusalem, the Sinai Peninsula, the Golan Heights, and the West Bank. This was done to provide a buffer zone and improve security. Palestinians who lived in Jerusalem were given the choice of Israeli or Jordanian citizenship. Most chose the latter. Palestinians who lived in the other areas were not offered Israeli citizenship and became stateless.

The 1973 War A fourth Arab-Israeli conflict erupted in October 1973. Nasser's successor, Egyptian president **Anwar Sadat** (AHN-wahr suh-DAT), planned a joint Arab attack on the date of Yom Kippur, the holiest of Jewish holidays. This time the Israelis were caught by surprise. Arab forces inflicted heavy casualties and recaptured some of the territory lost in 1967. The Israelis, under their prime minister, **Golda Meir** (MY-uh-ur), launched a counterattack and regained most of the lost territory. An uneasy truce was agreed to after several weeks of fighting, ending the October war.

THINK THROUGH HISTORY
C. Recognizing Effects What were some of the effects of the Arab-Israeli conflicts?

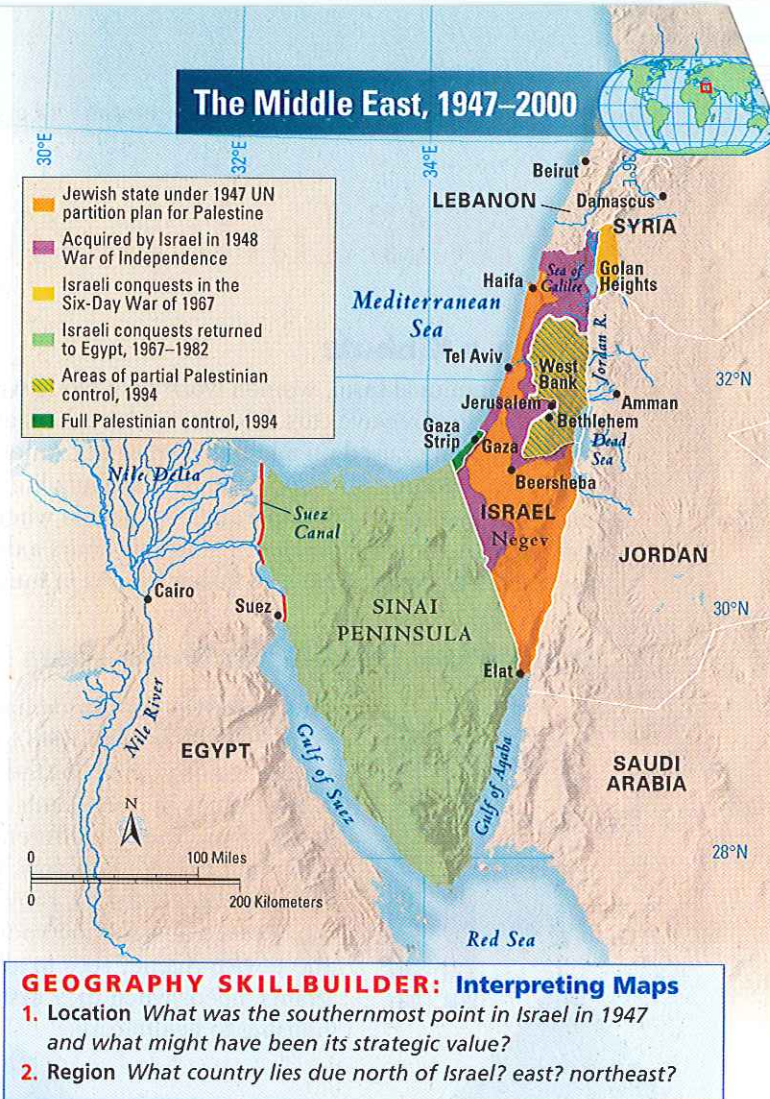
Trading Land for Peace

Since no peace treaty ended the Yom Kippur War, many people feared that another war could start. Four years later, however, in November 1977, Anwar Sadat stunned the world by offering peace to Israel. No Arab country up to this point had recognized Israel's right to exist. In a dramatic gesture, he flew to Jerusalem and told the Knesset, the Israeli parliament, "We used to reject you. . . . Yet, today we agree to live with you in permanent peace and justice." Sadat emphasized that in exchange for peace, Israel would have to recognize the rights of Palestinians. Further, it would have to withdraw from territory seized in 1967 from Egypt, Jordan, and Syria.

