



**CALIFORNIA CONTENT
STANDARD 10.4.4**

Struggles for Independence from Colonialism

Specific Objective: Describe the independence struggles of the colonized regions of the world, including the roles of leaders, such as Sun Yat-sen in China, and the roles of ideology and religion.

Read the summary to answer the questions on the next page.

Haiti (then called Saint Domingue)

Achieved independence: from France, 1804

Key leader: Toussaint L'Ouverture, a formerly enslaved African, was a self-taught leader

Ideology: Enslaved Africans—the overwhelming majority of the population—should rebel to gain their own freedom and independence for their nation.

- Haiti became the first black republic in the world, and the second nation—after the United States—to win independence from colonial rule.

South America

Achieved independence: from Spain by 14 nations, 1809–1825

Key leader: Simón Bolívar, a **creole**—a Spaniard born in South America; this highly educated class produced many revolutionary leaders

Ideology: Military power will liberate South America from unjust rule by Europe.

- The military leadership of Bolívar and fellow general José de San Martín defeated Spanish troops in a series of decisive battles.

China

Achieved independence: from the Qing Dynasty (a military empire), 1911

Key leader: Sun-Yat Sen, attended school in Hawaii, where he learned about western government and economics and came to admire Abraham Lincoln.

Ideology: **Three Principles of the People**, which translate roughly to freedom from imperialism; a government based on a constitution by the people; and a healthy economy to provide for the people .

- Sun-Yat Sen became the first president of the republic of China.

India

Achieved independence: from Great Britain, 1947

Key leader: Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, a Hindu like the majority of Indians, was greatly respected as a leader because of his deep religious faith.

Ideology: civil disobedience—the choice to disobey an unjust law, in public and in a spirit of nonviolence

- India took back control from the British in a series of steps, beginning in 1919.

**PRACTICE****CALIFORNIA CONTENT
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Directions: Choose the letter of the *best* answer.

“The British treat nations as the silk-worm farmer treats his worms; as long as they produce silk, he cares for them well; when they stop, he feeds them to the fish.”

—from *The Vital Problem of China* (1917),
Sun Yat-sen

1 Which statement *best* summarizes the danger Sun Yat-sen describes in the quotation?

- A** Revolution brings with it the possibility of total destruction.
- B** European rulers are cruel and unpredictable.
- C** Imperialists care not for their subjects, but only for their own gain.
- D** Agricultural production cannot guarantee economic security.

2 What made the Haitian revolution a landmark in history?

- A** At that time, no other nation had won independence from colonial rule.
- B** Enslaved people won their freedom and established a republic.
- C** Its leaders were highly educated.
- D** It was achieved through civil disobedience.

3 Struggles for independence in Latin America were led mainly by

- A** Toussaint L'Ouverture.
- B** the Spanish.
- C** enslaved people.
- D** creoles.

4 What was the *primary* means through which Indians sought independence from Great Britain?

- A** nonviolent civil disobedience
- B** a quick and bloodless takeover
- C** military strength in combat
- D** secret resistance movements

5 From whom did the Chinese win independence in 1911?

- A** the Ming dynasty
- B** the Qing dynasty
- C** Great Britain
- D** Japan