

# **GLOBAL 10**



## **Chapter 34: The Colonies Become New Nations**

**1945-Present**

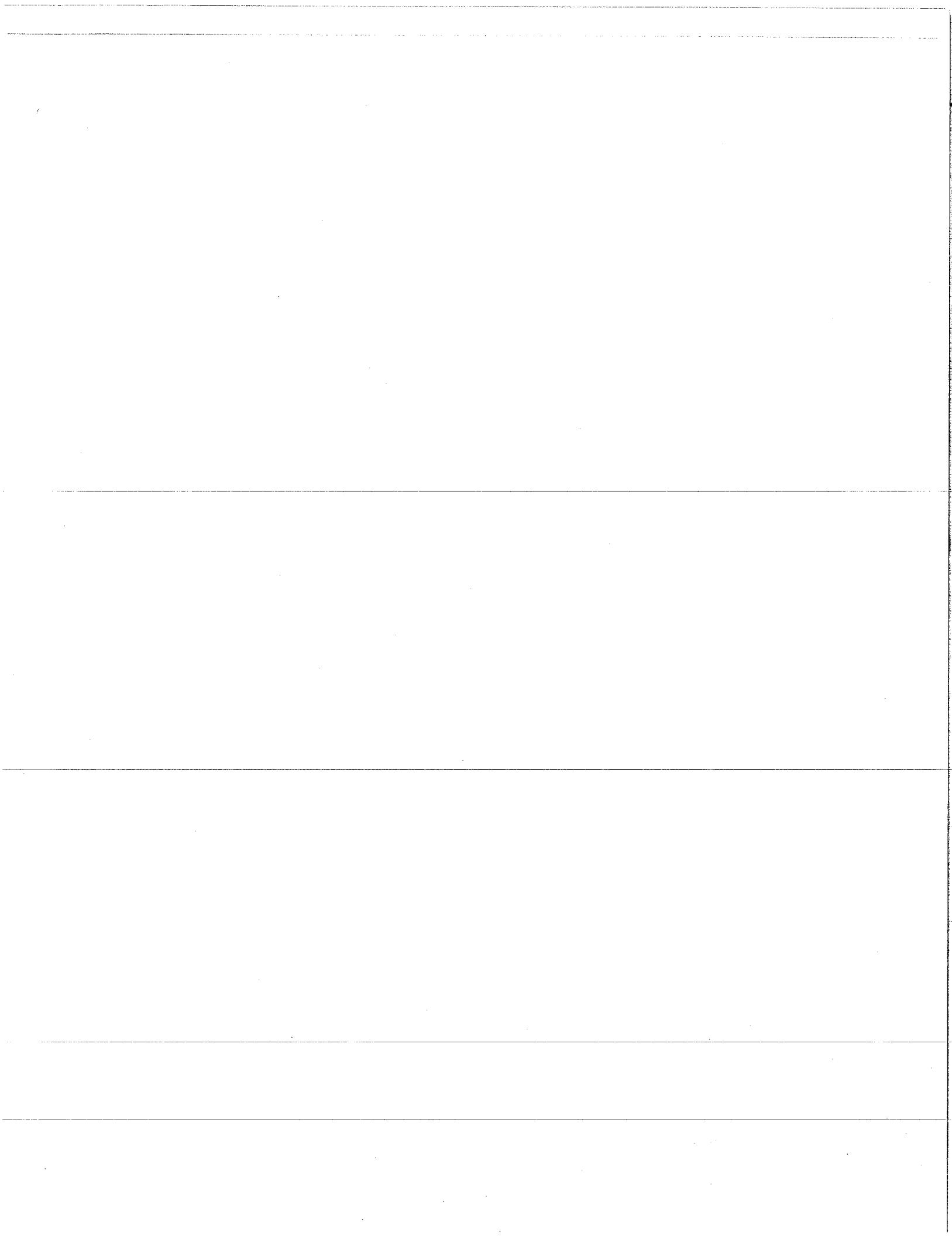
**Section 1: Indian Independence**

**Section 2: SE Asia Independence**

**Section 3: New Nations in Africa**

**Section 4: Conflicts in the Middle East**

**Section 5: Central Asia Struggles**



## Section 1: Indian Independence

INC \_\_\_\_\_

Muslim League \_\_\_\_\_

Muhammad Ali Jinnah \_\_\_\_\_

Partition \_\_\_\_\_

Jawaharlal Nehru \_\_\_\_\_

Indira Gandhi \_\_\_\_\_

Benazir Bhutto \_\_\_\_\_



**Jawaharlal Nehru**  
1889–1964

Nehru's father was an influential attorney, and so the first prime minister of India grew up amid great wealth. As a young man, he lived and studied in England. "In my likes and dislikes I was perhaps more an Englishman than an Indian," he once remarked.

