

What is "Nationalism?"

- **Nationalism**--a doctrine or political movement that promotes pride in one's nation and heritage—a shared ethnic or cultural history--and often political independence.
- Indians would begin to lead nationalist movements to challenge British rule.
- **Major Problem for the Indian independence movement:** Religious divisions between Indian Hindus and Muslims.

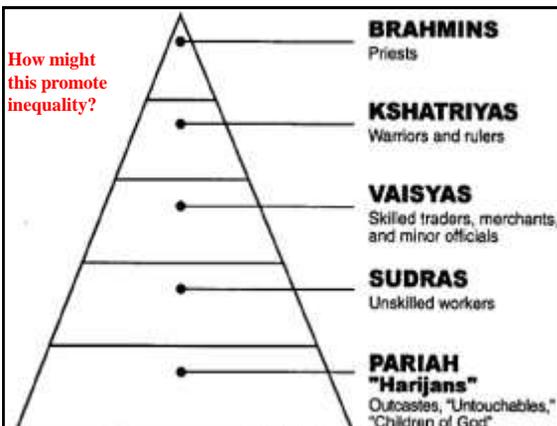


HINDUISM VS. ISLAM: WHY HAVE HINDUS AND MUSLIMS BATTLED?

- **Hinduism**
 - **Polytheistic**—belief in many gods
 - idols & music
 - wine, but no beef
 - **caste system**—one's social class or rank in Indian society was based upon the family you were born in. Often seen as discriminatory to the lower classes (often darker-skinned Indians).
 - fertility goddesses
- **Islam**
 - **Monotheistic**—belief in one god
 - no idols or music
 - beef, but no wine
 - equality before **Allah** — Muslim word for god
 - **Purdah** -- the practice of preventing men from seeing women. This takes two forms: physical segregation of the sexes and the requirement for women to cover their bodies and conceal their form



How might this promote inequality?



the Indian National Congress

- 1885 → The Indian National Congress was founded in Bombay.
- *swaraj* → "independence."
 - * the goal of the movement.



Bal Gangadhar Tilak



1856 - 1920

- **Bal Gangadhar Tilak** --an Indian nationalist, social reformer and independence fighter who was the first popular leader of the Indian Independence Movement.
- Known as "Father of the Indian unrest."
- His famous quote, "Swaraj is my birthright, and I will have it!"

Jawaharlal nehru

1889 - 1964

- **Jawaharlal nehru**-- a major political leader of the Congress Party, a pivotal figure in the Indian independence movement and the first Prime Minister of independent India.



the Muslim League

- 1905 → partition of Bengal based on religions and languages.
- 1906 → creation of the **Muslim League**.

The All India **Muslim League** was a political party in British India that demanded the creation of Pakistan as a Muslim state from British India on the Indian subcontinent.



Mohammed Ali Jinnah



1876 - 1948

- **Mohammed Ali Jinnah** was a Muslim politician and leader of the All India Muslim League who founded Pakistan and served as its first Governor-General.

Gandhi

- **Mohandas Gandhi (1889-1948)**
 - Born Hindu
 - Trained as lawyer in London; worked in South Africa
 - Led protest in response to discrimination against Indians
 - Nonviolent resistance/civil disobedience - *satyagraha*
 - Based on Hindu and Christian values, Western political philosophy
 - Returned to India 1915, led marches, demonstrations
 - Made world aware of injustice of colonialism
 - Critique of colonialist economies - boycotted manufactures
 - Wanted to purify (but not end) caste system
 - abolition of “untouchability”
 - Called **Mahatma**, “great soul”

Young Mohandas K. Gandhi,

1876



1869 - 1948

Gandhi with the London vegetarian society,
1890



Gandhi as a Young Barrister in Natal



Gandhi as a Lawyer in Johannesburg, So. Africa



Gandhi and His Wife, Kasturba, 1915



Amritsar Massacre, 1919



**379 dead;
over 1200 wounded!**

- **Amritsar Massacre** –April 13, 1919, British Indian Army soldiers under the command of Brigadier-General Reginald Dyer opened fire on an unarmed gathering of men, women and children. The firing lasted about 10 minutes!
- Caused anger against the British and fueled the nationalist movement.
- Paved the way for Mahatma Gandhi's *Non-Cooperation Movement* against the British in 1920

Salt March, 1930

* Salt was illegal unless purchased through a (British) government supplier, keeping the price very high.

• The **Salt Satyagraha** was a campaign of non-violent protest against the British salt tax in colonial India.

• Gandhi and his followers went on a **250 mile march** to the seaside village of Dandi.

• He and **60,000** others were arrested; peaceful protest an example for the world.

• Gandhi was jailed for a year.

• Gained national and world-wide attention, but British refused to concede.



Gandhi spinning cloth



Gandhi pushes for Independence!

• 1942 Britain promised independence after war

– Nationalists demanded immediate independence

• The **Quit India Movement** was a **civil disobedience movement** — non-violent resistance-- launched in India in August 1942 in response to Mohandas Gandhi's call for immediate independence. Its leaders were imprisoned in 1942



Two Quotes

The two quotes below represent the thinking of the British and the people of India before the country won its independence from Great Britain. Read these and think about the two viewpoints represented.

"It is a country of inexhaustible riches and one which cannot fail to make its own masters the richest corporation in the world."

-Robert Clive, top official of the East India Company

"You have been taught that... British rule in India is beneficial. Nothing is more false! You cannot escape two facts: first, that under the British, India has become the world's poorest country; and second, that it is denied all privileges and decisions to which any free country is entitled."

-Mahatma Gandhi

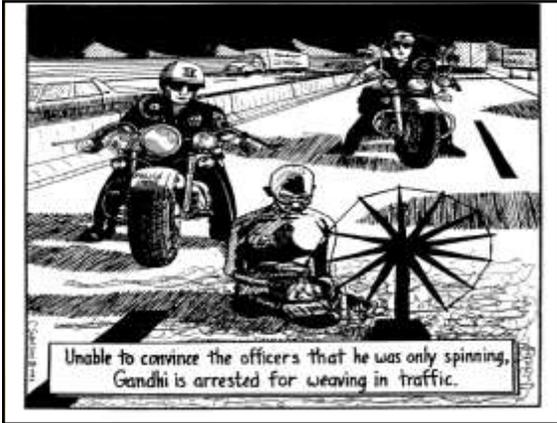
Channing D. Joshi, p. 11, 17

**SOCRATIC SEMINAR (OPTION #1):
Was "SATYAGRAHA" the most effective means to achieve independence for India?**

- READ AND COMPLETE: "DOCUMENTS ON GANDHI." You MUST prove that you read it by giving me a "ticket" (completion of a comprehension "test" which I will reveal before the seminar). If you do not give me the ticket, you cannot participate, and you will receive a "zero."
- Here's your ticket: Completion of the document questions and an illustration of Gandhi's use of nonviolence.

