

decolonization definition ap world history

decolonization definition ap world history is a key concept examined in AP World History, essential for understanding modern global transformations. This article provides a comprehensive explanation of decolonization, its definition, historical context, major events, and long-term impacts. Readers will explore how decolonization reshaped the political, economic, and social landscapes of former colonies and the world at large. The article also covers the causes and effects of decolonization, notable case studies, and its significance in the AP World History curriculum. With a clear structure and engaging content, this guide aims to help students and enthusiasts master the topic for exams and broader historical insight. Continue reading to uncover the essential facts, examples, and relevance of decolonization in world history.

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Decolonization Definition in AP World History

Decolonization, as defined in AP World History, refers to the process by which colonies gained independence from their colonial rulers, typically European powers, during the 19th and 20th centuries. This phenomenon involves the dismantling of colonial empires and the establishment of sovereign nations. Decolonization is not limited to political autonomy; it often includes social, economic, and cultural transformations as former colonies seek to redefine their identities and systems of governance. Understanding the definition of decolonization is vital for analyzing the global changes that occurred after World War II and for recognizing its lasting effects on international relations.

Historical Context of Decolonization

The roots of decolonization stretch back to the Age of Imperialism, when European powers established vast overseas empires in Africa, Asia, the Americas, and the Pacific. These

empires were built on economic exploitation, resource extraction, and the imposition of foreign rule. By the early 20th century, changes in global politics and economics, as well as rising nationalist movements, began to challenge colonial authority. Decolonization accelerated after World War II, as weakened European powers faced growing demands for independence from colonized peoples. The emergence of the United Nations and the principle of self-determination further legitimized the push for decolonization.

Imperialism and Colonization

European imperialism was marked by the control and domination of territories far from the continent itself. Colonies were often subjected to systems that prioritized the interests of the colonizers, resulting in economic disparity and social stratification. The colonial experience varied depending on the region, but common themes included cultural assimilation, economic exploitation, and resistance from local populations.

- Resource extraction and economic control
- Imposition of foreign languages and education systems
- Suppression of indigenous cultures and traditions

Emergence of Nationalism

The spread of nationalist ideas played a pivotal role in decolonization. Educated elites and grassroots activists advocated for self-rule, inspired by concepts of national identity and sovereignty. Nationalist movements often drew from both indigenous traditions and global ideologies, such as socialism and liberalism, to mobilize mass support against colonial regimes.

Major Causes of Decolonization

A combination of internal and external factors drove the process of decolonization. Understanding these causes is essential for grasping why and how independence movements succeeded across different regions.

Impact of World Wars

Both World War I and World War II significantly weakened colonial powers. The wars drained resources, disrupted economies, and eroded the legitimacy of imperial rule. Colonized peoples contributed to the war efforts, which in turn heightened their demands for political rights and independence. After World War II, many European nations lacked

the capacity to maintain control over distant colonies.

Rise of International Organizations

Organizations like the United Nations promoted the principles of self-determination and human rights, offering moral and diplomatic support to independence movements. International pressure, combined with anti-colonial sentiment, made it increasingly difficult for colonial powers to justify their rule.

Local Resistance and Revolt

Resistance took many forms, from peaceful protests and political organizing to armed rebellion. Leaders such as Mahatma Gandhi in India and Kwame Nkrumah in Ghana galvanized populations to demand autonomy. In some cases, colonial authorities responded with repression, which further fueled the desire for independence.

1. Peaceful protests and civil disobedience
2. Armed uprisings and guerrilla warfare
3. Political negotiations and diplomatic efforts

Key Events and Examples of Decolonization

Decolonization occurred in waves throughout the 20th century, with notable case studies in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East. Each region experienced unique challenges and outcomes, but all contributed to the transformation of global political boundaries.

Decolonization in Asia

India's independence from Britain in 1947 marked a major turning point. The process involved mass mobilization, nonviolent resistance, and negotiations led by figures like Gandhi and Nehru. The partition of India and Pakistan was a dramatic and violent consequence, reflecting the complexities of decolonization.

