



CHAPTER 30

Africa and the Middle East 1945–Present

Section 1 Independence in Africa

Section 2 Conflict in the Middle East

MAKING CONNECTIONS

How can different groups claim one city?

The Western Wall or *Kotel* in Jerusalem is the remains of the ancient Second Temple of King Herod or Temple Mount, destroyed by Romans in A.D. 70. It is considered to be Judaism’s holiest site. A Muslim shrine, the Dome of the Rock, now stands in the approximate location of the Temple Mount. It is one of the holiest places in Islam. In this chapter you will learn about modern history in the Middle East and Africa.

- Why are conflicts in Jerusalem an obstacle to peace in the Middle East today?
- What national landmarks hold special meaning for Americans?



AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST ▶

THE WORLD ▶



1948

Jews in Palestine proclaim the state of Israel

1957

Ghana becomes first British colony to gain independence

1979

Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi overthrown in Iranian revolution

1945

1947

India and Pakistan become independent nations

1965

1979

Margaret Thatcher becomes prime minister of Great Britain





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1994
Nelson Mandela
elected president
of South Africa

2004
PLO leader
Yasir Arafat
dies

1985

2000

1997
Control of Hong Kong
returned to China

Analyzing Points of View Make a Two-Tab Book to compare Israeli views and political positions during the 1950s to 1980s with those of Palestinians.



History  **ONLINE**

Chapter Overview—Visit glencoe.com to preview Chapter 30.

Independence in Africa

GUIDE TO READING

The BIG Idea

Self-Determination After achieving independence from their colonial rulers, many African nations faced political, economic, social, and health challenges.

Content Vocabulary

- apartheid (p. 987)
- AIDS (p. 989)
- Pan-Africanism (p. 988)

Academic Vocabulary

- goal (p. 986)
- diverse (p. 988)

People and Places

- Ghana (p. 986)
- Kwame Nkrumah (p. 986)
- South Africa (p. 986)
- Jomo Kenyatta (p. 988)
- Kenya (p. 988)
- Julius Nyerere (p. 988)
- Liberia (p. 989)
- Nigeria (p. 989)
- Rwanda (p. 990)
- Democratic Republic of the Congo (p. 990)
- Sudan (p. 990)
- Nelson Mandela (p. 990)
- Desmond Tutu (p. 990)
- Chinua Achebe (p. 993)
- Noni Jabavu (p. 993)

Reading Strategy

Categorizing Information As you read, complete a chart like the one below identifying the problems in Africa during its first stages of independence.

Problems in Africa	
Economic	
Social	
Political	

Africa's road to independence has not been an easy one. 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. Now into the twenty-first century, tension between old and new, native and foreign, still prevails in African society.

Independence and New Nations

MAIN IDEA After gaining their independence, many African states faced political, economic, social, and health challenges.

HISTORY & YOU Has flu ever infected many students in your school at the same time? How did this outbreak affect your school routine? Read to learn how AIDS affects life in Africa.

After World War II, Europeans realized that colonial rule in Africa would have to end. The Charter of the United Nations supported this belief. It stated that all colonial peoples should have the right to self-determination. In the late 1950s and 1960s, most African nations achieved independence.

In 1957 the Gold Coast, renamed **Ghana** and under **Kwame Nkrumah**, was the first British colony to gain independence. Nigeria, the Belgian Congo (renamed Zaire, now the Democratic Republic of the Congo), Kenya, and others soon followed. Seventeen new African nations emerged in 1960. Another 11 nations followed between 1961 and 1965. The Portuguese finally surrendered Mozambique and Angola in the 1970s.

In North Africa, the French granted full independence to Morocco and Tunisia in 1956. Because Algeria was home to a million French settlers, France chose to keep control there. However, Algerian nationalists began a guerrilla war to liberate their homeland. The French leader, Charles de Gaulle, granted Algeria its independence in 1962.

South Africa and Apartheid

In **South Africa**, where whites dominated the political system, the process was more complicated. Blacks began organizing against white rule and formed the African National Congress (ANC) in 1912. Its **goal** was economic and political reform. The ANC's efforts, however, met with little success.

At the same time, by the 1950s, South African whites (descendants of the Dutch, known as Afrikaners) had strengthened the



They believed in using the Western democratic model in Africa.

The views of these African leaders on economics were somewhat more **diverse**. Some, such as **Jomo Kenyatta** of **Kenya** and General Mobutu Sese Seko of the present-day Democratic Republic of the Congo, believed in Western-style capitalism. Others, such as **Julius Nyerere** of Tanzania, Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, and Sékou Touré of Guinea, preferred an “African form of socialism.”

The African form of socialism was not like that practiced in the Soviet Union or Eastern Europe. Instead, it was based on African traditions of community in which ownership of the country’s wealth would be put into the hands of the people. As Nyerere declared in 1967: “The basis of socialism is a belief in the oneness of man and the common historical destiny of mankind. Its basis . . . is human equality.”

Some African leaders believed in the dream of **Pan-Africanism**—the unity of all

black Africans, regardless of national boundaries. In the view of Pan-Africanists, all black African peoples shared a common identity. Several of the new African leaders, including Léopold Senghor of Senegal, Kwame Nkrumah, and Jomo Kenyatta, supported Pan-Africanism.

Nkrumah in particular hoped that a Pan-African union would join all of the new countries of the continent in a broader community. His dream never became a reality. However, the Organization of African Unity (OAU), founded by the leaders of 32 African states in 1963, was a concrete result of the belief in Pan-Africanism. In 2002 the African Union (AU) replaced the OAU. This 53-nation group promotes democracy and economic growth in the region.

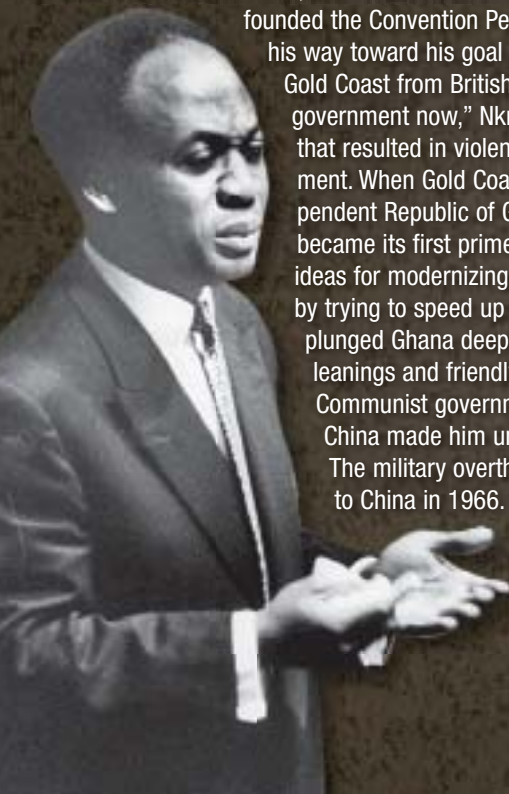
Economic and Health Problems

Independence did not bring economic prosperity to the new African nations.

PEOPLE *in* HISTORY

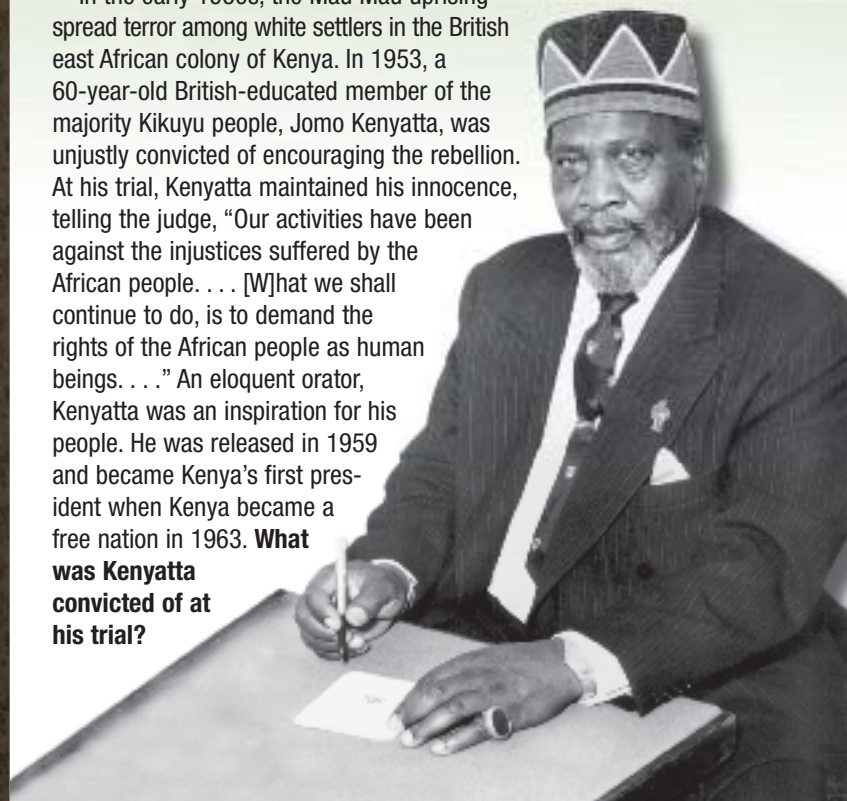
Kwame Nkrumah
1909–1972 African Nationalist Leader

