

Decolonization & The Rise of Nationalism

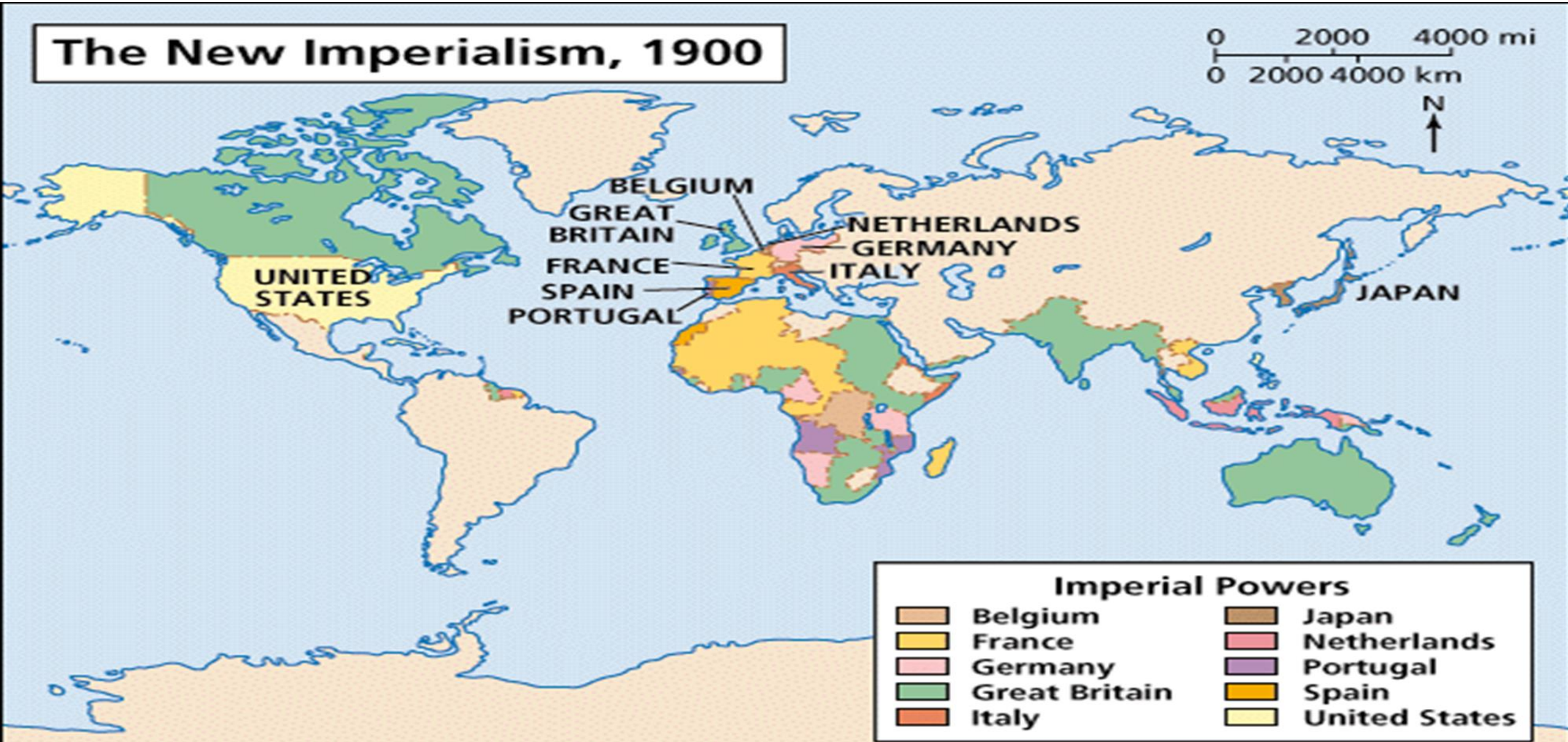
Mr. Violanti / Mrs. Verni
Iroquois High School

