YONKERS PUBLIC SCHOOLS

GLOBAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY
REVIEW PACKET

END OF EUROPEAN IMPERIALISM

INDIAN INDEPENDENCE AND PARTITION

Indian nationalists had been demanding independence since the 1800s. Indians were angered when, during World War II, the British put off granting them independence but expected them to support Britain in the war. **Mohandas Gandhi,** as you have read, played an important part in the independence movement with his policy of passive resistance. Over time, British control of India was weakened. Finally, in 1947, Britain granted independence to India. **Jawaharlal Nehru,** India's first prime minister, celebrated Independence Day with an impassioned speech, full of hope for India's future. Independence, however, brought some difficult problems.

Muslim and Hindu Conflicts

In India, Hindus were the majority and Muslims were the minority. The Muslim League had been demanding a Muslim state. Also, there had been fighting between Muslims and Hindus. In 1947, British officials drew borders that created Hindu India and Muslim Pakistan. Pakistan was made up of West Pakistan and East Pakistan, two widely separated areas that had high Muslim populations. East Pakistan later became the nation of Bangladesh.

The partition, or division, of India did not bring peace. Independence set off mass migrations of Muslims fleeing India and Hindus fleeing Pakistan. Millions were killed crossing the borders. Mohandas Gandhi tried to bring peace, but a Hindu fanatic assassinated him.

Although the worst violence began to lessen after Gandhi's death, conflicts continued to occur. In the years ahead, Indian and Pakistani forces would clash re~`atedly over border disputes. Tensions between Hindus and Muslims still exist and continue to erupt into violence today.

Indian Government and Foreign Policy

A DEMOCRATIC NATION India is the world's largest democracy. It has a federal system of government, with powers divided between a strong central government and smaller local governments. For 40 years after independence, India was led by members of the Nehru family. Jawaharlal Nehru was the first prime minister.

Ethnic and religious conflicts have made democracy difficult for India. After Nehru's death, his daughter, **Indira Gandhi,** became prime minister in 1966. She was assassinated in 1984, and her son, Rajiv Gandhi, became prime minister. He too was assassinated, however, in 1991.

NONALIGNMENT During the Cold War, India followed a policy of nonalignment. This policy, instituted by Jawaharlal Nehru, allowed India to accept help from both capitalist and socialist nations.

Social Change in India

THE CASTE SYSTEM The caste system, a system of social stratification, has been a part of Indian life for more than 2,000 years. In the 1900s, the system underwent change.

SECTION OVERVIEW

The period after World War II marked the final collapse of European imperialism. India gained independence in 1947 but struggled with ethnic and religious conflicts. In Africa, independence was achieved both through peaceful efforts and through bloody conflicts. In South Africa, years of racial separation ended, and black South Africans gained a voice in government. In Southeast Asia, the struggle for independence came to an end only after many years of civil and international war.

KEY THEMES AND CONCEPTS

As you review this section, take special note of the following key themes and concepts:

Imperialism How did European imperialism collapse?

Nationalism How did nationalistic movements in Asia, Africa, and Southeast Asia result in independence?

Political and Economic Systems What kinds of political and economic systems developed in newly independent nations?

KEY PEOPLE AND TERMS

As you review this section, be sure you understand the significance of these key people and terms:

Mohandas Gandhi	African National Congress
Jawaharlal Nehru	Nelson Mandela
Indira Gandhi	Desmond Tutu
Sikh	F. W. de Klerk
Pan-Africanism	Ho Chi Minh
Kwame Nkrumah	Ngo Dinh Diem
Organization of African Unity	Khmer Rouge
Jomo Kenyatta	Pol Pot
apartheid	Aung San Suu Kyi

Obstacles to Progress in India

GOALS	OBSTACLES
Industrial growth	• Lack of oil and natural gas • Attempt to follow socialist model
Social equality	• Hindu caste system • Less education for women and the poor • Ethnic and religious prejudices
Produce enough food	• High cost of farm equipment • Rapid population growth • Floods and drought

- Mohandas Gandhi campaigned to end the harsh treatment of the caste called Untouchables.
- The Indian constitution of 1950 banned discrimination against Untouchables.
- The government set aside jobs and places in universities for Untouchables.

In spite of improvements in the legal status of Untouchables, discrimination still exists. Although there are movements for caste reform, the system is still a part of Indian society. It has a stronger effect in rural villages than in urban areas.

THE STATUS OF WOMEN The Indian constitution of 1950 also granted rights to women. It gave women the right to vote and recognized their right to divorce and inherit property. Indira Gandhi, a woman, became prime minister in 1966. As with the caste system, traditional restrictions on women are more persistent in rural areas.

Sikh Separatism

Sikhism is a religion that began in India in the 1500s by blending elements of Islam and Hinduism. In the 1980s, there was an increased demand for self-rule by Sikhs in the state of Punjab. In the early 1980s, Sikh separatists occupied the Golden Temple in Amritsar to express their demands. Indira Gandhi, still prime minister at the time, sent troops. Many Sikhs died as a result. Not long after that, Gandhi herself was assassinated by two Sikhs who had served as her bodyguards. Continuing tension exists between Sikhs and Hindus.

INDEPENDENT NATIONS IN AFRICA

A movement called Pan-Africanism had been nourishing nationalist movements in Africa since the 1920s. Pan-Africanism emphasized the unity of Africans and people of African descent all over the world.

Although a few African nations had achieved independence before 1945, most gained independence only after World War II. Many Africans had fought in the war. They resented returning home to second-class citizenship. Some Africans had migrated to cities during the war to work in defense industries. There they were exposed to nationalist ideas. In addition, the Atlantic Charter, signed by Franklin Roosevelt and Winston Churchill in 1941, had set forth the goal of self-determination for all nations.