**Socratic Seminar (Option #2):
"Gandhi on Nonviolence"**

- **Instructions:** We will participate in a Socratic Seminar on the article "Nonviolence" featuring various excerpts from Gandhi on nonviolence, or civil disobedience—his method of protesting against British rule without the use of violence.
- We will review the rules of a Socratic Seminar (handout).
- You will read the article "Nonviolence." You MUST prove that you read it by giving me a "ticket" (completion of a comprehension "test" which I will reveal before the seminar). If you do not give me the ticket, you cannot participate, and you will receive a "zero."
- Here's your ticket: An illustration of Gandhi's use of nonviolence.



Gandhi Biography Video

- Assignments:
 - 1) Answer the video companion multiple choice questions
 - 2) Pay attention and take notes on the different types of non-violent resistance which Gandhi used. You will be completing an assignment on this next!

The Gandhi Assassination



- **1947**--Britain gave India independence .
- Massive conflicts erupted between Muslims and Hindus
 - Caused more than 200,000 deaths, partition of India
 - Gandhi urged cooperation between Hindus and Muslims
 - Muslim League called for a new Muslim nation.
 - **1947**--Creation of new state - **Muslim Pakistan**
 - **January 1948** - A Hindu assassinated Gandhi.
- Independence for Sri Lanka and Burma 1948, Malaya 1953, Hong Kong 1997

Is the dream gone?



Gandhi Quiz

- 1) What does "Mahatma" mean?
- 2) In which country did Gandhi practice law?
- 3) What does "satyagraha" mean?
- 4) During which year was Gandhi assassinated?
- 5) During 1947, when the Muslims fled from India, what new country did they create?
- 6) Name three examples of nonviolent resistance which Gandhi used?
- 7) Why was Gandhi thrown from a train in South Africa?
- 8) What was the Amritsar Massacre of 1919? Why was it so important to Gandhi and the independence movement?
- 9) If Hitler marched into India, what would Gandhi recommend that all Indians do?

**The End
of the Raj:
August 15, 1947**

Last Viceroy of India



Lord Louis & Lady Edwina Montbatten

Legacy of the British Empire

1. **The English language:** doctors in India could converse with doctors in Africa, etc.
2. **The English legal system:** laws, parliamentary democracy, and political parties, representative government
3. **Religion:** Anglicanism, the Church of England, is world wide. (Nations with established religions, such as Islam in Sudan or Hinduism in India are exceptions to the influence of the British missionaries.)
4. **European culture**
5. **Railroads, roads, canals, bridges, factories**
6. **Free trade and investments in foreign goods and manufacturing**
7. **Racism towards colonies whose inhabitants were different races**

Was British colonialism more helpful or harmful to India's development?

Warm Up:
What's this
Cartoon mean?



The Indian subcontinent Since 1947: The Legacy of Independence

Border problems



Jawarlal Nehru

- **Jawarlal Nehru--Ally of Gandhi and 1st Prime Minister of India, 1947-1964.**
- **Advocated industrialization and modernization.**



Non-Alignment Movement

Non-Alignment Movement--

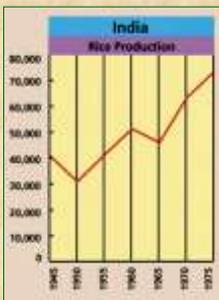
Nehru promoted India's neutrality between U.S. and Soviet Union, while accepting aid from both countries.



India's "mixed economy"

- Nehru promoted a mixed economy -- private and public ownership of business and land.
- Nehru promoted India's "Green Revolution" -- allowed farmers use modern science and technology to increase crop production.

India's "Green Revolution"



- Introducing higher-yielding varieties of seeds in 1965.
- Increased use of fertilizers & irrigation.
- GOAL → make India self-sufficient in food grains.

Biodiversity Loss
Loss and degradation of habitat from clearing, degradation and removal of existing wetlands
Flourishes from pesticide runoff
Spilling of solid pesticides in paved roadways
Loss of genetic diversity from engineering thousands of wild crop relatives with a few transgenic strains

Soil
Erosion
Loss of fertility
Salinization
Waterlogging
Desertification

Air Pollution
Chemical gas emissions from fossil fuel use
Other air pollutants from fossil fuel use
Pollution from pesticide sprays

Water
Aquifer depletion
Increased runoff and flooding from soil erosion
Sediment pollution from erosion
High salts from pesticide runoff
Surface and groundwater pollution from pesticides and fertilizers
Dissemination of lakes and other aquatic plants and animals from fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, weedicides, and food containing wastes

Human Health
Illnesses in drinking water
Pesticide residues in drinking water, food, and air
Contamination of drinking and swimming water with herbicides, organophosphates from livestock wastes
Bacterial contamination of food

Increased production but...

Indira Gandhi

- **Indira Gandhi--**
- **Nehru's daughter and Prime Minister of India, 1966-1984.**
- **Continues Nehru's policies.**
- **Faced corruption charges & internal rebellion.**
- **Assassinated in 1984.**




Was Indira Gandhi an effective ruler?

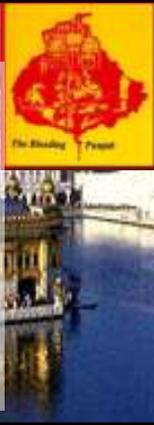
- In 1975 Gandhi was convicted on two counts of corruption in the 1971 campaign.
- She imprisoned her political opponents, and assumed emergency powers.
- She imposed total press censorship and implemented a policy of large-scale sterilization as a form of birth control.



Indira's Problems

- She was challenged by nationalist movements among minority groups, especially the Sikhs in Punjab state.
- The **Sikhs** —a religious group combining Islamic and Hindu traditions--sought independence of Punjab.
- They used terrorism against Indira's regime.
- The Golden Temple** -- an extremely holy Sikh shrine at Amritsar--was being used by the terrorists as a weapons storehouse and hideout.

Indira ordered a military raid on the temple in which hundreds of Sikhs were brutally killed.
On October 31, 1984, Indira Gandhi was assassinated by her own Sikh bodyguards.



Mrs. Gandhi assassinated!



Mrs. Gandhi lying in state.