In 1949, when Western-educated Kwame Nkrumah founded the Convention People’s Party, he was on his way toward his goal of freeing the colony of Gold Coast from British rule. Proclaiming “self-government now,” Nkrumah led labor strikes that resulted in violence and his imprisonment. When Gold Coast emerged as the independent Republic of Ghana in 1957, Nkrumah became its first prime minister. He had grand ideas for modernizing his country. However, by trying to speed up that process, he plunged Ghana deep into debt. His socialist leanings and friendly dealings with the Communist governments of Russia and China made him unpopular with the West. The military overthrew him during his visit to China in 1966. **What slogan did Nkrumah use to rally his people to the cause of independence?**



Jomo Kenyatta
1893?–1978 African Nationalist Leader

In the early 1950s, the Mau Mau uprising spread terror among white settlers in the British east African colony of Kenya. In 1953, a 60-year-old British-educated member of the majority Kikuyu people, Jomo Kenyatta, was unjustly convicted of encouraging the rebellion. At his trial, Kenyatta maintained his innocence, telling the judge, “Our activities have been against the injustices suffered by the African people. . . . [W]hat we shall continue to do, is to demand the rights of the African people as human beings. . . .” An eloquent orator, Kenyatta was an inspiration for his people. He was released in 1959 and became Kenya’s first president when Kenya became a free nation in 1963. **What was Kenyatta convicted of at his trial?**





Most still relied on the export of a single crop or natural resource. **Liberia**, for example, depended on the export of rubber; **Nigeria**, on oil. When prices dropped, their economies suffered. To make matters worse, Africa's financial and technical resources were incapable of maintaining economic growth without foreign investment. Most African states imported technology and manufactured goods from the West and depended on foreign financial aid to develop their countries.

The new states also sometimes created their own problems. Scarce national resources were spent on military equipment or expensive consumer goods rather than on building the foundations for an industrial economy. Corruption was common.

African population growth, averaging 3 percent by the 1980s, crippled efforts to build modern economies. Serious droughts were another economic handicap and caused widespread hunger and starvation. Since the 1980s, droughts have recurred in Niger, Mali, Sudan, Somalia, and Ethiopia. Millions fled to other countries looking for food.

As a result of all these problems, poverty is widespread in Africa, especially among the three-fourths of the population still living off the land. Cities have grown tremendously. Surrounding the cities are massive slums populated by rural people who came to the cities looking for employment. The growth of the cities has overwhelmed sanitation and transportation systems. Pollution and perpetual traffic jams are the result.

Millions live without water and electricity in their homes. In the meantime, the fortunate few enjoy lavish lifestyles. The rich in many East African countries are known as the *wabenzi*, or Mercedes-Benz people.

In recent years, the greatest challenge to African progress was the spread of **AIDS**, or acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. AIDS is caused by the virus known as HIV, which is spread through bodily fluids. HIV weakens the immune system so that people with the disease cannot fight other illnesses. AIDS is a worldwide problem, but in Africa it is an epidemic. This crisis led the U.S. Congress in 2003 to authorize \$15 billion in funds to treat AIDS in foreign nations, mostly in Africa.

According to the United Nations' 2006 AIDS epidemic update, almost two-thirds of all persons infected with HIV (nearly 40 million worldwide) are living in Africa south of the Sahara. In this area, nearly 3 million people, including children, became infected with HIV, and over 2 million died of AIDS during 2006. In Swaziland, more than 33 percent of the adult population has HIV. Infection levels are also high (20–24 percent) in Botswana, Lesotho, and Namibia.

One of the most striking effects of AIDS in Africa is the impact on children and families. In Africa south of the Sahara, 9 percent of children under the age of 15 have lost at least one parent to AIDS. Many have lost both parents. Very often, other relatives are too poor to take these children into their homes. Many orphans thus become heads of households filled with younger brothers and sisters. For centuries, extended families have been the source of support in difficult times, especially in rural parts of Africa. The AIDS epidemic, however, has overwhelmed this traditional support system.

African nations have taken steps to fight the epidemic. It has proved a tremendous burden, however, because many of these countries do not have the money or health facilities to educate their citizens about the disease and how to protect against it. Nor can they purchase the drugs that would extend the lives of those with HIV.

Uganda mounted an impressive effort to fight AIDS. President Yoweri Museveni involved a wide range of natural leaders in Ugandan society, including religious and tribal leaders, as well as international health and social service agencies. As a result of a major campaign promoting health and sex education, Uganda made significant progress in its fight against AIDS. Overall, Uganda's epidemic has stabilized. However, recent research shows evidence of an increase of HIV infection in rural areas and among older men and women.

Political Challenges

Many people hoped that independence would lead to democracies. They were soon disappointed as democratic governments failed. Between 1957 and 1982, more than 70 leaders were violently overthrown.



In the 1980s, either the military or a single party ruled many major African states. In the 1990s, demand for responsible government grew, but political instability is still a fact of life for many African nations.

Within many African nations, warring ethnic groups undermined the concept of nationhood. This is not surprising since the colonial powers had drawn the boundaries of African nations arbitrarily. Virtually all of these states included widely different ethnic, linguistic, and territorial groups.

For example, during the late 1960s, civil war tore Nigeria apart. Conflicts also broke out among ethnic groups in Zimbabwe. Farther north, in central Africa, fighting between the Hutu and Tutsi created unstable governments in **Rwanda** and Burundi. During the colonial period, Hutu and Tutsi peoples lived together under European control. After independence in 1962, two new countries were created: Rwanda and Burundi. The population in both countries was mixed, but in Rwanda, the Hutu majority ran the government. They resented the position of the Tutsis, who had gotten the best education and jobs under the Belgians. Ethnic fighting was common, and many Tutsis left for neighboring Uganda. They formed a party with the goal of overthrowing the Rwandan government.

In 1994, this tense situation ignited into brutal civil war when a plane carrying the Hutu president was shot down. Hutu militias began a campaign of genocide against Tutsis, killing at least 500,000. Eventually Tutsi rebel soldiers gained control. Hutus, as many as two million, fled the country, many to the **Democratic Republic of the Congo** (DRC). The Tutsis then invaded the DRC. In 1998 a civil war began, and as many as 3.5 million people died as a result.

Ethnic violence has also plagued **Sudan**, Africa's largest nation. In the western province of Darfur, Arab militias attacked African tribal groups with the support of the Arab-led government. Entire villages were burned and tens of thousands of people were killed. An estimated 1.8 million fled to refugee camps. Despite a truce agreement in May 2006, the fighting continues.

 **Reading Check** **Explaining** Why was the Organization of African Unity formed?

New Hopes

MAIN IDEA Dictators fell in several African nations, and apartheid ended in South Africa.

HISTORY & YOU Can you name someone in American history who was jailed for political activities? Read to learn about Nelson Mandela.

Not all the news in Africa has been bad. One-party regimes have collapsed and dictators have been ousted in several countries. Apartheid also ended in South Africa.

End of Dictatorships

One dictator ousted was Idi Amin of Uganda. After ruling by terror and brutal repression throughout the 1970s, Amin was deposed in 1979. Dictatorships also came to an end in Ethiopia, Liberia, and Somalia. In these cases, however, bloody civil wars followed the fall of these regimes.

End of Apartheid

One remarkable event was the 1994 election of **Nelson Mandela** to the presidency of the Republic of South Africa. Imprisoned in 1962 for his activities with the African National Congress, Mandela spent almost 26 years in maximum-security prisons in South Africa. For all those years, Mandela never wavered from his resolve to secure the freedom of his country.

Mandela was offered freedom in 1985, with conditions. Yet, he refused to accept a conditional freedom: "Only free men can negotiate; prisoners cannot enter into contracts. Your freedom and mine cannot be separated."

Nobel Peace Prize winner (1984) Bishop **Desmond Tutu** and others worked to free Mandela and to end apartheid. Eventually, worldwide pressure forced the South African government to dismantle apartheid laws. In 1990 Mandela was released from prison. In 1993 the government of F. W. de Klerk agreed to hold democratic national elections—the first in South Africa's history. In 1994 Nelson Mandela became South Africa's first black president.

 **Reading Check** **Identifying** Which African countries overthrew dictatorships?



Student Web Activity—

Visit glencoe.com and complete the activity on African independence.



Read excerpts from Nelson Mandela's *An Ideal for Which I Am Prepared to Die* on page R55 in the **Primary Sources and Literature Library**.



TURNING POINT

THE END OF APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA



On the day of South Africa's first democratic election, voters waited in very long lines to cast their ballots.

"During my lifetime I have dedicated myself to this struggle of the African people. I have fought against white domination, and I have fought against black domination. I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities."

— Nelson Mandela, opening statement at the Rivonia Trial, April 20, 1964

CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS

- 1. Making Connections** Was Mandela's promise to build "a rainbow nation" consistent with the statement he made 30 years earlier at the Rivonia trial? Explain.
- 2. Analyzing** In what ways did the end of apartheid mark a new beginning for South Africa?

Worldwide pressure on the South African government led to the end of apartheid and the election of that country's first black president. Apartheid was the policy of racial separation that became law in 1948 in South Africa.