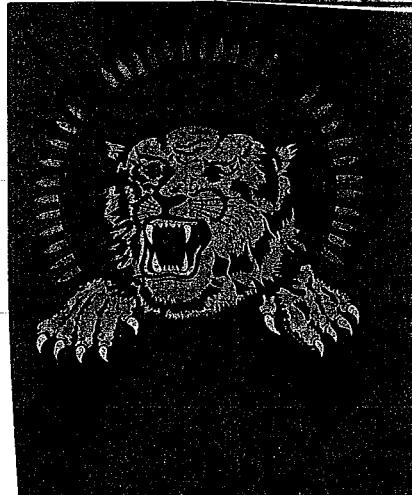
Upon returning to India, however, he became moved by the horrible state in which many of his fellow Indians lived. "A new picture of India seemed to rise before me," he recalled, "naked, starving, crushed, and utterly miserable." From then on, he devoted his life to improving conditions in his country.



**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.



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



▲ This emblem of the separatist group Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam represents the struggle for independence of the Tamils.

# CHAPTER

# THIRTY - FOUR

SEC.

I

## MODERN Challenges

- 1991 Rajiv Gandhi while Campaigning for Prime Minister Is Killed by bomb in Madras.
- 1998 Atal Bihari Vajpayee of Hindu Nationalist Party Ruled India + faced growing Population Problem, Social Inequality + Religious Violence
- 1974 India became Nuke Power
- 1998 Both India + Pakistan became Nuke Powers + World Threat.
- East + West Pakistan in Civil War
- Both were very different Culturally
- 1970 Cyclone Wipes out East Pakistan
- 2,64,000 Dead But Aid delayed by Pakistan
- 1971 EAST Declares New State = Bangladesh

• Sinhalese (Buddhists), 3/4 pop vs Tamils (Hindus)

• Civil War Since 1948 = 2 Factions

SRI Lanka Formerly CEYLON = 1948 Independence

2001 Begum Khaleda Zia becomes Prime Minister

1975 Coup replaced Him with Military Rule

1971 SHEIK Mujibur = Bangladesh 1st Prime Minister

1997 Nawaz Sharif elected, 1999 Coup topples him

1996 She is Removed From office = Corrupt

Benazir Bhutto, his daughter Twice Elected

PRIME MINISTER AFTER Gen. Zia's Death

1977 Gen Zia Removes Bhutto in Coup

but later Executed FOR CORRUPTION

Pakistan = Series of Military Coups

Ali Bhutto 1958 = 1st Coup

Civil War breakout between Bangladesh + Pakistan

PAKISTAN Lost 1/2 land

Bangladesh + Sri Lanka

Independence which spark more ARRESTS

INC or Congress Party (HINDU) Gandhi

VS. Muslim League (Islam) led by

Muhammad Ali Jinnah Compete for Power

AFTER WWII Britain had War Debts

Result = Maintaining Colony = Too Expensive

Problem = Who Rules → Hindus or Muslims?