Other Asian nations, such as Indonesia, Vietnam, and the Philippines, followed different paths. In Vietnam, decolonization was shaped by armed conflict and Cold War rivalries, culminating in the defeat of French colonial forces and the establishment of an independent, unified state.

Decolonization in Africa

Africa saw a rapid wave of decolonization in the 1950s and 1960s. Ghana became the first sub-Saharan African country to gain independence in 1957, inspiring other nations to follow suit. The process was marked by political activism, revolutionary movements, and, in some instances, violent struggle. Algeria's war of independence against France is a prominent example, characterized by protracted conflict and significant loss of life.

Middle East and Other Regions

The Middle East experienced decolonization through the withdrawal of European mandates, such as in Palestine and Syria. In the Caribbean and Pacific, smaller territories achieved independence through negotiations and referendums rather than conflict. These processes contributed to the emergence of newly independent states with diverse political systems and challenges.

Effects of Decolonization

The consequences of decolonization were profound and far-reaching. Newly independent nations faced opportunities and obstacles as they forged national identities and sought to build stable governments and economies.

Political Transformations

Former colonies established sovereign governments, often adopting democratic constitutions or socialist frameworks. In some cases, power struggles and ethnic tensions led to civil wars or authoritarian regimes. The redrawing of boundaries sometimes resulted in disputes and regional instability.

Economic Challenges

Decolonization disrupted established economic systems, forcing nations to adapt to global markets. Many countries struggled with poverty, underdevelopment, and reliance on former colonial powers for trade and aid. Efforts to diversify economies and promote self-sufficiency were met with varying degrees of success.

Social and Cultural Impacts

Decolonization led to the revival of indigenous cultures, languages, and traditions.

Societies grappled with the legacies of colonialism, including social inequality and cultural assimilation. Education and social policies were often reformed to reflect national values and historical experiences.

Decolonization in the AP World History Curriculum

Decolonization is a critical unit in the AP World History curriculum, requiring students to analyze causes, processes, and impacts across different regions. The topic encourages connections between historical events and contemporary issues, such as nationalism, globalization, and human rights. Students are expected to understand key terms, interpret primary and secondary sources, and compare decolonization experiences worldwide. Mastery of the definition and implications of decolonization is essential for success on the AP World History exam and for a broader comprehension of modern history.

Essential Concepts for Students

- Definition and historical context of decolonization
- Key events and examples from Africa, Asia, and other regions
- Major causes and effects of decolonization
- Significance in shaping modern global history

Skills Developed in AP World History

Studying decolonization enhances critical thinking, comparative analysis, and historical interpretation. Students learn to evaluate sources, construct arguments, and recognize patterns across different time periods and regions.

Frequently Asked Questions: Decolonization Definition AP World History

Q: What is the definition of decolonization in AP World

History?

A: In AP World History, decolonization refers to the process by which colonies gained independence from colonial powers, particularly during the 19th and 20th centuries, resulting in the emergence of sovereign nations.

Q: What were the main causes of decolonization after World War II?

A: The main causes included weakened European powers, rising nationalist movements, international support for self-determination, and local resistance to colonial rule.

Q: Which regions experienced the most significant decolonization movements?

A: Africa and Asia saw the most significant decolonization movements, with numerous countries achieving independence from European empires.

Q: Who were some key leaders in the decolonization process?

A: Notable leaders include Mahatma Gandhi in India, Kwame Nkrumah in Ghana, and Ho Chi Minh in Vietnam, all of whom played crucial roles in their countries' independence movements.

Q: How did decolonization affect global politics?

A: Decolonization led to the creation of many new nations, shifting international alliances, and influencing Cold War dynamics as superpowers vied for influence in newly independent states.

Q: What were some challenges faced by newly independent countries?

A: Challenges included political instability, economic underdevelopment, ethnic tensions, and efforts to build national identity and governance structures.

Q: Why is decolonization important in the AP World History curriculum?

