Learning Targets
• To explore the breakup of imperial systems in the twentieth century
• To consider, through the examples of India and South Africa, how the process of decolonization worked
• To examine the challenges that faced developing nations in the second half of the twentieth century
• To investigate the potential clash of tradition with modernity in the developing nations, especially considering the case of Islam in Turkey and Iran

Big Picture Questions
1. In what ways did the colonial experience and the struggle for independence shape the agenda of developing countries in the second half of the twentieth century?
2. How would you compare the historical experiences of India and China in the twentieth century?
3. From the viewpoint of the early twenty-first century, to what extent had the goals of nationalist or independence movements been achieved?
4. In what ways did the experience of the “global south” during the past century register on the larger stage of world history?

Margin Review Questions
1. What was distinctive about the end of Europe’s African and Asian empires compared to other cases of imperial disintegration?
2. What international circumstances and social changes contributed to the end of colonial empires?
3. What obstacles confronted the leaders of movements for independence?
4. How did India’s nationalist movement change over time?
5. What was the role of Gandhi in India’s struggle for independence?
6. What conflicts and differences divided India’s nationalist movement?
7. Why was African rule in South Africa delayed until 1994, when it had occurred decades earlier elsewhere in the colonial world?
8. How did South Africa’s struggle against white domination change over time?
9. What led to the erosion of democracy and the establishment of military government in much of Africa and Latin America?
10. What obstacles impeded the economic development of third-world countries?
11. How and why did thinking about strategies for economic development change over time?
12. In what ways did cultural revolutions in Turkey and Iran reflect different understandings of the role of Islam in modern societies?

Key Terms
Abdul Ghaffar Khan: Founder of the Khudai Khidmatgar or “Servants of God” movement (1890–1988) in the Northwest Frontier Province of colonial India, he advocated throughout his life nonviolent social and political reform based on Islamic principles.

African National Congress: South African political party established in 1912 by elite Africans who sought to win full acceptance in colonial society; it only gradually became a popular movement that came to control the government in 1994.

Mustafa Kemal Atatürk: Founder and first president of the Republic of Turkey (1881–1938); as military commander and leader of the Turkish national movement, he made Turkey into a secular state. (pron. moo-STAH-fah kemAHL ah-ah-TURK)

Ayatollah Ruholla Khomeini: Important Shia ayatollah (advanced scholar of Islamic law and religion) who became the leader of Iran’s Islamic revolution and ruled Iran from 1979 until his death in 1989. (pron. A-hat-ol-LAH ROOHol-LAH ko- MAY-nee)

Black Consciousness: South African movement that sought to foster pride, unity, and political awareness among the country’s African majority and often resorted to violent protest against white minority rule.

decolonization: Process in which many African and Asian states won their independence from Western colonial rule, in most cases by negotiated settlement with gradual political reforms and a program of investment rather than through military confrontation.
**export-led industrialization:** A model for economic development that advocates specializing in the production of specific products for export.

**Mohandas K. Gandhi:** Usually referred to by his soubriquet “Mahatma” (Great Soul), Gandhi (1869–1948) was a political leader and the undoubted spiritual leader of the Indian drive for independence from Great Britain. (pron. mohHAHN-dahs GAHN-dee)

**import substitution industrialization:** A model for economic development that advocates reducing an economy’s dependence on the uncertain global marketplace by processing raw materials and manufacturing goods behind high tariff barriers if necessary.

**Indian National Congress:** Organization established in 1885 by Western-educated elite Indians in an effort to win a voice in the governance of India; over time, the INC became a major popular movement that won India’s independence from Britain.

**Muhammad Ali Jinnah:** Leader of India’s All-India Muslim League and first president of the breakaway state of Pakistan (1876–1948). (pron. moo-HAHM-ad ah-LEE jee-NAH)

**Nelson Mandela:** South African nationalist (b. 1918) and leader of the African National Congress who was imprisoned for twenty-seven years on charges of treason, sabotage, and conspiracy to overthrow the apartheid government of South Africa; he was elected president of South Africa in 1994, four years after he was finally released from prison. (pron. man-DEL-ah)

**military government:** The result of military takeover of a state, typically these governments sweep aside old political parties and constitutions promising a return to civilian government and democracy in the future.

**Muslim League:** The All-India Muslim League, created in 1906, was a response to the Indian National Congress in India’s struggle for independence from Britain; the League’s leader, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, argued that regions of India with a Muslim majority should form a separate state called Pakistan.

**satyagraha:** Literally, “truth force”; Mahatma Gandhi’s political philosophy, which advocated confrontational but nonviolent political action. (pron. sah-TYAH-grah-hah)

**Soweto:** Impoverished black neighborhood outside Johannesburg, South Africa, and the site of a violent uprising in 1976 in which hundreds were killed; that rebellion began a series of violent protests and strikes that helped end apartheid. (pron. sow-WAY-toe)