

## 8.6 Newly Independent States

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Total: 13 marks

**KEY WORDS** new states 新独立国家 • migration of former colonial subjects to imperial metropolises 宗主国

### Objective

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Build the skills to explain **new states** 新独立国家 after empire.

**You must be able to:**

- state what the redrawing of boundaries produced
- name the two examples of displacement the CED gives
- state the economic role governments took
- explain what migration to metropolises maintained

### 1 Worked examples

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Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

#### ■ Boundaries

The redrawing of political boundaries after the withdrawal of former colonial authorities led to the creation of new states, and in some cases led to conflict as well as population displacement and/or resettlements.

#### ■ Two examples

Those related to the Partition of India and the creation of the state of Israel. The CED names both and treats them as instances of the same process — boundary change producing displacement.

#### ■ Economic role

In newly independent states after World War II, governments often took on a strong role in guiding economic life to promote development. 7.4's active state, in a new setting and for a different purpose.

#### ■ Metropole migration

The migration of former colonial subjects to imperial metropolises, usually in the major cities, maintained cultural and economic ties between the colony and the metropole even after the dissolution of empires. The relationship outlived the empire.

## 2 Practice

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**2.1** State what the redrawing of boundaries produced. [2]

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**2.2** State the economic role governments often took and its purpose. [2]

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**2.3** Migration to metropolises had an effect.

(a) State it. [2]

(b) Name the two examples of displacement the CED gives. [2]

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## 3 Exam-style questions

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**3.1** Governments in newly independent states often guided economic life to promote [1]

- **A** development
- **B** free trade only
- **C** emigration
- **D** colonial rule

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**3.2** Migration to imperial metropolises usually went to [1]

- **A** rural areas
- **B** major cities
- **C** other colonies
- **D** neutral states

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**3.3** An empire ends and the movement of people between two countries continues.

(a) State what this shows. [1]

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(b) Explain why the tie persists.

[2]

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## Solutions

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**2.1** the creation of new states; in some cases conflict, population displacement and resettlements.

**2.2** a strong role in guiding economic life to promote development.

**2.3** (a) it maintained cultural and economic ties between colony and metropole even after the dissolution of empires. (b) the Partition of India; the creation of the state of Israel.

**3.1 A.** development.

**3.2 B.** major cities.

**3.3** (a) that the relationship outlived the formal empire. (b) language, education, family and employment links were built during the imperial period and continue to operate afterwards.