A series of apartheid laws stripped black South Africans of virtually all civil rights. A decade of peaceful protests against these laws, organized by the African National Congress (ANC), came to an end with the Sharpeville Massacre in 1960.

In 1961 the ANC, by then an outlawed organization, took up arms against the government. In 1963 police arrested the ANC's leaders, including Nelson Mandela. At the Rivonia Trial, Mandela was sentenced to life in prison.

International pressure increased in 1985 when the governments of the United States and Great Britain imposed economic sanctions on South Africa. Finally, in 1990, South African president F. W. de Klerk's government legalized the ANC, freed Mandela, and began to dismantle the apartheid system. Four years later, Mandela became the first democratically elected president of South Africa. In his inaugural address, Mandela promised to build "a rainbow nation at peace with itself and the world."



See page R56 to read "Civil Peace" from *Girls at War and Other Stories* by Chinua Achebe in the **Primary Sources and Literature Library**.

Society and Culture

MAIN IDEA Tension between old and new, native and foreign, affects African society.

HISTORY & YOU How has e-mail changed how people communicate? Read to learn about the contrast between modern life and tradition in Africa.

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.

City and Countryside

In general, the impact of the West has been greater in the cities than in the

countryside. After all, the colonial presence was first and most firmly established in the cities. Many cities, including Dakar, Lagos, Cape Town, Brazzaville, and Nairobi, are direct products of colonial rule. Most African cities today look like cities elsewhere in the world.

Outside the major cities, where about three-fourths of the inhabitants of Africa live, modern influence has had less of an impact. Millions of people throughout Africa live much as their ancestors did in thatched dwellings without modern plumbing and electricity. They farm, hunt, or raise livestock by traditional methods, wear traditional clothing, and practice traditional beliefs. Conditions such as drought or flooding affect the ability of rural

INFOGRAPHICS

PRIMARY SOURCE

Africa's Colonial Legacy

Many African nationalists see Africa's problems as the legacy of colonialism. When independence came, the many new African rulers inherited nations lacking the basic infrastructure for a modern society.

Most African nations remain economically fragile, still depending on the export of a single crop or natural resource. Investors from the former colonial powers still own many of the businesses on which African economies depend.

The modern skyline of Nairobi, Kenya, forms a backdrop to one of the slums that surround the city.

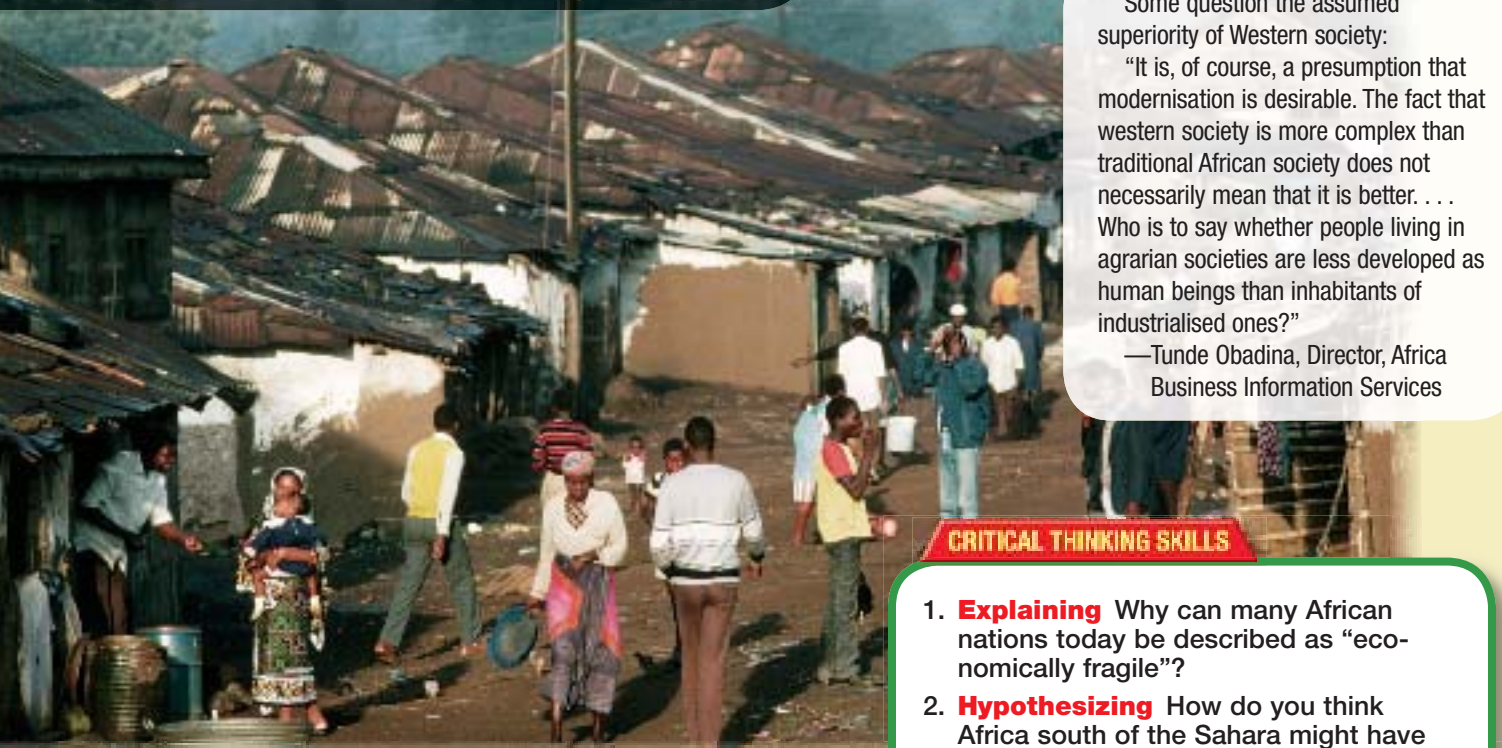
Some question the assumed superiority of Western society:

"It is, of course, a presumption that modernisation is desirable. The fact that western society is more complex than traditional African society does not necessarily mean that it is better. . . . Who is to say whether people living in agrarian societies are less developed as human beings than inhabitants of industrialised ones?"

—Tunde Obadina, Director, Africa Business Information Services

CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS

- Explaining** Why can many African nations today be described as "economically fragile"?
- Hypothesizing** How do you think Africa south of the Sahara might have developed without colonialism?





Africans to grow crops or tend herds. Migration to the cities for work is one solution. This can be very disruptive to families and villages. Many urban people view rural people as backward. Rural dwellers view the cities as corrupting and destructive to traditional African values and customs.

Women's Roles

In addressing the democratically elected South African parliament in 1994, Nelson Mandela said: “[F]reedom cannot be achieved unless the women have been emancipated from all forms of oppression.”

Independence from colonial powers changed women's roles in African society. Almost without exception women were allowed to vote and run for political office. However, radical changes have not taken place. Few women hold political offices. While they dominate some professions such as teaching, child care, and clerical work, women do not share in all career opportunities open to men. Most African women are employed in low-paid positions such as farm laborers, factory workers, and servants. Furthermore, in many rural areas, traditional attitudes toward women, including arranged marriages, prevail.

African Culture

Africans have adapted their native artistic traditions to foreign influences. A dilemma for many contemporary African artists is finding a balance between Western techniques and training on the one hand and the rich heritage of traditional African art forms on the other. In some countries, governments make the artists' decisions. Artists are told to depict scenes of traditional African life. These works are designed to serve the tourist industry.

African writers have often addressed the tensions and dilemmas that modern Africans face. The conflicting demands of town versus country and native versus foreign were the themes of most of the best-known works of the 1960s and 1970s.

These themes characterize the works of **Chinua Achebe** and **Noni Jabavu**. A Nigerian novelist who has won international acclaim, Achebe writes about the problems of Africans caught up in the conflict between traditional and Western values. In his novel *Things Fall Apart*, Achebe portrays the simple dignity of traditional African village life. Jabavu, a South African writer, documents the breakdown in African family life due to urbanization in *The Ochre People*. She expresses her impressions of westernization in East Africa and her criticism of traditional notions about “a woman's place” in her book, *Drawn in Color*.

Reading Check **Summarizing** What themes characterize the works of Chinua Achebe and Noni Jabavu?

SECTION 1 REVIEW

Vocabulary

- Explain** the significance of: Ghana, Kwame Nkrumah, South Africa, goal, apartheid, diverse, Jomo Kenyatta, Kenya, Julius Nyerere, Pan-Africanism, Liberia, Nigeria, AIDS, Rwanda, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sudan, Nelson Mandela, Desmond Tutu, Chinua Achebe, Noni Jabavu.

Main Ideas

- Identify** the country and economic view of each African leader listed below.

Leader	Country	Economic View
Jomo Kenyatta		
Mobutu Sese Seko		
Julius Nyerere		
Kwame Nkrumah		
Sékou Touré		

- Describe** factors that contributed to ending apartheid in South Africa.
- Explain** why cities in Africa tend to be more modern than the countryside.

