

# Chapter 37: The End of Empire Reading Questions

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## Independence in Asia – p. 867

1. Why was there a great amount of violence when India finally gained formal independence from Britain?
2. What was the Nonaligned Movement?

## Nationalist Struggles in Vietnam – p. 868

3. Why were the French in conflict with the Vietnamese?
4. How did the U.S. become involved in Vietnam?
5. After the U.S. withdrew, what happened to the nation of South Vietnam?

## Arab National States and the Problem of Palestine – p. 871

6. Why were tensions increasing in Palestine?
7. The U.N. developed a plan for Israel and Palestine. What did they decide to do in the November 1947 General Assembly?
8. What happened instead of this plan?
9. There have been a number of wars between Israel and its neighbors. How has Israel done in these wars? How does this continue to cause conflict?
10. Most nations allied themselves with either the U.S. or the U.S.S.R. What did Egypt's Nasser do instead? How did it work out for them?
11. Why did Egypt dislike Israel so intensely? (look at the beginning of the first full paragraph on p. 873)
12. What was the Suez crisis? How was it resolved?

## Decolonization of Africa – p. 873

13. France gave all of its colonies independence – but one. What one colony did they attempt to keep?
14. How did the country in the above question finally gain independence?

## Black African Nationalism and Independence – p. 874

15. The literal translation of Negritude is “blackness.” Describe the Negritude movement.

## Freedom & Conflict in Sub-Saharan Africa – p. 875

16. The first African nation to achieve independence inspired other African nations to seek independence, too. What was the first nation to achieve independence?
17. How did Ghana achieve independence?
18. How did the British response to the Kenyan Kikuyu change over time?
19. How was the fight against colonialism different in South Africa than it had been in other places?
20. What is apartheid (don't just say “separateness”), and why did the Afrikaner National Party start it?
21. What forces led to the end of apartheid?

## After Independence: Long-term Struggles in the Postcolonial Era - p. 879

22. Why did most newly-independent nations struggle with authoritarian one-party systems or harsh military rule?

## Communism & Democracy in Asia - p. 879

23. What did China emphasize in its first Five-Year Plan?
24. What was the Great Leap Forward and how did it affect the Chinese people?
25. What was the Cultural Revolution?
26. How did Deng Xiaoping change China's approach to international relations?
27. How did Deng's government react to student-led pro-democracy protests at Tiananmen Square? (see the caption on p. 880 also)
28. Tiananmen Square is a good example of how China has maintained \_\_\_\_\_ political control while still enjoying impressive economic growth and development.
29. How was India's government different from other developing nations' governments?
30. What measures did Indira Gandhi take that ultimately led to her assassination?

## Islamic Resurgence in Southwest Asia and North Africa - p. 882

31. The Middle East had been left behind in the development of the western world, and had suffered substantial loss of power during the world wars. What did the Islamists believe was the solution to this problem?
32. Why did the Iranians revolt against Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi in the 1970s?
33. Why did Iraq choose to attack Iran?
34. Why did the U.S. (and their buddies) end up fighting Iraq in the Gulf War?

## Colonial Legacies in Sub-Saharan Africa - p. 883

35. How did colonialism continue to hurt Sub-Saharan Africa, even after the European powers left?

## Politics and Economics in Latin America - p. 884

36. Why did Mexico undergo "El Milagro Mexicano," or the "Mexican economic miracle?"
37. Mexico's political situation has been improving since the defeat of the PRI (Institutional Revolutionary Party). What is different about modern Mexico versus its rule under the PRI?
38. Why were Juan and Eva Perón incredibly popular?
39. After the Perónist party lost its power, military dictators authorized a "dirty war." What was the "dirty war?"
40. Briefly describe the conflict between the U.S. and Guatemala.
41. Who were the Sandinistas?
42. What was "liberation theology?"