

**Independence and Nationalism in the Developing World: Guided Reading: Lesson 1**

**Guided Reading Activity  
Independence and Nationalism in the Developing World**

**Lesson 1 *South and Southeast Asia***

**Review Questions**

**DIRECTIONS:** Read the lesson and complete the outline below. Refer to your textbook to fill in the blanks. (When answering online, separate multiple responses with a comma and one space.)

**I. India Divided**

1. After British India was split into three independent nations, violence erupted as most Hindus migrated to \_\_\_\_\_, and most Muslims to \_\_\_\_\_.

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2. On January 30, 1948, \_\_\_\_\_ was assassinated by a Hindu militant; \_\_\_\_\_ took charge of the Congress Party, formerly the Indian National Congress.

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3. Leaders of the Congress Party established a \_\_\_\_\_ government and adopted the foreign policy principle of \_\_\_\_\_, but they still faced poverty and political challenges from within.

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4. In 1966, the Congress Party selected \_\_\_\_\_ as prime minister; she faced a conflict with the Sikhs, who wanted \_\_\_\_\_ from India for their province of \_\_\_\_\_.

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5. In 1971, East Pakistan declared its independence and, after a brief \_\_\_\_\_, became the new nation of \_\_\_\_\_.

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**II. Southeast Asia**

6. Many nations in Southeast Asia hoped to form \_\_\_\_\_ capitalist states, but internal disputes opened the door to \_\_\_\_\_ and one-party \_\_\_\_\_ regimes.

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7. Pro-democracy activist \_\_\_\_\_ and others are still struggling for democracy in Myanmar which was once called \_\_\_\_\_.

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8. In Cambodia, the \_\_\_\_\_, under the leadership of \_\_\_\_\_, massacred more than a million people.

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9. In the Philippines, the corrupt \_\_\_\_\_ regime ended when Corazon \_\_\_\_\_ became president and worked for \_\_\_\_\_ reforms.

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10. India's constitution of 1950 forbade \_\_\_\_\_ against women, and across South and Southeast Asia, women's rights have \_\_\_\_\_.

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**Summary and Reflection**

**DIRECTIONS:** Summarize the main ideas of this lesson by answering the question below.

11. What obstacles to democracy have South and Southeast Asian nations faced?

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**Independence and Nationalism in the Developing World: Guided Reading: Lesson 1**

**Guided Reading Activity  
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**Lesson 2 *The Middle East***

**Review Questions**

**DIRECTIONS:** Read each main idea and answer the questions below. Refer to your textbook to write the answers.

**A. Main Idea:** Since 1948, Israelis and Arabs have often been in conflict. In Iran a revolution established an Islamic Republic while war broke out in Afghanistan.

12. When was the State of Israel created?

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13. What actions did Gamal Abdel Nasser take in the name of Egypt?

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14. Who participated in the Camp David Accords, which resolved conflicts between Egypt and Israel?

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**B. Main Idea:** As in other parts of the world, few people in the Middle East are rich, while many are poor. Some countries prosper because of oil, while others remain in poverty. One response to these problems is the growth of movements based on Islam.

15. Why did the Ayatollah Khomeini lead an opposition movement in Iran against Reza Shah Pahlavi?

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16. How did international forces respond to Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait?

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17. When did Osama bin Laden found al-Qaeda, and where did he train recruits?

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**C. Main Idea:** In recent years, conservative religious forces in the Middle East have tried to replace foreign culture and values with fundamentalist Islamic forms of belief and behavior.

18. How did Muslim fundamentalism emerge from and influence political developments after 1945?

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19. Where did Islamic fundamentalism emerge, and how has it changed society there?

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**Summary and Reflection**

**DIRECTIONS:** Summarize the main ideas of this lesson by answering the question below.

20. What is the role of religion in Middle East struggles?

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**Guided Reading Activity  
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**Lesson 3 Africa**

**Review Questions**

**DIRECTIONS:** Read each main idea. Use your textbook to supply the details that support or explain each main idea. (When answering online, separate multiple responses with a comma and one space.)

**A. Main Idea:** Free from colonial rule, many African nations faced serious political, economic, social, and health challenges. Apartheid ended in South Africa, and Nelson Mandela became the country's first black president.

21. **Detail:** The Charter of the \_\_\_\_\_ states that \_\_\_\_\_ people have the right to \_\_\_\_\_.

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22. **Detail:** South African leader \_\_\_\_\_ and the African National Congress opposed \_\_\_\_\_ and sought social and political reforms.

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23. **Detail:** Some African nations were drawn into \_\_\_\_\_ wars as the United States and the Soviet Union took opposing sides in African political struggles during the \_\_\_\_\_ War.

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24. **Detail:** African nations suffered from drought, disease, wars, corruption, overpopulation, and a reliance on single-crop \_\_\_\_\_ and foreign \_\_\_\_\_.

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25. **Detail:** Overcrowding and pollution have become major problems in Africa; the \_\_\_\_\_ epidemic is a worldwide problem but has hit Africa south of the Sahara hardest.

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**B. Main Idea:** Africa is a study in contrasts. Old and new, native and foreign, live side by side. One result is a constant tension between traditional ways and Western culture.

26. **Detail:** About \_\_\_\_\_ percent of Africa's population lives outside cities; they still live much as their ancestors did, in \_\_\_\_\_ without plumbing or electricity.

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27. **Detail:** These rural dwellers are dependent upon nature for their livelihoods. Weather conditions such as \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ can sometimes force them to migrate to urban areas in search of work.

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28. **Detail:** Many urban people see rural dwellers as backward, while rural people see cities as corruptive and prize \_\_\_\_\_ African values.

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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29. **Detail:** Most African women can \_\_\_\_\_ and hold office, but they remain in low-paid positions and are subject to traditions like arranged \_\_\_\_\_.

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30. **Detail:** Many African artists have addressed tensions between traditional and \_\_\_\_\_ and between native and \_\_\_\_\_ in their work.

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**Summary and Reflection**

**DIRECTIONS:** Summarize the main ideas of this lesson by answering the question below.

31. What challenges have African nations faced on their road to independence?

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**Guided Reading Activity  
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**Lesson 4 *Latin America***

**Review Questions**

**DIRECTIONS:** Locate each heading below in your textbook. Then use the information under the correct heading and subheading to help you write each answer.

**I. General Trends in Latin America**

32. How did repressive military regimes increase Latin American dependence on industrialized nations?

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33. How did the United States attempt to influence Latin American policies?

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**II. Mexico and the Caribbean**

34. In what ways did oil affect Mexico's economy?

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35. What regime controlled Haiti beginning in 1957, and when did the regime fall?

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**III. Central America**

36. Who were the parties in El Salvador's civil war?

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37. What forces opposed Somoza's regime in Nicaragua?

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**IV. South America**

38. How did Salvador Allende try to create a socialist society in Chile, and why did he fail?

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39. What kinds of violence did Colombia experience?

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**V. Latin American Society and Culture**

40. What unique form of expression have Latin American writers developed?

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**Summary and Reflection**

**DIRECTIONS:** Summarize the main ideas of this lesson by answering the question below.

41. What struggles have influenced Latin American economies and governments?

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