— Indira Gandhi Assassinated

• Sikh Nationalists began attacking Symbols of Indian Authority

• June 1984 Indian Soldiers Raid the Golden Temple = 500 Sikhs Killed

• In Retaliation, Sikh bodyguards assigned to Indira Gandhi

assassinate HER + Sets off

Murder of thousands of Sikhs

• HER Son Rajiv Gandhi took

India 1st PRIME MINISTER FOR

over but lost 1989 Election and Economic Modernization for India

because of Corruptions

He Called for Reorganization of States by language,

Industrialization, Social Reforms, Caste Reform

Modern India

1947 Jawaharlal Nehru was

17 years + wanted Democracy, UNITY

and Economic Modernization for India

Violence Breaks out over Religious differences

1947 Summer = Hindus, Muslims + Sikhs More

1 Million Dead

Gandhi Assassinated

Troubled Times

• 1964 - Nehru Died, the Congress Party

lost Strong leader that held together many Political Factions

• 1966 - Indira Gandhi = Nehru's daughter

was Chosen Prime Minister, 1980 Reelected

• She Ruled Capably but Faced many Challenges

• Sikh Extremists was their own state

• Golden Temple at AMRITSAR = Sikh Religious Center

• Battle For Kashmir

• West + East Pakistan = Muslims

• India = Hindus

• Kashmir = North between Pakistan + India

• Kashmir = Majority Muslim Pop

• Battle For Control of Region

• 1949 = UN Cease Fire Agreement

• Still ISSUE TODAY = NUKES

MOVEMENT TOWARDS FREEDOM

AFTER WWII the practice of Colonialism

questioned on both Sides

British Rule India for 200 yrs + By 1939

Resistance Intensifies after Britain Commits India

to WWII w/o Consulting with Indian leaders (Gandhi)

Gandhi launches Non Violent Protests, Britain promised Change but not

Independence which spark more ARRESTS

INC or Congress Party (HINDU) Gandhi

VS. Muslim League (Islam) led by

Muhammad Ali Jinnah Compete for Power

AFTER WWII Britain had War Debts

Result = Maintaining Colony = Too Expensive

Problem = Who Rules → Hindus or Muslims?

INDIAN SUBCONTINENT ACHIEVES FREEDOM

PARTITION and BLOODSHED

By 1946 Rioting Broke out by Both Religions in Major Cities = 5,000 Dead

Partition OR Division of India into

Separate Muslim + Hindu State = British Solution

In ONE MONTH'S TIME All had to

decide which nation to join and

their Set up of govt. = Chaos

1947 Summer = Hindus,

Muslims + Sikhs More

Violence Breaks out over Religious differences

1 Million Dead

Gandhi Assassinated

## Section 2: SEA Nations gain Independence

Ferdinand Marcos \_\_\_\_\_

Corazon Aquino \_\_\_\_\_

Sukarno \_\_\_\_\_

Suharto \_\_\_\_\_

Aung San Suu Kyi \_\_\_\_\_



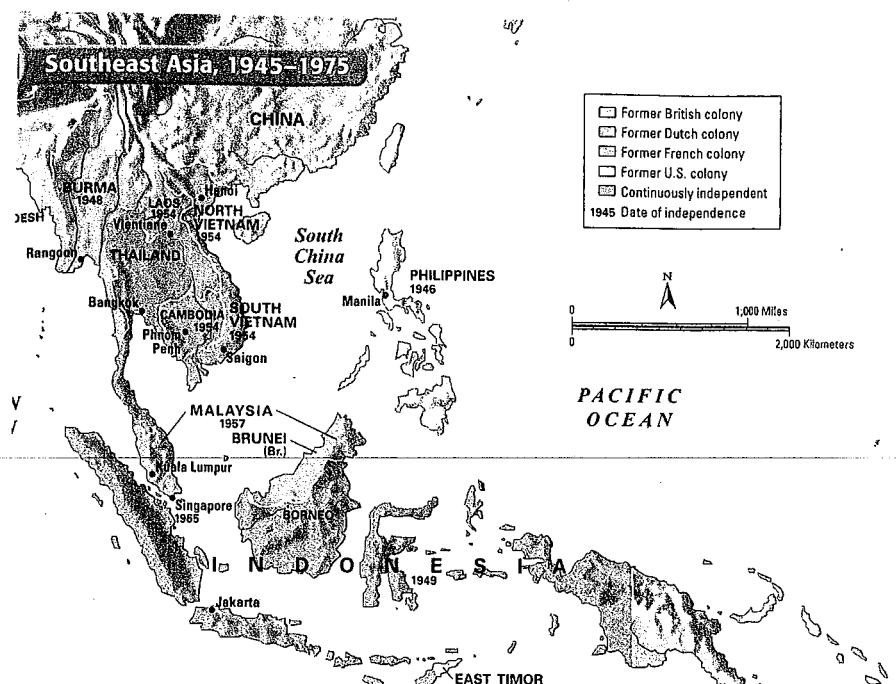
Aung San Suu Kyi

1945-

Aung San Suu Kyi won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1991 for her efforts to establish democracy in Myanmar. 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.*



### GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps

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

## CHAPTER

## THIRTY-FOUR

SEC.

