Prepare to Read

Build Background Knowledge

Ask students to recall conflicts within India's nationalist movement before World War II. Have them predict challenges that the region might face with independence.

Set a Purpose

- Witness History: Read the selection aloud or play the audio.
- High-Use Word: Fleeing Amid Religious Violence

Ask What does Damyanti Sahgal’s account suggest about the conflict between Hindus and Muslims?

Focus: Point out the Section Focus Question and write it on the board. Tell students to refer to this question as they read. (Answer appears with Section 1 Assessment answers.)

Preview: Have students preview the Section Standards and the list of Terms, People, and Places.

Reading Skill: Have students use the Reading Strategy: Identify Causes and Effects worksheet.

Note Taking: Have students use the Structured Read Aloud strategy (TE, p. T211). As they read, have them fill in the concept web with causes and effects.

550 New Nations Emerge

Independent Nations of South Asia

At the same time that the Cold War was unfolding, a global independence movement was reshaping the world. Among the first new nations to win independence were the former British colonies of South Asia.

Independence Brings Partition

Local activists in British India had demanded self-rule since the late 1800s. As independence neared, however, a long-simmering issue surfaced. What would happen to the Muslim minority in a Hindu-dominated India?

Two New Nations Emerge

Like Mohandas Gandhi, most of the leaders and members of the Congress Party were Hindus. However, the party wanted a unified India that would include both Muslims and Hindus. The Muslim League, led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah, had a different view of liberation. The Muslim League feared discrimination against the Muslim minority in a unified India. Therefore, the Muslim League demanded the creation of a separate nation, called Pakistan, that would include the parts of British India where Muslims formed a majority. In the 1940s, tensions between Muslims and the Hindu majority in British India led to increasing violence.

After World War II, the British government decided that it could no longer afford to resist Indian demand for independence.

Terms, People, and Places

partition

Pakistan

Punjab

Jinnah, Muhammad Ali

Partition of India

Jinnah, Muhammad Ali

Pakistan

Punjab

Indira Gandhi

Bangladesh

Golden Temple

Kashmir

Sikhs

Indira Gandhi

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Punjab

Indira Gandhi

Bangladesh

Golden Temple

Kashmir

Sikhs
As violence between these two groups threatened to spiral out of control, Britain decided that the only solution was a partition, or division, of the subcontinent into a Muslim-majority Pakistan and a Hindu-majority India. The new nations of Pakistan and India gained independence on August 15, 1947.

Refugees Flee Amid Violence However, Hindus and Muslims still lived side by side in many cities and rural areas. As soon as the new borders became known, millions of Hindus on the Pakistani side of the borders packed up their belongings and fled to the new India. At the same time, millions of Muslims fled into newly created Pakistan. An estimated 10 million people died in these massacres. Others died of starvation and exposure on the road.

Struggles Over Kashmir Following independence, India and Pakistan fought a war over Kashmir, a state in the Himalayas with Muslim and Hindu populations. Its Hindu ruler sought to join India even though much of the state’s Muslim majority wanted to be part of Pakistan. In 1949, India and Pakistan agreed to stop fighting.

The peace between the two nations was short-lived. In 1965, Pakistan supported by militants from neighboring Pakistan, have fought Indian troops. Indian forces, in turn, have attacked Muslim Kashmiris. Over the years, Muslim Kashmiri separatists, supported by militants from neighboring Pakistan, have fought Indian forces. Indian forces, in turn, have attacked Muslim Kashmiris.

The peace between the two nations was short-lived. In 1965, Pakistan, its people might want a separate state. In 1971, the Bangladesh, which was once part of Pakistan, became independent. How might its location have contributed to its people’s desire for independence?

History Background

Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the architect of Pakistani independence, studied law in London. Over 6 feet tall and weighing less than 120 pounds, Jinnah had a striking presence. A peer recalled, “When he stood up in court, slowly looking toward the judge, placing his monocle in his eye— with the sense of timing you would expect from an actor—he became omnipotent. Yes, that is the word—omnipotent.” Although Jinnah at first favored Muslim-Hindu unity, he later advocated partition as the only solution to guarantee the rights of Muslims. Jinnah became Pakistan’s first Governor-General. Although he had advocated partition, he was horrified by the bloodshed that it caused.
Building a Nation in India

**Instruct**

- **Introduce** Recall with students the issues of religion at the heart of the conflict between India and Pakistan. Explain to them why many Muslims left India, many stayed. Ask students why they think religion divided people so sharply. Use the Idea Wave strategy (TE, p. T22) and ask students to suggest things that would help Indian Hindus and Muslims live in peace together.

