

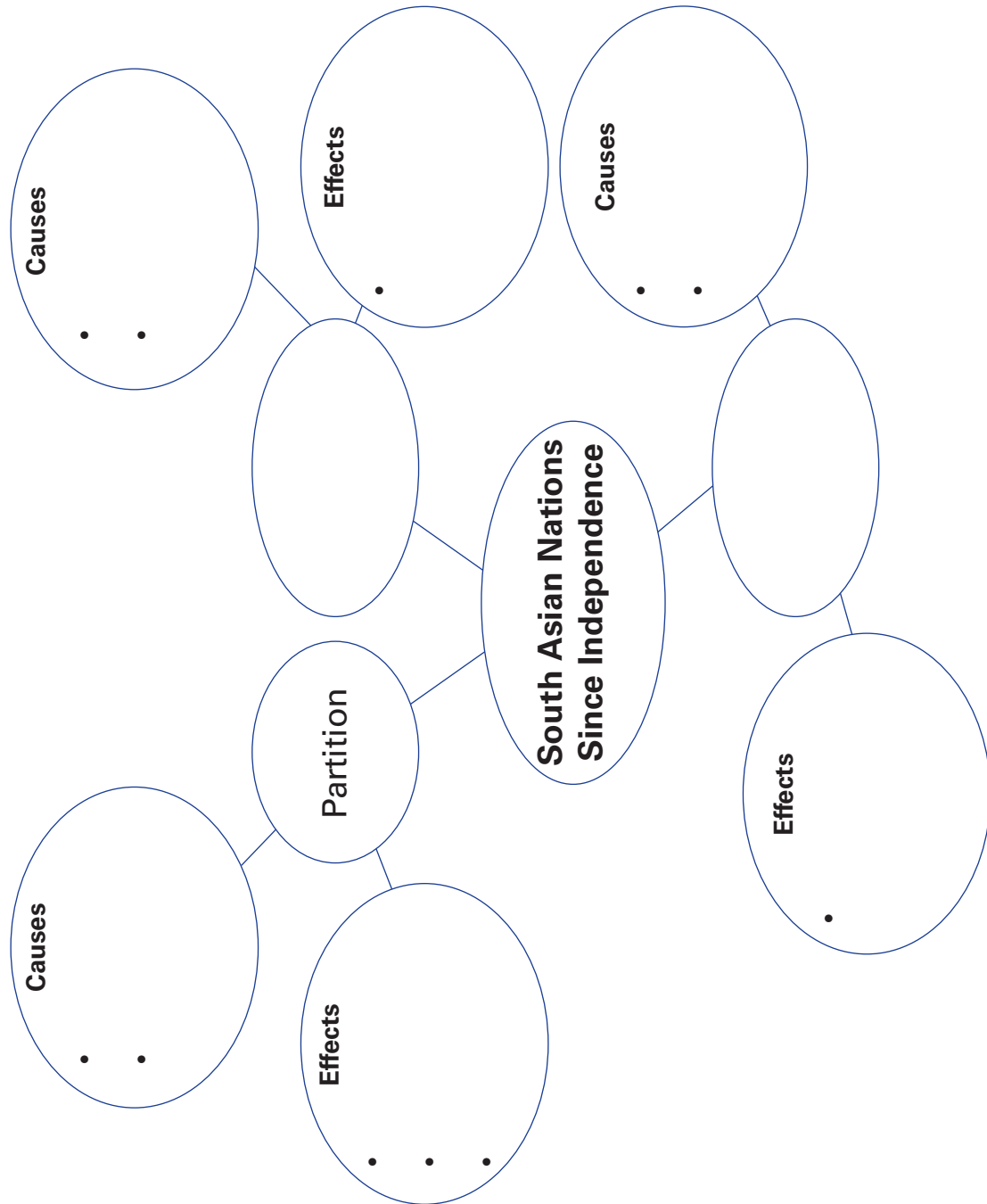
CHAPTER
31
SECTION 1

Note Taking Study Guide

INDEPENDENT NATIONS OF SOUTH ASIA

Focus Question: What were the consequences of independence in South Asia for the region and for the world?