Spring, 2016



Do you Remember? Imperialism

The New Imperialism, 1900





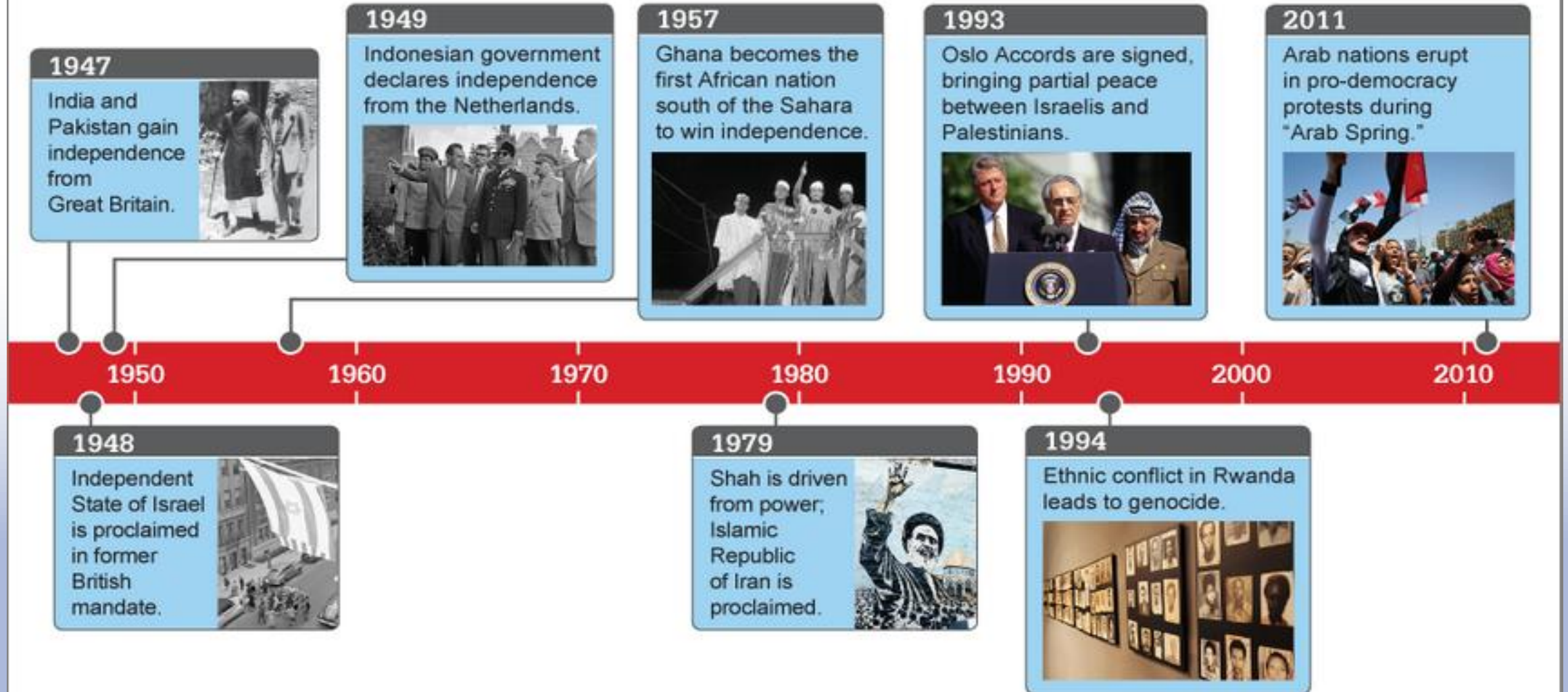


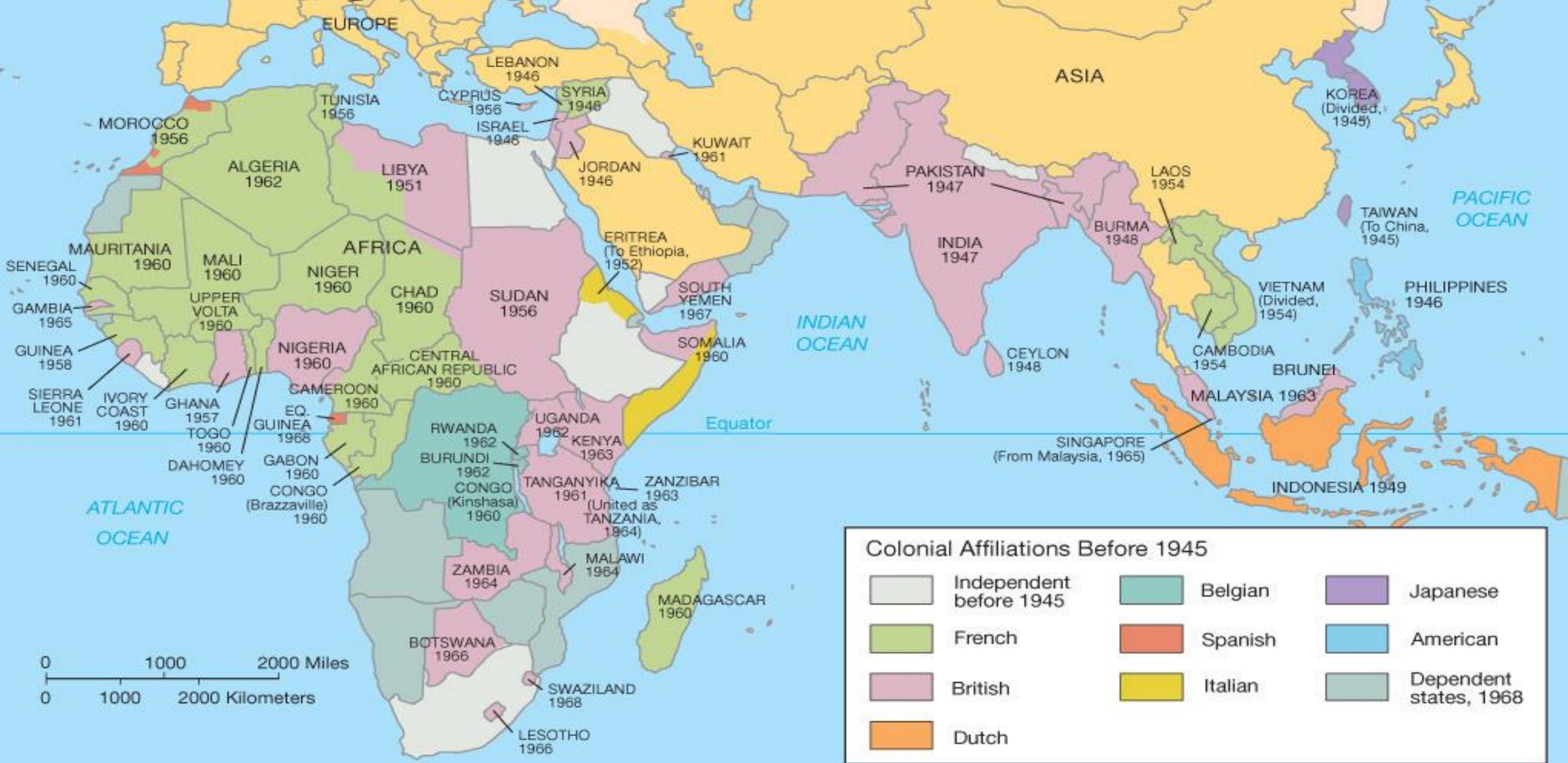
After WWII

- How can England control all the colonies?
- War has devastated England
- Cold War, stopping spread of Communism, is the main focus.
- England, France can't focus on Imperialism anymore.
- Colonies begin to become independent.



New Nations Emerge after WWII





**What problems
may come when
you gain your
freedom?**



Key Terms: Decolonization & The Rise of Nationalism

1. **Gandhi**: Nonviolent Nationalist. Sought freedom for India from England.
2. **Nehru**: First Prime Minister of newly Free India. 1947.
3. **Civil Disobedience**: Refusing to obey “unjust” laws.
4. **Passive Resistance**: peaceful protest. Fasting, marches, boycott.
5. **Non-Alignment**: India / China did not “take a side” in Cold War.
6. **Kwame Nkrumah**: Nationalist, independence leader in Ghana.
7. **Jomo Kenyatta**: Nationalist, independence leader in Kenya.
8. **Tribalism**: rivalry between tribes and cultures of Africa. Leads to genocide in Rwanda.
9. **Hutus / Tutsis**: Ethnic conflict in Rwanda—1995. Genocide.
10. **Apartheid**: Complete separation of races in South Africa.



Key Terms: Decolonization & The Rise of Nationalism

12. **Nelson Mandela**: Imprisoned for 27 years to protest Apartheid in South Africa. When he is freed (1990), becomes President of South Africa in 1994. Ends Apartheid.
13. **African National Congress**: Nationalist Group fighting for independence in South Africa.
14. **Desmond Tutu**: Bishop in S. Africa, fights to end Apartheid.
15. **F.W. De Clerk**: President of S. Africa who releases Mandela. Ends Apartheid.
16. **Mao Zedong**: Communist Leader of China.
17. **Long March**: Mao's followers sent on forced march in 1934. 80,00 killed by Chiang Kai Shek.
18. **Great Leap Forward**: Command Economy in China to industrialize and modernize China's Economy. FAILS.
19. **Cultural Revolution**: Mao attempts to REINFORCE the ideas of Communism in Chinese citizens. LITTLE RED BOOK.



Key Terms: Decolonization & The Rise of Nationalism

- 20. **Red Guard:** violent young Communist Chinese soldiers who attempted to eliminate all opposition to Mao in China.
- 21. **Deng Xiaoping:** changed China from Command (Communist) Economy to a Market (Capitalist) Economy after Mao died.
- 22. **Tiananmen Square Massacre:** 1989, Chinese Students sought Freedom and Democracy as in other Communist states. Army crushes protests, thousands die.
- 23. **Four Modernizations:** plan of Deng Xiaoping to modernize and industrialize Chinese Economy.



Do you Remember?



Independence and Partition in South Asia



Indians celebrated independence from Britain during this parade in Mumbai on August 15, 1947.

I. Independence for India

- ✓ 1947: England grants Independence to India.
- ✓ Nehru becomes Prime Minister.
- ✓ **Partition** into Pakistan (Muslim) and India (Hindu)—Civil War Erupts.
- ✓ Stay “non-aligned” during Cold War.





Jammu and
Kashmir

WEST
PAKISTAN

Indus R.



Ganges R.

INDIA

EAST
PAKISTAN

Bay of
Bengal

Arabian
Sea

PARTITION of India

400 mi

400 km

Independence and Partition



Why did large numbers of Hindus and Muslims migrate immediately after India gained its independence?

1. Many jobs were being outsourced overseas.
2. The government offered housing incentives in newly developed areas.
3. Religious pilgrimages to neighboring countries were required based on their beliefs.
4. The subcontinent was divided into countries based primarily on the location of religious majorities.



Which pair of countries that gained independence in the 20th century experienced the migration of millions of people across their shared borders due to religious tensions?