Early Independence Movements

GHANA The Gold Coast was a British colony. American-educated leader Kwame Nkrumah, inspired by Pan-Africanism and by the writings of Mohandas Gandhi, organized a political party. Nkrumah used strikes and boycotts to battle the British. In 1957, the British granted the Gold Coast independence, and Nkrumah became its prime minister. Nkrumah renamed the country Ghana, a name that linked the new nation to its African past. In 1963, Nkrumah created the Organization of African Unity, or OAU. This group promoted Pan-Africanism and the end of colonialism in Africa.

KENYA In the British colony of Kenya, the independence struggle was led by Jomo Kenyatta. He was a spokesman for the Kikuyu people, who had been driven off their land by European settlers. When some Kikuyu turned to violent means to gain liberation, the British jailed Kenyatta. Later, however, Kenyatta was released. In 1963, he became the first prime minister of an independent Kenya.

ALGERIA Algeria, a French colony, had about a million European settlers. A strong Muslim nationalist movement emerged. Fighting between the French army and Algerian nationalists resulted in the deaths of hundreds of thousands of people between 1954 and 1962. Eventually, public opinion in France turned against the war. In 1962, Algeria became a free nation.

Economic Links with Europe

Today, much of Africa suffers from trading patterns that were established during the age of imperialism. European nations had created colonial economies that depended on the export of raw materials and cash crops from Africa. Many African nations still rely on the export of just a few products. When the prices of these products fall, the nations' economies can be devastated. Many African countries also rely greatly on manufactured goods imported from Europe. As a result, these countries have trade deficits and rising debts.

Strong economic links have been maintained between many African nations and the colonial powers that once ruled them. Some former French colonies, for example, have adopted the French currency and many give preference to French products. This also occurs in countries

that were once British colonies, especially those that are members of the Commonwealth, an association of former British colonies.

Ethnic Tensions and Nationalism

Most of the current national boundaries in Africa were established during the colonial period by Europeans. Unfortunately, the boundaries were made without consideration for the traditional territories of tribal and ethnic groups. As a result, some ethnic groups were separated into different nations. Other ethnic groups were united within nations. Today, therefore, loyalty to one's tribe is often stronger than loyalty to one's nation.

Nigeria is one of the many nations where tribalism has led to civil war. More than 200 ethnic groups live within the borders of Nigeria. At independence, several of the larger groups fought for power. Among these groups were the Muslim Hausa and Fulani peoples in the north and the Christian Ibo and Yoruba peoples in the south.

In 1966, a massacre of 20,000 Ibo took place. At the time, Hausa dominated the government. The next year, the Ibo declared their region independent, calling it Biafra. A war raged for several years. Nigeria imposed a blockade of Biafra that ended the war, but not before nearly a million people had been killed in the war or died starvation. Military rulers led Nigeria during the 1970s and took over again in the mid-1980s. In 1999, Nigeria elected its first civilian government in more than 15 years. The new government faced difficult challenges.

End of Apartheid in South Africa

For nearly 350 years, Europeans ruled South Africa. Although South Africa won independence from Britain in 1910, its white citizens alone held political power. To control the nation's government and economy, whites in 1948 made official a **system of apartheid,** or separat... f the races. Apartheid enforced segregation in many ways.

- Black Africans and other nonwhites had to live in certain zones.
- There were separate trains, beaches, schools, and other public facilities for whites and nonwhites.
- Interracial marriages were banned.

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS In 1912, a political party, later known as the **African National Congress (ANC),** was organized in South Africa. The ANC was a strong opponent of apartheid. It launched boycotts and practiced nonviolent civil disobedience. **Nelson Mandela** was an important ANC leader. In 1964, he was jailed by the government. He remained in jail for 27 years, and during that time, he became a powerful symbol of the struggle for freedom.

SUCCESS OF THE ANTI-APARTHEID MOVEMENT **Desmond Tutu** was a black Anglican bishop and civil rights leader. Tutu and other activists convinced foreign nations and businesses to limit trade and investment in segregated South Africa. Over time, these nonviolent means of protest had a strong effect.

F. W. de Klerk became president of South Africa in 1989. He realized that the time for reform was long past. De Klerk legalized the ANC, repealed the segregation laws, and released Mandela in 1990.