Critical Thinking

- The BIG Idea Determining Cause and Effect** How do you think the political situation in many African nations affects the fight against AIDS?
- Analyzing** What are some key reasons why poverty is so widespread in Africa?
- Analyzing Visuals** Examine the photograph on page 991. How does this picture reflect the desire of black South Africans to vote?

Writing About History

- Descriptive Writing** Assume the role of a journalist who is assigned to cover the conflict in Darfur. Do research and write a short news story describing the living conditions in the refugee camps.

History ONLINE

For help with the concepts in this section of *Glencoe World History*, go to glencoe.com and click Study Central™.

Teenagers in Nigeria

Nigeria's rich oil reserves have attracted Western attention and influence throughout the nation's economy and culture. Across Nigeria, teenagers reflect the tension between Western values and artifacts, and traditional culture. Ethnic traditions, national culture, and Western imports all play off of one another.

Hair braiding is an old tradition in Nigeria. Some teenage girls spend hours at salons having their hair braided into intricate patterns.

Fulani teenage girls often wear tribal tattoos on their face as a symbol of beauty.

Traditional attire for Nigerian teenage girls includes a long colorful cloth skirt. Muslim girls may wear dark-colored clothing that covers the entire body, along with a headpiece that can be worn as a veil.

Muslim teenage boys often wear a cloth skullcap, or *kufi*, on their heads.

Muslim teenage boys in Nigeria wear floor-length robes over baggy cotton, or silk, drawstring pants.

About half of Nigeria's population follows Islam. Studying the Quran is an important part of a Muslim teenager's education.

TRADITIONAL INFLUENCES IN NIGERIA

The Nigerian population contains several different ethnic groups, each with its own language, religious practices, and customs. Many Nigerian groups have adopted Islamic or Christian belief systems. The traditional values of Nigeria's ethnic groups strongly influence teenagers, especially those living in rural areas. Their lifestyles are largely shaped by parents, village leaders, and religious teachers.



Fuji, a musical style based on drums and Islam-influenced vocals, is popular in Nigeria.

Many young people wear Western-style tops, pants and sweaters.

Despite Nigeria's large oil production, many Nigerian teenagers, both urban and rural, live in poverty.

Traditional and modern influences often exist side by side in Nigerian households. The father wears a traditional Yoruba outfit while his son wears a Western-style T-shirt.



Teenagers in Nigeria are most likely to attend school in the big cities. Although public school is free, parents must buy school uniforms for their children.

Playing sports such as soccer and listening to Afro-beat or rap music are popular leisure activities for Nigerian teenagers.



GLOBAL INFLUENCES IN NIGERIA

Nigeria has urbanized rapidly in the past quarter century. Its cities receive a steady influx of foreign goods and ideas. The impact of Western culture in urban areas is strong. Many Nigerian teenagers have embraced foreign influences. Nonetheless, traditional culture remains an important influence on most Nigerian teenagers. Their lives reflect a blending of traditional ways and global culture.

ANALYZING VISUALS

1. **Analyzing** What statement does a Nigerian teenager make with the clothes that he or she wears?
2. **Contrasting** How might the daily life of a Nigerian teenager living in the country differ from the daily life of a Nigerian teenager living in the city?

Conflict in the Middle East

GUIDE TO READING

The BIG Idea

Competition Among Countries

Recurring violence and continuing efforts at international mediation have been the norm in the Middle East for decades.

Content Vocabulary

- Pan-Arabism (p. 998)
- intifada (p. 999)

Academic Vocabulary

- resolution (p. 996)
- issue (p. 996)

People and Places

- Zionists (p. 996)
- Israel (p. 996)
- Gamal Abdel Nasser (p. 997)
- Sinai Peninsula (p. 999)
- West Bank (p. 999)
- Anwar el-Sadat (p. 999)
- OPEC (p. 999)
- Menachem Begin (p. 999)
- Yasir Arafat (p. 999)
- Iran (p. 1000)
- Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini (p. 1000)
- Iraq (p. 1001)
- Saddam Hussein (p. 1001)
- Kuwait (p. 1001)
- Persian Gulf (p. 1001)
- Osama bin Laden (p. 1001)
- al-Qaeda (p. 1001)
- Naguib Mahfouz (p. 1003)

Reading Strategy

Categorizing Information As you read, create a table and fill in the important events in the history of Arab-Israeli conflicts.

Year	Event

Since 1948, Israelis and Arabs have often been in conflict in the Middle East. In Iran, a revolution established an Islamic Republic, while war broke out in Afghanistan. Iraq's quest for territory ultimately led the United States to invade Iraq.

Palestine and the Mideast Crisis

MAIN IDEA Israel was founded as a Jewish state in 1948, but many Palestinian Arabs refused to recognize it.

HISTORY & YOU Do you know someone who holds grudges? Read to learn about the origins of the Israeli-Arab conflict.

In the Middle East, as in Asia and Africa, a number of new nations emerged after World War II. Syria and Lebanon gained their independence just before the end of the war. Jordan achieved complete self-rule soon afterward. These new states were predominantly Muslim.

The Question of Palestine

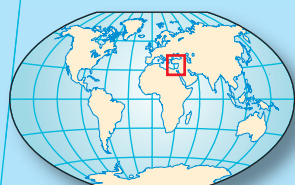
In the years between the two world wars, many Jews had immigrated to the Palestine Mandate, believing it to be their promised land. Tensions between Jews and Arabs had intensified during the 1930s. Great Britain, which governed Palestine under a United Nations (UN) mandate, had limited Jewish immigration into the area and had rejected proposals for an independent Jewish state. The Muslim states agreed with this position.

The **Zionists** wanted the land of ancient Israel to be a home for the Jewish people. Many people had been shocked at the end of World War II when they learned about the Holocaust, the deliberate killing of 6 million European Jews in Nazi death camps. As a result, sympathy for the Jewish cause grew. In 1947, a United Nations **resolution** declared that the Palestine Mandate should be divided into a Jewish state and an Arab state. The Jews then proclaimed the state of **Israel** on May 14, 1948.

Its Arab neighbors saw the creation of Israel as a betrayal of the Palestinian people, a majority of whom were Muslim. Outraged, several Arab countries invaded Israel. The invasion failed, but the Arab states refused to recognize Israel's right to exist.

As a result of these events, hundreds of thousands of Palestinians fled to neighboring Arab countries, where they lived in refugee camps. Other Palestinians remained in Israel. Creating a Palestinian state remains an important **issue** in the Middle East today.

ARAB-ISRAELI DISPUTES



- Proposed Jewish state, UN partition, 1947
- Other Israeli-occupied areas, 1948–1949
- Israeli-occupied areas, 1967
- Area of Palestinian autonomy allowed under Israel-PLO agreement, 1993
- Jewish immigration, 1948–1964
- Arab refugees, 1948 (total 750,000)
- Arab refugees, 1967 (total 250,000)



Arab-Israeli Relations

1940s	1948: May 14—Israel proclaims independence. May 15—Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, and Iraq attack Israel.
1950s	1956: Egypt seizes Suez Canal Company. Israel joins Great Britain and France in attacking Egypt, starting Suez War.
1960s	1964: Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) is formed. 1967: Egypt blockades Israeli shipping through the Gulf of Aqaba. Israel launches air strikes against Egypt and other Arab nations, starting the Six-Day War.
1970s	1973: Egypt and Syria attack Israel on Yom Kippur, starting Yom Kippur War. 1979: Israeli-Egyptian Peace Accords signed—Egypt recognizes Israel; Israel withdraws from Sinai Peninsula.
1980s	1987: Palestinian intifada (uprising) begins in Israeli-occupied territories.
1990s	1993: The Oslo Peace Accords signed—intifada ends; PLO recognizes Israel and gains control of a semi-independent area. 1994: Jordan-Israel peace treaty signed—Jordan recognizes Israel.
2000s	2000: Palestinians reject Israeli proposal presented at Camp David meeting; another intifada begins, resulting in reoccupation of parts of West Bank by Israel. 2003: Israeli cabinet formally accepts principle of a Palestinian state. 2006: January—Palestinian elections won by Hamas, a group that rejects Israel's right to exist. July—radical Islamic group Hezbollah captures Israeli soldiers. Israel retaliates by attacking Lebanon to destroy Hezbollah bases.

1. **Movement** What prompted the flight of Arab refugees in 1967?
2. **Regions** In what main region did the Palestinians gain semi-independent control in the 1993 Oslo Peace Accords?

Maps in Motion See StudentWorks™ Plus or glencoe.com.

Nasser and Pan-Arabism

In Egypt, a new leader arose who would play an important role in the Arab world. Colonel **Gamal Abdel Nasser** took control of the Egyptian government in the early 1950s. Then on July 26, 1956, Nasser seized the Suez Canal Company, which had been under British and French administration since the 1800s.

Great Britain and France were upset by this threat to their world position. The Suez

Canal was an important waterway linking the Mediterranean Sea to Asia. Great Britain and France decided to strike back, and Israel quickly joined them. The three nations launched a joint attack on Egypt, starting the Suez War of 1956.

The United States and the Soviet Union joined in supporting Nasser. Both opposed French and British influence in the Middle East. They forced Britain, France, and Israel to withdraw from Egypt.



Nasser emerged from the conflict as a powerful leader. He began to promote **Pan-Arabism**, or Arab unity. In February 1958, Egypt formally united with Syria in the United Arab Republic (UAR). Nasser was named the first president of the new state. Egypt and Syria hoped that the union would eventually include all Arab states.