A: Decolonization is important because it explains major changes in world history, highlights struggles for independence, and demonstrates the impact of colonial legacies on modern societies.

Q: What role did international organizations play in decolonization?

A: Organizations like the United Nations supported self-determination and provided diplomatic backing for independence movements across the globe.

Q: How did decolonization influence cultural revival?

A: Decolonization often led to the revival of indigenous cultures, languages, and traditions, as nations sought to reclaim and celebrate their heritage after colonial rule.

Q: What is an example of peaceful decolonization?

A: India's independence from Britain is an example, where nonviolent protest and negotiation led to sovereignty, although the partition was marked by subsequent violence.

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Decolonization Definition AP World History: Understanding Post-Imperial Power Shifts

The echoes of empires still resonate in the 21st century. Understanding decolonization is crucial for comprehending the geopolitical landscape we inhabit today. This comprehensive guide delves into the definition of decolonization within the context of AP World History, exploring its multifaceted nature, key players, and lasting consequences. We'll examine the diverse approaches to independence movements, the challenges faced by newly independent nations, and the ongoing debate surrounding the legacy of colonialism. This post provides a robust foundation for AP World History students and anyone interested in the complex process of dismantling colonial power structures.

What is Decolonization? A Concise AP World History

Definition

Decolonization, in the context of AP World History, refers to the process by which former colonies gained independence from their European imperial powers, primarily during the mid-20th century. This wasn't simply a transfer of power; it involved a complex interplay of political, social, economic, and cultural factors. It encompassed not only the achievement of political sovereignty but also the struggle to redefine national identity, rebuild economies shattered by colonial exploitation, and confront the lasting effects of imperial rule on social structures and cultural practices. It wasn't a uniform process; the path to independence varied dramatically across different regions and contexts.

Key Factors Driving Decolonization

Several interconnected factors propelled the decolonization movement:

1. The Weakening of European Powers: World War II significantly weakened the major European powers - Britain, France, and the Netherlands - draining their resources and undermining their international prestige. This created a power vacuum that newly empowered independence movements were quick to exploit.

2. Rise of Nationalist Movements: Across colonized territories, nationalist movements emerged, demanding self-determination and an end to foreign rule. These movements often drew inspiration from Enlightenment ideals of self-governance and utilized various strategies, from peaceful resistance and negotiation to armed struggle. Leaders like Mahatma Gandhi in India and Kwame Nkrumah in Ghana became pivotal figures in shaping these movements.

3. The Cold War Influence: The Cold War further complicated the decolonization process. Both the United States and the Soviet Union sought to gain influence in newly independent nations, often supporting different factions within independence movements or providing aid to newly formed governments. This created a complex geopolitical game, with the superpowers vying for allegiance in the newly forming global order.

4. International Pressure: International organizations like the United Nations provided a platform for colonized peoples to voice their grievances and exert pressure on colonial powers. The UN's declaration on the right to self-determination played a significant role in legitimizing independence movements and accelerating the decolonization process.

Diverse Approaches to Decolonization

The methods employed to achieve independence varied significantly. Some nations, like India, pursued largely non-violent strategies of civil disobedience and peaceful resistance, while others, such as Algeria, engaged in protracted armed struggles against colonial forces. The specific approach adopted often depended on the nature of colonial rule, the strength of nationalist

movements, and the willingness of the colonial power to negotiate.

The Challenges of Post-Colonial Nation Building

Achieving independence was only the first step. Newly independent nations faced a myriad of challenges:

1. Economic Instability: Many former colonies inherited economically underdeveloped structures designed to benefit the colonial power, not the local population. This resulted in persistent poverty, inequality, and a lack of diversified economies.

2. Political Instability: The sudden transfer of power often led to political instability, with power struggles between different factions and the emergence of authoritarian regimes. The legacy of colonial divisions often exacerbated existing tensions.

3. Social and Cultural Challenges: Decolonization was not simply a political process; it also involved a complex process of redefining national identity, culture, and social structures. This often involved grappling with the lingering effects of colonial ideologies and attempting to rebuild a sense of collective identity.