The New Delhi Times		NEWS
Flash! Indira Gandhi has been assassinated!	Indira Gandhi: Effective Ruler or Corrupt Despot?	
Details of assassination (150 words)	Take a position and write! (150 words!)	
Eyewitness sketch of the assassination.	Political cartoon, based on the article above.	



Rajiv Gandhi

- **Rajiv Gandhi--** Indira's son and Prime Minister of India, 1984-1989.
- **Some reform of economy and government.**
- **Also faced rebellion.**



A foreigner joins the family

- **Italian-born Sonia Maino** married Rajiv 1968.
- **She moved into the house of mother-in-law, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.**



Mrs. Sonia Maino Gandhi



- **1983 → Indian citizen.**
- **1984 → first lady when her husband, Rajiv Gandhi, succeeded his assassinated mother as Prime Minister.**



- 1991 → Tragedy struck the Gandhi family again when Rajiv was killed by a suicide bomber.

- Sonia Gandhi remains Roman Catholic, but follows Hindu and Indian traditions.
- With her children, she scattered Rajiv's ashes in the Ganges.





- After Rajiv's death Sonia shied away from the spotlight. In 1998, she agreed to start her own career as a "Gandhi" again and became an important political leader.



▪ **Sonia's son Rahul and daughter Priyanka have also become politically active.**

India's Nehru-Family Dynasty

With victories yesterday, the Nehru-Gandhi family is in its fifth generation in public service, dating to Motilal Nehru, a follower of Mahatma K. Gandhi (who no relation to the family).

Motilal Nehru 1881-1931 An associate of Mahatma K. Gandhi; served as president of the Congress Party in 1923.	Jawaharlal Nehru 1889-1964 Prime Minister in independent India, 1947-1964.	Indira (Nehru) Gandhi 1917-1984 Prime Minister from 1966-1977 and 1980-1984; assassinated in 1984.	Sanjay Gandhi 1946-1980 One-time Congress Party official; died in a plane crash in 1980.	Rajiv Gandhi 1944-1991 Prime Minister, 1984-1989.	Sonia (Manoo) Gandhi Age 37 Italian-born, became an Indian citizen in 1983, President of Congress Party.	Rahul Gandhi Age 30 Elected to Parliament yesterday.
						Priyanka Gandhi Age 32 Served as her mother's campaign manager.
						Maneka (Anand) Gandhi Age 47 Member of Parliament since 1986.
		Peroosa Gandhi 1913-1960				Varun Gandhi Age 24 Member of the Bhartiya Janata Party.

Source: Wikipedia, Columbia Encyclopedia, BBC, CNN

Choice #1

Activity: The Conspiracy to Assassinate Rajiv Gandhi

- Directions: Read the article "Rajiv Gandhi Assassination." You have been appointed special investigator for the Indian government by Sonia Gandhi, who is demanding answers about the death of her husband! Investigate and write a 200-word report, answering the following:
 - 1) Who killed Rajiv Gandhi and why?
 - 2) Why did the assassin decide upon a suicide bombing? What is the purpose of terrorism?
 - 3) Why does this case continue to be shrouded by mystery and charges of conspiracy? Who else may be responsible for the assassination?
 - 4) Based on your knowledge and understanding of India's history, why have several popular and powerful leaders been assassinated?

Choice #2

Activity: Prevent the Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi

- Directions: Read the article "Rajiv Gandhi Assassination." It's the year 2050 and time machines have been invented! You are a time traveler, working for the Indian government! You must write a 200-word report, explaining how you **prevented** the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi. Explain:
 - 1) Who wanted to kill Rajiv Gandhi and why?
 - 2) Why did the assassin decide upon a suicide bombing? What is the purpose of terrorism? How did you prevent the attack?
 - 3) Why does this case continue to be shrouded by mystery and charges of conspiracy? Who else may be responsible for the assassination?
 - 4) Based on your knowledge and understanding of India's history, why have several popular and powerful leaders been assassinated?



"The Jewel turns down the crown!"

- When her party won in the recent elections, she was asked to be Prime Minister.
- She decided not to accept the position.



Manmohan Singh

- Manmohan Singh-- formed a new government appointing himself prime minister in 2004.





May 2004

India Swears in 13th Prime Minister and the first Sikh in the job.

Major problems & Issues in India today

- Overpopulation → 1 billion & climbing.
- Economic development.
- Hindu-Muslim tensions.
- Gender issues → dowry killings.
- Caste bias → discrimination against untouchables continues.
- The Kashmir dispute and nuclear weapons.
- Political assassinations.
- Nationalistic groups threaten separation

Tamil Separatism: The "tamil tigers"



Greater tamil nadu



Pakistan

pakistan

- Led briefly by **Muhammad Ali Jinnah**.
- **Ayub Khan** becomes Prime Minister in 1948
- Khan stressed modernization and held liberal views of Islamic law, leading to dissent within W. Pakistan, and especially in East Pakistan.
- **Pakistan divides in 1972**
 - W. Pakistan = Pakistan
 - E. Pakistan = Bangladesh (stronger Islamic fundamentalism)



Pre-Partition



Partition!



The 1947 partition of India and Pakistan (also called the 1947 Indian independence movement) resulted in two independent states in 1947.



Benazir Bhutto

- **Benazir Bhutto**—First Woman Prime Minister, 1988
 - Ousted in 1990, 1993 on corruption charges.
- **Nawaz Sharif**
 - Succeeding prime minister
 - Ousted three times.
 - Struggle between modernizers and fundamentalists.



Gen. Pervex Musharaff



- Gen. Pervex Musharaff—Led a *Coup d'etat* against the Pakistani government assumed control, naming himself president.
- Secular government against Islamic fundamentalists.
- U.S. ally in the "War on Terror."

Major problems & Issues in Pakistan today

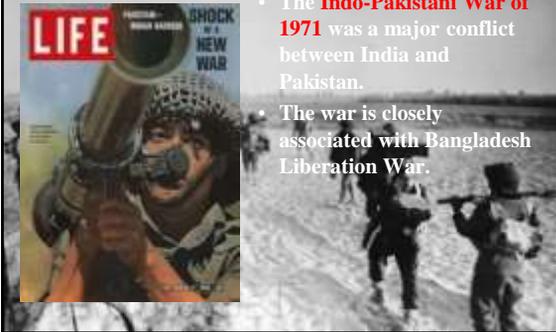
- Economic development.
- Political instability/military dictatorship.
- Hindu-Muslim tensions.
- Gender issues → honor killings.
- Terrorism.
- The Kashmir dispute and nuclear weapons.