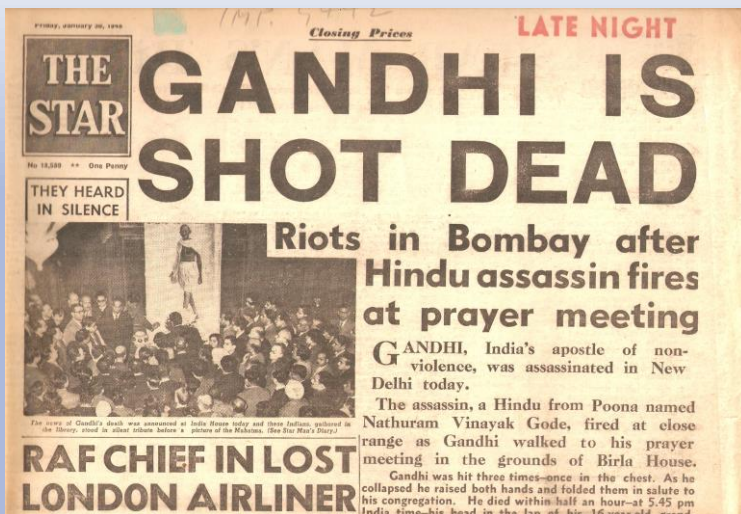
1. Czech Republic and Slovakia
2. Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan
3. Egypt and Libya
4. India and Pakistan



Gandhi Assassinated

✓ January, 1948

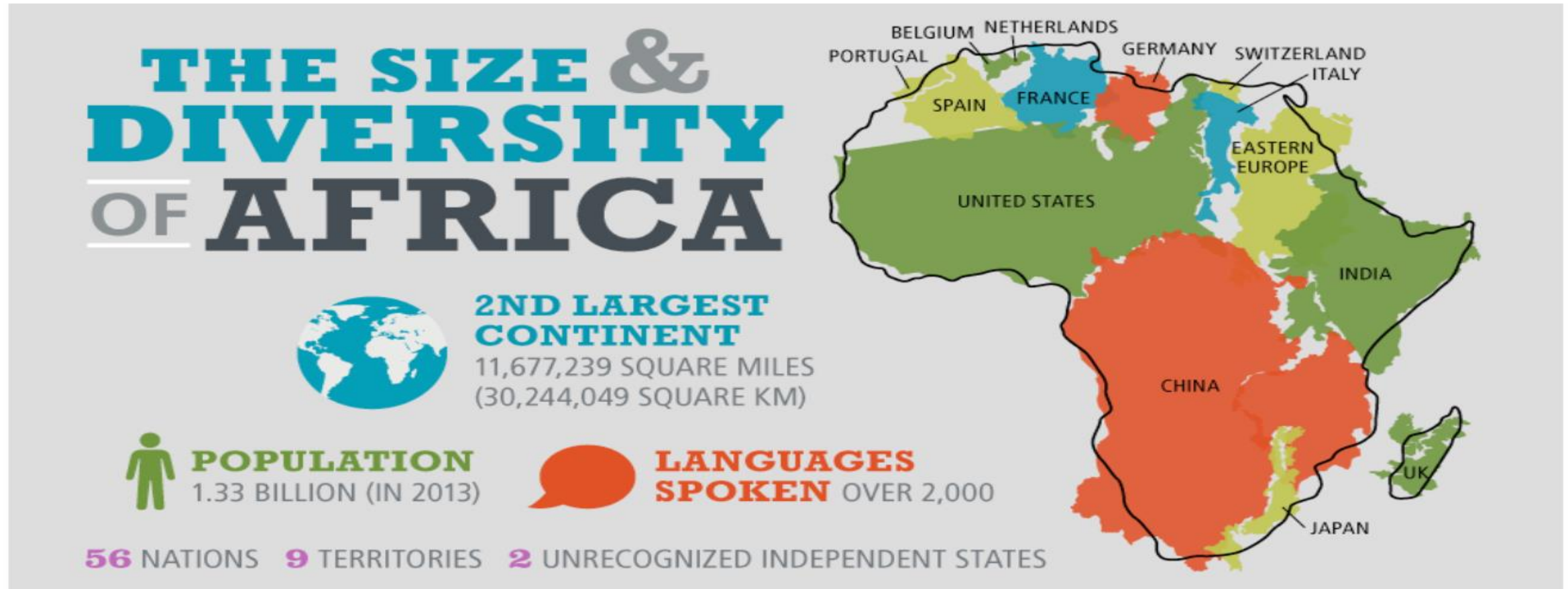
✓ Killed by Hindu Nationalist upset that Gandhi was assisting the Muslims.





The New Nations of Africa

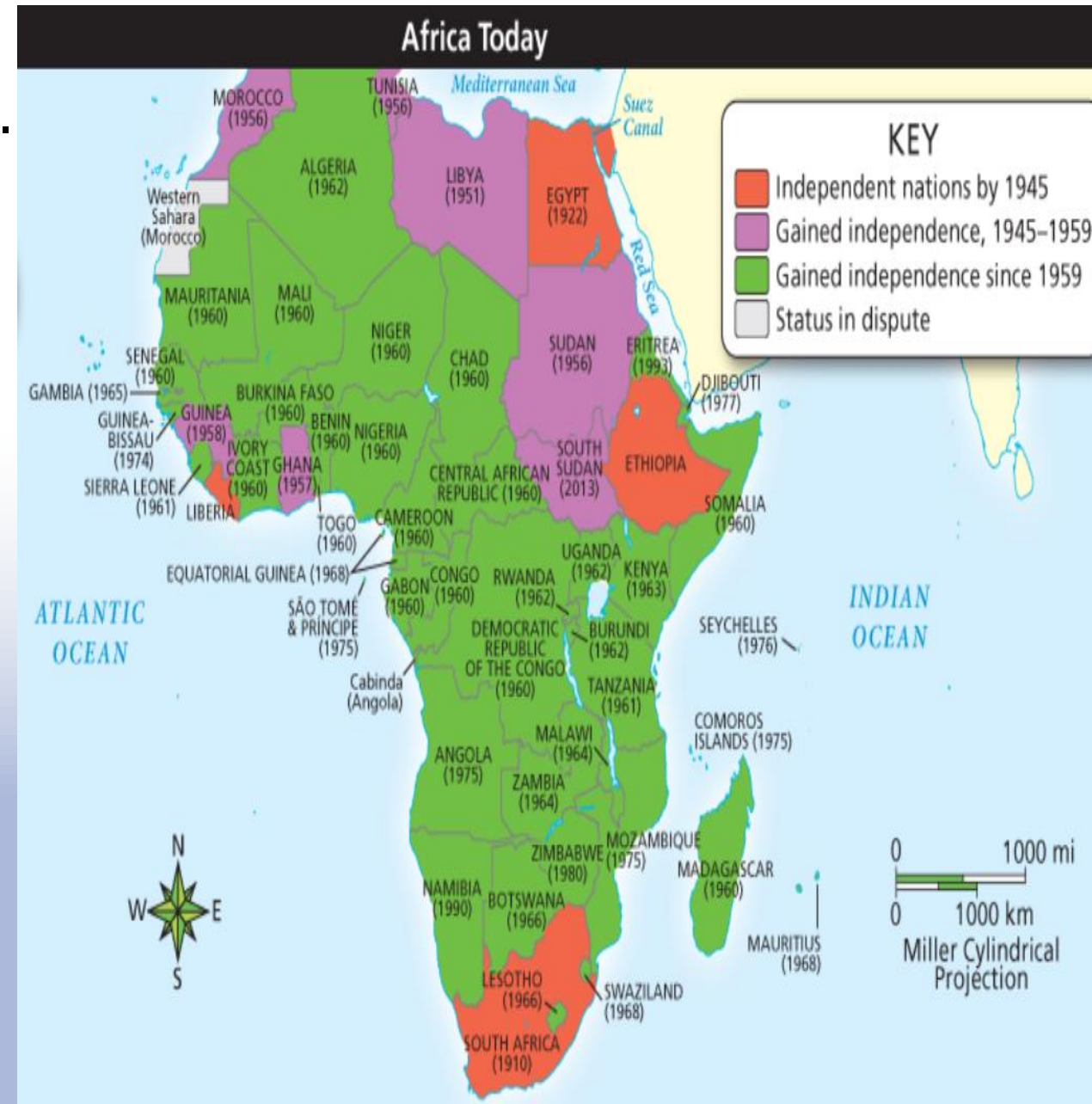
Is Pan Africanism Possible??



Africa is the second-largest continent in the world. It is also much more diverse than many people realize. Analyze Information Is this an accurate map of Africa? What information does the map give?

II. Independence for Africa

- ✓ Between 1945-1980, African colonies become free from England, France, Belgium.
- ✓ Two Nationalists that lead the movement: Kwame Nkrumah (Ghana), Jomo Kenyatta (Kenya).
- ✓ Freedom means a return to traditional names and cultures.(map)
- ✓ **NEW BORDERS BASED ON EUROPEAN DIVISIONS. DO NOT ACCOUNT FOR TRIBALISM.**
- ✓ Tribalism, Ethnic Conflict, violence erupt throughout Africa. Colonies not prepared for freedom.



