Chapter 32 Test, Form B

Independence and Nationalism in the Developing World

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions on a separate piece of paper.

“How miserable it was to live constantly in the shadow of death. Why did not the revolution achieve its objectives quickly before he or any of his family was harmed? . . . He was not stingy with money and did not begrudge it his emotional involvement, but sacrificing a life was another matter. What kind of punishment was God inflicting on his flock? Life had become cheap and blood was flowing. . . . The revolution was no longer a thrilling spectacle. It threatened his security whenever he came or went and menaced the life of his rebellious son.”

—Naguib Mahfouz, from *Palace Walk*, 1956–1957

1. The passage above comes from *Palace Walk*, one of the books in Naguib Mahfouz’s *Cairo Trilogy*. *Palace Walk* takes place in Egypt during the 1920s during the nationalist conflict in Egypt. How did that conflict affect the Egyptian people? Why might Mahfouz have focused on this topic during the 1950s? Use examples from the passage and the chapter to support your answer.

2. According to the passage, “revolution was no longer a thrilling spectacle.” Why might the narrator have described revolution in this way? Use examples from the passage and revolutions from this chapter to support your answer.

3. Based on the chart, what conclusion can you draw about population growth in Latin America from 1950 to 1990?

4. Explain the consequences of your conclusion about population growth in terms of its effect on urban culture.
5. Explain why Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal Company.

6. Explain what happened in the Suez War, a consequence of Nasser’s action.

“For centuries, Europeans dominated the African continent. The white man arrogated to himself the right to rule and to be obeyed by the non-white; his mission, he claimed, was to “civilise” Africa. Under this cloak, the Europeans robbed the continent of vast riches and inflicted unimaginable suffering on the African people. . . . All this makes a sad story. . . . All we ask of the former colonial powers is their goodwill and co-operation to remedy past mistakes and injustices and to grant independence to the colonies in Africa.”

—Kwame Nkrumah, from I Speak of Freedom, 1961

7. What did Kwame Nkrumah want from the European countries that had colonized Africa?

8. According to Kwame Nkrumah, what was the white man’s apparent motive for his presence in Africa? What was the white man’s actual motive?

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer the following question on a separate piece of paper.

9. Following the end of World War II, developing countries in South and Southeast Asia, the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America experienced decades of turmoil, instability, and change as they struggled for independence. Think about the key individuals, events, and economic and political relationships that influenced these emerging independent states. Use the information presented in this chapter to explain the chapter’s Enduring Understanding statement: The transition to independence can be characterized by political conflict, economic dependence, and social change.