2

- HORTA'S EFFORTS HELP WIN INDEPENDENCE

Nobel Peace Prize 1996 Jose Ramos Horta

EAST TIMOR WINS INDEPENDENCE 2002

Philippines Gain Freedom

### MALAYSIA + SINGAPORE

- MALAY Peninsula Ruled by British + Conquered by Japanese
- After WWII British Tried to organize the different Ethnic groups into one state but Failed
- Malays were slight Majority while Chinese were largest on Southern tip, Island of Singapore
- 1957 Officials created Federation of Malaya from Singapore, Malaya, Sarawak, Sabah
- Malaya Peninsula + Borneo were Separated by 400 Miles of Ocean
- 1965 Singapore Separated from Federation + Became City State AND MALAYA, SARAWAK, SABAH = MALAYSIA
- Singapore under Lee Kuan Yee = #1 Economy

### Aung San Suu Kyi

- She was daughter of Aung San, the leader of Burmese Nationalist Army Killed by Political RIVALS
- She became active in pro democracy party called National League for Democracy

1990 Her Party won 80% vote

Military govt Ignored Results

She was put under House Arrest OR

in 1995, 2000, 2002, 2003

Recently her Party Returns to Power

### SOUTH EAST ASIAN NATIONS GAIN INDEPENDENCE

### Govt Battles Rebels

1970's Muslims Known as Moros

Moro National Liberation Front

They were Separatist group in South

Region in Southern Philippines

Abu Sayyaf, a Splinter group of MNLF continued Fighting govt. using Terrorism until 2000 when

Gloria Macapagal Arroyo launched Response

### British Colonies Free

1948 Burma becomes Sovereign Republic

1989 Burma Renamed Myanmar, its name in the Burmese Language

Burma Experiences Turmoil

Conflict among Communists + Ethnic Minorities Disrupted the nation

1962 Gen Ne Win Sets up Military govt.

1988 Aung San Suu Kyi Returns after many years abroad.

- 2001 His Daughter MEGAWATI SUKARNO PUTRI succeeds him
- By 1998 Suharto Steps Down = BRIBERY, CORRUPTION Freedom after WWII
- 1974 He Annexed East Timor + Violated Human Rights, BUT USA had Conditions
- 1967 Suharto becomes President of Police state
- 1965 ATTEMPTED COUP PUT DOWN BY GEN. SUHARTO WHO KILLS 1 MILLION
- His ATTEMPT at Democracy fails
- 1,000% INFLATION, NO FOREIGN INVESTING
- INSTABILITY + TURMOIL + POOR ECONOMY
- Contains World's largest Islamic Pop.
- SUKARNO CALL HIMSELF Lifetime President
- SUKARNO Rules 13,600 Islands, 300 Ethnic groups, 250 languages
- 1949 Gain Freedom from Dutch who lost support of WEST
- base - Clark Air Force Base + Subic Bay Naval Base near Manila
- Bases used in Korean + Vietnam War
- Bases became Conflict between US + Philippines = US Imperialism
- Philippines welcomed Japanese, Southeast Asian + non-aligned nations investors
- 1965 FERDINAND Marcos Elected President
- 1966-86 Harsh Rule, Authoritarian Rule.
- Stole Millions From Treasury and ignored Term limit of Constitution

1st Colony to gain

Freedom after WWII

But USA had Conditions

MUST Sign Bell Act or

Free Trade for 8 yrs

② Philippines would get

620 Million in War Damages

③ US gets 99 yr lease on military

base - Clark Air Force Base + Subic Bay Naval Base near Manila

Bases used in Korean + Vietnam War

Bases became Conflict between US + Philippines = US Imperialism

Philippines welcomed Japanese, Southeast Asian + non-aligned nations investors

1965 FERDINAND Marcos Elected President

1966-86 Harsh Rule, Authoritarian Rule.

Stole Millions From Treasury and ignored Term limit of Constitution

### CORAZON Aquino

1972-81 Marco Imposed Martial Law

1983 Benigno Aquino Jr. Marcos' Chief opponent assassinated

1986 Aquino's widow challenged Marcos

Aquino won but Marco refused to concede

Instead he declared himself winner

Public Outcry forced him into

Exile to Hawaii where he died

1995 - 475 million recovered

that Marcos Stole

Marcos Ruled for 20 yrs

### CORAZON Aquino's Legacy

She promised open democratic govt.