After World War II, the boundaries of newly independent African countries were most often based on

1. existing ethnic settlement patterns
2. divisions imposed under European imperialism
3. mandates created under the United Nations
4. locations of oil resources

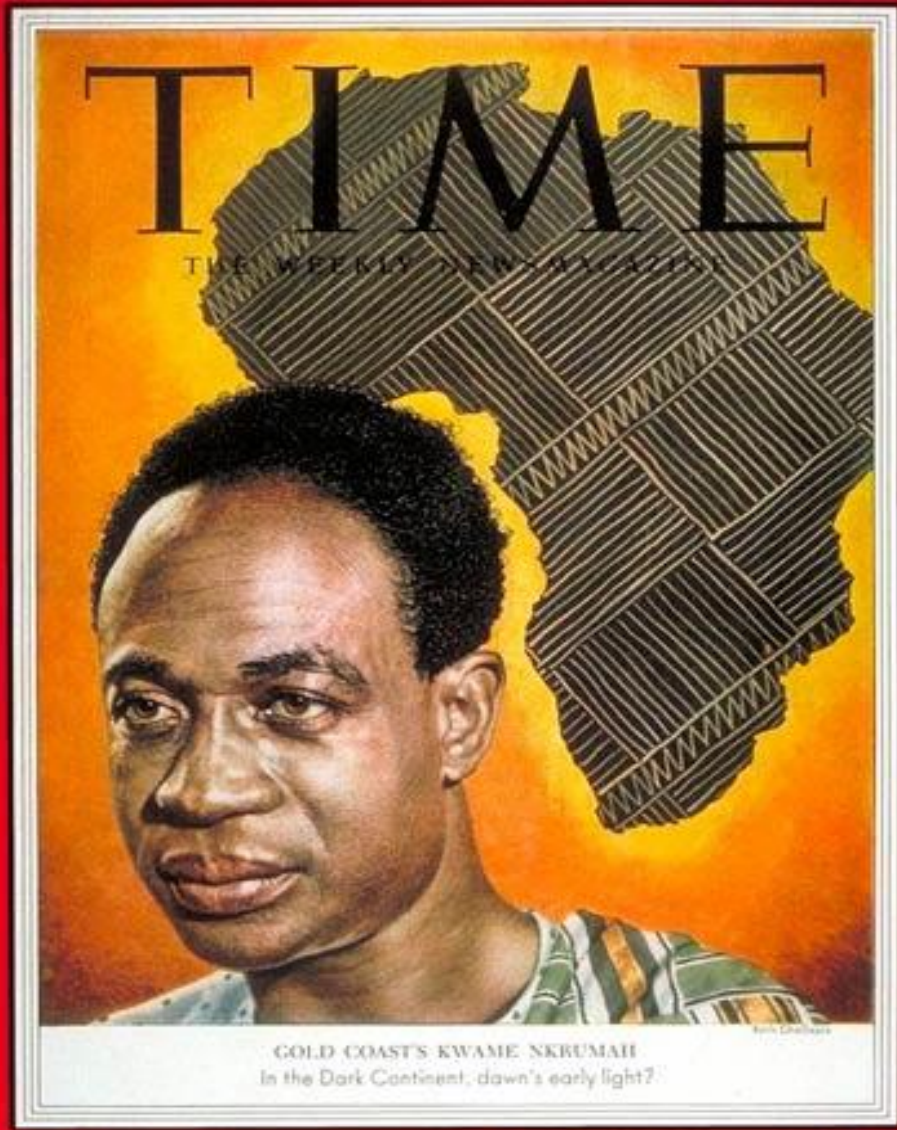


Many African nations changed their names after gaining independence. The Gold Coast became Ghana, Rhodesia became Zimbabwe, and the Belgian Congo became Zaire. These changes most closely reflect the idea of

1. nationalism
2. pan-Africanism
3. mercantalism
4. capitalism



Freedom for Ghana / Kenya



Kwame Nkrumah and others wave to a crowd during independence celebrations. Analyze Visuals How are the men in this image dressed? What does this reveal about their attitude toward their culture?

A stylized map of the African continent is shown in shades of yellow, orange, and green, representing different geographical features. A white line points from a small green outline of Rwanda on the right to its location on the map. The background is a blue sky with a yellow sun icon in the lower right. The bottom of the image has a yellow and green horizontal band.

REPUBLIC OF
RWANDA

Tribalism, Genocide, Civil War in Rwanda

- Hutus begin an “ethnic cleansing” of Tutsis in Rwanda after independence.



Six deaths a minute

During the genocide, at least six men, women and children were murdered every minute of every hour of every day.

100 days

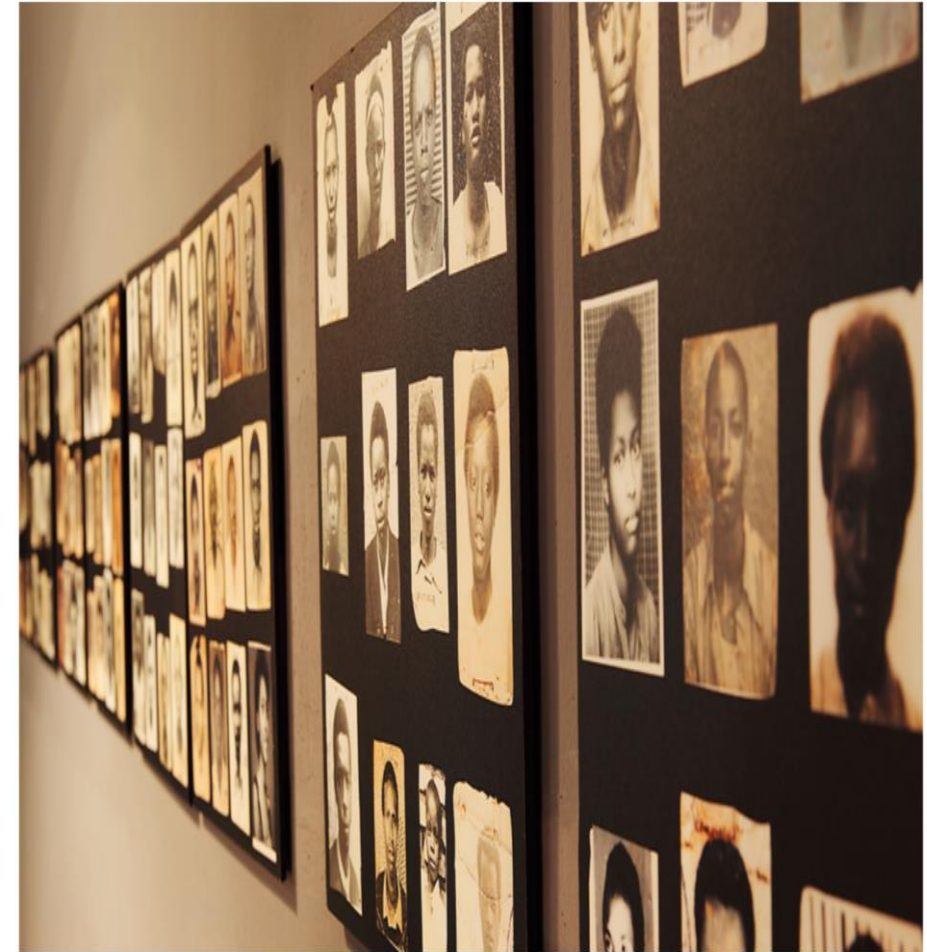
The killing continued for a period of about 100 days, starting on 7 April, 1994.

75,000 orphaned

About 75,000 of the children who survived the genocide lost their parents.

800,000 killed

The UN estimates that about 800,000 Rwandans were killed. But the exact figure - and the fate of so many individuals - remains unknown.



The Kigali Memorial Centre in Kigali, Rwanda, displays photographs of people killed in the genocide. Analyze Image How could these photographs affect a person's understanding of the genocide?