- **Teach** Create two columns on the board, labeled Social Challenges and Religious Challenges. Have students fill in the problems India faced in each area. Have students use the chart on the next page to identify the main religious groups in India. Then discuss how religion has played a role in creating conflicts and influencing people’s attitudes since independence.

- **Quick Activity** Ask student groups to choose one of India’s social or religious challenges and propose solutions to that issue. For example, students might discuss ways to reduce tensions between Muslims and Hindus, or between the government and separatist Sikhs in Punjab.

**Independent Practice**

Briefly explain to students how they can use the chart on the next page to identify the main religious groups in India. Then have them use the chart to complete the ideas wave. 

**Monitor Progress**

- **Teach** Have students better understand the first female leader of India and her role in leading the new nation through challenging times. Have them read the biography Indira Gandhi and complete the worksheet.

**Teaching Resources, Unit 4, p. 30**

**Connect to Our World**

Connections to Today Some estimate that since 1967, the fight over Kashmir has claimed more than 60,000 lives. India believes that Kashmir rightly belongs to India and that it must protect Kashmir’s Muslim minority; Pakistan supports Kashmir’s Muslim majority and its right to self-rule. Now that both countries have tested nuclear weapons, this struggle has potentially disastrous repercussions when fighting broke out between the two nuclear powers in 1999, the world held its breath. After eleven weeks, both sides backed down.

**Answer**

- Each country wants to control the region, which is home to both Muslims and Hindus.

**Standards Check**

- Why have India and Pakistan fought several wars over Kashmir? H-SS 10.10.2

Building a Nation in India

India faced many challenges. Ethnic and religious tensions continued to threaten India’s unity. Hundres of millions of Indians struggled daily for adequate food and shelter.

**Nehru Confronts Social Problems**

From 1947 to 1964, Jawaharlal Nehru led India as its first prime minister. One of his first priorities was to strengthen India’s economy. However, rapid population growth hurt Nehru’s efforts to improve living conditions. While food output rose, so did India’s population. The government encouraged family planning to reduce the birthrate. However, many Indians, especially in rural areas, saw children as an economic resource. Children were expected to work the land and to care for parents in old age.

In modern India, discrimination based on caste, or inherited status, continued. In the 1930s, Mohandas Gandhi had campaigned to end the inhumane treatment of dalits, or outcasts. In 1947, India’s new constitution banned discrimination against them. Nehru’s government also set aside jobs and places in universities for dalits. Still, higher-caste Hindus generally got better schooling and jobs.

A Woman Leads India

As prime minister, Indira Gandhi led India from 1966 to 1977 and again from 1980 to 1984. Instruct

- **Recall** Have students recall the events of the partition of India and Pakistan in 1947, the creation of Pakistan, and the resulting conflict between the two nations. Ask students what they think the major events leading up to the partition were and how the partition has affected India and Pakistan since 1947. 

**Note Taking Transparencies, p. 115**

**Build** Have students better understand the first female leader of India and her role in leading the new nation through challenging times. Have them read the biography Indira Gandhi and complete the worksheet.

**Teaching Resources, Unit 4, p. 30**

**Monitor Progress**

- **Teach** Have students better understand the first female leader of India and her role in leading the new nation through challenging times. Have them read the biography Indira Gandhi and complete the worksheet.

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**Answer**

- Each country wants to control the region, which is home to both Muslims and Hindus.
occupied the Golden Temple, the Sikh religion’s holiest shrine. When talks failed to cease them, Indira Gandhi sent troops. Thousands of Sikhs died in the fighting, and the Golden Temple was damaged. A few months later, Gandhi’s Sikh bodyguards assassinated her, igniting more religious violence.

Religious Unrest Threatens India India faced a real challenge in building the national unity necessary for stability. When India gained independence, its people spoke more than 100 languages and dialects. A majority of Indians were Hindus, but millions were Muslim, Sikh, Christian, or Buddhist. At times, India’s religious divisions led to violence.

By the late 1980s, the Congress Party faced strong competition from the Hindu nationalist Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP). While the Congress Party had separated religion and government, the BJP called for a government built on Hindu principles.

