

New Nations Vocabulary

India - large peninsular region that is usually referred to as a subcontinent and is located in southern Asia until 1947 a part of the British Empire; capital New Delhi *area 1,195,063 square miles, population 1,210,854,977*

Pakistan - country in southern Asia bordering the Arabian Sea; an Islamic republic since 1956, originally comprising two parts—West Pakistan (now Pakistan) and East Pakistan (now Bangladesh)—separated by about 1000 miles of northern India

Pan Africanism - the idea or advocacy of a political alliance or union of all the African nations.

South Africa - country in S Africa; member of the Commonwealth of Nations until 1961

Commonwealth of Nations - voluntary association of independent nations and dependent territories linked by historical ties (as parts of the former British Empire) and cooperating on matters of mutual concern, especially regarding economics and trade.

Israel - republic in SW Asia, on the Mediterranean: formed as a Jewish state May 1948

Palestine - former British mandate (1923-48) comprising part of this country, divided between Israel, Jordan, and Egypt in 1948: the Jordanian and Egyptian parts were occupied by Israel in 1967.

United Nations - international organization, with headquarters in New York City, formed to promote international peace, security, and cooperation under the terms of the charter signed by 51 founding countries in San Francisco in 1945.

Non-violent protest - Gandhi inspired others in his non-violent protests; instead of using weapons, Gandhi used non-aggression, protests, speeches, hunger strikes, boycotts, etc. which led to the independence of India.

Decolonization - to free a colony to become self-governing or independent.

Exploitation - use or utilization, especially for profit

UN Partition - proposal by the United Nations, which recommended a partition of Mandatory Palestine at the end of the British Mandate. On 29 November 1947, the UN General Assembly adopted the Plan as Resolution 181

Gandhi's Salt March - act of nonviolent civil disobedience in colonial India initiated by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi to produce salt from the seawater in the coastal village of Dandi, as was the practice of the local populace until British officials introduced taxation on salt production

Hinduism - found most notably in India and Nepal. Hinduism has been called the oldest religion in the world

Islam - major world religion taught by the Prophet Muhammad in Arabia in the 7th century CE. The Arabic term *islām*, literally "surrender," shows the fundamental religious idea of Islam—that the believer (called a Muslim) accepts surrender to the will of Allah

Mahatma Gandhi - the preeminent leader of the Indian independence movement in British-ruled India. Employing nonviolent civil disobedience.

Civil disobedience - the active, professed refusal to obey certain laws, demands, and commands of a government, or of an occupying international power. Civil disobedience is a symbolic or ritualistic violation of the law, rather than a rejection of the system as a whole.

Apartheid - system of institutionalised racial segregation and discrimination in South Africa between 1948 and 1991