As you read this section in your textbook, fill in the concept web below to identify causes and effects of events in South Asia.



CHAPTER
31
SECTION 1

Section Summary
INDEPENDENT NATIONS OF SOUTH ASIA

In the 1940s, tensions between Hindus and Muslims in India led to violence. The ruling British decided that the only solution was a **partition**, or division, into a Muslim-majority Pakistan and a Hindu-majority India. After Pakistan and India gained their independence in 1947, Hindus in Pakistan fled to India, while Muslims in India fled to Pakistan. As they fled, Muslims, Hindus, and another religious group called **Sikhs** slaughtered one another.

Tensions have continued in the region. India and Pakistan have fought wars over **Kashmir**, a state with Muslim and Hindu populations. When India developed nuclear weapons, Pakistan began its own nuclear weapons program. In the island country of Sri Lanka, a majority are Buddhists. A Tamil-speaking Hindu minority on the island has fought for years for a separate Tamil nation.

In 1947, **Jawaharlal Nehru** became India’s first prime minister. He tried to improve living conditions and end discrimination against **dalits**, or outcastes. Nehru’s daughter, **Indira Gandhi**, became prime minister in 1966. While she was in office, Sikhs pressed for independence for the state of **Punjab**. In 1984, Sikh separatists occupied the **Golden Temple**, the holiest Sikh shrine. Gandhi sent troops to the temple, and thousands of Sikhs were killed. A few months later, Gandhi’s Sikh bodyguards assassinated her.

In 1947, Pakistan was a divided country. A thousand miles separated West Pakistan from East Pakistan. West Pakistan dominated the nation’s government. Most people in East Pakistan were Bengalis. They felt their government neglected their region. In 1971, Bengalis declared independence for East Pakistan under the name of **Bangladesh**. Pakistan tried to crush the rebels but was eventually compelled to recognize the independence of Bangladesh.

Pakistan has long lacked political stability. Islamic fundamentalists disagree with those who want a greater separation between religion and government. During the 1980s, the war in Afghanistan drove over a million Afghan refugees into Pakistan. Pakistan’s Islamic fundamentalists gained power by forming ties with Afghan refugees.

Despite their differences, India and Pakistan helped organize a conference of newly independent states in 1955. This marked the birth of **nonalignment**, or political and diplomatic independence from the United States or the Soviet Union.

Review Questions

1. Why was Indira Gandhi assassinated?

2. Why did Bengalis want East Pakistan to be independent?

READING CHECK

What is nonalignment?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *compelled* mean in the underlined sentence? *Compel* comes from a Latin word that means “to drive.” If you substitute the word “driven” for *compelled* in the underlined sentence, it will help you figure out what *compelled* means.

READING SKILL

Identify Causes and Effects

What caused the British to partition India? What were some of the effects the partition had on Muslims and Hindus?