5 FACTS
RWANDA GENOCIDE

800,000

800,000 minority Tutsis and moderate Hutus perished
in the Rwandan genocide, perhaps as many as
three-quarters of the Tutsi population

SOURCE: Reuters. PHOTO: REUTERS



THOMSON REUTERS
FOUNDATION

Hotel Rwanda

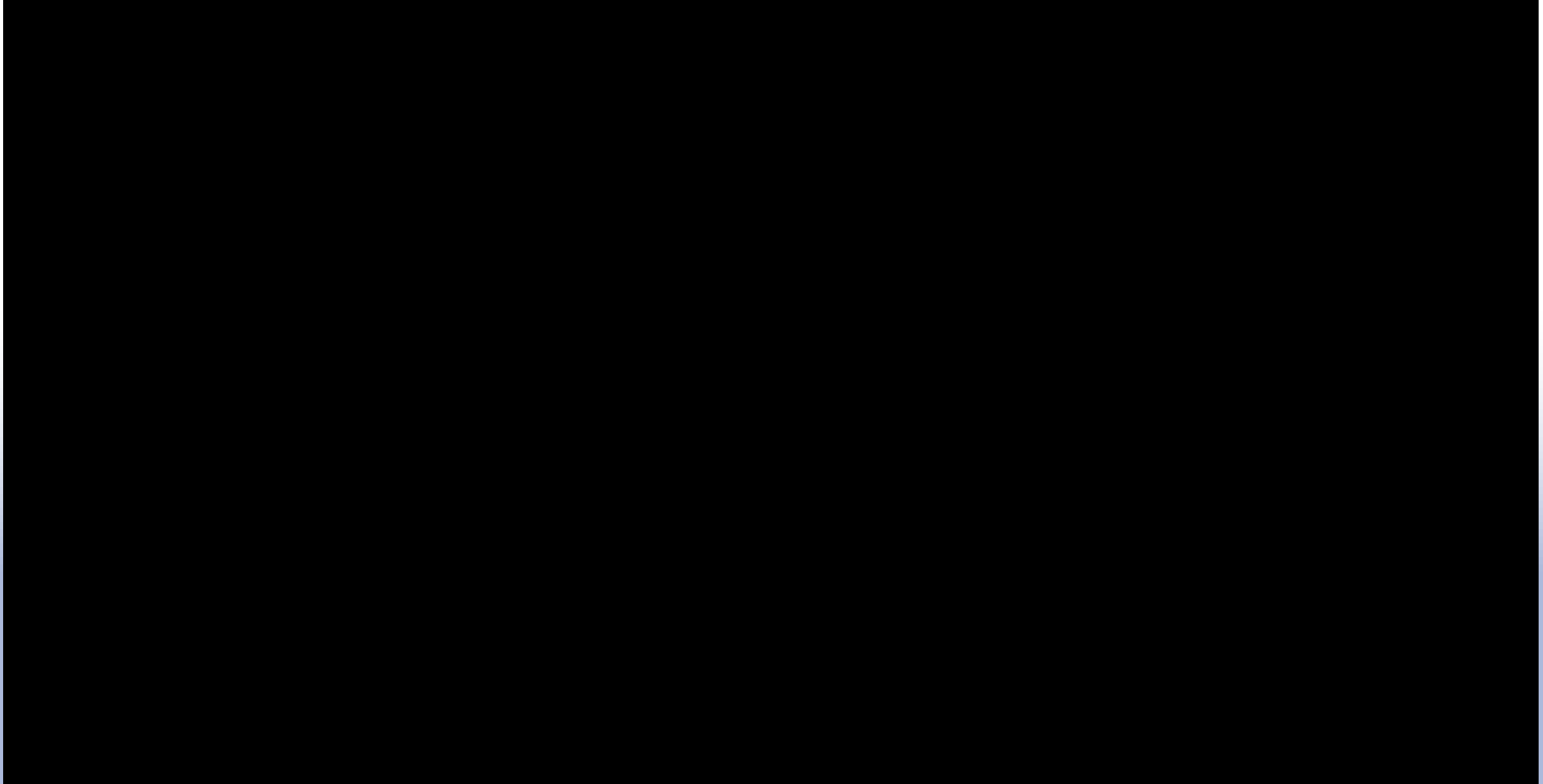


Apartheid in South Africa

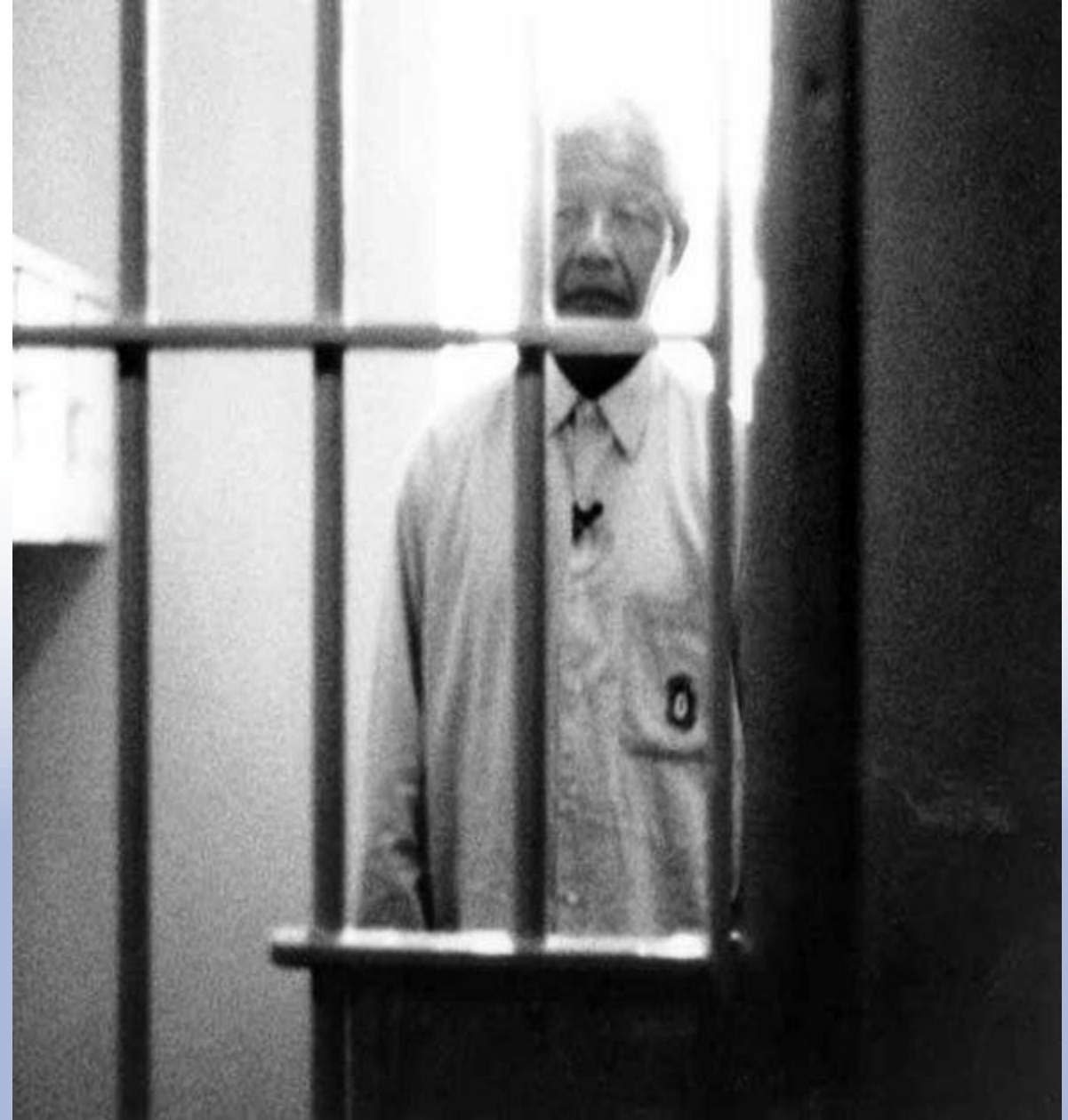
- ✓ Government of South Africa was controlled by England until 1994.
- ✓ From 1910-1990, official government policy was to separate the races.
(**APARTHEID**)
- ✓ Separate bathrooms, schools, hospitals. Passbooks required.
- ✓ Nationalist **Nelson Mandela** fought against Apartheid, sent to prison for 27 years.