In 1994, South Africa held an election in which people of all races could vote. Mandela was elected president. He was succeeded in 1999 by Thabo Mbeki.
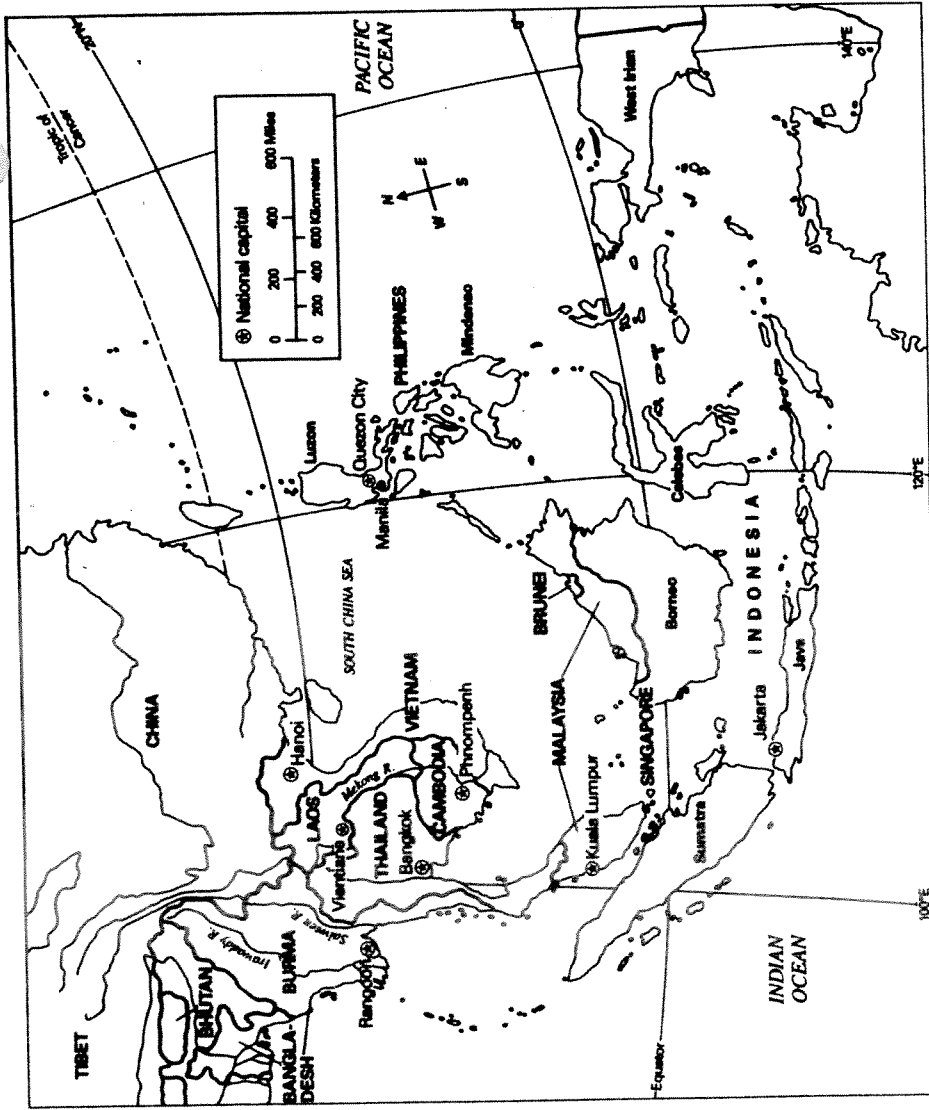
DIFFICULT STRUGGLES IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

After World War II, growing nationalist feeling spread through Indochina and other parts of Southeast Asia. Southeast Asians fought against foreign imperialist powers to gain their freedom. They also fought among themselves in bloody civil wars.

Vietnam

Vietnam had been ruled by the French since the mid-1800s. During World War II, the Vietminh, an alliance of nationalist and communist groups, fought the occupying Japanese. After the war, the French hoped to regain Vietnam. Instead, **Ho Chi Minh,** leader of the Vietminh, declared Vietnam free. Defeated by the Vietminh, the French abandoned Vietnam. A 1954 conference in Geneva led to the division of Vietnam into a communist north and a non-communist south.

THE VIETNAM WAR Elections were supposed to be held in 1956 to unite Vietnam. However, the American-supported South Vietnamese government of **Ngo Dinh Diem** did not hold the elections because it

Steps to the End of Apartheid

Year	Event
1994	Voters of all races elect Mandela president.
1989–1990	President de Klerk lifts ANC ban, ends apartheid, frees Mandela.
1980s	United States and other nations place sanctions on South Africa.
1964	Nelson Mandela sentenced to life in prison.
1960	Police kill 69, wound 180 at Sharpeville demonstration; government outlaws ANC.
1948	Policy of apartheid set up.

left, Cambodian communist guerrillas, known as the **Khmer Rouge**, took control of the government. Under the leadership of **Pol Pot**, the Khmer Rouge began a reign of terror to remove all western influence from Cambodia. More than a million Cambodians were slaughtered. In 1979, Vietnamese forces invaded Cambodia and occupied the country. In the early 1990s, a settlement was negotiated to end the civil war. UN peacekeepers monitored elections, but some fighting continued.

Myanmar

Myanmar, formerly called Burma, had been a British possession in the 1800s. In the mid-1900s, it gained independence, but it was plagued with ethnic tensions and ruled by a repressive military. Myanmar is a very poor country, and living standards have not improved in recent years.

Opposition to repression by the military rule grew through the 1980s. In 1990, the opposition party, led by **Aung San Suu Kyi**, won an electoral victory. However, the military rejected the election results and put Suu Kyi under house arrest. She was released in 1995, jailed again in 2000, and then released again in 2002.

SUMMARY

European imperialism collapsed throughout the world in the years after World War II. In India, independence was accompanied by conflicts among various ethnic and religious groups. In Africa, nations suffered from the legacy left by colonial rule. Tribal conflicts brought civil war to many nations. In South Africa, the repressive system of apartheid was finally ended. In Southeast Asia, it took years of war to drive out the French. Then another war erupted between communist North Vietnam and non-communist South Vietnam. Despite United States intervention, the communist forces were victorious. In Cambodia, a civil war resulted in the death of approximately 1 million people.

Southeast Asia

feared that the Communists would win. Ho Chi Minh, now leader of communist North Vietnam, supported the Viet Cong, a group of communist rebels who were trying to overthrow Diem. The United States sent troops to support Diem's government. The Vietnam War lasted from 1959 to 1975. By 1969, more than 500,000 Americans were serving in Vietnam. However, even with this help, the South Vietnamese could not defeat the communist forces. Growing antiwar sentiment in the United States forced President Nixon to withdraw American forces. In 1975, Saigon, the capital of the south, fell. The country was reunited under communist control.

Cambodia

During the Vietnam War, Cambodia served as a supply route for the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese forces. In 1969, American forces bombed and then invaded Cambodia to destroy that route. After the Americans

1) Traditional colonial empires no longer exist in the modern world. However, the influence of imperialism continues today.