President Jimmy Carter recognized that Sadat had created a historic opportunity for peace. In 1978, Carter invited Sadat and Israeli prime minister **Menachem Begin** (mehn-AHK-hehm BAY-gihn) to Camp David, the presidential retreat in rural Maryland. Isolated from the press and from domestic political pressures, Sadat and Begin discussed the issues dividing their two countries. After 13 days of negotiations, Carter triumphantly announced that Egypt recognized Israel as a legitimate state. In exchange, Israel agreed to return the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt. Signed in 1979, the **Camp David Accords**, the first signed agreement between Israel and an Arab country, ended 30 years of hostilities between Egypt and Israel.

While world leaders praised Sadat, his peace initiative enraged many Arab countries. In 1981, a group of Muslim extremists assassinated him. Egypt's new leader, **Hosni Mubarak** (HAHS-nee moo-BAHR-uhk), maintained peace with Israel.

THINK THROUGH HISTORY
D. Summarizing What was the significance of the Camp David Accords?

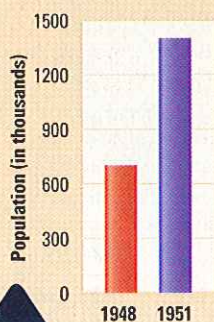


Israeli Independent News

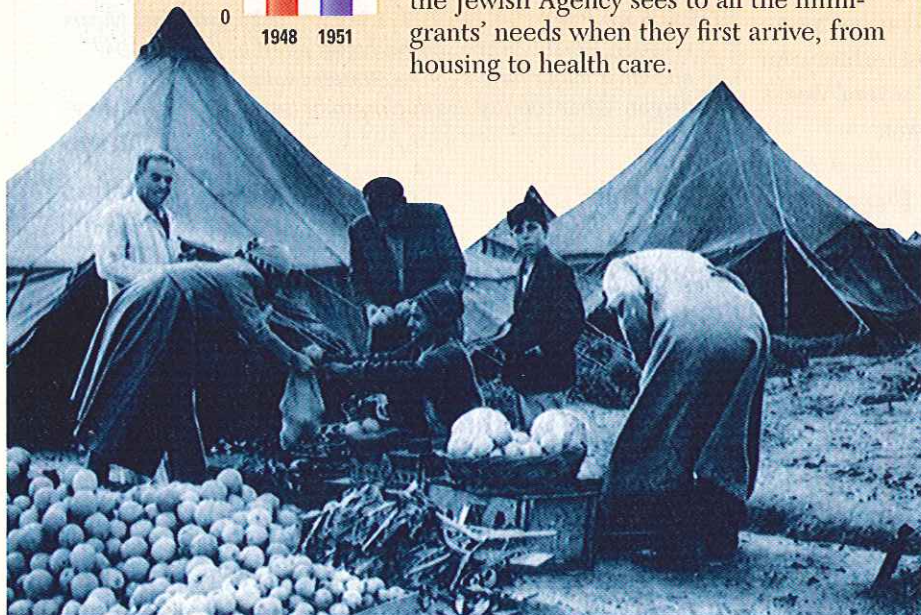
Life on a Kibbutz

On this communal farm, women work right along with men in the fields. Children receive care from trained teachers and nurses. One young girl being raised on a kibbutz wrote her American friend about the freedom and responsibility of kibbutz life: "Among us the children's opinion is very important. We decide when and how to work and when to do a project. I study six hours a day and I work one and a half hours. I am also taking lessons in music and crafts."