The Ongoing Legacy of Decolonization

The legacy of decolonization continues to shape global politics and international relations. The emergence of newly independent nations fundamentally altered the global power balance, leading to the formation of the Non-Aligned Movement and other international organizations that sought to represent the interests of the developing world. However, many former colonies continue to grapple with the economic and social consequences of colonialism, including persistent poverty, inequality, and political instability. The ongoing debate surrounding reparations for colonialism highlights the continuing relevance of this historical period.

Conclusion

Understanding decolonization is vital for a comprehensive understanding of 20th-century history and its lasting impact on the world today. The process was complex, varied, and fraught with challenges, leaving a lasting imprint on the political, economic, and social landscape of the globe. Studying decolonization requires an understanding of its multifaceted nature, acknowledging the diverse strategies employed, and recognizing the ongoing challenges faced by former colonies in the pursuit of self-determination and equitable development.

FAQs

1. What is the difference between decolonization and independence? While often used interchangeably, decolonization is a broader term encompassing the entire process of dismantling colonial structures – political, economic, and cultural – while independence specifically refers to the attainment of political sovereignty.
2. Did all decolonization movements use non-violent methods? No, decolonization movements employed diverse strategies, ranging from peaceful resistance and negotiation to armed struggle, depending on the specific context and the response of the colonial power.
3. What is the role of the Cold War in decolonization? The Cold War significantly influenced decolonization, with both the US and the USSR vying for influence in newly independent nations, often supporting different factions within independence movements.
4. What are some lasting economic consequences of decolonization? Many former colonies continue to struggle with economic inequalities, underdeveloped infrastructure, and dependence on former colonial powers, a legacy of exploitative colonial economic policies.
5. How does decolonization relate to current geopolitical issues? The legacies of colonialism, including unresolved land disputes, economic inequalities, and cultural clashes, continue to fuel many current geopolitical conflicts and power dynamics.

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Elisabeth Leake, 2015-02-26 The Cold War and decolonization transformed the twentieth century world. This volume brings together an international line-up of experts to explore how these transformations took place and expand on some of the latest threads of analysis to help inform our understanding of the links between the two phenomena. The book begins by exploring ideas of modernity, development, and economics as Cold War and postcolonial projects and goes on to look at the era's intellectual history and investigate how emerging forms of identity fought for supremacy. Finally, the contributors question ideas of sovereignty and state control that move beyond traditional Cold War narratives. Decolonization and the Cold War emphasizes new approaches by drawing on various methodologies, regions, themes, and interdisciplinary work, to shed new light on two topics that are increasingly important to historians of the twentieth century.

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Lockard, 2009-04-24 Here is a brief, well-written, and lively survey of the history of Southeast Asia from ancient times to the present, paying particular attention to the region's role in world history and the distinctive societies that arose in lands shaped by green fields and forests, blue rivers and seas. Craig Lockard shows how for several millennia Southeast Asians, living at the crossroads of Asia, enjoyed ever expanding connections to both China and India, and later developed maritime trading networks to the Middle East and Europe. He explores how the people of the region combined local and imported ideas to form unique cultures, reflected in such striking creations as Malay sailing craft, Javanese gamelan music, and batik cloth, classical Burmese and Cambodian architecture, and social structures in which women have often played unusually influential roles. Lockard describes colonization by Europeans and Americans between 1500 and 1914, tracing how the social, economic, and political frameworks inherited from the past, combined with active opposition to domination by foreign powers, enabled Southeast Asians to overcome many challenges and regain their independence after World War II. The book also relates how Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, and Vietnam are now among the fastest growing economies in the world and play a critical role in today's global marketplace.

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Frederick Cooper, 2011-07-05 Burbank and Cooper examine Rome and China from the third century BCE, empires that sustained state power for centuries.