“Apartheid”—Peter Tosh



Mandela in Prison



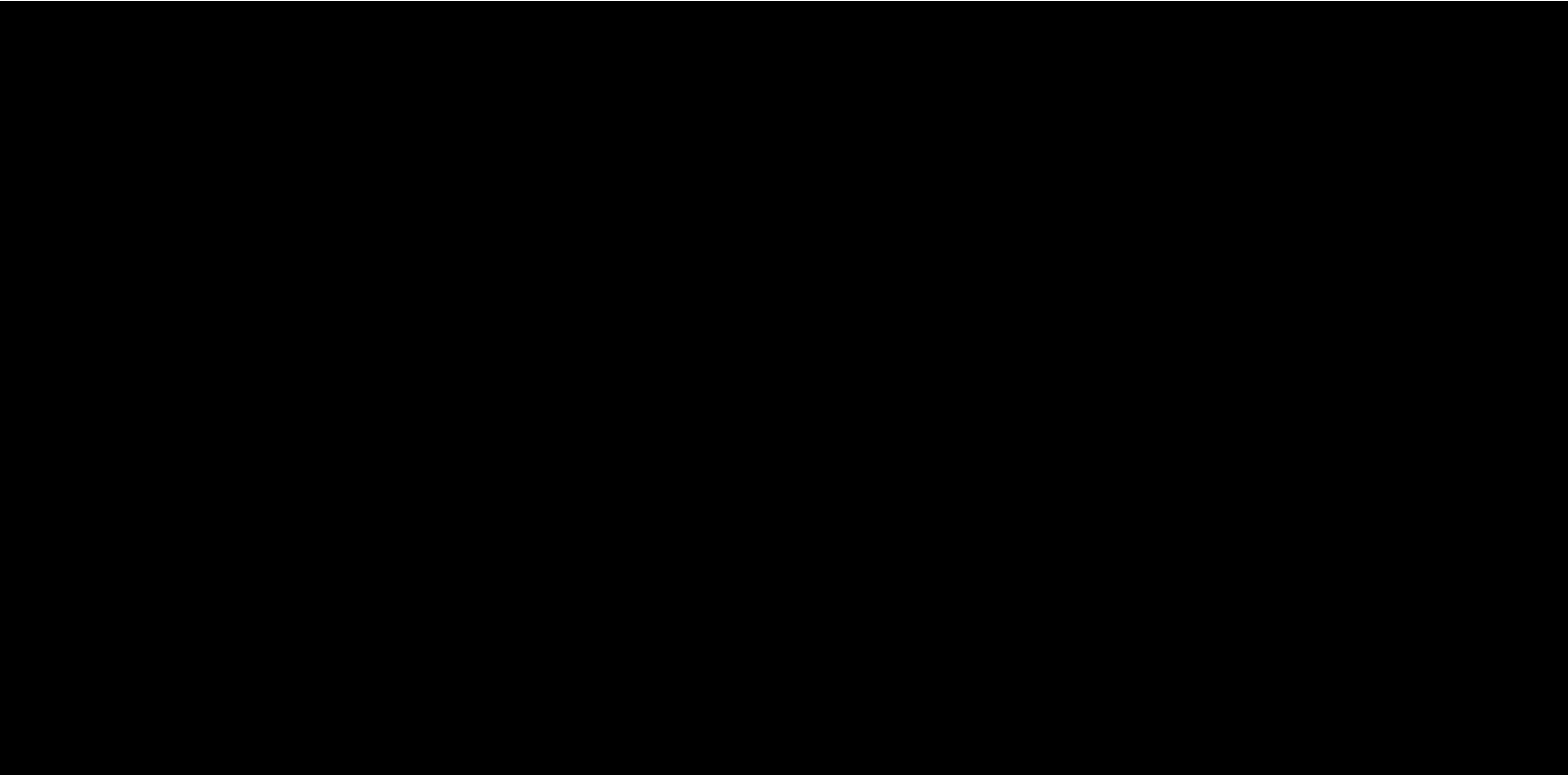
Cry Freedom: Stephen Biko



Death of Stephen Biko

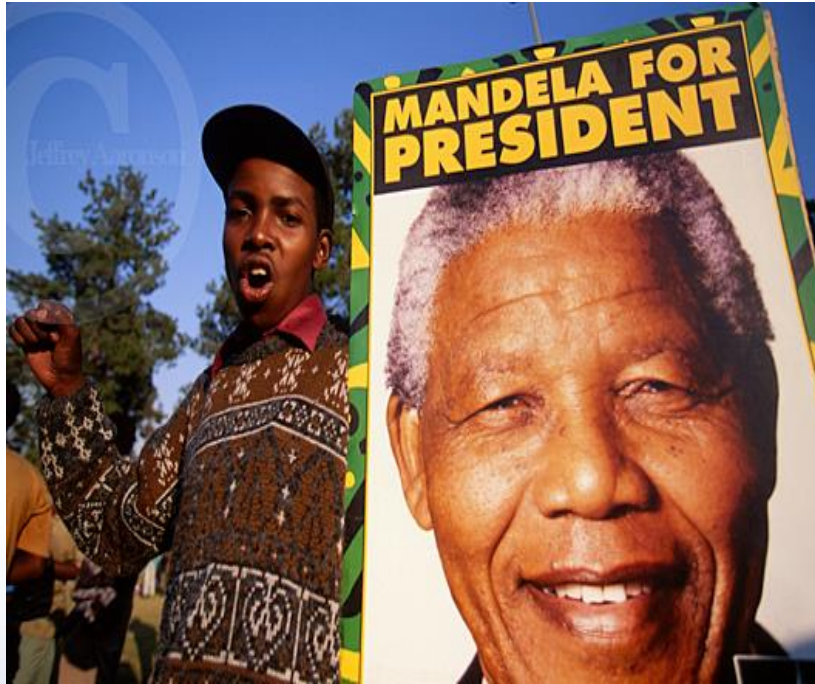


Death of Stephen Biko



Apartheid in South Africa

- ✓ Mandela and **African National Congress** continue fight for ending Apartheid.
- ✓ Countries around the world begin to **BOYCOTT** South African Products, call for Apartheid to end.
- ✓ **F.W. De Clerk** ends Apartheid officially in 1990.
- ✓ Mandela released, becomes President in 1994.