Population Doubles in Three Years



Israel's Jewish population has doubled from 700,000 in May 1948 to 1,400,000 on the country's third birthday, thanks to a huge influx of immigrants. The new Israelis hail from 70 different countries, including Poland, Romania, Germany, Italy, Austria, Bulgaria, Libya, and Iraq. At a cost of about \$1,600 per immigrant, the Jewish Agency sees to all the immigrants' needs when they first arrive, from housing to health care.



Tent cities have sprung up throughout Israel to house new immigrants. Within ten years, these temporary shelters will be replaced by permanent housing.

Temporary Housing Springs Up

Near the large towns and farming areas that offer employment, transit camps called *ma'abarot* offer shelter and food for Israel's refugees. Workers quickly raise tents and canvas huts to house the refugees. Then they build wooden huts to hold kindergartens, nurseries, clinics, and employment centers. Workers can erect a *ma'abarot* within a few weeks. These camps provide welcome shelter for hundreds of thousands of needy immigrants.



A tractor driver carries a rifle slung across his back as he works to develop the land on his kibbutz.

From Culture to Agriculture

Many of Israel's eager immigrants are former lawyers, professors, or physicians. They find themselves drawn to the hard work of clearing Israel's swamps and making her deserts bloom. At one collective farm, the professors who work as farmers could probably open their own college. Now, instead of teaching math, philosophy, or psychology, they eagerly pore over the latest publications on scientific farming from the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Connect to History

Synthesizing From the articles in the newsletter, what problems did new immigrants to Israel face in 1951?

SEE SKILLBUILDER HANDBOOK, PAGE 665.

Connect to Today

Researching In the library or on the Internet, research a facet of life in modern-day Israel. You might choose the kibbutzim, Palestinian-Israeli relations, or the current status of Jerusalem.

The Palestinians Demand Independence

Peace agreements between Israelis and Palestinians were harder to achieve. Unwilling to give up territories they had seized for security, the Israelis began to build settlements on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The Intifada Palestinians living in Israel resented Israeli rule. As their anger mounted, they turned increasingly to the Palestine Liberation Organization, or **PLO**, led by Yasir Arafat (YAH-sur AR-uh-FAT). During the 1970s and 1980s, the military wing of the PLO conducted a campaign of armed struggle against Israel. Israel turned to strong measures, bombing suspected bases in Palestinian towns. In 1982, the Israeli army invaded Lebanon in an attempt to destroy strongholds in Palestinian villages. The Israelis soon became involved in Lebanon's civil war and were forced to withdraw.

In 1987, Palestinians began to express their frustrations in a widespread campaign of civil disobedience called the intifada, or "uprising." The intifada took the form of boycotts, demonstrations, attacks on Israeli soldiers, and rock throwing by unarmed teenagers. The intifada continued into the 1990s, with little progress made towards a solution. However, the civil disobedience affected world opinion, which, in turn, put pressure on Israel. Finally, in October 1991, Israeli and Palestinian delegates met for the first time in a series of peace talks.

The Declaration of Principles The status of the Israeli-occupied territories proved to be a bitterly divisive issue. In 1993, however, secret talks held in Oslo, Norway, produced a surprise agreement. In a document called the Declaration of Principles, Israel, under the leadership of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin (YIITS-hahk rah-BEEN), agreed to grant the Palestinians self-rule in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, beginning with the town of Jericho. Rabin and Arafat signed the agreement on September 13, 1993.

The difficulty of making an agreement work was demonstrated by the assassination of Rabin in 1995. He was killed by a right-wing Jewish extremist who opposed concessions to the Palestinians. Rabin was succeeded as prime minister by Benjamin Netanyahu (neh-tan-YAH-hoo), who had opposed the plan. Still, Netanyahu made efforts to keep to the agreement. In January 1997, he met with Arafat to work out plans for a partial Israeli withdrawal from Hebron, on the West Bank. In 1999, Ehud Barak (ay-HOOD bah-RAHK) won election as prime minister. While Barak voiced support for the peace plan, the two sides entered the new century still unable to craft a final agreement.