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Theodore Hermann Von Laue, 1987 Von Laue contends that the world's frantic attempt to catch up with the West militarily, economically, and politically was the cause of many countries falling prey to totalitarian regimes and military strife.

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2007-12-01 The sixtieth anniversary edition of Frantz Fanon's landmark text, now with a new introduction by Cornel West First published in 1961, and reissued in this sixtieth anniversary edition with a powerful new introduction by Cornel West, Frantz Fanon's The Wretched of the Earth is a masterful and timeless interrogation of race, colonialism, psychological trauma, and revolutionary struggle, and a continuing influence on movements from Black Lives Matter to decolonization. A landmark text for revolutionaries and activists, The Wretched of the Earth is an eternal touchstone for civil rights, anti-colonialism, psychiatric studies, and Black consciousness movements around the world. Alongside Cornel West's introduction, the book features critical essays by Jean-Paul Sartre and Homi K. Bhabha. This sixtieth anniversary edition of Fanon's most famous text stands proudly alongside such pillars of anti-colonialism and anti-racism as Edward Said's Orientalism and The Autobiography of Malcolm X.

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McTighe, 2005 What is understanding and how does it differ from knowledge? How can we determine the big ideas worth understanding? Why is understanding an important teaching goal,

and how do we know when students have attained it? How can we create a rigorous and engaging curriculum that focuses on understanding and leads to improved student performance in today's high-stakes, standards-based environment? Authors Grant Wiggins and Jay McTighe answer these and many other questions in this second edition of *Understanding by Design*. Drawing on feedback from thousands of educators around the world who have used the UbD framework since its introduction in 1998, the authors have greatly revised and expanded their original work to guide educators across the K-16 spectrum in the design of curriculum, assessment, and instruction. With an improved UbD Template at its core, the book explains the rationale of backward design and explores in greater depth the meaning of such key ideas as essential questions and transfer tasks. Readers will learn why the familiar coverage- and activity-based approaches to curriculum design fall short, and how a focus on the six facets of understanding can enrich student learning. With an expanded array of practical strategies, tools, and examples from all subject areas, the book demonstrates how the research-based principles of *Understanding by Design* apply to district frameworks as well as to individual units of curriculum. Combining provocative ideas, thoughtful analysis, and tested approaches, this new edition of *Understanding by Design* offers teacher-designers a clear path to the creation of curriculum that ensures better learning and a more stimulating experience for students and teachers alike.

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throughout the world. As outspoken and controversial as ever, he initiates a much-needed discussion of the ex-colonized and refuses to idealize those who are too often painted as hapless victims.

decolonization definition ap world history: Paradoxes of Hawaiian Sovereignty J. Kehaulani Kauanui, 2018-09-27 In Paradoxes of Hawaiian Sovereignty J. Kēhaulani Kauanui examines contradictions of indigeneity and self-determination in U.S. domestic policy and international law. She theorizes paradoxes in the laws themselves and in nationalist assertions of Hawaiian Kingdom restoration and demands for U.S. deoccupation, which echo colonialist models of governance. Kauanui argues that Hawaiian elites' approaches to reforming and regulating land, gender, and sexuality in the early nineteenth century that paved the way for sovereign recognition of the kingdom complicate contemporary nationalist activism today, which too often includes disavowing the indigeneity of the Kanaka Maoli (Indigenous Hawaiian) people. Problematizing the ways the positing of the Hawaiian Kingdom's continued existence has been accompanied by a denial of U.S. settler colonialism, Kauanui considers possibilities for a decolonial approach to Hawaiian sovereignty that would address the privatization and capitalist development of land and the ongoing legacy of the imposition of heteropatriarchal modes of social relations.

decolonization definition ap world history: The Politics of Chieftaincy Naaborko Sackeyfio-Lenoch, 2014 Introduction : contesting space and authority in a colonial capital --Situating Ga institutions in the European colonial milieu --Land legislation, commodification, and effects in Accra --Negotiating chieftaincy, the Ga stool, and colonial intervention --Succession disputes, the Ga state council, and the future of chieftaincy --Contesting property in Accra and its periurban locales --Conclusion.