Identify *three* developing nations that have been affected by imperialism. For each one chosen:

 (1) Show how current political, economic, or cultural conditions reflect the influence of imperialism.
 (2) Show how that nation has tried to promote its own national identity.

2) For much of Asia and Africa, the three decades following World War II may be *best* described as a period of
 1) social unification
 2) economic independence
 3) political instability
 4) cultural isolation

3) Which was a major result of World War II?
 1) Nationalistic feelings among the people of Europe disappeared.
 2) International alliances were abolished.
 3) Efforts to develop new weapons decreased.
 4) European colonialism in many areas of the world declined.

4) A major factor in the development of 20th-century nationalist movements throughout Africa was a common
 1) goal to end European rule in Africa
 2) ethnic bond among the people of sub-Saharan Africa
 3) language throughout most of Africa
 4) religion throughout most of Africa

5) World War II is often considered to be a turning point in history because
 1) the League of Nations demonstrated that an international organization could maintain world peace
 2) the war brought an end to dictatorships as a form of government
 3) religious and ethnic differences were no longer a source of conflict between nations
 4) European domination of the world began to weaken as nationalism in colonies increased

6) Which is the *best* explanation for the fact that after World War II, many independent nations were created in Asia and Africa from the colonial empires of European nations?
 1) Colonies were granted independence in return for their neutrality during World War II.
 2) Communist aggression in Europe served as a model for colonial peoples.
 3) The colonial powers felt unable to control nationalistic movements in their colonies.
 4) The newly formed United Nations assumed control of all colonial possessions.

7) Which was a major effect of World War II on Africa and Asia?
 1) The extended family and kinship bonds were strengthened.
 2) The power of the military leaders declined.
 3) Nationalist independence movements developed.
 4) Communist governments were banned.

8) During the 1950's and 1960's, the history of most African countries was characterized by
 1) a sharp decrease in the birth rate
 2) the achievement of political independence
 3) colonization by imperialist nations
 4) the development of economic self-sufficiency

9) Gandhi's Salt March in India, the defeat of the French in Vietnam, and the Mau Mau uprising in Kenya are examples of
 1) Cold War events
 2) increasing tensions in Africa before World War I
 3) United Nations peacekeeping efforts
 4) movements against colonialism

10) The Sepoy Rebellion, the Boxer Rebellion, and the Mau Mau uprising were reactions to
 1) World War I
 2) European imperialism
 3) rapid industrialization
 4) Mongol domination

11) One similarity between the Sepoys in India, the Boxers in China, and the Mau Mau in Kenya is that these groups
 1) adopted Marxist economic and political principles
 2) depended on Western support for their success
 3) tried to drive Europeans out of their countries
 4) sought independence through nonviolence

12) The rise of independent states in Asia and Africa after World War II demonstrates the
1) success of United Nations peacekeeping forces
2) failure of nationalist movements
3) influence of socialism
4) decline of European colonial empires

Questions 13 through 15 refer to the following:

Speaker A: I am offended by the term "Dark Continent." It implies that only ignorance and barbarism were here before European explorers and settlers invaded the continent, bringing their "enlightened" ways.

Speaker B: This hemisphere might have been a "New World" to Europeans, but it certainly was not a "New World" to the Incas, Aztecs, and other Indian Nations whose worlds were destroyed by the brutal greed of the Europeans.

Speaker C: Defeat at Dienbienphu resulted in French withdrawal from the region. I was glad to see them go. The French exploited our land, resources, and people. And now, American involvement in the region frustrates our nationalist ambitions. It will lead to more military conflict.

Speaker D: Upon arrival, we found a primitive people living in a primitive land. We built roads and bridges, sanitation systems, schools, and hospitals. We helped eliminate starvation and poverty. I feel no guilt about our past and continued presence in the region.

13) Which speaker expresses an opinion that is different from the other three?
1) A   2) B   3) C   4) D

14) The statement by Speaker A could *best* be used to support the idea that
1) the colonial experience was welcomed by most native peoples
2) African economies are based on subsistence agriculture
3) terminology and labeling can often lead to misconceptions and stereotyping
4) geographers have often disagreed on terminology

15) The statements of *all* four speakers relate to
1) imperialism   3) socialism
2) feudalism   4) isolationism

16) One reason India gained its independence from Great Britain in 1947 was that
1) Great Britain did not have the resources to maintain an empire after World War II
2) Great Britain was defeated in World War II
3) India had supported the Axis Powers during World War II
4) the Treaty of Versailles required Great Britain to give up its colonies

17) Which method did Mohandas Gandhi use in his campaign to win independence for India?
1) requesting that the United Nations order the British to leave India
2) refusing to cooperate with the British Government
3) enlisting foreign help in driving the British from India
4) leading armed uprisings against the authority of the British

18) Which statement *best* reflects a belief of Mohandas Gandhi?
1) The caste system must remain an important cornerstone of Hindu society.
2) Muslims and Hindus must be separated if true peace is to come to India.
3) India must adopt the British factory system.
4) India must achieve independence, but not at the expense of further dividing the Indian people.

19) Which action was most opposed by Mohandas Gandhi?
1) supporting the development of native industries
2) engaging in protest marches
3) using violence to obtain independence
4) boycotting foreign businesses

20) Which action *best* illustrates Mohandas Gandhi's concept of civil disobedience?
1) A British army outpost was bombed as a protest against the British presence in Northern Ireland.
2) French citizens wrote letters to their government to oppose arms sales to Iraq.
3) Citizens in the United States went to jail for violating segregation laws.
4) Supporters of Ferdinand Marcos attempted a coup d'etat against the Philippine Government.

21) The "homespun movement" and the Salt March promoted by Mohandas Gandhi in India are examples of his policy of
1) nonalignment   3) nonviolent protest
2) industrialization   4) isolationism

22) Which development was a result of the other three?