India-Pakistan Border Disputes



1971 India-Pakistan War



- The **Indo-Pakistani War of 1971** was a major conflict between India and Pakistan.
- The war is closely associated with Bangladesh Liberation War.

1971 India-Pakistan War



Defeat for Pakistan



Lt. Gen A. A. K. Niazi signs the instrument of surrender on December 16, surrendering his forces to Lt. Gen Jagjit Singh Aurora



Mrs. Gandhi with her troops

The war ended in a defeat for the Pakistani military after being faced on two fronts by India and Bangladesh.

jammu & kashmir

What's the problem?

- The region is divided among three countries in a territorial dispute:
 - **Pakistan** controls the northwest portion (Northern Areas and Azad Kashmir)
 - **India** controls the central and southern portion (Jammu and Kashmir) and Ladakh
 - **China** controls the northeastern portion (Aksai Chin and the Trans-Karakoram Tract).
- India controls 101,387 km² (39,146 sq mi) of the disputed territory, Pakistan 85,846 km² (33,145 sq mi) and China, the remaining 37,555 km² (14,500 sq mi).
- These border disputes remain unresolved and tightly guarded by the military on all sides, often resulting in armed conflict!

Kashmir Crisis



Soldiers of Hindutva

गर्वसे वही हम सिद्ध हैं



Help Hindu Soldiers from (Indian) weapons! We support
 you as freely as our own people are being oppressed and
 killed out of their homeland. Help the oppressed Hindu people
 by taking action against them. Hindu soldiers in the right way
 to defend our religion, our country, and our people!





Indian Soldiers Patrol the India-Pakistan Border in Pura, the Winter Capital of the State of Jammu & Kashmir - 1998

Indian Soldiers Near the Pakistani Border - 2001



A Pakistani Ranger



At the Indian-Pakistani Joint Border Check Post in Wagha, India - 2001

Anti-war Protestors in Karachi, Pakistan - 2001





Kashmiri Militants - 2003

Debate—India Vs. Pakistan: The Fight Over Kashmir

- **In this activity, you will be expected to:**
 - 1) Work cooperatively in a group
 - 2) Research a position in relation to the conflict, as India, Pakistan, the United States, Kashmir, or China!
 - 3) Write a three-paragraph, 400-word position paper, defending your country's position in relation to the conflict and making demands of the other countries involved. In your concluding paragraph, offer one or two possible alternative solutions if your demands cannot be met. You need five reliable sources listed in a bibliography.
 - 4) Participate in a debate
- Please refer to your handout for further details.
- **Good resources:** 1) http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/in_depth/south_asia/2002/kashmir_flashpoint/default.stm
- 2) <http://www.edsolution.com/ourworld/kasmir/kashmir2.htm>
- 3) <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/world/kashmir/front.html>
- 4) http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/2020788.stm

Opening Question: "What is a debate?" Discussion, approximately 2-3 minutes.

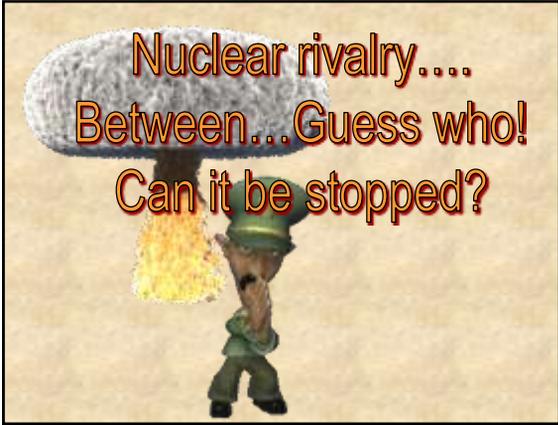
India Vs. Pakistan: Roles of Debate

The Fight Over Kashmir

Instructions: Please understand that while you may not agree with the side on which you are placed, you must still debate for your side, and not be sidetracked by personal opinion, prejudice.

Rules of This Debate:

1. This will be a formal debate.
2. You may not be as personal as you want with the position you are defending. Your job is to defend it anyway.
3. There will be no name calling, insults, rudeness or disrespect. Any of the preceding will result in an automatic disqualification for that team.
4. The teacher (or other authority figure) will be the judge giving points for significant and relevant points raised in the argument. Strong, direct & relevant points count in the rebuttal.
5. Rebuttals must be based on fact; you cannot say to your opponent that they are "wrong". You must say things like:
 - The Representative from India makes a good point. However, _____
 - Your argument about _____ does not agree with the fact. (State the fact to which you are referring.)
6. Each group will first read their prepared position statement.
7. Each group will then be allowed (all wanting) to ask questions of the other group. Each group will be expected to answer these questions in a realistic and polite manner.
8. Suggestions and proposals will then be submitted to the group, looking for a consensus from all involved parties.



	PAKISTAN	INDIA
Nuclear weapons*	▲▲▲▲▲	▲▲▲▲▲
Active troops	▲▲▲▲▲	▲▲▲▲▲
Tanks	▲▲▲▲▲	▲▲▲▲▲
Armored vehicles	▲▲▲▲▲	▲▲▲▲▲
Aircraft	▲▲▲▲▲	▲▲▲▲▲
Helicopters	▲▲▲▲▲	▲▲▲▲▲
Major warships	▲▲▲▲▲	▲▲▲▲▲

Warm Up:

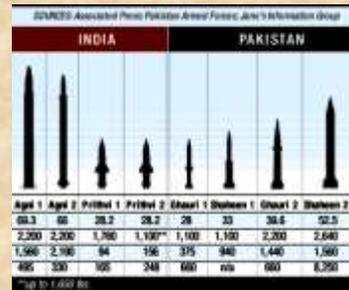
- Explain the meaning of the cartoons as they relate to the military statistics.

What title would you give this political cartoon?

The India-Pakistan Arms Race Heats Up in the Late 1990s



2002 Nuclear Statistics



India's Prithvi Missiles First Tested in 1988





Supporters of former Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee chant nationalist slogans in support for his nuclear policy - 1998



Former Indian Prime Minister, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, displays a sword given to him by Sikh youths in New Delhi to honor him for making India a nuclear power - 1998

Right-wing Pakistani Activists Burn Indian Flag to Protest Indian Nuclear Tests - 1998



Hot Air Balloon Protesting India & Pakistan's nuclear testing - 1998



India Displays Nuclear Missiles During "Republic Day," - 2002



India Successfully Tested Agni Missiles - 2002



Musharraf and Vajpayee at a meeting on nuclear issues in Nepal in 2002



There were negotiations between...