THINK THROUGH HISTORY

E. Forming an

Opinion Political commentators have said that the Arab-Israeli conflict represents the struggle not of right against wrong, but of right against right. Do you agree or disagree? Explain.

SPOTLIGHT ON



Oslo Peace Agreement

In 1993, the PLO and Israel conducted highly secret talks in an isolated farmhouse near Oslo, Norway. The Palestinian and Israeli leaders showed courage in working out a peace agreement sure to be unpopular with many of their followers. Their achievement was recognized in 1994. That year, the Nobel Peace Prize was awarded jointly to PLO Chairman Yasir Arafat, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, and Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres.

In making the award, the Nobel committee said the prize was intended to "serve as an encouragement to all the Israelis and Palestinians who are endeavoring to establish lasting peace in the region."

Section 4 Assessment

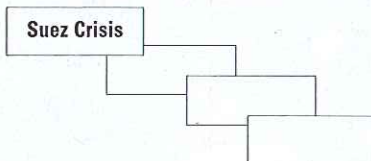
1. TERMS & NAMES

Identify

- Balfour Declaration
- Suez Crisis
- Six-Day War
- Anwar Sadat
- Golda Meir
- Menachem Begin
- Camp David Accords
- Hosni Mubarak
- PLO

2. TAKING NOTES

Draw a cause-and-effect graphic and fill in some important political and military events that occurred following the Suez Crisis.



Write a paragraph explaining which event is most important.

3. ANALYZING ISSUES

Explain the conflict between Jews and Arabs over a Palestinian homeland. What does each side believe? What other factors influence this issue?

THINK ABOUT

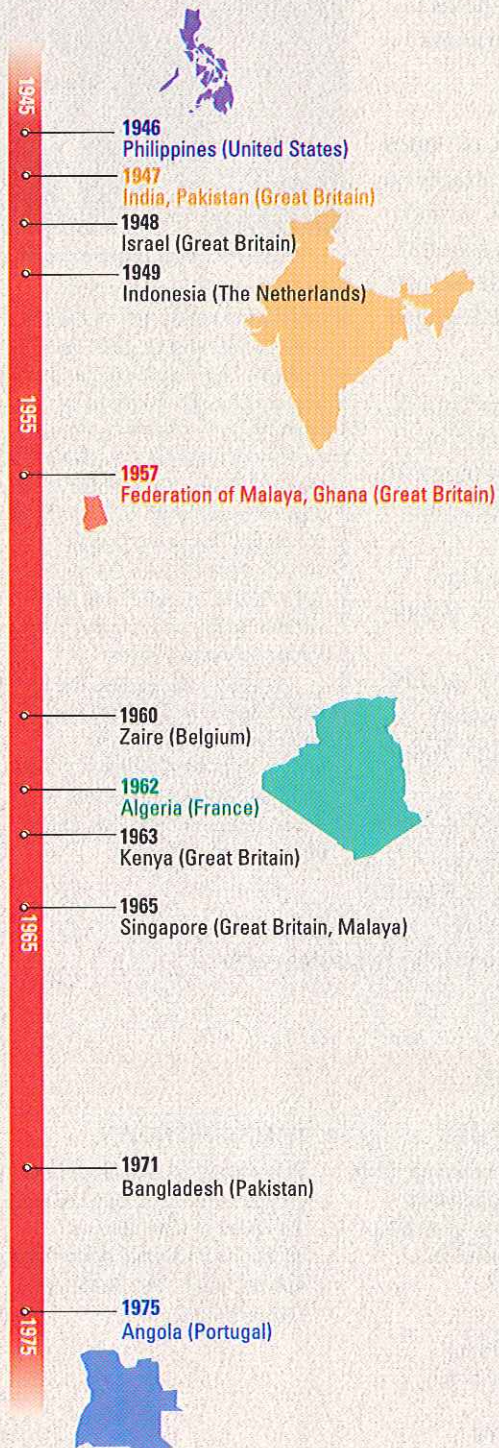
- the Balfour Declaration
- the ancient history of the Middle East
- the economics of oil

4. THEME ACTIVITY

Power and Authority In groups of three or four, come up with a list of ten interview questions for Gamal Abdel Nasser, Anwar Sadat, Yasir Arafat, or Yitzhak Rabin.