Many other Arab leaders were suspicious of Pan-Arabism. Oil-rich Arab states were concerned they would have to share revenues with poorer states in the Middle East. In Nasser's view, Arab unity meant that wealth derived from oil, which currently flowed into a few Arab states or to foreign interests, could be used to improve the standard of living throughout the Middle East. In 1961 Syrian military leaders

took over Syria and withdrew the country from its union with Egypt. Nasser continued to work on behalf of Arab interests.

The Arab-Israeli Dispute

During the late 1950s and 1960s, the dispute between Israel and other states in the Middle East became more heated. In 1967 Nasser imposed a blockade against Israeli shipping through the Gulf of Aqaba. He declared: "Now we are ready to confront Israel. We are ready to deal with the entire Palestine question."

Fearing attack, on June 5, 1967, Israel launched air strikes against Egypt and several of its Arab neighbors. Israeli warplanes wiped out most of the Egyptian air force. Israeli armies broke the blockade and

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

MODERN MIDDLE EAST



Middle East oil field
 OPEC member
 Disputed/undefined boundary

- Geography SKILLS**
- Location** What Arab states border Israel?
 - Place** Which Middle Eastern nations are not members of OPEC?



occupied the **Sinai Peninsula**. Israel seized territory on the **West Bank** of the Jordan River, occupied East Jerusalem, and took control of the Golan Heights. During this Six-Day War, Israel tripled the size of territory under its control. As a result, another million Palestinians now lived in areas under Israeli control, most of them on the West Bank.

Over the next few years, Arab states continued to demand the return of the occupied territories. Nasser died in 1970, and **Anwar el-Sadat** succeeded him.

On October 6, 1973 (the Jewish holiday of Yom Kippur), Egypt and Syria launched a coordinated surprise attack against Israel. Golda Meir, Israel's prime minister, had little time to mobilize troops. For the first two days of the Yom Kippur War, Israel was on the defensive. Then the tide turned. Israeli forces pushed into Egypt, trapping Egypt's Third Army. A UN-negotiated cease-fire on October 22 saved the Egyptian army from destruction. An agreement in 1974 officially ended this conflict, but the dispute over the occupied territories remained.

Meanwhile, however, the war was having indirect results in Western nations. In 1960, several Arab oil-producing states had formed **OPEC**, the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries, to control the price of oil. During the Yom Kippur War, some OPEC nations announced large increases in the price of oil to foreign countries. The price hikes, coupled with cuts in oil production, led to oil shortages and serious economic problems in the West.

In 1977 U.S. president Jimmy Carter began to press for a compromise peace between Arabs and Israelis. In September 1978 President Carter met with President Sadat of Egypt and Israeli prime minister **Menachem Begin** (BAY•gihn) at Camp David in the United States. The result was the Camp David Accords, an agreement to sign an Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty. The treaty, signed by Sadat and Begin in March 1979, led to a complete Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula and ended the state of war between Egypt and Israel. Many Arab countries, however, continued to refuse to recognize Israel.

✓ Reading Check Identifying How did the Yom Kippur War affect the West indirectly?

The Ongoing Crisis

MAIN IDEA The turmoil in the Middle East continues into the twenty-first century.

HISTORY & YOU How did your family think the United States should react to the 9/11 attacks? Read about the U.S. invasion of Iraq.

In 1964 the Egyptians took the lead in forming the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to represent Palestinian interests. The PLO believed that only the Palestinian Arabs should have a state in the Palestine region. At the same time, a guerrilla movement called al-Fatah, headed by the PLO political leader **Yasir Arafat**, began to launch terrorist attacks on Israeli territory. Terrorist attacks have continued for decades.

Palestine and Lebanon

During the 1980s, Palestinian Arabs, frustrated by their failure to achieve self-rule, grew more militant. They led an **intifada**, or uprising, in the territories occupied by Israel since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. Finally, in the Oslo Peace Accords of 1993, Israel and the PLO agreed that the PLO would control a semi-independent area. In return, the PLO recognized the Israeli state.

In 1994 Jordan and Israel signed a peace treaty. This treaty made Jordan the second Arab nation, after Egypt, to recognize Israel.

Even with these changes, little progress was made toward Palestinian statehood. Some Israelis did not want to give up the occupied territories, and some Palestinians did not accept the state of Israel. In the wake of the Palestinian rejection of a proposal offered by Israel at a meeting arranged by President Clinton at Camp David in 2000, a second **intifada** erupted and has continued. Suicide bombings in the heart of Israel led to Israeli reoccupation of significant areas of the West Bank that had been largely controlled by the Palestinian Authority. Nonetheless, a sign of progress emerged in 2003—the Israeli cabinet formally accepted the principle of a Palestinian state.

Yasir Arafat died in 2004. Mahmoud Abbas, a moderate Palestinian, replaced him. Many people were hopeful that real progress might be made at peace talks.

**Peacemakers in the Middle East**

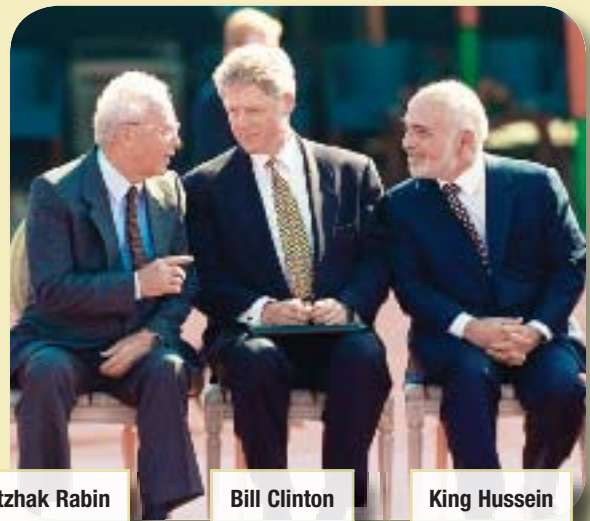
In October 1994, Israeli prime minister Yitzhak Rabin and King Hussein of Jordan made peace. U.S. president Bill Clinton was on hand to witness the signing of the historic peace treaty (see photo).

The two countries had been in a state of war since 1948, when Jordan and other Arab nations invaded the new state of Israel. However, in 1993, with the signing of the Oslo Accords between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, Jordan became the second Arab nation (after Egypt) to recognize Israel as a nation. The treaty settled territorial disputes and established normal relations between the two nations.

Many Palestinians and right-wing Israelis condemned the treaty. In November 1995, a Jewish extremist assassinated Yitzhak Rabin. At Rabin's funeral, King Hussein paid tribute to him as a brother, friend, and "soldier for peace."

CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS

1. **Calculating** How long did a state of war exist between Israel and Jordan?
2. **Making Inferences** Why would some Israelis condemn their own leader for making peace?



Yitzhak Rabin

Bill Clinton

King Hussein

"This is our gift to our peoples and the generations to come."
—King Hussein of Jordan

However, the January 2006 electoral victory by majority members of Hamas, a Palestinian resistance movement that rejects Israel's right to exist, led to new obstacles to peace.

The conflict between Arabs and Israelis also expanded. Hezbollah, a radical Islamic group that formed in Lebanon in 1982, captured two Israeli soldiers in July 2006. Israel responded with bombing raids and a ground invasion of southern Lebanon to destroy Hezbollah military bases. In return, Hezbollah forces fired rockets into Israel. After much destruction, both sides agreed to a cease-fire in August 2006.

Turmoil in Iran


The conflict between Israel and the Palestinians is one of many challenges in the Middle East. As in other parts of the world, a few people are rich, while many are poor. Some countries prosper because of oil, but others remain in poverty. A response to these problems is the growth of movements based on Islam. Many of these groups believe that Western culture and

values have kept Muslim nations poor and weak. They believe that Muslims must return to Islamic culture and values to build prosperous societies. Some of these groups are willing to use violence to bring about an Islamic revolution. Such a revolution took place in **Iran**.

The leadership of Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and revenue from oil made Iran a rich country. Iran was also an ally of the United States in the Middle East in the 1950s and 1960s. But the shah had much opposition in Iran. Many Muslims looked with distaste at the new Iranian society. In their eyes, it was based on materialism, which they identified with American influence.

Leading the opposition to the shah was the **Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini** (ko•MAY•nee), a member of the Muslim clergy. By the late 1970s, many Iranians agreed with Khomeini. In 1979, the shah's government collapsed, and an Islamic republic replaced it.

The new government, led by the Ayatollah Khomeini, moved to restore Islamic law. Supporters of the shah were executed or



fled the country. Anti-American feelings erupted when militants seized 52 Americans in the United States embassy in Tehran and held them hostage for over a year.

After Khomeini's death in 1989, a more moderate government allowed some civil liberties. Some Iranians were dissatisfied with the government's economic performance. Others, especially young people, pressed for more freedoms and an end to the rule of conservative Muslim clerics. In 1997 a moderate Muslim cleric, Mohammed Khatemi, became president. He pushed for reforms, including more freedom for women and the press. However, conservative clerics soon reversed the new freedoms.