**India's Prime Minister
ManMohan Singh**



**Pakistan's President
Pervez Musharraf**

New Friends?

Musharraf and Singh speak by telephone frequently affirming a strong desire for peace and resolution of their disputes, including Kashmir, on which the two countries have fought two of their three wars.

US Sells F-16 Jets to Pakistan—India Not Pleased!

(3/23/05)



ManMohan Singh of India with President Bush (9/04)





Opening Question: What's the meaning of this cartoon?

Concluding Activity #1: The class will divide into two sides—India and Pakistan. From the perspective of your assigned country, draw a political cartoon in relation to the India-Pakistan nuclear conflict. Remember, your cartoon must have a political message, based on your side's position.

Opening Question: What's the meaning of this cartoon?

Concluding Activity #2: Write a 200-word U.N. proposal, addressed to India or Pakistan, concerning nuclear ban and disarmament! Write an opening statement, outlining the purpose of your proposal, followed by bulleted points about how to carry out your plan. Use the military stats , provided by me, in your plan. Remember, this is your proposed solution to the conflict!



Socratic Seminar: “I Speak of Freedom.”

- **Instructions:** We will participate in a Socratic Seminar on the article “I Speak of Freedom,” by **Kwame Nkrumah**--the leader of Ghana, the former British colony of the Gold Coast and the first of the European colonies in Africa to gain independence with majority rule.
- We will review the rules of a Socratic Seminar (handout).
- You will read the article “I Speak of Freedom.” Highlight important arguments the author makes. You **MUST** prove that you read it by giving me a “ticket” (completion of a political cartoon. See next slide). If you do not give me the ticket, you cannot participate, and you will receive a “zero.”

Today’s Learning Objective: Learn about why and how different African countries struggled for independence!



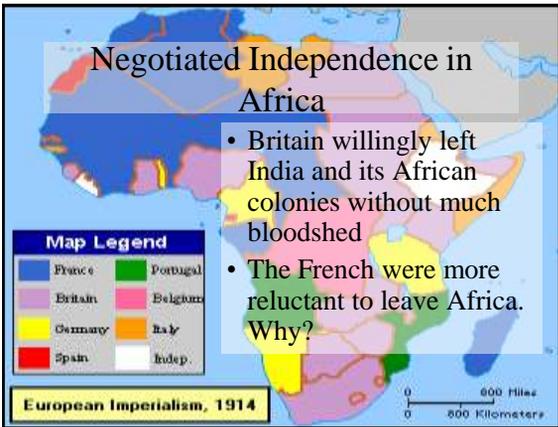
- **Warm Up:** In 5 minutes, we will begin our Socratic Seminar on the article “I Speak of Freedom,” by **Kwame Nkrumah**--the leader of Ghana, the former British colony of the Gold Coast and the first of the European colonies in Africa to gain independence.
- In order to participate, you must produce the following “ticket” within **5 minutes:** Using one of Nkrumah’s examples of European abuse of the nations of Africa, draw a rough political cartoon to illustrate this point.
- **Opening Question:** Would Africa really be better off if the Europeans granted all nations of Africa their independence?
 - Use evidence from the readings to prove or disprove your point.

JFK and Kwame Nkrumah?

Additional Seminar Questions

- 1) According to Nkrumah, what was the European’s intended “mission” in Africa when they conquered it? Was this a “just” mission? Why or why not?
 - 2) Why are the nations of Africa poor, but “potentially, extremely rich?” Were you convinced by Nkrumah’s argument here?
 - 3) Why does Nkrumah propose the political unity of Africa, rather than “a loose confederation designed only for economic co-operation?”
 - 4) In the last paragraph Nkrumah writes:
 - “There is a tide in the affairs of every people when the moment strikes for political action. Such was the moment in the history of the United States of America when the Founding Fathers saw beyond the petty wranglings of the separate states and created a Union. This is our chance. We must act now. Tomorrow may be too late and the opportunity will have passed, and with it the hope of free Africa’s survival.”
- What action does Nkrumah propose that the nations of Africa take and why? Why does he compare Africa’s struggle with America’s Revolutionary War. Predict whether the nations of Africa will be successful in this action!





France's reluctance to grant independence

- **France gives up the following:**
 - **1945**—France was persuaded by Arabs and British to free Syria and Lebanon
 - **1956**—France released Tunisia and Morocco released to native rulers
 - **1962**--War in Algeria - after resistance much resistance, French President Charles de Gaulle granted Algeria its independence.
 - **Question:** Why were the French so stubborn in Algeria?

Case Study: Why didn't the French want to leave Algeria?

- The presence of sizeable European settler populations complicated the path from colony to nation.
 - Algeria: 1 million Europeans
 - French leaders claimed that Algeria was an important part of metropolitan France.
 - The *colons* constituted a minority to the 9 million indigenous Arabs and Berber peoples.

The Sahara dominates Algeria, holding sandy sway over some 80 percent of the nation. Most Algerians live along the country's Mediterranean coastline.

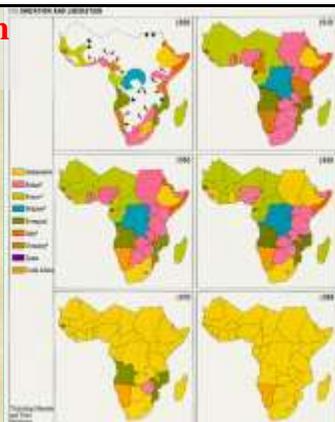
The Algerian War of Independence

- **The Algerian War of Independence**
 - An eight year war (1954-1962), between France and Algeria, at a cost of as many as 300,000 lives.
 - At home, French society was torn apart.
 - The negotiations to end the war began only after an insurrection led by *colons*—*military generals*--and army officers had caused the French Fourth Republic to fall in 1958 and brought Charles de Gaulle to power.
 - By 1962, more than 9/10ths of the European population had departed. France granted Algeria its independence!

Decolonization Map

Question:

- What interesting patterns do you notice here about decolonization?





**Africa
Independence
Map
Activity**

- Directions:**
- 1) Grab a red geography book and use the atlas in front or go online to locate the countries.
 - 2) Locate and label all the countries, including the years they gained independence! Please refer to your list of independence dates.

A Chronological List of Independence Dates for Africa.