The BJP supported destroying one of India’s most important mosques, in the city of Ayodhya (uh YOHD uh-yuh). Hindu nationalists claimed that Muslims had torn down a sacred Hindu temple centuries before to build the mosque. When BJP-backed rioters destroyed the mosque in 1992, Indians feared more religious unrest. Although there have been occasional outbreaks of violence in the years since, India has avoided all-out religious conflict. It remains the world’s largest democracy.

Pakistan and Bangladesh Take Different Paths Pakistan gained independence in 1947, at the same time as India. However, Pakistan was a divided country. West Pakistan occupied the northwestern portion of British India, including the western part of the divided province of Punjab. One thousand miles to the east was East Pakistan, later renamed Bangladesh. Between the two regions was the new India. In the bitterness that followed partition, India made trade and travel between the two Pakistanis difficult.

The Two Pakistanis Grow Apart From the beginning, West Pakistan tended to dominate the nation’s government, even though East Pakistan had a larger population. The government concentrated most economic development programs in West Pakistan, while East Pakistan remained mired in poverty. Most people in East Pakistan were Bengalis, while West Pakistanis came from other ethnic groups. Many Bengalis resented the central government’s neglect of their region.

Bangladesh Breaks Away In 1971, Bangladesh declared independence for East Pakistan under the new name of Bangladesh, or “Bengali Nation.” Pakistan’s military ruler ordered the army to crush the rebels. Instead, they supported the rebels by attacking and defeating the Pakistani army in Bangladesh. Pakistan was eventually compelled to recognize the independence of Bangladesh.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religions of India</th>
<th>Population (millions)</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Regional Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hindus</td>
<td>868</td>
<td>80.5</td>
<td>Throughout India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islam</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>Kashmir, Northern India, Southeast Coast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christianity</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>Northeastern India, Southeast Coast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikhs</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>Northeastern India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buddhists</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>Northeastern India, West Coast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Throughout India</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WITNESS HISTORY VIDEO Watch Pakistan: Improving Education on the Witness History Discovery School video to see how teachers are being trained in Pakistan’s countryside.

Pakistan. Did unrest continue in Pakistan? What issues divided the people of the two regions? How might the people in the two regions be different?

Standards Check How did Nehru’s government address discrimination against lower castes? H-SS 10.10.2

Pakistan and Bangladesh

Instruct

Introduction Have students read the opening paragraph under this subtitle and then turn back to the map South Asian Nations on the previous page. Point out the locations of East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) and West Pakistan (now Pakistan). Why would it be difficult to govern the divided nation of Pakistan? How might the people in the two regions be different?

Teach Review the events that led to an independent nation of Bangladesh. Then discuss the ethnic conflicts that contributed to unrest and violence in Pakistan. Ask: What did the people in East and West Pakistan have in common when they broke from India? (They were almost all Muslims.) What issues divided the people of the two regions? (Those in East Pakistan were Bengalis, while West Pakistanis were of other ethnicities.) Why did unrest continue in Pakistan? (People disagreed over the political role of religion; people of different ethnic groups were at odds.)

Quick Activity Have students watch the Witness History Discovery School video. Ask them to discuss the connections between the challenges faced by Pakistan that are mentioned in the text and those presented by the video.

Independent Practice Ask students to write a paragraph explaining why Islamic fundamentalists would want to lead the government in Pakistan. Why would this be threatening to those with differing religious views?

Monitor Progress As students write their paragraphs, circulate to make sure that their writing reflects an understanding of Islamic fundamentalism and conflicts over religion in Pakistan.

Answers

Students should write paragraphs that address the questions and issues presented in the text, focusing on the religious and ethnic conflicts in Pakistan.

Chapter 16 Section 1 553
Finding an Independent Path H SS 10.10.1

Instruct

■ Introduce: Key Terms Ask students to find the key term nonalignment (in blue) in the text and explain its meaning. Ask them to recall that during the Cold War, the Soviet Union and the United States sought to advance their influence over other nations. Ask students to speculate on how people in newly independent nations might react to those attempts. How might less powerful nations work together to resist the influence of the Soviet Union and the United States?

■ Teach Describe how India and Pakistan worked to organize newly independent states. Ask What was the doctrine of nonalignment? (a policy of remaining politically and diplomatically independent from both the United States and Soviet Union.) How did the doctrine unite newly independent nations? (Many wanted to remain neutral—or nonaligned—in the Cold War struggle between the United States and Soviet Union.) Why might newly independent nations be particularly interested in nonalignment? (They had recently emerged from external colonial control and wished to avoid control by the United States or Soviet Union.)

