There was a larger amount of nations yet a general decline in size of these nations. The region was more likely to be volatile as many of the borders were not natural boundaries and forced enemies within the same regions.

2. List the problems facing newly independent nations.

New leaders were unable to fulfill their socialist inspired promises of equal distribution of wealth to create a society in which everyone was able to lead a successful life because there were not enough resources. After leaders were unable to fulfill their promises, political struggle and general instability began to arise as people quarreled due to the unnatural boundaries Europeans had placed forcing many to be in the vicinity or people who they had historically been enemies with for decades and even centuries; this fighting led to political strife. Such conflicts led to famine, starvation, rivalries, and civil wars that rapidly consumed resources that could have been used in economic development. Political groups neglected problems such as soaring population, uncontrolled urban growth, rural landlessness, and environmental deterioration.

3. What different paths have Egypt, Iran, India, and South Africa take in their development? Describe each governmental system and key leaders in their government’s developments.

In Egypt Gamal Abdul Nasser took power through a military coup. Nasser enacted land reforms and used state resources to reduce unemployment. Nasser also ousted Britain from the Suez Canal. The Free Officers Movement, which gained power with Nasser, was allied with the Muslim Brotherhood and assisted greatly in carrying out Egyptian reforms. Nasser forced many of his reform programs using the power of his regime and also strictly regulated foreign investment. Most of Nasser’s actions backfired and his successor Anwar Sadat dismantled many of these programs. India preserved civilian rule for a far greater time than Egypt. Compared to other emerging nations India had a larger industrial sector, better communication and bureaucratic grid, and a larger more skilled middle class. Early on leaders such as Nehru focused on social reform and economic development. India greatly improved in food production after the Green Revolution yet remained unable to provide for a growing population. Initially Iran had acted as a buffer state between British and Russian powers. In response to external threats regional strongmen emerged as leaders and proclaimed themselves shahs of the Pahlavi dynasty. One early shah was Muhammad Reza who eventually lost power to Ayatollah Khomeini. Iran resulted in government by a theocratic regime rather than democracy. In South Africa independence was gained after decades of bloody fighting to overthrow the apartheid regime. Eventually South Africa established a genuine democracy.


Causes:
- Anticolonial resistance movements in the 1880s
- Emphasis of religious purifications
- Rejoining of religion and politics