Country	Independence Date	Prior ruling country
Liberta, Republic of	26 July 1947	-
South Africa, Republic of	31 May 1910	Britain
Egypt, Arab Republic of	28 February 1922	Britain
Ethiopia ¹ , People's Democratic Republic of	5 May 1941	Italy
Libya (Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	24 December 1951	Britain
Sudan, Democratic Republic of	1 January 1958	Britain/Egypt
Morocco ² , Kingdom of	2 March 1956	France ²
Tunisia, Republic of	20 March 1956	France
Ghana, Republic of	6 March 1957	Britain
Guinea, Republic of	2 October 1958	France
Cameroun ³ , Republic of	1 January 1960	France
Togo, Republic of	27 April 1960	France
Mali, Republic of	29 June 1960	France
Senegal, Republic of	20 June 1960	France
Madagascar, Democratic Republic of	28 June 1960	France

Congo (Kinshasa), Democratic Republic of the	30 June 1960	Belgium
Somalia, Democratic Republic of	1 July 1960	Britain
Benin, Republic of	1 August 1960	France
Niger, Republic of	3 August 1960	France
Burkina Faso, Popular Democratic Republic of	8 August 1960	France
Côte d'Ivoire, Republic of (Ivory Coast)	7 August 1960	France
Chad, Republic of	11 August 1960	France
Central African Republic	13 August 1960	France
Congo (Brazzaville), Republic of the	15 August 1960	France
Gabon, Republic of	17 August 1960	France
Nigeria ⁴ , Federal Republic of	1 October 1960	Britain
Mauritania, Islamic Republic of	28 November 1960	France
Sierra Leone, Republic of	27 April 1961	Britain
Tanzania, United Republic of	8 December 1961	Britain
Burundi, Republic of	1 July 1962	Belgium
Rwanda, Republic of	1 July 1962	Belgium
Algeria, Democratic and Popular Republic of	3 July 1962	France
Uganda, Republic of	9 October 1962	Britain
Kenya, Republic of	12 December 1963	Britain

Mali, Republic of	6 July 1964	Britain
Zambia, Republic of	24 October 1964	Britain
Gambia, Republic of The	10 February 1965	Britain
Botswana, Republic of	30 September 1966	Britain
Lesotho, Kingdom of	4 October 1966	Britain
Mauritius, State of	12 March 1968	Britain
Swaziland, Kingdom of	6 September 1968	Britain
Equatorial Guinea, Republic of	12 October 1968	Spain
Guinea-Bissau, Republic of	10 September 1974	Portugal
Mozambique, Republic of	26 June 1976	Portugal
Cape Verde, Republic of	5 July 1976	Portugal
Comoros, Federal Islamic Republic of the	6 July 1975	France
São Tomé and Príncipe, Democratic Republic of	12 July 1975	Portugal
Angola, People's Republic of	11 November 1975	Portugal
Western Sahara ^{††}	20 February 1976	Spain
Seychelles, Republic of	29 June 1976	Britain
Djibouti, Republic of	27 June 1977	France
Zimbabwe, Republic of	18 April 1980	Britain
Namibia, Republic of	21 March 1990	South Africa
East Tim, State of	25 May 1999	Indonesia

Decolonization in Africa and Asia after World War II



Decolonization in Africa and Asia after World War II



New World Orders: Creating New Nations in Africa

Africa
Understanding Goal:
Africa is a continent in conflict.



Investigative Question:
How has the exploitation of human and natural resources throughout Africa's history contributed to current conflicts?

EXPLORE: Carefully examine the maps. How many ethnic tribes are in Africa? Compare this to the number of countries in Africa. Based on this comparison, what issues might arise?

CONNECT: Do you think the world has a responsibility to help the struggling nations in Africa? What part should former "exploiters" play?

Statebuilding in Africa: from Village to Nation

- Between 1945 and 1975, 40 independent states took form in Africa
- **The Legacy of Colonialism**
 - **Three barriers to creating a nation:**
 - 1) **Frail national identity** - traditional boundaries had been superimposed by European colonial territories
 - Ethnic and tribal groups divided, rival groups together
 - 2) **Uncertain economy** - had been built to benefit colonial power
 - Land devoted to cash, not subsistence, crops. **Cash crops** are sold on the open market.
 - Men drawn from home farms to work in mines for export
 - 3) **Cultural problems** - uneducated populace, rival religions
 - Muslim, Christian, **polytheist** (belief in many gods), and **animist** (belief that spirits inhabit all living things).

Communism Vs. Democracy in Africa

Communism is an economic and political system that promotes the establishment of a classless, stateless society based on common ownership of the means of production. Single-part, authoritarian rule is common; Elections are not.

Democracy is a system of government by which its authority depends upon the will of the people; government is run directly by citizens or through their elected representatives.

Communism Vs. Democracy in Africa

- Where independence was achieved with guerrilla warfare, socialism/communism was favored
 - **Angola** - Marxist government formed with help from Soviet Union 1976
 - **Algeria** - socialist government
 - **Libya** - Marxist-Leninist govt. formed by el-Qaddafi
 - **Ethiopia** - emperor Haile Selassie overthrown
- Elsewhere, responsible efforts to modernize
 - Léopold Senghor of Senegal, Patrice Lumumba of Zaire, Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya
 - Julius Nyerere (Tanzania), Robert Mugabe (Zimbabwe), failed
- Democracy in South Africa under Nelson Mandela

Kwame Nkrumah **Patrice Lumumba**

The African Governments

- **Authoritarian rulers** –one person with absolute power, often a dictator--in one-party states
 - Some pursued sound plans
 - Many tempted by wealth and power - became corrupt and inefficient
 - The following leaders were overthrown during military coups and replaced by generals:
 - Ghana – **Kwame Nkrumah** --1st leader of an independent Ghana, advocated socialism--ousted 1966
 - Zaire - **Patrice Lumumba** -- was an African anti-colonial leader and the first legally elected Prime Minister of the Republic of the Congo --was assassinated, replaced by general Joseph Mobutu
 - Uganda, Nigeria, Southern Rhodesia - conflicts and violence

Muammar Abu Minyar al-Gaddafi

- **Muammar Abu Minyar al-Gaddafi** (born 1942) has been the *de facto* leader of Libya since a 1969 coup.
- He is the fourth longest-serving head of state currently in office and longest-serving head of government.
- Blended Arab nationalism, aspects of the welfare state and "direct, popular democracy."
- He called this system "**Islamic socialism**"-- permitted private control over small companies, while the government controlled the larger ones.
- Welfare, "liberation," and education were emphasized.
- He also imposed a system of Islamic morals, outlawing alcohol and gambling.