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decolonization definition ap world history: Decolonial Archival Futures Krista McCracken, Skylee-Storm Hogan, 2022-09-23 Providing examples of successful approaches to unsettling Western archival paradigms from Canada, the United States, New Zealand, and Australia, this book showcases vital community archival work that will illuminate decolonial archival practices for archivists, curators, heritage practitioners, and others responsible for the stewardship of materials by and about Indigenous communities.

decolonization definition ap world history: The Gentle Tamers Dee Brown, 2012-10-23 A fascinating history of women on America's western frontier by the #1 New York Times-bestselling author of Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee. Popular culture has taught us to picture the Old West as a land of men, whether it's the lone hero on horseback or crowds of card players in a rough-and-tumble saloon. But the taming of the frontier involved plenty of women, too—and this book tells their stories. At first, female pioneers were indeed rare—when the town of Denver was founded in 1859, there were only five women among a population of almost a thousand. But the adventurers arrived, slowly but surely. There was Frances Grummond, a sheltered Southern girl who married a Yankee and traveled with him out west, only to lose him in a massacre. Esther Morris, a dignified middle-aged lady, held a tea party in South Pass City, Wyoming, that would play a role in the long, slow battle for women's suffrage. Josephine Meeker, an Oberlin College graduate, was determined to educate the Colorado Indians—but was captured by the Ute. And young Virginia Reed, only thirteen, set out for California as part of a group that would become known as the Donner Party. With tales of notables such as Elizabeth Custer, Carry Nation, and Lola Montez, this social history touches upon many familiar topics—from the early Mormons to the gold rush to the dawn of the railroads—with a new perspective. This enlightening and entertaining book goes beyond characters like Calamity Jane to reveal the true diversity of the great western migration of the nineteenth century. This ebook features an illustrated biography of Dee Brown including rare photos from the author's personal collection.

decolonization definition ap world history: The Assassination of Lumumba Ludo De Witte,

2002-12-17 Employing an array of official sources as well as personal testimony, De Witte unravels the appalling mass of lies that have surrounded the murder of the prime minister of the Republic of Congo. A network of complicity is revealed, ranging from the Belgian government across the United Nations to the CIA.

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Announcing a smart, daring, original new take on the Torah. Imagine: 54 leading young Jewish writers, artists, photographers, screenwriters, architects, actors, musicians, and graphic artists grappling with the first five books of the Bible and giving new meaning to the 54 Torah portions that are traditionally read over the course of a year. From the foundational stories of Genesis and Exodus to the legalistic minutiae of Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy, *Unscrolled* is a reinterpreting, a reimagining, a creative and eclectic celebration of the Jewish Bible. Here's a graphic-novel version of Moses receiving the Ten Commandments, by Rebecca Odes and Sam Lipsyte. Lost creator Damon Lindelof writing about Abraham's decision to sacrifice his son. Here's Sloane Crosley bringing Pharaoh into the 21st century, where he's checking out "boils," "lice," and "plague of frogs" on WebMD. Plus there's Joshua Foer, Aimee Bender, A. J. Jacobs, David Auburn, Jill Soloway, Ben Greenman, Josh Radnor, Adam Mansbach, and more. Edited by Roger Bennett, a founder of Reboot, a network of young Jewish creatives and intellectuals, *Unscrolled* is a gathering of brilliant, diverse voices that will speak to anyone interested in Jewish thought and identity—and, with its singular design and use of color throughout, the perfect bar and bat mitzvah gift. First it presents a synopsis of the Torah portion, written by Bennett, and then the story is reinterpreted, in forms that range from the aforementioned graphic novel to transcripts, stories, poems, memoirs, letters, plays, infographics, monologues—each designed to give the reader a fresh new take on some of the oldest, wisest, and occasionally weirdest stories of the Western world, while inspiring new ideas about the Bible and its meaning, value, and place in our lives.

