

## Exercise walk-through

Newly Independent States ■ 8.6

eXercise

## 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

## Method — 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.**

## Method — 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.

## Method — 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.

## Method — 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.

## Practice 2.1 ■ 2 marks

State what the redrawing of boundaries produced.

## Solution 2.1

Method: Boundaries

### Worked steps

the creation of new states **B1**; in some cases conflict, population displacement and resettlements **B1**.

## Practice 2.2 ■ 2 marks

State the economic role governments often took and its purpose.

## Solution 2.2

Method: Economic role

### Worked steps

a strong role in guiding economic life **B1** to promote development **B1**.

## Practice 2.3 ■ 2 marks

Migration to metropolises had an effect.

- (a) State it.
- (b) Name the two examples of displacement the CED gives.

## Solution 2.3

### Worked steps

(a) it maintained cultural and economic ties between colony and metropole **B1** even after the dissolution of empires **B1**. (b) the Partition of India; the creation of the state of Israel **B2**.

## Exam-style 3.1 ■ 1 mark

Governments in newly independent states often guided economic life to promote

**A** development

**B** free trade only

**C** emigration

**D** colonial rule

## Solution 3.1

Method: Economic role

**A** development



**B** free trade only

**C** emigration

**D** colonial rule

### Worked steps

**A.** development.

## Exam-style 3.2 ■ 1 mark

Migration to imperial metropolises usually went to

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

## Solution 3.2

Method: Metropole migration

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



### Worked steps

B. major cities.

## Exam-style 3.3 ■ 1 mark

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

- (a) State what this shows.
- (b) Explain why the tie persists.

## Solution 3.3

Method: Metropole migration

### Worked steps

(a) that the relationship outlived the formal empire **B1**. (b) language, education, family and employment links were built during the imperial period **B1** and continue to operate afterwards **B1**.