Léopold Sédar Senghor

- **Léopold Sédar Senghor** (1906 – 2001) was a Senegalese poet, politician, and cultural theorist who served as the first president of Senegal (1960–1980).
- Senegal started a multi-party regime (limited to three: socialist, communist and liberal) as well as a performing education system. Senghor is often falsely seen as a democrat; however, he imposed a one-party regime and violently crushed several student protest movements.





Jomo Kenyatta

- **Jomo Kenyatta** (1894–1978) served as the first Prime Minister (1963–1964) and President (1964–1978) of Kenya. He is considered the founding father of the Kenyan nation.
- instituted a relatively peaceful land reform
- pursued a pro-Western, anti-Communist foreign policy.





One-Party Rule and Racial Conflict in South Africa

- **Union of South Africa (independent 1910)**
 - 4 million Europeans, 2 million "coloreds" (Asian and mixed identity), 20 million black Africans
- After winning the elections of 1948, the **Afrikaner** (white)-dominated **National Party** in South Africa enacted **apartheid**--an extreme form of racial segregation.
 - Apartheid laws stripped Africans, Indians, and colored persons (mixed descent) of their few political rights.
 - Schools segregated; country divided into racial "homelands"
- The **African National Congress** -- a political party with the goal to increase the rights of the black South African population--opposed this legislation.

The Apartheid Law

When the National Party, led by Dr. Daniel Malan, won a General Election and promised to introduce Apartheid (separating) into South Africa. There were already a number of laws in place, eg. The Native Land Act) and laws against marriages between the races that separated black and white South Africans. However these were to be developed by a series of GRAND and DETTY Apartheid laws.

GRAND APARTHEID LAWS

- ◆ **The Population Registration Act** - this grouped every South African into a particular race - white, Indian, coloured (mixed race) and black (bantus). Only whites could vote, and the opportunities available to each group decreased according to their race.
- ◆ **The Mixed Marriages Act** - this made it a crime for any marriage to take place between a white person and a person of any other racial group.
- ◆ **The Intercourse Act** - this made it a crime for any sexual act to be committed between a white person and a person of any other racial group. Between 1950 and 1966 there were more than 26,000 prosecutions and nearly half (12,000) were convictions.
- ◆ **The Group Areas Act** - this divided South Africa up into different areas where the different race groups could live. 80% of the land was given to the whites, even though they were only 10% of the total population. Blacks were only given 14% of the land, known as the "Bantustans", even though they made up over 90% of the population. If you were living in the "wrong" area you had to move. Usually it was black and coloured people that had to move; out of 3.5 million people who had to leave their homes under this act between 1961 and 1966, only 2% were white.
- ◆ **The Pass Laws** - these laws made it compulsory for blacks to carry pass books (literally cards) at all times, which allowed them to have permission to be in a white area for a limited amount of time. If they did not have their pass, blacks could be arrested and imprisoned.

'A REVOLUTION WITHOUT GUNS'

You are a member of the ANC committee and have to make plans for a DEFIANCE CAMPAIGN against the National Party Government.

- You cannot use weapons to help you
- You do not have much money
- You have to plan for the consequences of your actions (eg go to jail)
- You will not harm anyone

- You do have large numbers of supporters
- You can get lots of positive publicity if you carry out the right sort of actions

What can you do to fight apartheid?



Protest Turns Violent

- **Sharpeville massacre** of 1960-- South African police began shooting on a crowd of black protesters. The confrontation occurred in the township of Sharpeville, in the Gauteng province. 69 people were killed.
- Peaceful protest turned into violent protest.

Nelson Mandela goes to prison

- **Nelson Mandela**-- an anti-apartheid activist and leader of the African National Congress --was sentenced to life in prison in 1962 on charges of sabotage.

Mandela said, "I have fought against white domination and I have fought against black domination. I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunity. It is an ideal, which I hope to live for and to achieve. But, if need be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die."

In your own words explain what Nelson Mandela meant by the statement he gave before being sentenced to life in prison.

Video Clip: "Mandela's 1st Interview" (3:37 m)



- What reasons does Mandela give for waging his war for independence? What does Mandela mean when he states that South Africa is a nation for all colors?

The Pan African Congress (PAC)

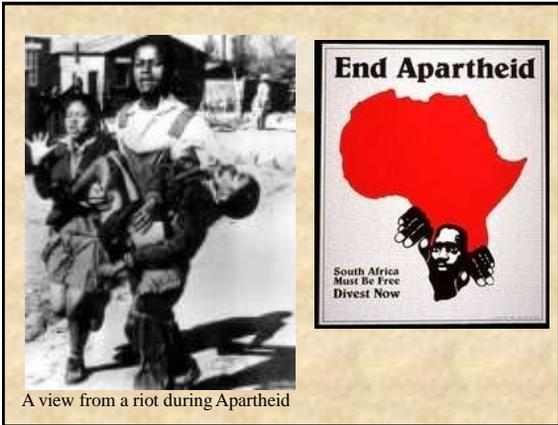
The PAC was formed in 1959 after a breakaway from the African National Congress. THE PEOPLE WHO JOINED WERE FRUSTRATED AT THE LACK OF PROGRESS THE ANC HAD MADE IN FIGHTING APARTHEID. Robert Sobukwe was the PAC's first president, elected at the founding conference in April 1959 in Johannesburg. THE PAC WAS AN AFRICAN ONLY ORGANISATION, WHEREAS THE ANC WANTED WHITES, BLACKS AND COLOURED TO JOIN TOGETHER. The PAC's first and most successful campaign was the protest against the pass laws - a campaign which was to prove to be a significant turning point for South Africa. PAC members were urged by Sobukwe to leave their pieces at home and to surrender themselves for arrest at the nearest police station. Members were instructed to conduct the campaign in a spirit of non-violence which they did. But the protest erupted in tragedy when police opened fire on a group of protestors in Sharpeville who had presented themselves for arrest. Sixty-eight people were killed and 186 injured, many of them having been shot from the back. In the words of Benjamin Pogrund: The 705 bullets fired by the police that day changed South Africa, and nothing was ever to be the same again. The Sharpeville tragedy was the start of country-wide protests at the pass laws. A panic-stricken National Party government imposed a state of emergency and introduced legislation to ban both the PAC and the ANC. Hundreds of people were arrested. Sobukwe and many other PAC leaders were jailed, and when they were released they were restricted by laws. Many of the national and regional leaders went into exile.