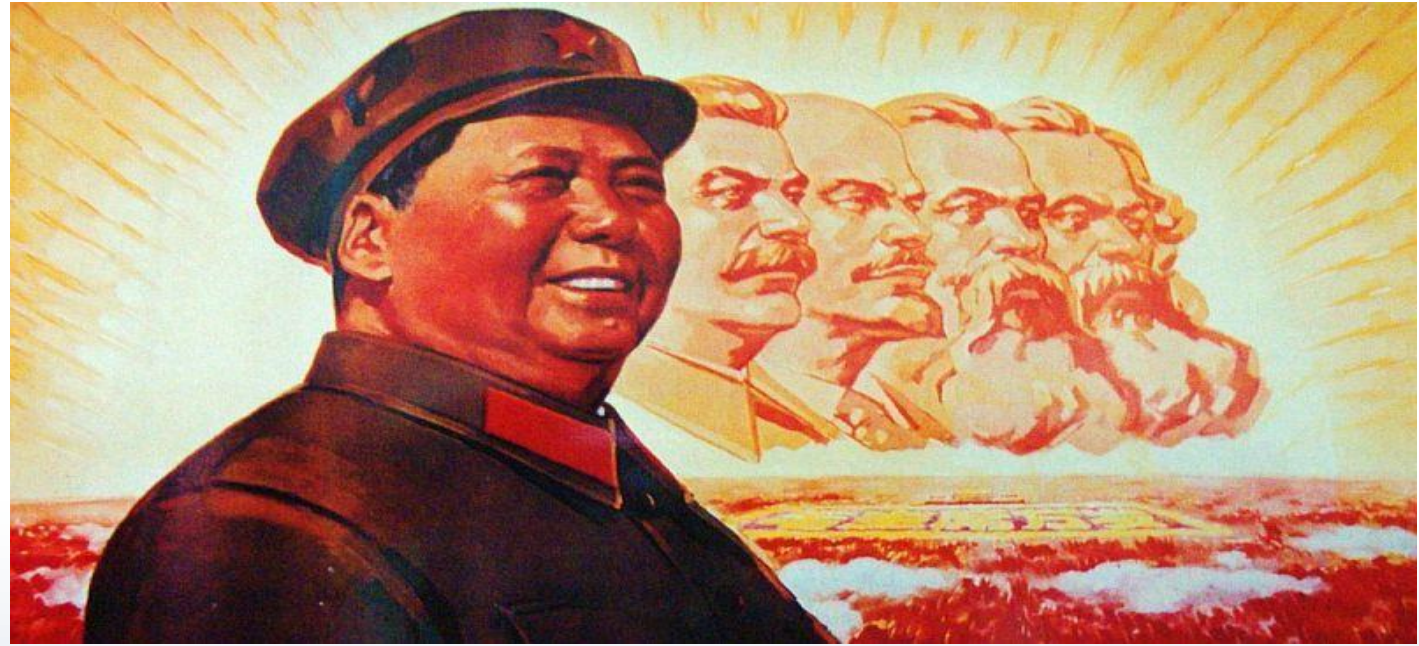
In the 1980s, global concern for blacks in the Republic of South Africa led many nations to

1. impose economic sanctions on South Africa
2. demand that whites return to their European homelands
3. send troops to South Africa
4. support policies of apartheid



III. Mao and Communists in China

- ✓ 1949, after 22 years of Civil War, China becomes Communist State. Mao defeats Chiang Kai Shek.
- ✓ Gained support of Peasants.
- ✓ Plan to Modernize China: ***GREAT LEAP FORWARD. (Command Economy)***
- ✓ Improve Farms, Industry of China.
- ✓ (Similar to 5 YEAR PLAN of Stalin) ALSO FAILS!



Great Leap Forward (1950s)

- Collectivization, Communes, Command Economy.
- Leads to Famine, 15 million deaths by starvation.



In 1958, China's Great Leap Forward called for programs designed to

1. break up the communal farm system
2. slow down industrial expansion and devote more resources to agricultural growth
3. restore a capitalist economic system
4. increase both industrial and agricultural production



Cultural Revolution (1960s-70s)

- Displeased with G.L.F, Chinese question communism.
- Mao uses violent soldiers (Red Guard) to eliminate opposition to Communism. Mao Portrayed as a God.
- Re-Educate people, using “Little Red Book”
- 20-30 million deaths.



A major goal of the Cultural Revolution in China during the 1960s was to

1. restore China to the glory of the Han dynasty
2. reemphasize Confucian traditional values
3. weaken Communist ideas
4. eliminate opposition to Mao Zedong





中华人民共和国万岁



世界人民大团结万岁



- Replaced by Deng Xiaoping



Four Modernizations

- Students in China begin Protest for changes to Democracy in 1989 after Berlin Wall Falls.
- Gather in **TIANANMEN SQUARE** to demand change.
- Deng Orders Chinese Army to crush protest. Thousands killed.
- Deng Xiaoping changes China from **COMMAND ECONOMY** to **FREE MARKET ECONOMY** later in 1989.



国万岁



世界人民大



天戰大掌忘暗



Tank Man—Tiananmen Square, 1989



tiananmen square protest - ...

http://images.google.cn/images?gbv=2&hl=zh-CN&sa=1&q=tiananmen+square+...

网页 图片 视频 地图 资讯 问答 贴吧 购物 更多

Google 图片

tiananmen square protest

使用了 SafeSearch 功能。(了解更多) 高级

获得约 214 条结果, 以下是第 1-20 条 (用时 0.05 秒)

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the vast Tiananmen
420 x 272 - 37k - jpg
anti-cnn.com

Tiananmen
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chinadaily.com.cn

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English is very
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A major cause of the Tiananmen Square demonstrations in June 1989 was the

1. influence of Western ideas on university students
2. memories of the Japanese invasion of China
3. teachings of Confucius (K'ung-fu-tzu)
4. Chinese tradition of youthful rebellion



Which statement best describes a result of the student demonstrations in Beijing's Tiananmen Square in 1989?

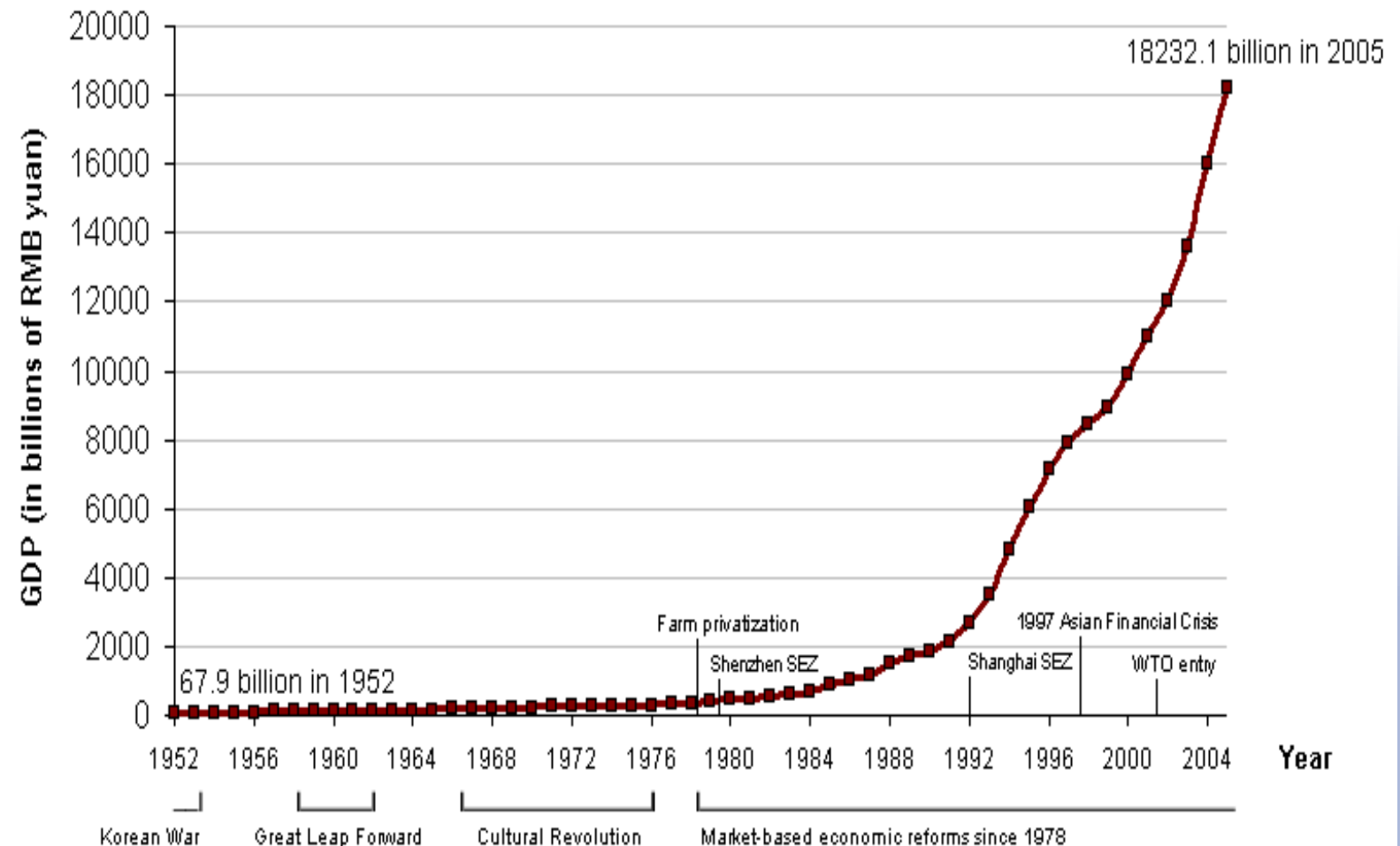
1. Prodemocracy protestors were successful in achieving their goals.
2. A state-controlled education program was begun.
3. The government further restricted freedom of expression in China.
4. Collectivization programs were started in China.