1) the existence of cultural and economic differences between East and West Pakistan
2) the creation of the nation of Bangladesh
3) West Pakistani government administrators being appointed in East Pakistan
4) rioting in East Pakistan in 1971

23) The partition of the Indian subcontinent into India and Pakistan after World War II was based largely on

1) political and religious factors
2) military strategies
3) health and medical problems
4) economic concerns

24) Since the 1950's, India has experienced conflict with *both* Pakistan and China over

1) United Nations peacekeeping efforts in the region
2) India's increasing trade with Korea
3) borders and related territorial issues
4) the interpretation of common religious works

25) As British rule in India came to an end, the conflict between Hindus and Muslims resulted in

1) the creation of Pakistan as a separate nation
2) Muslims becoming the dominant religious force
3) the decision of India to allow only Hinduism to be practiced within its borders
4) a large increase in converts to Sikhism

26) Religious differences between Muslims and Hindus in South Asia after World War II led to

1) increased control by the British colonial government
2) the creation of the nations of India and Pakistan
3) an arbitrated settlement by the United Nations
4) increased Communist influence in the region

27) Which statement *best* explains why British India was partitioned in 1947?

1) Religious differences led to political division.
2) One region of India wanted to remain under British control.
3) The British feared a united India.
4) Communist forces refused to participate in a centralized Indian government.

28) Disputes over India's control of Kashmir, Jammu, and Punjab are examples of the continuing problem of

1) territorial claims based on religion
2) the policy of nonalignment
3) terrorist actions by Serbian refugees
4) Chinese claims to this region

29) The nation of Bangladesh was created as a result of the

1) cultural and economic differences between East Pakistan and West Pakistan
2) breakup of the East India Company
3) human rights policy of the United Nations
4) fighting between Hindu and Muslim factions in Nepal

30) East Pakistan became Bangladesh in 1971. This change was primarily a result of the

1) desire of India to annex East Pakistan
2) religious conflict within Pakistan
3) major cultural and economic differences between East and West Pakistan
4) interference by the Communists in East Pakistan

31) The partition of the Indian subcontinent into two separate nations was primarily the result of

1) the intervention of United Nations peacekeeping forces
2) Muslim distrust of a nation dominated by a Hindu majority
3) the desire of the Hindu majority for two distinct nations
4) Mohandas Gandhi's demand for a separate Hindu nation

32) The partition of the Indian subcontinent in 1947 was primarily caused by

1) the former Soviet Union's effort to divide and conquer South Asia
2) China's desire to expand its territory
3) Muslim fear of Hindu domination
4) Gandhi's insistence on establishing a Hindu nation

33) When the Indian subcontinent became independent of Great Britain, the subcontinent was partitioned because of

1) religious differences between Hindus and Muslims
2) unresolved territorial claims of local princes
3) economic conflicts between rural and urban dwellers
4) ethnic problems between Punjabis and Bengalis

34) In 1947, the subcontinent of India became independent and was divided into India and Pakistan. This division recognized the

1) rivalries between religious groups
2) natural geographic boundaries of the region
3) colonial boundaries established by the British
4) strength of fascism in certain regions

35) In India, which aspect of society has been *most* heavily influenced by religious beliefs, tradition, and the division of labor?
1) parliamentary government
2) policy of neutrality
3) caste system
4) urbanization

36) "It is better to do the work of your own caste poorly than to do the work of another caste well."

This statement *best* expresses the idea that in traditional India
1) some castes do better work than other castes
2) little social or occupational mobility existed between castes
3) each person could choose his or her occupation
4) skilled workers were needed

37) The caste system is still practiced in India today primarily because it is
1) mandated by law
2) enforced by the military
3) supported by Christian and Muslim teachings
4) encouraged by village customs and traditions

38) Which statement about the caste system in present-day India is most accurate?
1) The caste system is much stronger in India's urban areas than it is in rural areas.
2) Most villages are still inhabited by only one specific caste.
3) Although discrimination based on caste is illegal, caste remains an important factor in Indian society.
4) The caste system remains an important part of the Muslim religion.

39) Which statement was true of the caste system in traditional India?
1) Members of different castes often intermarried.
2) The caste system had little effect on daily village life.
3) Caste membership determined a person's occupation.
4) The highest caste was composed of untouchables.

40) Since independence, India's official foreign policy has been characterized by
1) nonalignment with the major powers
2) friendship with Pakistan
3) hostility toward developing nations
4) military alliance with the United States

41) The Tamils in Sri Lanka, the Sikhs in India, and the Zulus in South Africa have *all* attempted to
1) encourage mercantilism
2) establish colonies in Asia
3) achieve political separatism
4) practice passive resistance

42) The rise of nationalistic feelings among Africans during the first half of the 20th century was due primarily to
1) the existence of a common language
2) an intense hatred of colonialism
3) the strengthening of tribal loyalties
4) a rejection of democratic political ideals

43) In Africa, a major result of World War II was
1) an increase in feelings of nationalism
2) an increase in colonization by European nations
3) a general decline in the standard of living
4) a rapid decline in population

44) Which statement *best* describes the political situation in Africa after World War II?
1) The United Nations opposed the idea of self-determination for African nations.
2) Increased nationalism led to independence for many African nations.
3) France and West Germany sought to establish colonies in Africa.
4) European nations increased their control over their African colonies.

45) After World War II, which action was taken by many African territories?
1) refusing to join international organizations
2) creating a strong, united Africa
3) rejecting most of the technology offered by Western nations
4) demanding independence from their colonial rulers

46) Since World War II, most African nations have experienced
1) decreased rates of urbanization
2) decreased population growth rates
3) increased political independence
4) increased isolation from other regions

47) Which situation developed in Africa after World War II?
1) European nations acquired new territories in Africa.
2) United States domination of Africa ended.
3) Black Africans achieved self-rule within most of the former colonial territories.
4) European nations cut economic ties with their former colonies.