decolonization definition ap world history: *Epistemic Freedom in Africa* Sabelo

Ndlovu-Gatsheni, 2018-06-27 *Epistemic Freedom in Africa* is about the struggle for African people to think, theorize, interpret the world and write from where they are located, unencumbered by Eurocentrism. The imperial denial of common humanity to some human beings meant that in turn their knowledges and experiences lost their value, their epistemic virtue. Now, in the twenty-first century, descendants of enslaved, displaced, colonized, and racialized peoples have entered academies across the world, proclaiming loudly that they are human beings, their lives matter and they were born into valid and legitimate knowledge systems that are capable of helping humanity to transcend the current epistemic and systemic crises. Together, they are engaging in diverse struggles for cognitive justice, fighting against the epistemic line which haunts the twenty-first century. The renowned historian and decolonial theorist Sabelo J. Ndlovu-Gatsheni offers a penetrating and well-argued case for centering Africa as a legitimate historical unit of analysis and epistemic site from which to interpret the world, whilst simultaneously making an equally strong argument for globalizing knowledge from Africa so as to attain ecologies of knowledges. This is a dual process of both deprovincializing Africa, and in turn provincializing Europe. The book highlights how the mental universe of Africa was invaded and colonized, the long-standing struggles for 'an African university', and the trajectories of contemporary decolonial movements such as Rhodes Must Fall and Fees Must Fall in South Africa. This landmark work underscores the fact that only once the problem of epistemic freedom has been addressed can Africa achieve political, cultural, economic and other freedoms. This groundbreaking new book is accessible to students and scholars across Education, History, Philosophy, Ethics, African Studies, Development Studies, Politics, International Relations, Sociology, Postcolonial Studies and the emerging field of Decolonial Studies. The Open Access versions Chapter 1 and Chapter 9, available at <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429492204> have been made available under a Creative Commons Attribution-Non Commercial-No Derivatives 4.0 license.

decolonization definition ap world history: *The Global Cold War* Odd Arne Westad,

2005-10-24 The Cold War shaped the world we live in today - its politics, economics, and military

affairs. This book shows how the globalization of the Cold War during the last century created the foundations for most of the key conflicts we see today, including the War on Terror. It focuses on how the Third World policies of the two twentieth-century superpowers - the United States and the Soviet Union - gave rise to resentments and resistance that in the end helped topple one superpower and still seriously challenge the other. Ranging from China to Indonesia, Iran, Ethiopia, Angola, Cuba, and Nicaragua, it provides a truly global perspective on the Cold War. And by exploring both the development of interventionist ideologies and the revolutionary movements that confronted interventions, the book links the past with the present in ways that no other major work on the Cold War era has succeeded in doing.

decolonization definition ap world history: Reading Like a Historian Sam Wineburg, Daisy Martin, Chauncey Monte-Sano, 2015-04-26 This practical resource shows you how to apply Sam Wineburg's highly acclaimed approach to teaching, *Reading Like a Historian*, in your middle and high school classroom to increase academic literacy and spark students' curiosity. Chapters cover key moments in American history, beginning with exploration and colonization and ending with the Cuban Missile Crisis.