China Today, After 1989

- After 4 Modernizations, Economy Booms.
- Hong Kong returned to China in 1997.
- China exports more goods than any country on earth.
- Freedom of Speech, Right to Vote still denied. (Censorship of Internet)
- Due to Overpopulation, families limited to 1 child.

People's Republic of China's Nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Between 1952 to 2005



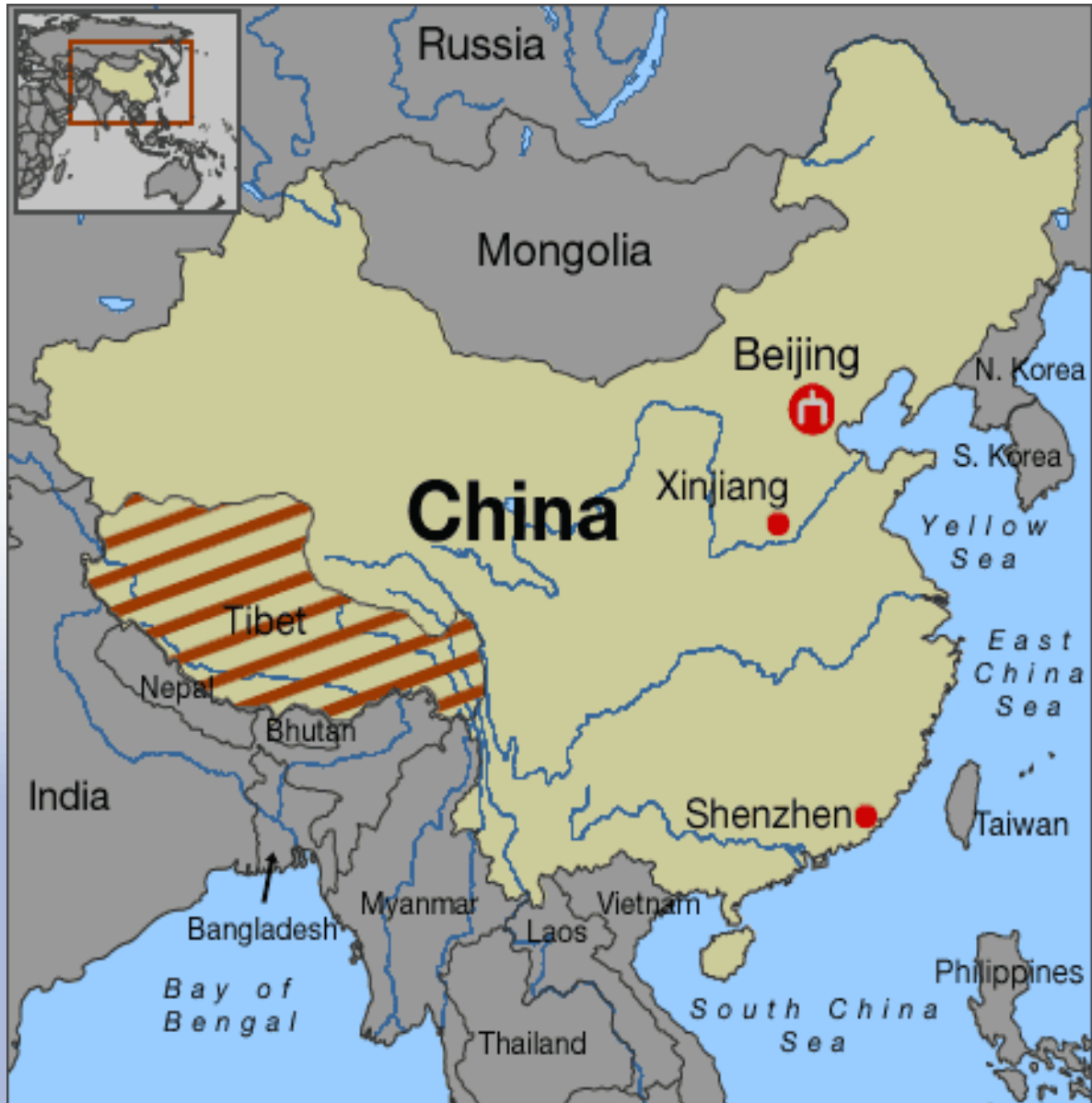
Deng Xiaoping's economic reforms in China differed from the previous economic policies of Mao Zedong in that Deng's reforms

1. discourage private ownership of businesses
2. promote further collectivization
3. include elements of capitalism
4. decrease trade with the United States



China Today, After 1989

- China controls Buddhist region of Tibet. People of Tibet want independence.



IV. Freedom in Asia

- ✓ Ho Chi Minh leads Vietnam to freedom from France: 1954
- ✓ Cambodia free in 1953. Pol Pot rules under the Khmer Rouge.
- ✓ Genocide in Cambodia, 2 million deaths.





The political ideas of Ho Chi Minh, Fidel Castro, and Pol Pot were strongly influenced by the writings of

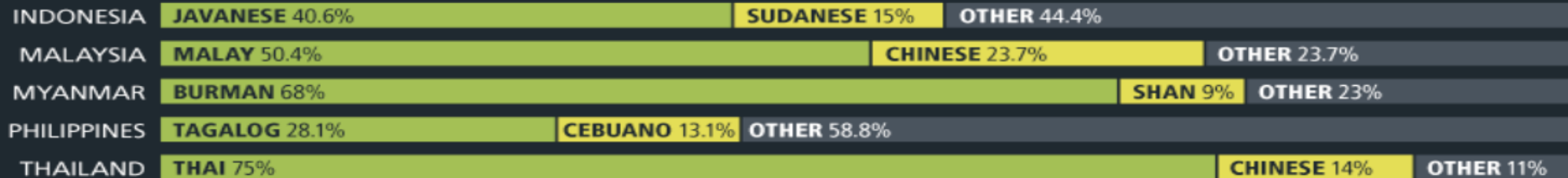
1. Confucius (K'ung-fu-tzu)
2. Mohandas Gandhi
3. Desmond Tutu
4. Karl Marx



Independent Nations in Southeast Asia

RELIGIOUS AND ETHNIC DIVERSITY IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

ETHNIC DIVERSITY



RELIGIOUS DIVERSITY



Source: CIA World Factbook

Analyze Charts Southeast Asian countries are ethnically and religiously diverse. What are the predominant religions in Indonesia and Thailand?

Freedom in Myanmar

- Aung San Suu Kyi, (awn sahn soo chee)
- Arrested for 20 years. Using Civil Disobedience, she rises to power and leads modernization, freedom, and change in Myanmar.



Base your answer to the question on the poem below and on your knowledge of social studies.

In The Quiet Land

(by Daw Aung San Suu Kyi)

In the Quiet Land, no one can tell
if there's someone who's listening
for secrets they can sell.
The informers are paid in the blood of the land
and no one dares speak what the tyrants won't stand.

In the quiet land of Burma,
no one laughs and no one thinks out loud.
In the quiet land of Burma,
you can hear it in the silence of the crowd....

The author is using this poem to condemn

1. oppression
2. illiteracy
3. nonviolence
4. containment



NAMES TO KNOW!!

NATIONALISM, INDEPENDENCE

- Mohandas Gandhi
 - Kwame Nkrumah
 - Jomo Kenyatta
 - Nelson Mandela
 - Ho Chi Minh
 - Pol Pot
 - Aung San Suu Kyi
- Simon Bolivar
 - Toussaint L'Overture
 - Garibaldi / Cavour
 - Bismarck
 - San Martin
 - Kemal Ataturk

