

Chapter 18: The Promises and Realities of Decolonization: 18-4 Global Resistance to Established Power Structures After 1900
Book Title: The Earth and Its Peoples: A Global History 7th Edition Update, AP® Edition
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Although conflict dominated much of the twentieth century, many individuals—and states—opposed this trend. Mohandas Gandhi, Martin Luther King, Jr., and Nelson Mandela promoted the practice of nonviolence as a way to bring about political change. At the same time, however, other groups and militarized states responded to proliferating conflicts by accelerating violence and suppression. For state as well as non-state actors, the targets were often civilians. This was particularly prevalent in Latin America, although the ruthless regimes of Uganda's Idi Amin and Spain's fascist dictator Francisco Franco similarly sustained their power with the claim that they resisted the pervasive powers and influences of the United States, Western Europe, or the Soviet Union. In Iran and Afghanistan, such resentment against foreign intrusion and a growing religious hostility to the West's secular culture led to revolutionary transformations. Here again, superpower ambitions and regional political instability helped provoke war and economic decline.

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