In August 2005, a new president, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, was elected. An extremist, he called for the destruction of Israel and denied the existence of the Holocaust. Ahmadinejad also defended Iran's nuclear program, which he claimed was peaceful. Other nations, however, feared that Iran was seeking nuclear weapons. A new Middle East crisis was born.

Iraq's Aggression

To the west of Iran was a hostile **Iraq**, led by **Saddam Hussein** since 1979. Iran and Iraq have long had an uneasy relationship. Religious differences have fueled their disputes. Although both are Muslim nations, the Iranians are mostly Shia Muslims. The Iraqi leaders under Saddam Hussein, on the other hand, were mostly Sunni Muslims. Iran and Iraq have fought over territory, too, especially over the Strait of Hormuz. Strategically very important, the strait connects the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman.

In 1980 Saddam Hussein launched a brutal war against Iran. He used children to clear dangerous minefields. He used poison gas against soldiers and civilians, especially the Kurds, an ethnic minority in the north who wanted their own state. In 1988, Iran and Iraq signed a cease-fire without resolving the war's basic issues.

In August 1990, Saddam Hussein sent his troops across the border to seize **Kuwait**, a country at the head of the **Persian Gulf**. The invasion sparked an outcry, and the United States led the international forces that freed Kuwait. Hoping an internal

revolt would overthrow Saddam, the allies imposed harsh economic sanctions on Iraq. The overthrow of Saddam Hussein, however, did not happen.

Afghanistan and the Taliban

After World War II, the king of Afghanistan, in search of economic assistance for his country, developed close ties with the Soviet Union. After a full-scale invasion of Afghanistan in 1979, the Soviets occupied the country for 10 years. Eventually anti-Communist forces supported by the United States and Pakistan ousted them. Among these anti-Communist forces were Islamic groups who began to fight for control. One of these, the Taliban, seized the capital city of Kabul in 1996. By the fall of 1998, the Taliban controlled more than two-thirds of the country.

Backed by conservative religious forces in Pakistan, the Taliban provided a base of operations for **Osama bin Laden**. Bin Laden came from a wealthy family in Saudi Arabia and used his wealth to support the Afghan resistance. In 1988 bin Laden founded **al-Qaeda**, or "the Base," which recruited Muslims to drive Westerners out of nations with a largely Muslim population. After the Taliban seized control of much of Afghanistan, bin Laden used bases there to train al-Qaeda recruits.

Osama bin Laden's biggest mission came with the attacks of September 11, 2001, in the United States. After the attacks, a coalition of forces led by the United States launched a war against the Taliban in Afghanistan. By December 2001, the Taliban collapsed and was replaced by a moderate government. Despite U.S. support, the new government has recently had to face a renewal of warfare among various tribal groups and a revival of Taliban forces.

Post-9/11: The War on Iraq

Meanwhile, U.S.-Iraqi tensions increased. In 2002 President George Bush began threatening to remove Saddam Hussein from power. The United States claimed that Saddam had chemical and biological weapons of mass destruction, and was well on the way to developing nuclear weapons. President Bush also argued that Saddam Hussein had close ties to al-Qaeda.



Both of these claims were doubted by many other member states at the United Nations. As a result, the United States was forced to attack Iraq with little support from the world community.

In March 2003 a largely U.S.-led army invaded Iraq. The Iraqi army was quickly defeated, and Saddam Hussein was captured. The war, however, was far from over. No weapons of mass destruction were found. Moreover, for the United States and its partners, rebuilding Iraq was more difficult than defeating the Iraqi army. Saddam Hussein's supporters, foreign terrorists, and Islamic militants all battled the American-led forces.

American efforts since 2003 have focused on training an Iraqi military force capable of defeating rebel forces and establishing order in Iraq. Moreover, the United States moved toward the formation of a temporary Iraqi

government that could hold free elections and create a democracy. Establishing a new government was difficult because there were differences among the three major groups in Iraqi society: Shia Muslims, Sunni Muslims, and ethnic Kurds.

Although a new Iraqi government came into being in 2005, it has been unable to establish a unified state. By 2006, Iraq seemed to be descending into a widespread civil war, especially between the Shia, who controlled southern Iraq, and the Sunnis, who controlled central Iraq. Saddam Hussein's execution in December 2006 added to the turmoil and incited protests from his followers. In January 2007 President Bush called for an increase of U.S. troops to help end the violence in Iraq.

✓ Reading Check **Explaining** Why was it difficult to establish a new government in Iraq?

CONNECTING TO THE UNITED STATES

TERRORISM IN THE U.S.

Terrorist acts became more frequent in the later twentieth century. By May 2003, the U.S. State Department had designated 36 groups as Foreign Terrorist Organizations. These groups include urban guerrilla groups in Latin America; militants dedicated to the liberation of Palestine; Islamic militants fighting Western influence in the Middle East; and separatists seeking independent states.

Television has encouraged global terrorism to some extent because terrorists know that newscasts create instant publicity. Television images of American jetliners flying into the World Trade Center in New York City in 2001, for example, created immediate awareness of the goals of the Islamic fundamentalist militants.

- February 26, 1993: Muslim extremists led by Ramzi Yousef bombed the World Trade Center, killing 6 and wounding 1,000.
- September 11, 2001: Muslim extremists in four hijacked airliners attacked landmarks in New York City and Washington, D.C., killing 3,000.

Terrorist attacks at the World Trade Center, September 11, 2001

CONNECTING TO TODAY

1. **Making Connections** How is the unrest in the Middle East connected to terrorist attacks against the United States?
2. **Evaluating** What are the reasons for terrorism?

Society and Culture

MAIN IDEA Islamic fundamentalism has impacted Middle Eastern society, especially women's roles.

HISTORY & YOU Do your parents object to some things you wear? Read about restrictions imposed by Islamic conservatives.

In recent years, conservative religious forces have tried to replace foreign culture and values with Islamic forms of belief and behavior. This movement is called Islamic fundamentalism or Islamic activism. For some Islamic leaders, Western values and culture are based on materialism, greed, and immorality. Extremists want to remove all Western influence in Muslim countries. These extremists give many Westerners an unfavorable impression of Islam.

Islamic fundamentalism began in Iran under Ayatollah Khomeini. There the return to traditional Muslim beliefs reached into clothing styles, social practices, and the legal system. These ideas and practices spread to other Muslim countries. In Egypt, for example, militant Muslims assassinated President Sadat in 1981.

Islamic fundamentalism is a concern in some Middle East countries. In Turkey, the military suspects that "Islamization" is gaining ground in the country. The prime minister has spoken out against restrictions on Islamic-style headscarves and has taken steps to aid religious schools. The military intends to keep Turkey secular and pro-Western.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, women's place in Middle Eastern society had changed little for hundreds of years. Early Muslim women had participated in the political life of society and had extensive legal, political, and social rights. Cultural practices in many countries had overshadowed those rights, however.

In the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, Muslim scholars debated issues surrounding women's roles in society. Many argued for the need to rethink outdated interpretations and cultural practices that prevented women from realizing their potential. Until the 1970s, the general trend in urban areas was toward a greater role for women. Beginning in the 1970s, however, there was a shift toward more traditional roles for women. This trend was especially noticeable in Iran.

The literature of the Middle East since 1945 has reflected a rise in national awareness, which encouraged interest in historical traditions. Writers also began to deal more with secular themes for broader audiences, not just the elite. For example, *Cairo Trilogy* by Egyptian writer **Naguib Mahfouz** tells about a merchant family in Egypt in the 1920s. The changes in the family parallel the changes in Egypt. Mahfouz was the first writer in Arabic to win the Nobel Prize in Literature (in 1988).

✓ Reading Check Identifying Who was the first writer in Arabic to win the Nobel Prize in Literature?

SECTION 2 REVIEW

Vocabulary

1. **Explain** the significance of: Zionists, resolution, Israel, issue, Gamal Abdel Nasser, Pan-Arabism, Sinai Peninsula, West Bank, Anwar el-Sadat, OPEC, Menachem Begin, Yasir Arafat, *intifada*, Iran, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, Iraq, Saddam Hussein, Kuwait, Persian Gulf, Osama bin Laden, al-Qaeda, Naguib Mahfouz.

Main Ideas

2. **Explain** how the migration of Jews to Israel has been similar to earlier migrations.
3. **List** the goals of the U.S. involvement in Iraq since 2003 in a chart like the one below.

Goals of U.S. in Iraq Since 2003

4. **Explain** how Muslim extremists view Western values and culture.

Critical Thinking

5. **The BIG Idea Analyzing** Why has it proven so difficult to resolve conflict in the Middle East?
6. **Making Connections** Why is the Middle East so important to the global economy?
7. **Analyzing Visuals** Examine the photograph on page 1002. What emotions does this image create for you? Why?

Writing About History

8. **Persuasive Writing** Choose the role of either an Arab Palestinian or a Jewish settler. Write a letter to the United Nations, arguing your position on the Arab-Israeli issue. What do you think should be done and why?

History ONLINE

For help with the concepts in this section of *Glencoe World History*, go to glencoe.com and click Study Central™.



What Challenges Did Apartheid Create for South Africans?

How did apartheid affect South Africa? For much of the twentieth century, South Africa's white-run government denied political and economic equality to the country's black majority.