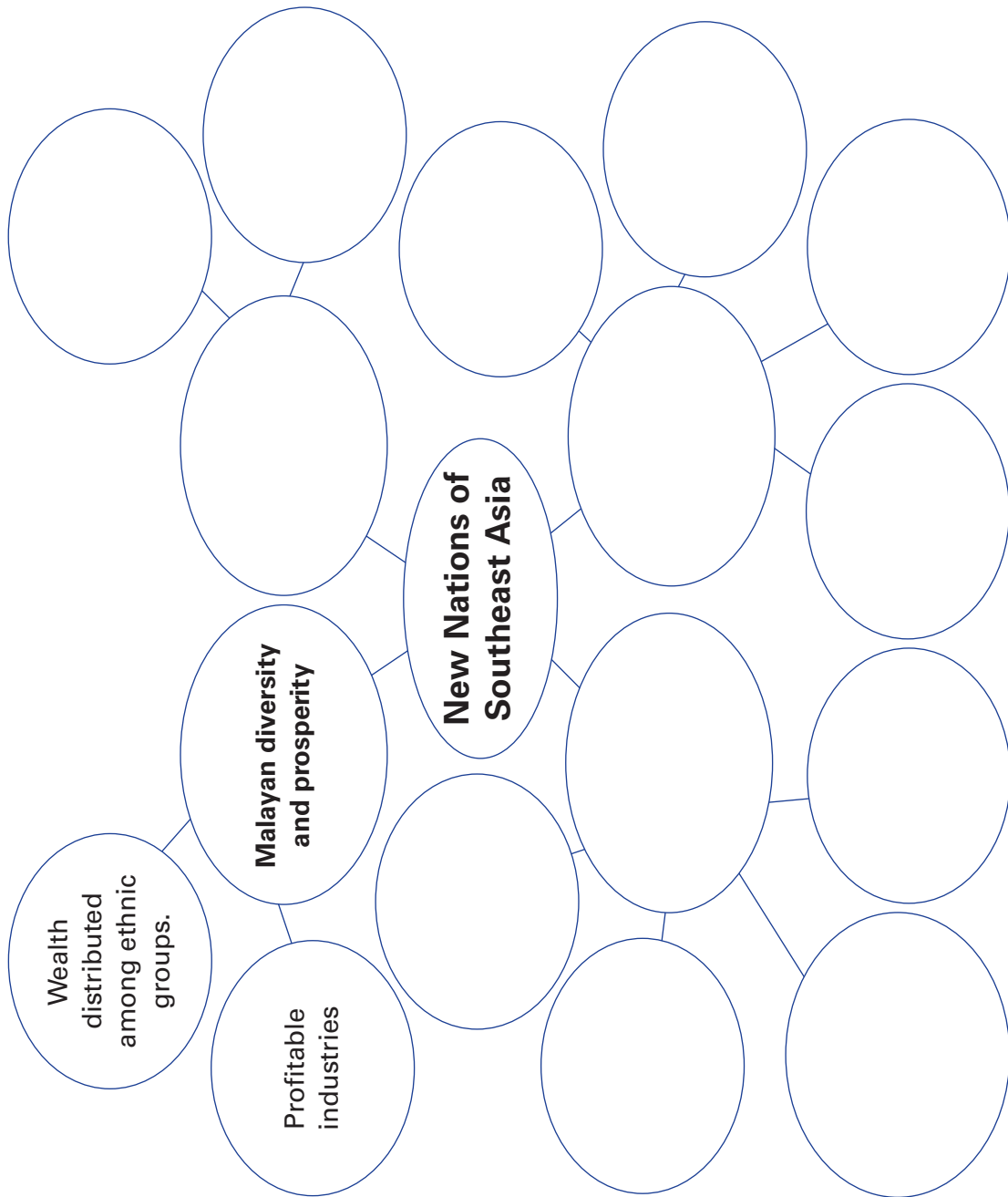
CHAPTER
31
SECTION 2

Note Taking Study Guide

NEW NATIONS OF SOUTHEAST ASIA

Focus Question: What challenges did Southeast Asian nations face after winning independence?

As you read this section in your textbook, fill in the concept web below to understand the effects of recent historical processes in Southeast Asia.



CHAPTER
31
SECTION 2

Section Summary

NEW NATIONS OF SOUTHEAST ASIA

Mainland Southeast Asia is a region of contrasts. Thailand and Malaysia have prospered as market economies. In Malaysia, people of Chinese and Indian descent have made the nation a leader in profitable industries. However, the government has also tried to include the Malay majority in the country's prosperity. By contrast, Myanmar, or Burma, has suffered under an **autocratic** government—a government that has unlimited power. The government has limited foreign trade, and living standards remain low. In 1990, elections were held in Myanmar, and a party that opposed military rule won. It was led by **Aung San Suu Kyi**. However, the military rejected the election results, and Suu Kyi was put under house arrest.