decolonization definition ap world history: *Mexican Gothic* Silvia Moreno-Garcia, 2020-06-30 NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER • "It's Lovecraft meets the Brontës in Latin America, and after a slow-burn start *Mexican Gothic* gets seriously weird."—The Guardian IN DEVELOPMENT AS A HULU ORIGINAL LIMITED SERIES PRODUCED BY KELLY RIPA AND MARK CONSUELOS • ONE OF TIME'S 100 BEST MYSTERY AND THRILLER BOOKS OF ALL TIME • WINNER OF THE LOCUS AWARD • NOMINATED FOR THE BRAM STOKER AWARD ONE OF THE BEST BOOKS OF THE YEAR: The New Yorker, Vanity Fair, NPR, The Washington Post, Tordotcom, Marie Claire, Vox, Mashable, Men's Health, Library Journal, Book Riot, LibraryReads An isolated mansion. A chillingly charismatic aristocrat. And a brave socialite drawn to expose their treacherous secrets. . . . From the author of *Gods of Jade and Shadow* comes "a terrifying twist on classic gothic horror" (Kirkus Reviews) set in glamorous 1950s Mexico. After receiving a frantic letter from her newly-wed cousin begging for someone to save her from a mysterious doom, Noemí Taboada heads to High Place, a distant house in the Mexican countryside. She's not sure what she will find—her cousin's husband, a handsome Englishman, is a stranger, and Noemí knows little about the region. Noemí is also an unlikely rescuer: She's a glamorous debutante, and her chic gowns and perfect red lipstick are more suited for cocktail parties than amateur sleuthing. But she's also tough and smart, with an indomitable will, and she is not afraid: Not of her cousin's new husband, who is both menacing and alluring; not of his father, the ancient patriarch who seems to be fascinated by Noemí; and not even of the house itself, which begins to invade Noemí's dreams with visions of blood and doom. Her only ally in this inhospitable abode is the family's youngest son. Shy and gentle, he seems to want to help Noemí, but might also be hiding dark knowledge of his family's past. For there are many secrets behind the walls of High Place. The family's once colossal wealth and faded mining empire kept them from prying eyes, but as Noemí digs deeper she unearths stories of violence and madness. And Noemí, mesmerized by the terrifying yet seductive world of High Place, may soon find it impossible to ever leave this enigmatic house behind. "It's as if a supernatural power compels us to turn the pages of the gripping *Mexican Gothic*."—The Washington Post "Mexican Gothic is the perfect summer horror read, and marks Moreno-Garcia with her hypnotic and engaging prose as one of the genre's most exciting talents."—Nerdist "A period thriller as rich in suspense as it is in lush '50s atmosphere."—Entertainment Weekly

decolonization definition ap world history: *Aloha Betrayed* Noenoe K. Silva, 2004-09-07 In 1897, as a white oligarchy made plans to allow the United States to annex Hawai'i, native Hawaiians organized a massive petition drive to protest. Ninety-five percent of the native population signed the petition, causing the annexation treaty to fail in the U.S. Senate. This event was unknown to many contemporary Hawaiians until Noenoe K. Silva rediscovered the petition in the process of researching this book. With few exceptions, histories of Hawai'i have been based exclusively on English-language sources. They have not taken into account the thousands of pages of newspapers,

books, and letters written in the mother tongue of native Hawaiians. By rigorously analyzing many of these documents, Silva fills a crucial gap in the historical record. In so doing, she refutes the long-held idea that native Hawaiians passively accepted the erosion of their culture and loss of their nation, showing that they actively resisted political, economic, linguistic, and cultural domination. Drawing on Hawaiian-language texts, primarily newspapers produced in the nineteenth century and early twentieth, Silva demonstrates that print media was central to social communication, political organizing, and the perpetuation of Hawaiian language and culture. A powerful critique of colonial historiography, *Aloha Betrayed* provides a much-needed history of native Hawaiian resistance to American imperialism.

decolonization definition ap world history: Kakala Konai Helu Thaman, 1993

decolonization definition ap world history: Imperial Rule Alekse? I. Miller, Alfred J. Rieber, 2004-01-01 Renowned academics compare major features of imperial rule in the 19th century, reflecting a significant shift away from nationalism and toward empires in the studies of state building. The book responds to the current interest in multi-unit formations, such as the European Union and the expanded outreach of the United States. National historical narratives have systematically marginalized imperial dimensions, yet empires play an important role. This book examines the methods discerned in the creation of the Habsburg Monarchy, the Ottoman Empire, the Hohenzollern rule and Imperial Russia. It inspects the respective imperial elites in these empires, and it details the role of nations, religions and ideologies in the legitimacy of empire building, bringing the Spanish Empire into the analysis. The final part of the book focuses on modern empires, such as the German Reich. The essays suggest that empires were more adaptive and resilient to change than is commonly thought.

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