Independent Practice

Tell students to suppose that they are representatives at the 1961 meeting of nonaligned states. Have them write an argument in favor of the movement’s goals. Have each student state how the movement will benefit the student’s newly independent state.

Monitor Progress

■ As students work on their arguments, check that they understand why newly independent states would be particularly interested in avoiding outside influences.

■ Check Reading and Note Taking Study Guide entries for student understanding.

Answer

Caption Sample: Frequent floods disrupt the economy and cause damage to houses and businesses.

Pakistan’s Shaky Government Pakistan has looked political stability for most of its history. In addition to the tensions between East and West Pakistan, resentment also divided the main ethnic group of West Pakistan. These resentments continued after Bangladesh broke away. In addition, there were sharp disagreements between Islamic fundamentalists—people who believe that society and government should strictly follow Islamic principles—and those who wanted greater separation between religion and state. Repeatedly, Pakistan’s rulers, often backed by the military, dismissed elected governments. Sometimes, the military simply seized power.

Islamic Fundamentalism Grows During the 1980s, the war in Afghanistan after the Soviet invasion drove over a million Afghan refugees into Pakistan. Many of these Afghan refugees turned to Islamic fundamentalists because of their anger at the non-Muslim Soviet invaders. Many young men from these communities joined the mujahedin rebels fighting Soviet forces. Pakistan’s Islamic fundamentalists gained power by forming ties with Afghan refugees. After the Soviets withdrew from Afghanistan, these fundamentalists turned against the United States because they resented U.S. influence in the Middle East and in Pakistan. During the 1990s, Pakistan backed Afghanistan’s fundamentalist Taliban regime, which supported the terrorist group Al Qaeda. However, when the United States launched a military campaign against Al Qaeda and the Taliban in 2001, Pakistan’s government supported the United States.
Bangladesh Struggles After Bangladesh won its independence in 1971, the country faced many challenges. Bangladesh is one of the world’s poorest and most crowded countries. Its population, more than half as large as that of the United States, lives in an area the size of Alabama. The flat Ganges Delta, just a few feet above sea level, covers much of the country. Bangladesh has suffered from devastating and deadly tropical storms and floods. During the 1970s and 1980s, the government controlled much of Bangladesh’s economy. In 1990, Bangladesh moved from military to democratic rule.

Finding an Independent Path India and Pakistan were among the first of more than 90 new nations to emerge after World War II. By the 1950s, nationalist movements had taken root in European colonies across Africa, Asia, and the Middle East. After World War II, nationalist leaders such as Ghandi and Nehru insisted on independence. When India and Pakistan gained independence, nationalist leaders in Africa and other regions demanded the same for their countries.

In 1947, India and Pakistan were divided into two separate nations. However, this division did not solve the problems of the region. The population of these two new nations was divided between Muslims and Hindus. Muslims believe that they were the first to arrive in the region, and they want to control the government. Hindus believe that they are the majority and want to control the government as well.

In 1971, the country faced many challenges. Bangladesh is one of the world’s poorest and most crowded countries. Its population, more than half as large as that of the United States, lives in an area the size of Alabama. The flat Ganges Delta, just a few feet above sea level, covers much of the country. Bangladesh has suffered from devastating and deadly tropical storms and floods. During the 1970s and 1980s, the government controlled much of Bangladesh’s economy. In 1990, Bangladesh moved from military to democratic rule.

Assess and Reteach

Assess Progress

- Have students complete the Section Assessment.
- Administer the Section Quiz.
- To further assess student understanding, use Progress Monitoring Transparencies, 67.

Reteach

- If students need more instruction, have them read the section summary.

Link to Literature

Have students read From Under the Banyan Tree by R.K. Narayan and completing the worksheet.

Standards Monitoring Online

- Web Code: mza-3111

E-LA W 2.3

H-SS 10.10.2

H-SS 10.10.3

Spanish Reading and Note Taking Guide, p. 143

Onlin

H-SS 10.10.1

Teaching Resources, Unit 4, p. 32

H-SS 10.10.2

Teaching Resources, Unit 4, p. 143

H-SS 10.10.3

Spanish Reading and Note Taking Guide, p. 143

Answers

Bangladesh lies just a few feet above sea level at the mouth of the Ganges River. As a result, it experiences frequent floods and tropical storms. In addition, it is densely populated.

They helped organize the international Nonaligned Movement.

For additional assessment, have students access Standards Monitoring Online at Web Code mza-3111.

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