After World War II, Indonesia, formerly the Dutch East Indies, achieved its independence. Indonesia faced many obstacles to its unity. It consists of more than 13,000 islands. Javanese make up almost half of the population, but there are hundreds of ethnic groups. About 90 percent of Indonesians are Muslims, but the population includes Christians, Buddhists, and Hindus. After independence, Indonesia formed a democratic, parliamentary government under its first president, **Sukarno**. In 1966, an army general, **Suharto**, seized power and ruled as a dictator until he was forced to resign in 1998. Religious and ethnic tensions have fueled violence in parts of Indonesia. In 1975, Indonesia seized **East Timor**, a former Portuguese colony. The mostly Catholic East Timorese fought for independence, which they finally achieved in 2002.

In the Philippines, Catholics are the predominant religious group, but there is a Muslim minority in the south. In 1946, the Philippines gained freedom from United States control. Although the Filipino constitution established a democratic government, a wealthy elite controlled politics and the economy. **Ferdinand Marcos**, elected president in 1965, became a dictator and cracked down on basic freedoms. He even had **Benigno Aquino**, a popular rival, murdered. When **Corazon Aquino** was elected in 1986, Marcos tried to deny the results, but the people forced him to resign. Since then, democracy has struggled to survive in the Philippines. Communist and Muslim rebels continue to fight across the country.

Review Questions

1. What happened when Aung San Suu Kyi's party won the 1990 elections in Myanmar?

2. What are some obstacles to Indonesia's unity?

READING CHECK

What are the features of the autocratic government in Myanmar?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does *predominant* mean in the underlined sentence? Note that the second part of the sentence mentions another group that is a minority, or a smaller group. Use this context clue to help you figure out the meaning of *predominant*.

READING SKILL

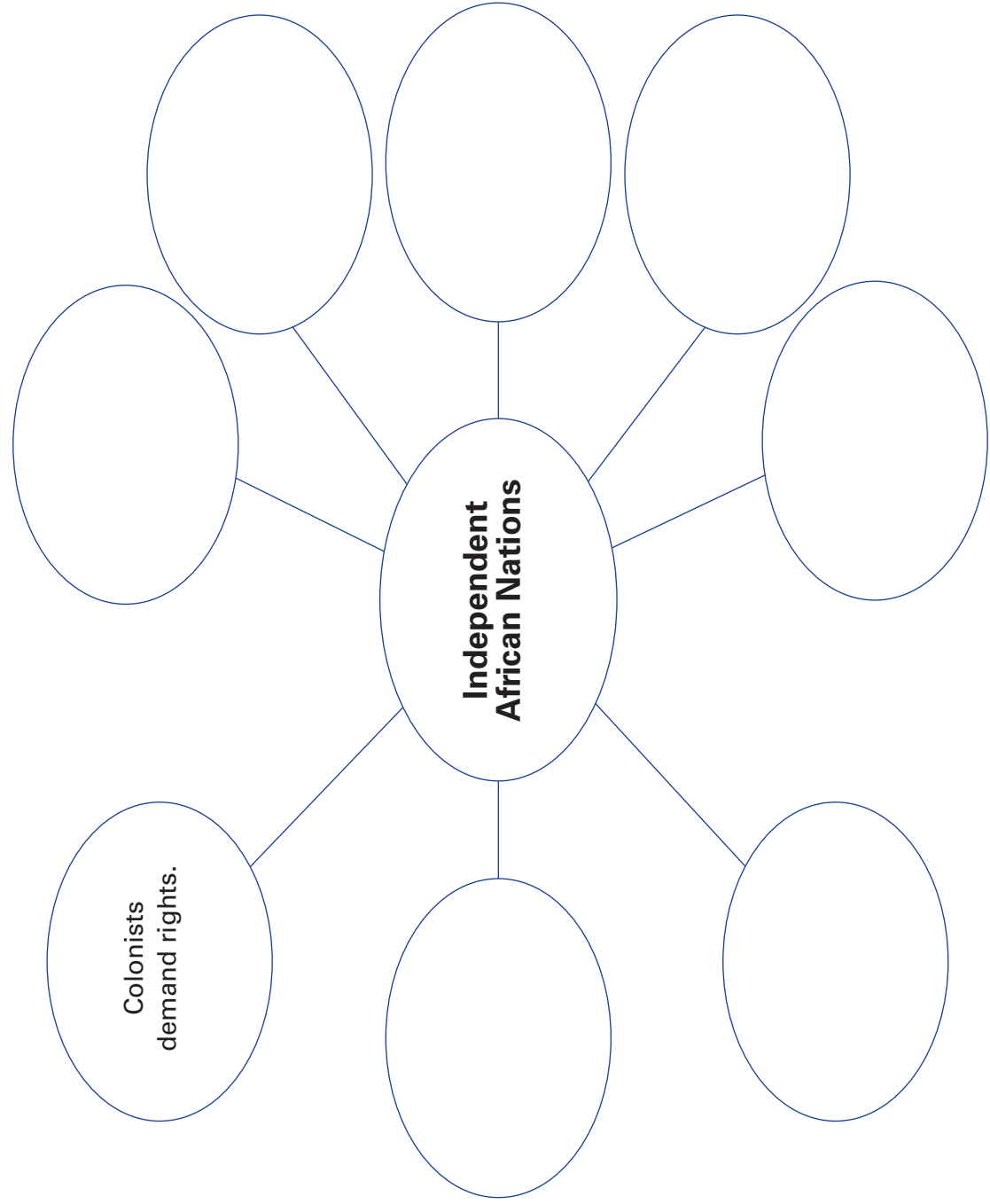
Understand Effects What was the effect of Ferdinand Marcos' denial of the results of the 1986 election?