The Struggle for Independence

The time line shows the dates on which various countries in Asia and Africa achieved their independence after World War II. It also shows (in parentheses) the countries from which they achieved independence.



TERMS & NAMES

Briefly explain the importance of each of the following to colonies becoming new nations after World War II.

1. partition
2. Jawaharlal Nehru
3. Indira Gandhi
4. Ferdinand Marcos
5. Corazón Aquino
6. Negritude movement
7. FLN
8. Balfour Declaration
9. Anwar Sadat
10. PLO

REVIEW QUESTIONS

SECTION 1 (pages 505–509)

The Indian Subcontinent Gains Independence

11. What incident marked the beginning of the end of British rule in India?
12. What two nations emerged from the British colony of India in 1947?
13. Briefly explain the reason for the civil disorder in Sri Lanka.

SECTION 2 (pages 512–515)

Southeast Asian Nations Gain Independence

14. What were some concerns the Filipinos had regarding the Bell Act?
15. Who was Sukarno?

SECTION 3 (pages 516–520)

New Nations in Africa

16. Why were Kwame Nkrumah's politics criticized?
17. Name two problems Zaire faced in gaining independence.
18. Why was the policy of assimilation in Algeria hard to achieve?

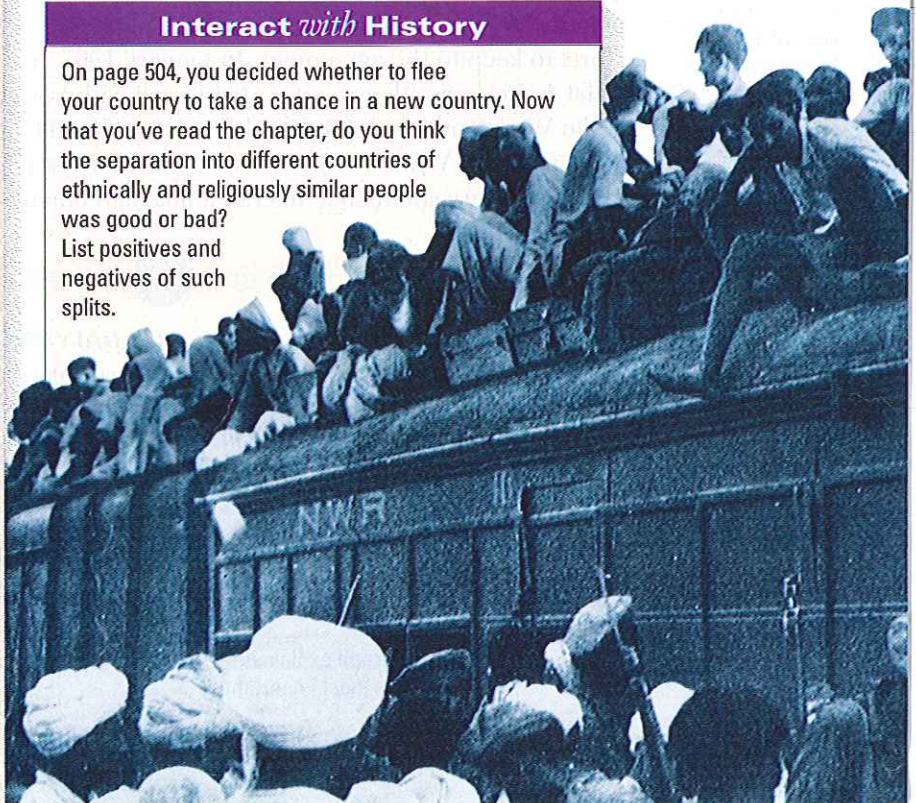
SECTION 4 (pages 521–525)