48) The most significant occurrence in Africa since 1950 has been the
1) unification of East African nations
2) establishment of communist regimes in most nations
3) decrease in the birthrate in most nations
4) decline of European colonialism

49) One way in which Kwame Nkrumah, Jomo Kenyatta, and Kenneth Kaunda are similar is that they *all*
1) opposed the Pan-African movement
2) played a major role in independence movements in Africa
3) supported the United Nations military action in the Persian Gulf War
4) rejected financial aid from the World Bank

50) The term "Pan-Africanism" can *best* be defined as a movement whose purpose is to
1) advocate a return to colonial conditions
2) promote African unity
3) encourage European investment in Africa
4) support cultural diversity

51) The major reason the Pan-African movement has failed in its attempts to unify Africa is that
1) animism is a strongly nationalistic religion in Africa
2) the United Nations opposes regional movements and organizations
3) limited transportation systems remain a problem for Africa
4) cultures and governments vary greatly throughout much of Africa

52) Which statement *best* expresses a major idea of Pan-Africanism?
1) African nations should work together to solve their problems.
2) European nations should reestablish economic relationships with their former African colonies.
3) African doctors should be trained in Western schools.
4) African nations should send peacekeeping forces to settle disputes in other areas of the world.

53) "If we are to remain free, if we are to enjoy the full benefits of Africa's enormous wealth, we must unite to plan for the full exploitation of our human and material resources in the interest of all our people." ——Kwame Nkrumah (1950's)

This quotation *best* expresses the major goal of
1) colonialism
2) imperialism
3) urbanization
4) Pan-Africanism

54) Jomo Kenyatta and Kwame Nkrumah were African leaders opposed to
1) nationalism
2) socialism
3) militarism
4) colonialism

55) Which situation has occurred since the end of the colonial era in Africa?
1) Trade between former colonies and former mother countries has ceased.
2) Many new nations have experienced political and social instability.
3) Western nations have consistently refused to aid in the economic development of their former colonies.
4) Communist governments have been established in most new nations.

56) A major problem recently facing the Republic of South Africa is the
1) struggle for power between different groups within South Africa's black majority
2) continuation of attacks from neighboring Zimbabwe
3) continued international economic embargo against South Africa
4) move toward the creation of a theocratic state

57) Which factor most limited the development of African nationalism?
1) the European practice of making decisions based on local customs
2) the prior experience of Africans with economic self-sufficiency
3) political boundaries imposed by Europeans that had little relationship to African tribal boundaries
4) European support of an educational system based on local traditions and language

58) Many African nations changed their names after gaining independence. The Gold Coast became Ghana, Rhodesia became Zimbabwe, and the Belgian Congo became Zaire. These changes most closely reflect the idea of
1) nationalism
2) pan-Africanism
3) capitalism
4) mercantilism

59) Which is an accurate statement regarding modern African nations?
1) Most African nations are experiencing a decrease in urbanization.
2) For economic reasons, many African nations have maintained ties with their former colonial powers.
3) Most African nations are military allies of Russia.
4) Most African nations have rejected membership in the United Nations.

60) A major cause of unrest in some nations of Africa today is the
1) continued control of internal African affairs by European nations
2) conflict between tribal interests and national interests
3) Russian influence on internal politics
4) development of a large middle class

61) After achieving independence in the post-World War II period, most new African nations experienced difficulty uniting the people within their countries mainly because
1) the World Bank controlled their economies
2) their governments still followed European patterns
3) tribal and regional loyalties were stronger than national loyalties
4) many of their inhabitants supported communism

62) Ethnic differences in Africa and regionalism in Colonial America delayed the growth of
1) imperialism
2) ethnocentrism
3) nationalism
4) nativism

63) Which statement is accurate concerning the policy of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa?
1) It was result of attempts to improve the conditions of blacks living in homeland areas.
2) It resulted in separate but equal treatment for whites and blacks.
3) It had its roots in European imperialism in Africa.
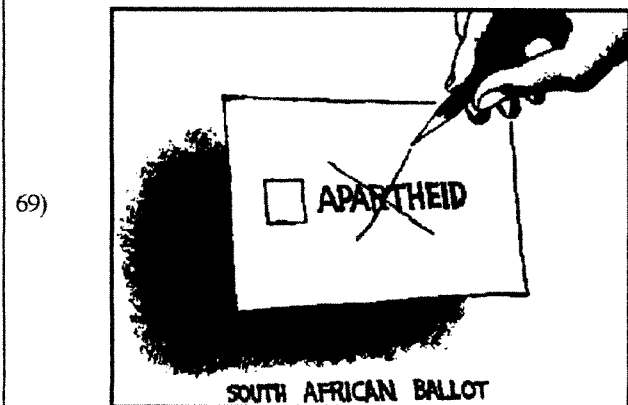4) It was encouraged by other nations.