CHAPTER
31
SECTION 3

Note Taking Study Guide
AFRICAN NATIONS GAIN INDEPENDENCE

Focus Question: What challenges did new African nations face?

As you read this section in your textbook, fill in the concept web below to keep track of the causes and effects of independence in Africa.



CHAPTER 31
Section Summary
SECTION 3 **AFRICAN NATIONS GAIN INDEPENDENCE**

Africa is a diverse continent. Vast **savannas**, or grasslands, cover much of it, but there are also rain forests and deserts. Diversity is reflected in the continent’s history, people, languages, and traditions.

After World War II, many Africans demanded freedom from European powers. After gaining independence, some African nations enjoyed peace and democracy. Others faced civil wars, military rule, or corrupt dictators. European powers had drawn colonial boundaries without regard for Africa’s ethnic groups. This led to ethnic conflict in many new nations once colonial powers withdrew.

In 1957, Gold Coast gained its freedom from Britain and took the name Ghana. The government of its first president, **Kwame Nkrumah**, eventually became corrupt, and Nkrumah was overthrown in a military **coup d’etat**. Other coups followed, but today Ghana is a democracy.

In Kenya, white settlers had passed laws to ensure their domination of the country. In the 1950s, rebels turned to guerrilla warfare, but the British crushed the rebellion. Kenya finally gained its independence in 1963. **Jomo Kenyatta**, a prominent independence leader, became the first president of the new country. In 2002, Kenya’s first fair election removed the ruling party from office.

In Algeria, independence from France came only after a long war but was finally achieved in 1962. A coup in 1965 began a long period of military rule. When the government allowed free elections in 1992, an **Islamist** party won. The military rejected the results, and seven years of civil war followed. Although the fighting has ended, the country remains tense.

After the Congo became independent from Belgium, the copper-rich province of **Katanga** rebelled. The United Nations ended the rebellion in 1963. **Mobutu Sese Seko** ruled as a harsh military dictator from 1965 to 1997. Seven years of civil war ended with a cease-fire in 2003.

