Paths to Independence

Compare demands for self-rule with the resistance they faced.

SS24.WH.14a "Describe the efforts of people under colonial rule to establish their independence and resistance to these efforts, including the Zionist movement."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline actions people took to seek independence or self-rule, and circle actions or policies that opposed or limited those efforts.

Independence Was Contested

1. In 1942, crowds across British-ruled India called for the British to leave. Gandhi and the Indian National Congress launched the Quit India movement, urging mass, nonviolent protest. British officials arrested Gandhi and other leaders, banned meetings, and jailed thousands. Protests continued, and some turned violent despite Gandhi's call. After World War II, Britain's weakened economy and continued Indian demands made colonial rule harder to maintain. In 1947, Britain granted independence but divided the territory into India and Pakistan. Leaders of the Muslim League had pressed for a separate state for Muslims. Partition triggered mass migration and deadly violence.

2. In Algeria, France treated the territory as part of France, while most Muslim Algerians lacked equal political power. In 1954, the National Liberation Front, or FLN, began an armed struggle for independence. Its fighters attacked French forces and other targets; some attacks killed civilians. French troops used mass arrests and torture, and many civilians suffered during the war. Many European settlers in Algeria opposed independence because they feared losing their homes and political position. Peaceful reform had brought little change, but the war's costs and political pressure grew. France recognized Algerian independence in 1962.

3. Under Britain's rule in Palestine, Jewish and Palestinian Arab communities sought different futures. The Zionist movement had begun decades earlier to seek a Jewish national home in Palestine. After the Holocaust, support for a Jewish state grew. Britain restricted Jewish immigration, and some Zionist groups fought British forces. Palestinian Arabs also sought self-rule and opposed growing Jewish immigration, fearing the loss of their land and political power. In 1947, the United Nations proposed dividing Palestine into Jewish and Arab states. Zionist leaders accepted the plan; Palestinian Arab leaders rejected it as unfair. Britain withdrew in 1948; Israel declared independence, war followed, and many Palestinian Arabs were displaced.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. How did the Indian National Congress seek independence, and how did British officials respond?

2. How did the FLN fight for Algerian independence, and how did French troops resist it?

3. What did the Zionist movement seek in Palestine, and what British policy limited one way of pursuing that goal?

4. How did Palestinian Arabs respond to changes proposed for Palestine, and what concern helps explain their response?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Write a museum label of 55 to 80 words comparing Palestine with Algeria or India. Explain how competing goals for self-rule or control led to resistance, and include one accurate detail from each place.

ANSWER KEY

Paths to Independence

GRADE 9 · SS24.WH.14a

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline actions people took to seek independence or self-rule, and circle actions or policies that opposed or limited those efforts. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did the Indian National Congress seek independence, and how did British officials respond?	**The Congress urged mass, nonviolent protest through the Quit India movement. British officials arrested leaders, banned meetings, and jailed thousands.**
2	How did the FLN fight for Algerian independence, and how did French troops resist it?	**The FLN began an armed struggle and attacked French forces and other targets. French troops used mass arrests and torture.**
3	What did the Zionist movement seek in Palestine, and what British policy limited one way of pursuing that goal?	**It sought a Jewish national home in Palestine. Britain restricted Jewish immigration.**
4	How did Palestinian Arabs respond to changes proposed for Palestine, and what concern helps explain their response?	**Palestinian Arabs opposed growing Jewish immigration, and their leaders rejected the UN partition plan as unfair. They feared losing land and political power.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

In Palestine, Zionist leaders accepted a plan for a Jewish state, but Palestinian Arab leaders rejected partition as unfair and sought self-rule. In Algeria, the FLN fought for independence, while many European settlers opposed it because they feared losing their homes and political position. Both cases show that a proposed path to independence could look like freedom to one group and a threat to another.

Accept other passage-supported comparisons that explain both an effort toward self-rule and resistance to it. The museum label should be 55 to 80 words and include an accurate detail from each place.