

WORLD HISTORY 3201

Learning Outcomes

Unit 5

At the end of this unit, students should be able to:

1. Define: self-determination, colonialism, Indian Independence Act, apartheid, African National Congress
2. Identify on a map the major colonial powers in the immediate years after World War II.
3. Given historical documents, explain the cause of the Suez Crisis.
4. Analyze how the following factors led to the decline of colonialism in the post-World War II period:
 - premises of the Atlantic Charter
 - colonial nationalist movements
 - cost of maintaining colonies
 - views towards colonialism by the United States and Soviet Union
5. Assess the methods used by Mahatma Gandhi, Gamal Abdel Nasser and Nelson Mandella to promote nationalism and independence, and judge the effectiveness of each.
6. Evaluate the political, economic and social impact of apartheid on race relations in South Africa.
7. Define: Palestine Liberation Organization, Intifadah, Islamic fundamentalism, Zionism, jihad.
8. Analyze how the partitioning of Palestine triggered tension in the Middle East leading to Arab-Israel wars between 1948-1973.
9. Describe the Palestinian response to the establishment of Jewish settlements in the Occupied Territories.
10. Given historical documents of the following, describe efforts to establish peace in the Middle East:
 - Camp David Accord
 - Oslo Accord
 - Palestinian National Authority
 - Madrid Talks
 - Wye River Talks
11. Assess how oil revenues have impacted on developments in the Middle East with reference to:
 - Modernization
 - Westernization
 - Islamic fundamentalism
12. Assess the United Nations response to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait during the Persian Gulf War in 1991.