Nigeria won its independence in 1960, but regional, ethnic, and religious differences soon led to conflict. In 1966, the Ibo people in the southeast declared independence as the Republic of **Biafra**. After three years of fighting, Nigeria’s military ended Biafra’s independence. A series of dictators then ruled, but Nigeria returned to democracy in 1999.

Review Questions

1. Why was the first president of Ghana overthrown?

2. What country did the Ibo people of Nigeria try to establish?

READING CHECK

What is a coup d’etat?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *ensure* mean in the underlined sentence? The prefix *en-* means to “make” or “cause to be.” Think about what the root word, *sure*, means. Use these clues about word parts to help you understand the meaning of *ensure*.

READING SKILL

Identify Causes and Effects

How did past decisions made by European powers cause ethnic conflict in many new African nations?

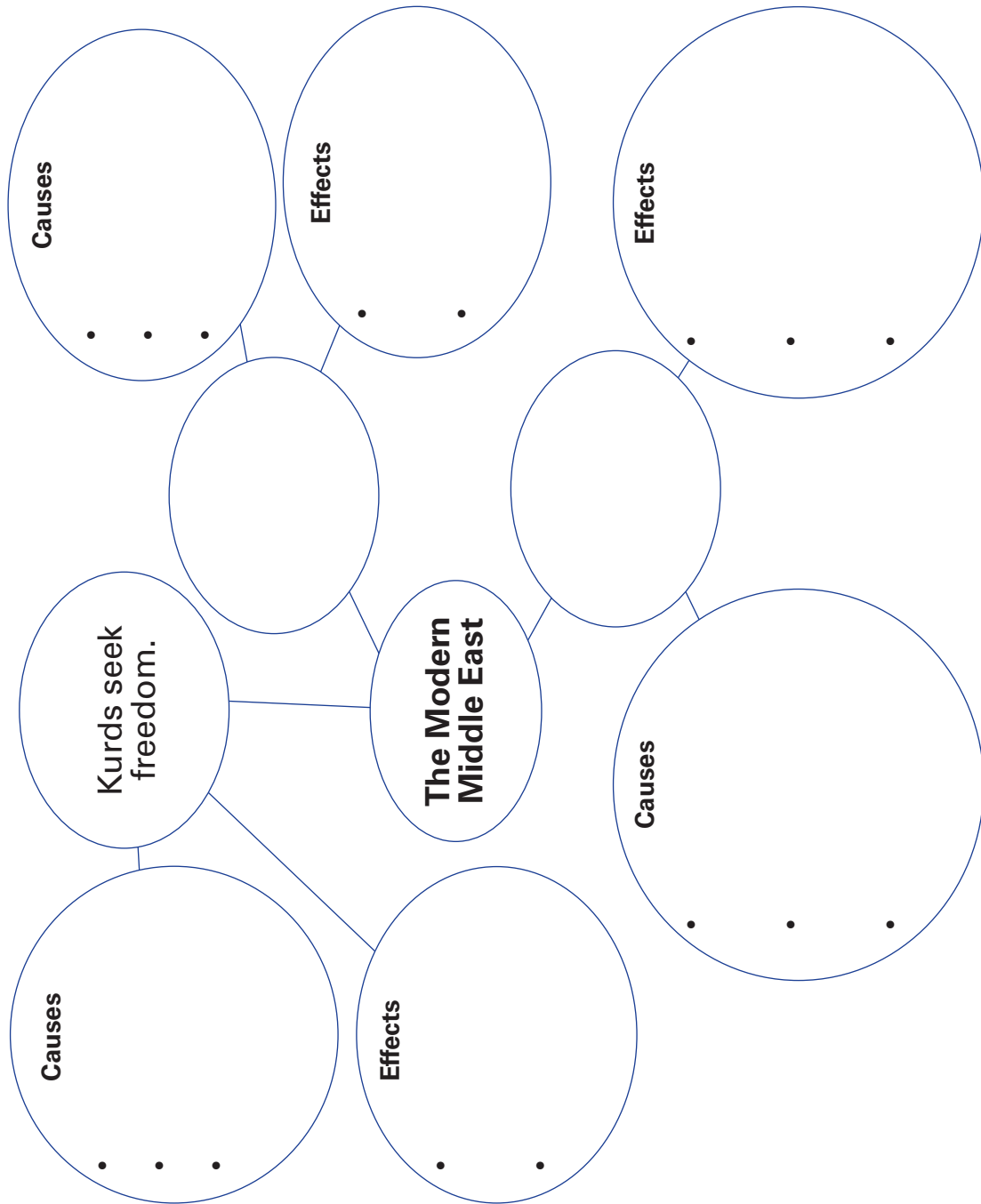
CHAPTER
31
SECTION 4

Note Taking Study Guide

THE MODERN MIDDLE EAST

Focus Question: What are the main similarities and differences among Middle Eastern nations?

As you read this section in your textbook, fill in the concept web below to identify causes and effects of events in the Middle East since 1945.



CHAPTER
31
SECTION 4

Section Summary

THE MODERN MIDDLE EAST

Most of the people in the Middle East are Muslims, but there are also Christian communities and the predominantly Jewish nation of Israel. Most countries also have large ethnic or religious minorities. The Kurds are an example of an ethnic minority. They live in Iran, Iraq, Syria, and Turkey and have faced discrimination in each country.

The Holocaust created support for a Jewish homeland after World War II. In 1947, the UN drew up a plan to divide Palestine into an Arab and a Jewish state. In 1948, Jews proclaimed the independent state of Israel. This led to Arab-Israeli conflicts that forced 700,000 Palestinians from their homes. Despite the conflicts, Israel has developed rapidly due to a skilled workforce. Kibbutzim work on what is called a **kibbutz**, or collective farm.

