

<p>Paths to Economic Growth and Social Justice</p>	<p>Leaders felt need to deliver on some promises or face power struggle</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Achieved limited success 2. Majority of population rarely saw benefits 3. Often gave rise to new problems
<p>Charismatic Populists and One-Party Rule</p>	<p>Authoritarian governments with charismatic rulers proved to not be successful</p> <p>Kwame Nkrumah</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1957 2. Attempted to improve Ghana lifestyles 3. Used soviet bloc to repel westerner investors 4. Main export, cocoa, lost value in world market 5. Most new policies failed 6. Forced to assume dictatorial powers in 1960 7. Economy failed 8. Exiled in 1966 and died in 1972
<p>Military Responses: Dictatorships and Revolutions</p> <p>Reforms</p> <p>Failures</p> <p>Successors</p>	<p>Military parties were resistant to ethnic and religious divisions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When military men came to power, oppressive means were normally used to keep power 2. Often attacked others to divert attention from own failures 3. Some military men attempted radical reform <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gamal Abdul Nasser <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Egypt, 1952 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Free Officers movement (1930s) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Able to start a coup after loss of Israeli-Arab war of 1948 2. Muslim Alliance (1928, Hasan al-Banna) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Carried out strikes, riots, and assassinations to gain political influence 2. In 1954, Nasser disbanded all other political parties. 3. Signs of communism arose <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land was redistributed to peasants <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Seized foreign lands 4. Education became free 5. Government became a major employer 6. Government began to regulate food prices 7. 5 year plan replicating those of Soviet Union began to appear 8. Anti-Israeli stance 9. Forced British from Suez Canal in 1956 10. Six Day War (vs Israel) 11. Population surge

<p>The Indian Alternative: Development for Some of the People</p> <p>Problems</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indian leaders favored socialism and state intervention for reform 2. India differed because it possessed technology, communications, middle class 3. Early Indian National Congress leaders committed to social reform, economic development, democracy, civil rights 4. India the world's largest democracy despite problems 5. First leader, Jawaharlal Nehru mixed government and private economic initiatives 6. Foreign and private investment 7. Industrial and agrarian growth <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lacked resources to raise the living standards of most of its population 2. Indians gained little, though middle class grew rapidly 3. Population growth and wealthy landlords
<p>Iran: Religious Revivalism and the Rejection of the West</p> <p>Islamic Republic</p> <p>Iran-Iraq War</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Iranian Revolution directed by Ayatollah Khomeini <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Similar to religious Mahdi's nineteenth-century movement in Sudan 2. religious purification and rejoining of religion and politics central to early Islam 3. Mahdi and Khomeini claimed divine inspiration and wanted Muslim state 4. Khomeini succeeded because no colonization, but British and Russian spheres of influence 2. Modernization policies, supported by Iran's oil wealth, imposed by Muhammad Reza Pahlavi <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. advances, but alienation of Iranians 2. Western dependence angered Iranians 3. Economy and military neglected 3. 1979 Iranian Revolution overthrew Shah <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Radical Reform <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Islamic Law 2. Women restricted 1. Saddam Hussein attacked Iran hoping for victory over revolutionary Iran 2. Military Assembled, Iran fights back and refuses Saudi Arabian peace treaty 3. Islamic Republic becomes permanent 4. Dick Cheney (U.S.) and Arab countries help Iraq gain weapons (missiles, fighters, etc.) 5. Bloody war resulted with many deaths 6. Peace in 1988

<p>South Africa: The Apartheid State and Its Demise</p> <p>End of Apartheid</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. By 1970's majority of natives remained in White controlled rural areas2. Afrikaner domination since natives could not vote in elections of Nationalist party in 19483. Laws created apartheid system<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. White political and economic domination4. Segregation<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Bad lands given to native "homelands"2. Cheap native labor in overpopulated "homelands"5. Native guerrilla resistance in 1960's6. Failure in 1980's7. Moderate Afrikaners led by F.W. de Klerk began dismantling apartheid8. Release of African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela in 1990 signaled the end of the old order9. New government under Mandela in 1994
<p>Conclusion: The Postcolonial Experience in Historical Perspective</p>	<p>Nations gained independence with many problems Experiences mirrored U.S. earlier Continual struggle, with blending of indigenous and Western patterns, necessary for new nations to secure place in a world dominated by established industrial powers</p>