What progress have South Africans made in overcoming the effects of apartheid? Despite facing harsh government repression, South Africans carried on a decades-long campaign against apartheid. The nation finally held free elections in 1994, marking the end of apartheid and the beginning of democracy.

Apartheid in South Africa attracted international attention. Read the excerpts and study the cartoon to learn more about how South Africa faced this challenge.

SOURCE 1

The following passage is from a speech by Desmond Tutu, a black Anglican Archbishop, to the United Nations Security Council on October 23, 1984.

For my beloved country is wracked by division, by alienation, by **animosity**¹, by separation, by injustice, by unavoidable pain and suffering. It is a deeply **fragmented**² society, ridden by fear and anxiety . . . and a sense of desperation, split up into hostile, warring factions. . . .

There is little freedom to disagree with the determinations of the authorities. There is large scale unemployment here because of the drought and the recession that has hit most of the world's economy. And it is such a time that the authorities have increased the prices of various foodstuffs and also of rents in black townships—measures designed to hit hardest those least able to afford the additional costs. . . .

The authorities have not stopped stripping blacks of their South African citizenship. . . . The South African government is turning us into aliens in the land of our birth.

White South Africans are . . . scared human beings, many of them; who would not be, if they were outnumbered five to one? Through this lofty body I wish to appeal to my white fellow South Africans to share in building a new society, for blacks are not intent on driving whites into the sea but on claiming only their rightful place in the sun in the land of their birth.

SOURCE 2

African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela discussed South Africa's past and future in a speech he gave after his release from prison in 1990.

Today, the majority of South Africans, black and white, recognize that **apartheid**³ has no future. It has to be ended by our own decisive mass action in order to build peace and security. The mass campaigns of defiance and other actions of our organizations and people can only **culminate**⁴ in the establishment of democracy. The apartheid's destruction on our sub-continent is incalculable. The fabric of family life of millions of my people has been shattered. Millions are homeless and unemployed. Our economy lies in ruins and our people are embroiled in political strife. . . .

We call on our people to seize this moment, so that the process toward democracy is rapid and uninterrupted. . . . We must not allow fear to stand in our way. Universal suffrage on a common voters roll in a united, democratic and non-racial South Africa is the only way to peace and racial harmony. . . .

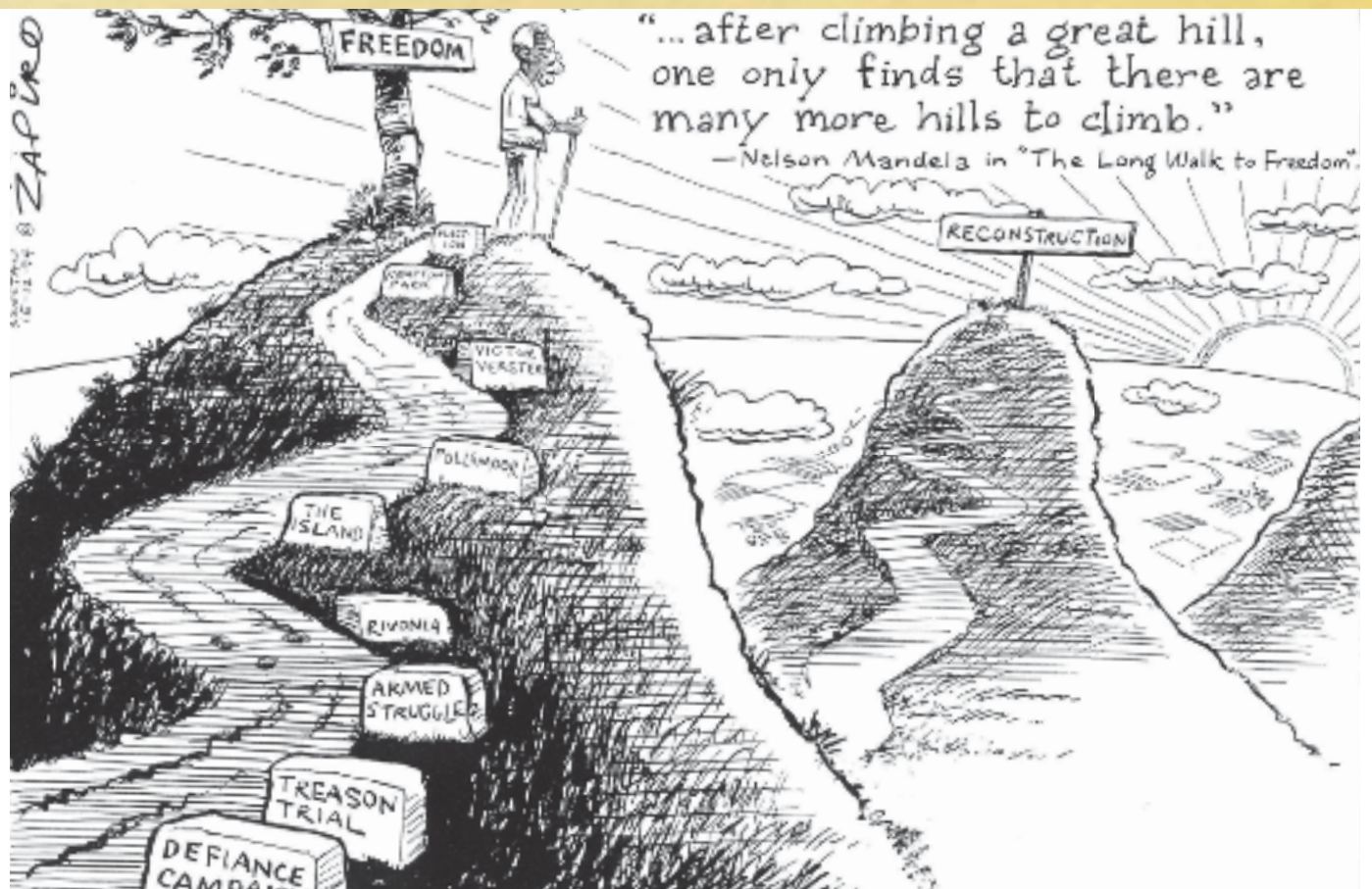
I have fought against white domination, and I have fought against black domination. I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunity. It is an ideal which I hope to live for and to achieve. But, if need be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die.

¹ **animosity**: resentment

² **fragmented**: broken into pieces

³ **apartheid**: policy of racial segregation

⁴ **culminate**: conclude



▲ This political cartoon by Zapiro, appearing in the newspaper the *Sowetan* in 1994, tracks Mandela's path to freedom.

SOURCE 3

In the 1940s the African National Congress (ANC) formed a Youth League to lead a nonviolent campaign against the apartheid policies of South Africa. In 1960 South African police fired on unarmed demonstrators at Sharpeville, killing 67. A year later the ANC formed an armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, headed by Nelson Mandela to carry out sabotage against government installations.

In 1963 the South African government arrested Mandela and, a year later, sentenced him to life imprisonment. In 1990, amidst growing international and domestic pressure, the government released Mandela. Four years later, he was elected president by voters in South Africa. His **inauguration**⁵ marked the end of apartheid.

⁵ **inauguration**: ceremonial induction into office

DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTIONS

1. **Explaining** According to Bishop Tutu, what problems did South Africa face in 1984?
2. **Drawing Conclusions** What do you think Mandela hoped to accomplish with his speech?
3. **Assessing** What does the cartoon reveal about the state of the South African nation after Mandela gained his freedom?
4. **Identifying Points of View** How do you think Mandela's experiences influenced the opinions he expressed in his speech?
5. **Synthesizing** What similarities exist between the messages conveyed by all three sources?
6. **Evaluating** What challenges did apartheid create for South Africans? Do you believe that Mandela and Tutu offered effective ideas to deal with these challenges? Why or why not?

CHAPTER 30 Visual Summary



You can study anywhere, anytime by downloading quizzes and flash cards to your PDA from glencoe.com.

Challenges in AFRICA

- Whites used apartheid laws to maintain power in mostly black South Africa.
- Leaders of newly independent African nations struggled to create stable governments.
- Reliance on the export of a single crop or resource threatened economic prosperity.
- Poverty, hunger, disease, and ethnic conflicts still plague African nations.

This Zambian cemetery holds mass funerals due to the high number of AIDS victims.

THE AIDS EPIDEMIC IN AFRICA



SUICIDE BOMBING IN CENTRAL ISRAEL



Palestinians have launched terrorist attacks on Israel.