Conflicts in the Middle East

19. What was the Suez Crisis?
20. What was the reaction to the Camp David Accords?

Interact with History

On page 504, you decided whether to flee your country to take a chance in a new country. Now that you've read the chapter, do you think the separation into different countries of ethnically and religiously similar people was good or bad? List positives and negatives of such splits.



CRITICAL THINKING

1. CHALLENGES OF INDEPENDENCE

Using a web diagram like the one below, show some of the challenges that newly independent nations have faced.



Which challenge is the hardest to overcome? Why?

2. REVOLUTIONARY METHODS

THEME REVOLUTION Following independence, many former colonies went through revolutions. They often experienced assassination, rigged elections, and massacres. Keep in mind what you learned about revolutions in this chapter and that revolutions are meant to bring about change. Do you think there should be a limit to the methods revolutionaries employ? Explain your opinion.

3. THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Some new nations, such as Ghana, agreed to become part of the British Commonwealth. Other nations, such as Myanmar (formerly Burma), chose not to join. What factors affected a former colony's decision to join or not to join the British Commonwealth?

4. ANALYZING PRIMARY SOURCES

The following passage comes from an article titled "Reunited Jerusalem Faces Its Problems," published in December 1968. Read the passage and answer the questions below it.

A VOICE FROM THE PAST

Jerusalem nurtured Judaism, Christianity, and Islam, whose adherents have slaughtered each other in its twisted streets throughout centuries of nominal civilization. It has been burned and pillaged, wrecked and razed, always to grow again from its own rubble. Today it remains poor, lovely, and troubled, infinitely greater as a symbol than as a city.

KENNETH MACLEISH, *National Geographic*

- What is the writer trying to point out here?
- What do you think the writer means by "infinitely greater as a symbol than as a city"?

CHAPTER ACTIVITIES

1. LIVING HISTORY: Unit Portfolio Project

THEME ECONOMICS Your unit portfolio project focuses on how economic factors influence history (see page 471). For Chapter 18, you might use one of the following ideas to add to your portfolio:

- List the top four economic issues that newly independent nations face. Read them to your class. Be prepared to answer why you put them in the order you did.
- Choose a country discussed in this chapter and create a chart of major economic events in that country.
- Write a magazine article explaining why the Middle East is historically a hotspot for competing nationalist movements. Be sure to include major economic factors.

2. CONNECT TO TODAY: Cooperative Learning

THEME POWER AND AUTHORITY Following World War II, many newly independent countries were shaped by strong leaders like Indira Gandhi, Anwar Sadat, Jomo Kenyatta, and Suharto. Their actions and policies have continued to affect their countries even up to the present. Work with a team to write a letter to one historical leader mentioned in this chapter.



Using the Internet or magazines, research current developments in your chosen leader's country.

- Using the library, research the policies of the historic leader you have chosen.
- Write a letter to the historical leader to bring him or her up to date as to the impact that leader's actions and policies have had on the course of development in his or her country.

3. INTERPRETING A TIME LINE

Revisit the unit time line on pages 470–471. Which two events from Chapter 18 do you think were most significant? Explain why.

FOCUS ON GRAPHS

India's population continues to grow very rapidly. Despite the growing population, some headway has been made against poverty, as the graphs below show.

- What percentage of the population was poor in 1951? What percentage was poor in 1994?
- Were there more people living in poverty in India in 1994 or in 1951? Did the percentage of people living in poverty increase or decrease from 1951 to 1994?

Connect to History

What social and economic developments might have contributed to the lower percentage of those living in poverty in India?

India's Poor

The Number of Poor in India