Her govt ratified New Constitution

She negotiated end to USA lease to US

Military bases

1992 Fidel Ramos succeeds Aquino

under New Constitution he was restricted to single six year term

## Section 3: New Nations of Africa

Negritude Movement

Kwame Nkrumah

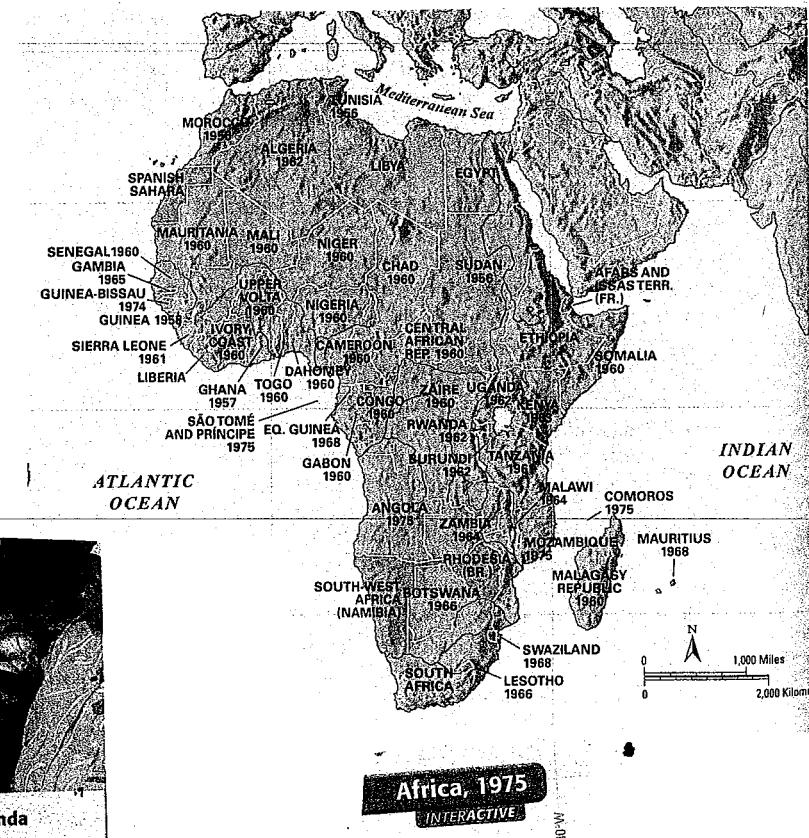
Jomo Kenyatta

Ahmed Ben Bella

Mobutu Sese Seko



▲ Mobuto Sese Seko



Africa, 1975

INTERACTIVE



Jomo Kenyatta

1891-1978

A man willing to spend years in jail for his beliefs, Kenyatta viewed independence as the only option for Africans.

*The African can only advance to a "higher level" if he is free to express himself, to organize economically, politically and socially, and to take part in the government of his own country.*

On the official day that freedom finally came to Kenya, December 12, 1963, Kenyatta recalls watching with overwhelming delight as the British flag came down and the new flag of Kenya rose up. He called it "the greatest day in Kenya's history and the happiest day in my life."



Genocide in Rwanda

Of all the African nations that have struggled with ethnic violence, perhaps none has seen more blood spilled than Rwanda. The tiny nation in East Africa gained its independence in 1962. Over the next 30 years, its main ethnic groups, Hutus and Tutsis, often clashed.

In the spring of 1994, the Rwandan president, a Hutu, died in a suspicious plane crash. In the months that followed, Hutus slaughtered about 1 million Tutsis before Tutsi rebels put an end to the killings. The United Nations set up a tribunal to punish those responsible for the worst acts of genocide.

WAR IN Angola

- Portuguese had long Ruled Angola and Refused Independence
- Portugal sent 50,000 Troops + Cost Portugal Half its National Budget
- 1975 Portugal Withdraws
- Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola OR MPLA declared itself the rightful govt of Angola
- MPLA were assisted by 50,000 Cuban Troops + USSR
- Major opposition to MPLA was UNITA or National Union For The TOTAL Independence of Angola that had US Support
- 2002 - Peace Accord

CIVIL WAR in Congo

- 1997 Laurent Kabila Rebel leader wins Civil war and Renames Zaire The Democratic Republic of the Congo
- PROMISED Democracy but failed
- 2000 Another Round of Civil War
- 2001 Kabila Assassinated
- Joseph Kabila his Son takes over and agrees to a Cease Fire 2002