64) In the Republic of South Africa, the primary goal of the African National Congress (ANC) has been to
1) promote homeland areas for blacks
2) eliminate Communist influence
3) create a united Africa
4) rule as the majority political party

65) As it was practiced in the Republic of South Africa, apartheid is an example of
1) integration
2) racism
3) acculturation
4) nativism

66) One characteristic of apartheid, which was practiced in South Africa, is
1) forced migration of blacks to other nations
2) segregation of the races
3) an open immigration system
4) integration of all races in society

67) In the Republic of South Africa, the government's apartheid policy was based primarily on the concept of
1) justice under the law
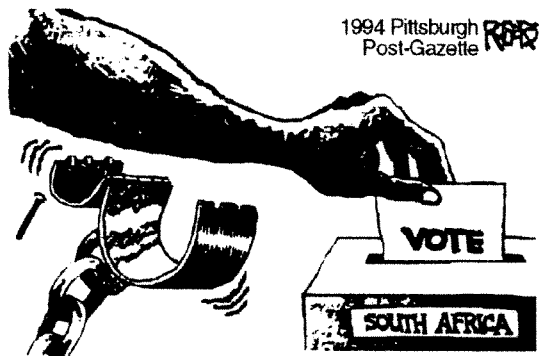2) economic specialization
3) nativism
4) racial segregation

68) Apartheid as it existed in the Republic of South Africa is *best* described as
1) a planned evolution toward a classless society
2) equality of status between tribalism and nationalism
3) the practice of one-person-one-vote
4) separation of the races by law and policy

69)

SOUTH AFRICAN BALLOT

In the past, which conclusion about South Africa could be drawn from this cartoon?
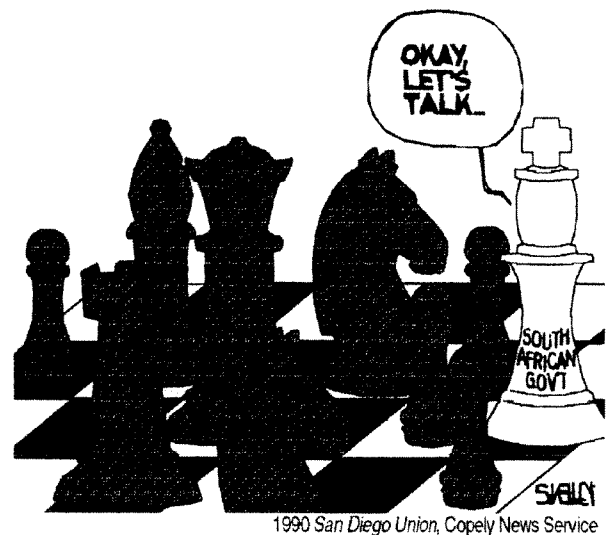1) Racial equality was not achieved in that nation.
2) South Africans could not vote on the issue of apartheid.
3) In an election, most white South Africans voted to maintain apartheid.
4) The majority of people favored an end to the policies of apartheid.

70) What was the *main* idea of this 1994 cartoon?

1994 Pittsburgh Post-Gazette

1) Free elections were the key to true democracy in South Africa.
2) White South Africans could no longer vote in their own country.
3) Blacks controlled elections in South Africa by casting multiple votes.
4) People who failed to vote in South Africa's elections could be arrested.

71) The aspect of apartheid which set aside homelands for black Africans in the Republic of South Africa was most similar to policies that created

1) medieval manors in Western Europe
2) barrios in Latin America
3) communes in China
4) Indian reservations in the United States

72) The history of segregation in the United States and the policy of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa *both* illustrate a belief in the

1) importance of cultural diversity
2) idea of racial superiority
3) necessity of assuring economic prosperity
4) usefulness of war as a solution to international problems

73)

1990 *San Diego Union,* Copely News Service

What did this 1990 cartoon illustrate about the Republic of South Africa?

1) The black majority forced concessions from the white minority.
2) The white minority continued to gain power.
3) Racial equality in employment and education had been achieved.
4) The British Government still had control over internal affairs.

74) In the Republic of South Africa, the slogans "Freedom In Our Lifetime" and "New South Africa" changed from promises to reality after

1) Nelson Mandela was elected President
2) United Nations troops occupied the Transvaal
3) Frederik W. de Klerk took over the radical white police force
4) the majority of white South Africans returned to Europe

75) In 1990, the Republic of South Africa released Nelson Mandela from prison. This action symbolized the

1) effectiveness of international sanctions
2) effect of urbanization on traditional values
3) failure of the United Nations to influence international policy
4) rejection of the civil rights movement in South Africa

76) In the 1980's, global concern for blacks in the Republic of South Africa led many nations to

1) demand that whites return to their European homelands
2) send troops to South Africa
3) support policies of apartheid
4) impose economic sanctions on South Africa

77)

AUTH, *The Philadelphia Inquirer*

The situation illustrated in the cartoon was mainly caused by the
1) secession of the Republic of South Africa from the United Nations
2) abundance of oil resources in the Republic of South Africa
3) policies of the government of the Republic of South Africa toward blacks
4) refusal of the Republic of South Africa to trade with other African nations

78) Which statement *best* characterizes the period of apartheid in South Africa?
1) Many racist ideas of the ruling minority were adopted into laws.
2) The Boers attempted to conquer Nigeria.
3) French was declared the official language of the nation.
4) The majority of the population had the right to vote.

79) After World War II, the rise of independent nations in Asia demonstrated the
1) influence of the Shinto religion on their cultures
2) success of the peacekeeping forces of the United Nations
3) failure of nationalistic movements
4) decline of European global influence

80) Which has been characteristic of many Southeast Asian countries since World War II?
1) fundamentalist Islamic governments supported by Iran
2) internal struggles for power that lead to political instability
3) democratic governments based on the principles of the French Revolution
4) isolation from the influence of the superpowers

81) Between 1900 and 1970, most nations of Southeast Asia were characterized by
1) struggles for independence
2) a high standard of living
3) political stability
4) tolerance of ethnic minorities

82) The Vietnam conflict of the 1960's and 1970's can be used as an example of the
1) ability of the United Nations to solve international problems
2) influence of nationalism in Southeast Asia
3) success of the United States in stopping the spread of communism
4) use of nuclear weapons in the 20th century

83) From the perspective of the North Vietnamese, the war in Vietnam in the 1960's was a battle between
1) theocracy and monarchy
2) fascism and liberalism
3) republicanism and totalitarianism
4) nationalism and imperialism

84) Which occurred in Southeast Asia after the end of the Vietnam War in the early 1970's?
1) Conflicts developed among the Communist factions in the area.
2) A strong middle class emerged as the dominant economic force.
3) Communist economic practices brought about substantial industrial growth.
4) Military dictatorships were replaced by democratic governments.

