Unit 6: Decolonization

Essential Questions:

* What international circumstances and social changes contributed to the end of colonial empires?
* What was the legacy of imperialism in “Third World” nations and how did this history influence their struggle for independence after World War II?
* How did India’s nationalist movement change over time?
* How has religious fundamentalism influenced the modern Middle East?
* How did independence affect the governments and societies of developing nations long after the decolonization era?

Textbook: Chap. 11-4, 14-4, 18-1 (India), 18-3 (Africa), and 18-4 and 18-5 (Middle East)

Know these key terms and their significance:

Sepoys/Sepoy Rebellion:

Amritsar Massacre:

Mohandas K. Gandhi:

Civil disobedience/satyagraha:

Muslim League:

Partition:

Jawaharlal Nehru:

Muhammad Ali Jinnah:

Decolonization:

Negritude movement:

Taliban:

Religious fundamentalism:

PLO:

Intifada:

Explain:

-Gandhi’s goals and his success at achieving them (Include least THREE specific goals):

-Gandhi’s nonviolent tactics and their effectiveness. Include THREE specific events/tactics from the film:

-Challenges during the Arab-Israeli conflict:

Creation of Israel history/background:

Major conflicts:

Arab-Israeli peace process (attempts):

-Rule of the Taliban and their human rights record:

-What were some common problems African and Middle Eastern nations (Ghana, Kenya, the Congo, Rwanda, Afghanistan, Israel and Palestine) faced as they transitioned to independence? Choose THREE specific countries and discuss:

-How their colonial past influenced their struggle for independence

-How their struggle for independence determined their success (or failure) in forming a stable government (think about what makes new nations successful, according to the criteria developed in class)