INDEPENDENCE IN Congo

- Before 1960 Belgian Congo Ruled harshly by Belgians
- 1960 Belgians gave unprepared Congo Independence that resulted in Civil War
- 1965 Col. Mobutu Sese Seko SEIZED Power
- 1971-1997 Changed name of Congo to Zaire
- 1997 - After Corrupt Rule + Falling Economy Mobutu is Replaced by Rebel Leader

NEW  
NATIONS  
IN  
AFRICA

Algeria Struggles Today

- FLN leader Ahmed Ben Bella became 1st President and a Socialist
- 1965 He was overthrown by Coup
- 1965-1988 Unsuccessful Try to Modernize Poor Economy + High Unemployment = Rise of Religious fundamentalists who want Islamic State Islamic SALVATION FRONT OR FIS START Civil War
- 1963 Kenyan Independence
- Kenyatta becomes President But DIES IN 1978
- His Successor Daniel Moi because of Corruption

- France's #1 Colony with 1 million French Colonists, 9 Million Arabs + Berber Muslims
- After WWII French Colonist refused to share power with Native Algerians
- 1954 Algerian National Liberation Front = FLN
- FLN use guerrilla warfare to Fight FOR Independence + WON IN 1962

NEGRI TUD Movement

- Movement to Celebrate African Culture, Heritage
- AFTER WWII Attitudes about Colonialism Changed on both Sides as Many African Nations gain Freedom in 1950's + 60's Differently
- Those in Direct Rule found it more difficult than Indirect Rule
- Both found the Road to a new Strong + Stable govt Found it difficult
- Problems = Debt, Ethnic Differences, Tribal Lines RE Drawn during Colonialism
- Ghana = British Gold Coast Colony was 1st to gain Freedom UNDER Non Violent movement led by KWAME NKRUMAH
- 1947 USED Boycotts, STRIKES, Civil Disobedience
- 1957 NKRUMAH BECOMES PRIME MINISTER
- 1960 Coup Brought Instability until 2000 NKRUMAH MORE Interested in AFRICAN UNITY

KENYA Claims Independence

- British Settlers Kenya's Independence
- Jomo KENYATTA = Kenyan Nationalist leader of Mau Mau, a Secret Society of Native KENYAN Farmers forced out of land
- Mau Mau used guerrilla-war Tactics

Kenyatta Claims No TIES to Mau Mau

- He Refused to Condemn Mau Mau

Result = He is Jailed for 10 yrs

- 1963 Kenyan Independence

Kenya becomes President

- But Dies in 1978

His Successor Daniel Moi

- because of Corruption

# **Chapter 34:**

# **The Colonies Become New**

# **Nations, 1945-Present**

## **Section 4: Conflicts in the Middle East**

Anwar Sadat \_\_\_\_\_

Golda Meir \_\_\_\_\_

PLO \_\_\_\_\_

Yasir Arafat \_\_\_\_\_

Camp David Accords \_\_\_\_\_

intifada \_\_\_\_\_

Oslo Peace Accords \_\_\_\_\_



**Yasir Arafat**

**Golda Meir**

# CHAPTER THIRTY-FOUR

SEC. 4

## Efforts at Peace

- Camp David Accords 1979
- President Carter negotiates peace between Egypt's Sadat + Israel's Menachem Begin
- Egypt Recognized Israel as legit state
- SADAT ASSASSINATED IN 1981
- 1982 Lebanon Civil War:
- Israel bombs Suspected Palestinian Rebel bases in Lebanon
- Israel becomes Involved in Lebanon's Civil War + Forced to Withdraw
- 1987 Intifada: or "Uprising" involving widespread Campaign of Civil Disobedience
- Boycotts, Demonstrations, attacks on Soldiers
- Continue Until 1991

1993 OSLO Peace Accords: Israel's Yitzhak Rabin agrees to Palestinian Self-Rule in Gaza Strip + West Bank For Arafat

Later Israel's Netanyahu Made Efforts to keep it

Palestine Liberation Army

YASIR ARAFAT 1969 becomes Chairman

- Push for formation of Palestinian State
- Guerrilla groups came to dominate organization
- 1960's + 1970's series of attack vs Israel
- Anab Neighbors allow PLO to operate from their lands

1973 Yom Kippur WAR

Egypt's President Anwar Sadat launches surprise attack on Jewish Holiday

Israel's Prime Minister Golda Meir launches counterattack + regains most lost territory

Both Sides agree to a Truce.