85) Which was a major result of the Vietnam War?
1) Relations between Vietnam and China declined significantly.
2) Most Southeast Asian nations adopted a democratic form of government.
3) North and South Vietnam were politically reunited.
4) The United States increased its political influence in Southeast Asia.

86) The Holocaust in Europe and the actions of the Khmer Rouge in Kampuchea (Cambodia) were similar in that they were examples of
1) interdependence
2) segregation
3) genocide
4) empathy

87) The treatment of intellectuals under the rule of the Khmer Rouge, of the Jews in Europe during World War II, and of the Armenians in the Ottoman Empire are examples of

1) fundamentalism
3) modernization
2) cultural diffusion
4) genocide

88) In Kampuchea (Cambodia) in the 1970's, the policies of Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge can *best* be compared to

1) Gandhi's use of hunger strikes in India
2) Gorbachev's policy of perestroika in the Soviet Union
3) Hitler's "final solution" for the Jews in Europe
4) Napoleon's continental system in Europe

89) With which nation were Pol Pot, the Khmer Rouge, and genocide associated?

1) Japan
2) Myanmar (Burma)
3) Korea
4) Cambodia (Kampuchea)

90)

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This 1994 cartoon suggests that in South Africa

1) political changes gave the black majority the right to vote
2) inefficient voting methods led to lengthy delays at election time
3) both the black majority and the white minority were denied the right to vote
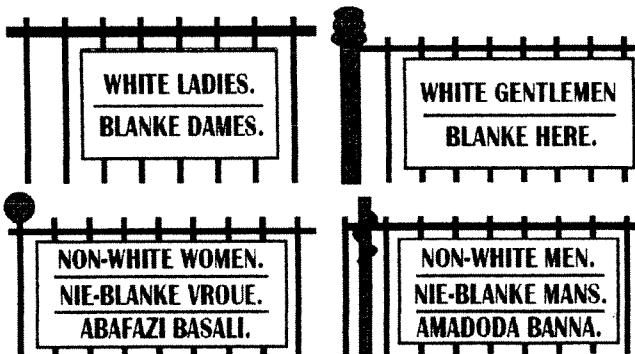4) only the black majority enjoyed the full privileges of citizenship

91)

The Milwaukee Journal

The cartoon is concerned with the issue of

1) environmental conservation
2) overpopulation

3) human rights
4) industrialization

92)

WHITE LADIES.
BLANKE DAMES.

WHITE GENTLEMEN
BLANKE HERE.

NON-WHITE WOMEN.
NIE-BLANKE VROUE.
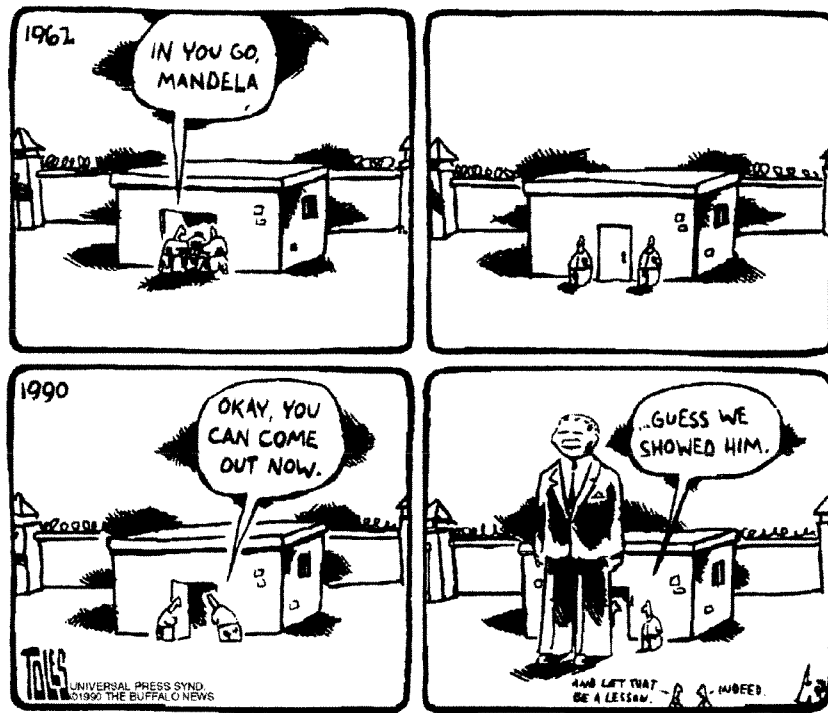ABAFAZI BASALI.

NON-WHITE MEN.
NIE-BLANKE MANS.
AMADODA BANNA.

The pictures reflected the official governmental policy of which nation?

1) Republic of South Africa
2) Uganda
3) Zimbabwe
4) India

93)

Which conclusion is *best* supported by this cartoon?

1) Better media coverage would prevent the imprisonment of protesters.
2) Imprisonment of political dissidents rarely ends opposition to the government.
3) Mistreatment of political prisoners often results in their acceptance of government policies.
4) The United Nations supports punishment for acts of civil disobedience.

94)

The cartoon suggests that the system of white minority rule in the Republic of South Africa were most affected by

1) economic actions taken by black South Africans
2) human rights resolutions passed by the United Nations
3) democratic reforms taken by neighboring African nations
4) military intervention by Western European nations