Resources and religion have led to conflicts in the Middle East. The region has the world's largest oil and gas reserves. As a result, it has strategic importance. Some Middle Eastern countries have adopted **secular**, or non-religious, government and laws. However, many Muslim leaders argue that a renewed commitment to Islamic doctrine is needed. In Iran and Saudi Arabia, women are required to wear **hejab**, the traditional Muslim garments.

Egypt, the most populous Arab country, is important because it controls the **Suez Canal**. Under **Gamal Abdel Nasser**, Egypt fought two unsuccessful wars against Israel. His successor, **Anwar Sadat**, made peace with Israel. Islamists were angry about government corruption and the failure to end poverty. In 1981, Sadat was assassinated by Muslim fundamentalists.

In Iran, Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi ruled with the support of the United States, which helped oust one of his opponents, **Mohammad Mosaddeq**. The shah's secret police terrorized critics. In the 1970s, the shah's enemies rallied behind Ayatollah **Ruhollah Khomeini**. Protests forced the shah into exile, and Khomeini established an Islamic **theocracy**, or government ruled by religious leaders.

Saudi Arabia has the world's largest oil reserves and is the location of Islam's holy land. Kings from the Sa'ud family have ruled Saudi Arabia since the 1920s. Fundamentalists have criticized the kingdom's close ties to Western nations, and some opponents have adopted violent tactics that threaten to disrupt the Saudi oil industry.

Review Questions

1. What makes the Middle East of strategic importance?

2. Why have some Islamic fundamentalists criticized the Saudis?

READING CHECK

What is a theocracy?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *doctrine* mean in the underlined sentence? The words *policy*, *dogma*, and *tenet* are all synonyms of doctrine. Use what you may know about these synonyms to help you figure out the meaning of the word *doctrine*.

READING SKILL

Identify Causes and Effects

What effect did the proclamation of an independent state of Israel have on Palestinians?