## Israel Becomes STATE

2003: Mahmoud Abbas Succeed Arafat as PLO Leader, Along with President George W. Bush + Sharon work on "Road Map" To Peace

2001: Election of Israel's Ariel Sharon who refused to negotiate with Palestinians until attacks on Israel Stop

2nd Intifada: Started When Israel's Ariel Sharon visits Temple Mount, a Muslim Holy Place that outrages Palestinians into 2nd Intifada Using Suicide Bombers

2000 Summit: Hosted by President Clinton between Israel's Ehud Barak + Palestine's Yasir Arafat No Compromise/Peace Plan Stalled

Peace Slips Away

After WWII Israel gains their own state

Palestine Now consists of Israel, W. Bank, + Gaza Strip

Jews Claim it back 3000 yrs

Palestinians Claim it back to AD 135

ARABS Claim it back to 7th Century

JEWS FORCED OUT IN 2nd Century

Diaspora + Zionism

Dispersal globally of JEWS

ZIONISTS OR people who favored a Jewish national homeland in Palestine

during 19th + 20th Century which was Part of Ottoman Empire Ruled by Islamic Turks

until WWI when claimed by Britain

Balfour Declaration: By British Foreign Minister Sir ARTHUR BALFOUR TO Create a Jewish homeland in Palestine in 1917

Declaration Failed To Create homeland for Jews

1947 UN Partitions Palestine into Jewish + Palestine State

34% of Jewish Population made up 55% partition

## CONFLICTS IN THE Middle East

### Israel + Arab Conflict

1948 DAVID Ben Gurion, leader of Jews in Palestine announces Creation of Independent Israel

Next day Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia + SYRIA Invaded Israel + Ended within months with victory for Israel

Israel Seized 1/2 of Palestine with 600,000 Palestinians Setting in UN Refugee Camps that Ringed the border of Palestine

Other Arab Nations Seized other Palestinian lands

Egypt took Gaza Strip.

Jordan Annex West Bank of Jordan River

### 1967 = 6 Day WAR

Egypt with Soviet Aid closes the Gulf of Aqaba, Israel's outlet to Red Sea

Israel struck airfields in Egypt, Iran, Syria

Israel's Ground forces then attack + defeat Arab

States in 6 Days with 800 dead for Israel + 15,000 Arabs

Israel Controlled Jerusalem, Sinai Peninsula, Golan Heights, W Bank

Made up Key Buffer to protect from Arab ATTACK

1956

### 1956 Suez Canal Crisis

Egypt Seized Control of Suez Canal

Egypt President Abdel Nasser Seized Canal because he lost Financial Aid from US +

Britain to build Aswan Dam

British, French + Israel quickly defeat Egypt.

UN + US Forces Victors to withdraw

Egypt gets Suez Canal

## Section 5: Central Asia Struggles

Transcaucasian Republics \_\_\_\_\_

Central Asian Republics \_\_\_\_\_

mujahideen \_\_\_\_\_

Taliban \_\_\_\_\_



# CHAPTER THIRTY-FOUR

SEC. 5

## Taliban + World Terrorism

9/11 Attack: 2001

- Taliban provided refuge for al Qaeda leaders Osama bin Laden who attacked World Trade Center in NYC + Pentagon in DC.
- US demand Taliban turn over bin Laden but they refuse
- US Took Military action
- Oct 2001 US Attacks + provides assistance to anti-Taliban forces such as Northern Alliance + Drive them out by Dec.
- Needed to Rebuild after 2 decades of war.
- Afghan officials select Hamid Karzai as leader

## Challenges Ahead

### Central Asia Struggles

## Pushing Back Soviets

- Rise + Fall of Taliban
- Various Afghan Rebel groups battle for control after Soviets leave
- Taliban OR Conservative Islamic group emerge as victors
- 1998 Control 90%
- 100% Controlled by Northern Alliance
- Taliban's strict, extreme use of Islamic law + connection to world terrorism hurt it

## Mujahideen

- OR "Holy Warriors Fight Soviets Supported govt + prompted Soviets to send troops in 1979
- Guerrilla Tactics + US Aid help Afghan Rebels sustain 10yr war

## Freedom Brings New Challenges

- 1991 Soviet Union Fall, and its republics become 15 independent nations
- Split into 2 geographic regions

