Introduction	1. Deep divisions between ethnic and religious groups remained when European leaders left
	2. Economic life hampered
	    1. Lacked technological and management expertise
	    2. Steady population group
	3. Social unrest occurred due to corruption, and breakdowns in traditional culture.
	4. Differing strategies replaced by dictatorships
	5. In Iran, an anti-Western religious movement triumphed

The Challenges of Independence	1. Successful nationalistic movements involved mass mobilization of peasants and urban workers (in politics for first time)
	2. Nationalistic leaders promised better life without Europeans
	    1. Unfulfilled promises
	    2. Resulting quarrels prevented solutions

The Population Bomb
Problem causes
	1. Population growth hindered economic advancement
	    1. Growth continued after independence in Africa
	1. New World Food crops, less local wars, less disease, transportation routes (against famine) = population growth
	2. Colonizers against industrialization
	    1. Limited employment
	3. No birth control programs in male-dominated society
	4. Many children in families due to previous high mortality rates

In Depth: Artificial Nations and the Rising Tide of Communal Strife	Internal strife and the collapse of political systems have been common in the new Asian and African states. One reaction in the West is to assert that former colonial peoples are unfit to rule themselves and that many were better off under European rule. Others called for active intervention by the West and Japan. The responses do not give enough attention to the immense obstacles confronting the new nations, or to the harmful legacies of colonial rule. Western societies in the past also had to overcome disruptive social and political divisions. Nearly all new Asian and African states were artificially created by Europeans who gave minimal attention to the interests of the peoples involved. The imposed boundaries incorporated ethnic and religious groups that were often very hostile. The colonial rulers maintained power by divide-and-rule tactics. When the colonial era ended, the rulers left resolution of long-existing problems to new regimes unable to contain them. Internal strife and war between states resulted, and democratic regimes suffered. Economic improvement was hampered by military spending, while hostilities caused extensive human suffering.

Parasitic Cities and Endangered Ecosystems	Population surge caused people to move into urban areas
	    1. Cities not ready with jobs and homes
	    2. Causes formation of urban underclass
	    3. Unplanned spreading of cities lead to developing slums
	Slums continued to take resources from cities, while returning nothing.

Women's Subordination and the Nature of Feminist Struggles in the Postcolonial Era.	Constitutions promised women equality
	    1. In reality, this was not seen.
	    2. Most powerful women grew because of connections to powerful males
	    3. Cultures still revolved around male dominance
	    4. Even though some women had rights, they were not educated
	    5. Religion also minimized womens rights.

Neocolonialism,	Many new countries plans for growth initially failed

Cold War Rivalries, and Stunted Development	1. Started with weak industrial bases 2. Did not have the economy to fund the growth 3. Export of corps became greatest source of income 4. Unstable pricing 5. Corrupt powerful elites