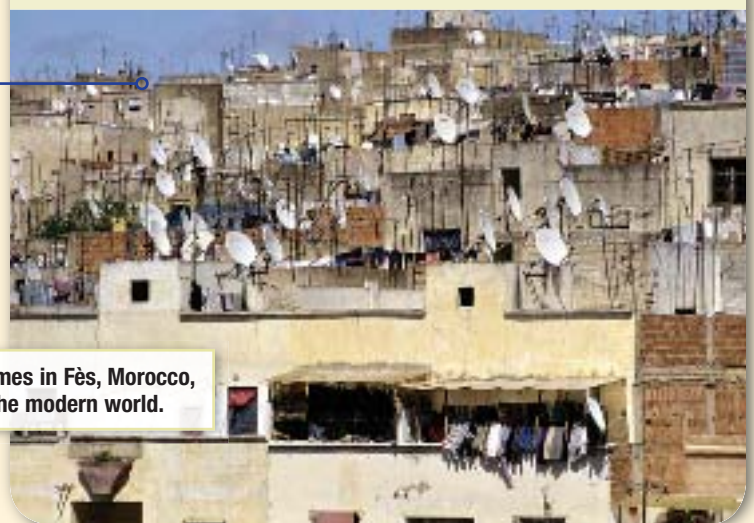
Challenges in the MIDDLE EAST

- In 1973, OPEC reduced oil supplies and raised prices, causing economic problems in the West.
- Terrorist attacks in the United States on September 11, 2001, led to a war in Afghanistan.
- In 2006, Palestinians chose Hamas, a group that rejects Israel's right to exist, to lead them.
- Efforts to establish a stable, democratic government in Iraq continue following the removal of Saddam Hussein from power by a United States-led coalition.

IMPACTS ON SOCIETIES in Africa and the Middle East

- In Africa, constant tension exists between traditional ways and Western culture.
- African women have made political and economic gains, but inequalities remain.
- African artists search for ways to balance Western techniques with traditional art.
- Islamic fundamentalism has impacted Middle Eastern society, especially women's roles.

CONTRAST BETWEEN OLD AND NEW IN AFRICA



Satellite dishes atop traditional homes in Fès, Morocco, illustrate Africa's transition to the modern world.

STANDARDIZED TEST PRACTICE

TEST-TAKING TIP

Time lines show chronology, or the order in which events happened. You can use your knowledge of chronology to get rid of incorrect answer choices. Think about what events happened during the time and then consider the answer choices.

Reviewing Vocabulary

Directions: Choose the word or words that best complete the sentence.

- Removing all Western influences in Muslim countries is the goal of _____.
 - isolationism
 - absolutism
 - Islamic fundamentalism
 - Zionism
- _____, a system of racial segregation, was practiced in South Africa.
 - Apartheid
 - Achebe
 - Pan-Africanism
 - Wabenzi
- _____ is the name Palestinian Arabs give to their uprisings in Israeli-occupied territories.
 - Hajj
 - Insurgency
 - Hijrah*
 - Intifada*
- _____ is the belief that all black Africans, regardless of national boundaries, should be united.
 - Black power
 - Pan-Arabism
 - Pan-Africanism
 - African imperialism

Reviewing Main Ideas

Directions: Choose the best answers to the following questions.

Section 1 (pp. 986–993)

- Which leader dreamed of a union that would join all African nations in a broader community?
 - Nelson Mandela
 - Noni Jabavu
 - Kwame Nkrumah
 - Desmond Tutu
- Which disease is caused by the HIV virus?
 - Influenza
 - Hemophilia
 - Lupus
 - AIDS
- Who were the intended victims of genocide in Rwanda in 1994?
 - Tutsis
 - Hutus
 - Burundi
 - Congo
- Who was South Africa's first black president?
 - Jomo Kenyatta
 - F. W. de Klerk
 - Julius Nyerere
 - Nelson Mandela

Need Extra Help?

If You Missed Questions . . .	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Go to Page . . .	1003	987	999	988	988	989	990	990

GO ON 

Section 2 (pp. 996–1003)

9. In what year did the Jews in Palestine proclaim the state of Israel?
 - A 1962
 - B 1925
 - C 1948
 - D 1945

10. Under whose leadership did Egypt launch the Yom Kippur War against Israel?
 - A Anwar el-Sadat
 - B Menachem Begin
 - C Gamal Abdel Nasser
 - D Golda Meir

11. After Mohammad Reza Pahlavi's government collapsed in Iran, what new leader moved to restore Islamic law?
 - A Mahmoud Ahmadinejad
 - B Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini
 - C Saddam Hussein
 - D Mohammed Khatemi

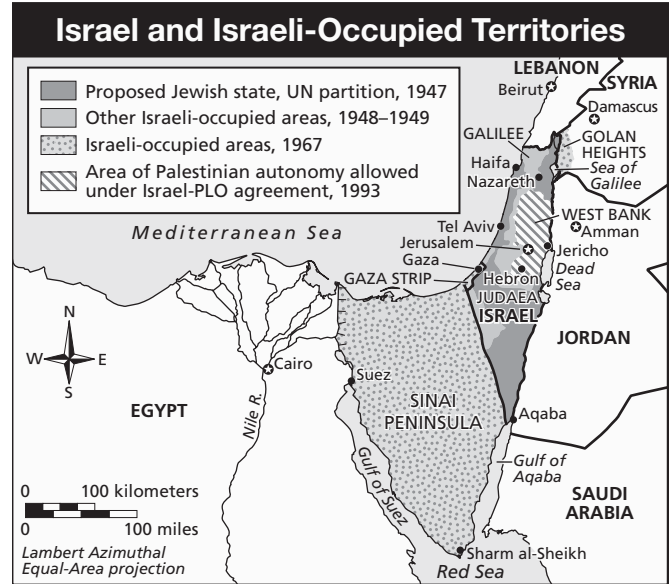
12. What ethnic group in northern Iraq did Saddam Hussein attack because they wanted their own state?
 - A Taliban
 - B Tutsis
 - C Hutus
 - D Kurds

13. Who formed al-Qaeda?
 - A Saddam Hussein
 - B Babrak Karmal
 - C Osama bin Laden
 - D Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini

Critical Thinking

Directions: Choose the best answers to the following questions.

Use the following map to answer question 14.



14. Which city is within the West Bank?
 - A Beirut
 - B Jerusalem
 - C Haifa
 - D Tel Aviv

15. Why do many African nations still depend on former colonial powers?
 - A They need financial aid to develop their countries.
 - B They must import oil from the West.
 - C They need markets for their manufactured goods.
 - D They have few natural resources on which to base industry.

16. Which of the following was a result of the Six-Day War?
 - A Palestine was divided into a Jewish state and an Arab state.
 - B U.S.-led forces liberated Kuwait from Saddam Hussein.
 - C Israel occupied the Sinai Peninsula and West Bank.
 - D U.S.-led forces drove the Taliban out of Afghanistan.

Need Extra Help?

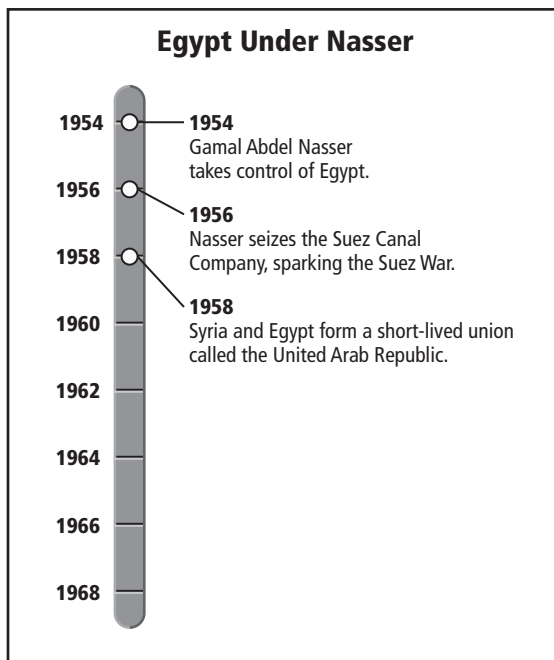
If You Missed Questions . . .	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Go to Page . . .	996	999	1000	1001	1001	999	989	999

GO ON

17. Which of the following is a major reason for the growth of movements based on Islam?

- A Desire for a homeland
- B The Holocaust
- C Desire for world domination
- D Poverty

Analyze the time line and answer the question that follows. Base your answer on the time line and on your knowledge of world history.



18. Which event below logically belongs on this time line?

- A Egypt and Israel sign the Camp David Accords.
- B Egypt blockades Israeli shipping through the Gulf of Aqaba.
- C Egypt invades Israel on Yom Kippur, 1973.
- D Militants seize 52 Americans from the U.S. embassy in Tehran.

Document-Based Questions

Directions: Analyze the document and answer the short-answer questions that follow the document. Base your answers on the document and on your knowledge of world history.

On March 21, 1960, Humphrey Taylor, a reporter, described what happened at this peaceful march:

"We went into Sharpeville the back way, around lunch time last Monday, driving along behind a big grey police car and three armoured cars. As we went through the fringes of the township many people were shouting the Pan-Africanist slogan 'Our Land.' They were grinning and cheerful. . . . Then the shooting started. We heard the chatter of a machine gun, then another, then another. . . . One woman was hit about ten yards from our car. . . . Hundreds of kids were running, too. Some of the children, hardly as tall as the grass, were leaping like rabbits. Some of them were shot, too."

—Humphrey Taylor, as quoted in *The Mammoth Book of Eyewitness History 2000*, Jon E. Lewis

- 19. Why were these people demonstrating?
- 20. Based on this account, does the shooting seem justified? Why or why not?

Extended Response

- 21. The roles of women have changed during the last century. Compare and contrast the roles and rights of women in the Middle East and Africa.

Need Extra Help?

If You Missed Questions . . .	17	18	19	20	21
Go to Page . . .	1000	998	987	987	993

History ONLINE

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STOP