Transcaucasian Republic: Armenia, Azerbaijan + Georgia  
In Caucasus Mtns. between Black + Caspian Seas

Central Asian Republics: Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan

East of Caspian Sea + extending to Tian Shan + Pamir Mtns.  
Economic Struggles: poor nations today

- Relied on Soviet Union for eco aid
- Dependence on single cash crop Cotton or "white gold" Hurts development of economy
- Need to develop reserves of oil + natural gas

## Ethnic + Religious Strife

- Home to # of different ethnic + religious groups
- Long histories of hostilities controlled by Soviets
- After Break-up Soviet Union fighting erupts
- In Azerbaijan, a mostly Muslim country, a small region of Armenian Christians

Called Nagorno-Karabakh declare their independence as fighting breaks out 1991-1994 Two sides agree to Cease-Fire but status of Nagorno-Karabakh remains UN resolved.

- After Afghanistan declared independence + established a monarchy + then democracy in 1973 military leaders overthrew govt. and in 1978 rival group with strong ties to Soviets sets up communist govt which Muslim population rejected because it conflicted with Islamic teachings

## Afghanistan + World

- Mountain + Desert Terrain + least-developed nation in world w/ Farmers + Herders / Muslims
- High profile wars against US + Soviets
- Struggle for freedom: 1880's Russia + Britain competed for control of Afghanistan
- Russia wanted it for access to Indian Ocean
- Britain wanted it for buffer zone for India colony
- Britain fought 3 wars for it + left in 1919

**Glossary**

**assassinated** Murdered for political reasons  
**castes** Social groupings  
**disrupt** Disturb; break apart  
**dissent** Disagreement with the government  
**extremist** A person who has extreme views on an issue  
**heritage** Sense of the past of one's nation, culture, or family

**CHAPTER 34 The Colonies Become New Nations**

**intifada** Uprising of the Palestinian people against Israeli rule  
**militants** Aggressive people or parties  
**modernize** To make something modern  
**Myanmar** Name of Burma since 1989  
**Palestine** Region of southwest Asia  
**Palestinians** People from Palestine  
**separatist movement** Movement by ethnic, religious, or other groups within a country to create a separate country  
**Tamils** Hindu group in Sri Lanka that wants to form its own nation  
**viceroy** Kind of governor or top government leader

**AFTER YOU READ****Terms and Names****A. Write the name in each blank that best completes the meaning of the paragraph.****partition****Indira Gandhi****Muhammad Ali Jinnah****Benazir Bhutto****Jawaharlal Nehru**

Important leaders in the history of India and Pakistan during the twentieth century include the leader of the Muslim league, **1** \_\_\_\_\_. He helped India fight for its independence. The first prime minister of India was **2** \_\_\_\_\_. India fought a war with Pakistan over Kashmir during his rule. His daughter, **3** \_\_\_\_\_, followed him in the role of prime minister. She, in turn, was followed to power by her son, Rajiv Gandhi. The **4** \_\_\_\_\_ of India led to the creation of Pakistan. One of the important leaders of Pakistan was **5** \_\_\_\_\_.

**B. Write the letter of the name next to the description that explains it best.****a. Taliban****b. Kwame Nkrumah****c. Ahmed Ben Bella****d. Corazón Aquino****e. Mobutu Sese Seko**

- \_\_\_\_\_ **1.** Filipino leader who defeated Marcos in national elections
- \_\_\_\_\_ **2.** Islamic group that ruled Afghanistan beginning in the late 1990s
- \_\_\_\_\_ **3.** Leader who helped the Gold Coast gain independence
- \_\_\_\_\_ **4.** Leader who took control of the Congo
- \_\_\_\_\_ **5.** Leader of the Algerian National Liberation Front

**AFTER YOU READ** (cont.) **CHAPTER 34** The Colonies Become New Nations**Main Ideas**

1. What role did the British play in the partition of India and the violence that followed?

---

---

---

2. Describe the leadership of Ferdinand Marcos in the Philippines.

---

---

---

3. What problems has the Congo faced since gaining its independence?

---

---

---

4. Explain the events and significance of the Suez Crisis.

---

---

---

5. What events brought about the fall of the Taliban?

---

---

---

**Thinking Critically**

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Angola gained its independence in a unique way. How was it different from the way other African nations gained independence?
2. Describe how the Arab-Israeli conflict reaches far back in the past and why it could continue into the future.