- 1) Why did many people join the PAC?
- 2) Who was the leader of the PAC?
- 3) What was the main difference between the ANC and the PAC?
- 4) Describe what happened at Sharpeville.
- 5) What did the National Party do after Sharpeville?

YOU NEED TO THINK ABOUT THE REASONS WHY THE PAC STARTED AND HOW IT FOUGHT AGAINST APARTHEID.

IMAGES OF APARTHEID





A view from a riot during Apartheid



Comparing Apartheid and Civil Rights in the US



Selma 56/57 Casualty (one of over 1,000)



Sharpeville Massacre of 1960

Segregation and Jim Crow Laws in the US



Jim Crow Segregation



President Wilson



Tulsa Race Riot



Birmingham, 1958

The Struggle Against Apartheid



Desmond Tutu

Resistance to Apartheid

- Government troops killed unarmed demonstrators killed and gained world-wide sympathy
- **Desmond Tutu**—a South African cleric and activist who rose to worldwide fame during the 1980s as an opponent of apartheid. Spread the message





F.W. De Klerk

– In 1990 **F.W. De Klerk**— the last State President of apartheid-era South Africa, (1989 to 1994) freed Nelson Mandela. Mandela became the first black president of S. Africa in 1994. A democracy was established.



Nelson Mandela

Nelson Mandela Webquest

- **Introduction:**
During his 27 years in prison, Nelson Mandela became a symbol of resistance to racial oppression and injustice. He emerged to become the leader of post-apartheid South Africa. In this activity you will read about his life, his writings, and the views of biographers, colleagues, and friends.
- **Internet Site: The Long Walk of Nelson Mandela**
<http://www.nbs.org/tebb/pages/frontline/news/mandela/>
- Note: Clicking on the link above will launch a new browser window.
- **Directions:** Start at the Long Walk of Nelson Mandela Web site. Click on the four main links on the home page and on the chronology at the bottom of the page to read about Nelson Mandela, taking notes as you read. Click on additional links to learn more. After you have read the material, answer the following questions.

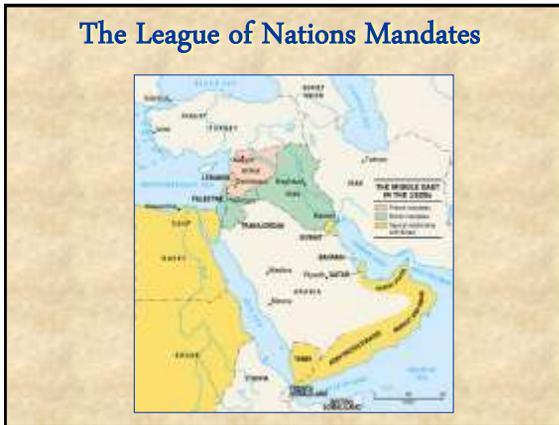
Questions/Activities:

1. What was Mandela's connection to royalty?
2. What was Mandela's original profession? Where did he work?
3. What was the secret military arm of the ANC that Mandela led?
4. Where did Mandela spend most of his 27 years in prison? What was the significance of this time in prison, according to his biographers, friends, and colleagues?
5. Based on what you have learned about Nelson Mandela in your textbook and on the Web site, on a separate piece of paper write three entries in an imaginary diary of Mandela. Writing as if you were Mandela, choose different stages of his life, and include details gathered through your research.









"New" Countries & Ruling Families Emerge after World War II

- C Prince **Faisal** → "ruler" of Trans-Jordan.
- C Prince **Abdullah** → "ruler" of a newly-created Iraq [pasted together from three distinct geographic regions].
- C The **House of Saud** → put on the throne of the newly-created Saudi Arabia.
- C The **Pahlavi Family** → put on the throne of a new Iran—formerly known as Turkey. **Rezah Khan**—an Iranian officer, seized control of the gov't. in 1921.
- C **Mustafa Kemal** → leads a military/nationalist movement in Turkey. Becomes 1st president of Turkey.

Coronation of Prince Faisal, 1921

Rezah Khan (1877-1944)



- ◆ **Rezah Khan** –an Iranian officer, seized control of the govt. in 1921.
- ◆ declared himself **SHAH** in 1925.
- ◆ created the **Pahlavi Dynasty**.
- ◆ ruled from 1925-1941.
- ◆ initiated some modern reforms.
- ◆ forced to abdicate his throne by the Allied armies in 1941.

Reforms in Iran

- ◆ Secularization → seizure of religious lands, non-Islamic law codes
- ◆ Adoption of the French civil code.
- ◆ Built the Trans-Iranian Railroad.
- ◆ Improved education.



Treaty of Lausanne, 1923



Modern Turkey Is Born!!!

Mustafa Kemal "Ataturk"

(1881-1938)



Mustafa Kemal



- Turkey
 - Born at demise of Ottoman empire
 - (1881-1938) seized Asia Minor, expelled Greeks
 - Made president 1922 - called **Atatürk**, "father of the Turks"
 - Westernized and secularized country

Ataturk's Reform Program

- * Capital moved from Constantinople to Ankara.
- * Secularism → *Qur'an* in Turkish translation.
- * Adoption of a republican constitution and a Swiss civil code.
- * Westernization & nationalism:
 - Compulsory, secular education. –non-Islamic)
 - Banning the *fez*—a brimless felt hat, once widespread in the Ottoman Empire
 - Western [Roman] script.
 - Western clothing.
 - Women unveiled & given full citizenship and the right to vote.



Mustafa Kemal Atatürk's Address to Turkish Youth



QUESTIONS:

1. Identify the metaphors Atatürk uses and explain their meaning.
2. If you were a young Turk living during this time period, what kinds of duties would you need to carry out in order to defend Turkey's newly-won independence?
3. Is this a well written speech? Explain your reasoning.

Turkish Youth, Your first duty is to preserve and to defend Turkish Independence and the Turkish Republic forever. This is the very foundation of your existence and your future. This foundation is your most precious treasure. In the future, too, there may be traitors and people at home and abroad, who will seek to deprive you of this treasure. If someday you are compelled to defend your independence and your Republic, you must not hesitate to weigh the possibilities and circumstances of the situation before doing your duty. These possibilities and circumstances may turn out to be extremely unfavorable. The enemies conspiring against your independence and your Republic may have behind them a victory unprecedented in the annals of the world.

It may be that, by violence and trickery, all the fortresses of your beloved fatherland may be captured, all its daybreaks occupied, all its armies dispersed and every corner of the country invaded. And unlike and greater than all these circumstances, those who hold power within the country may be an ever-unguided and may even be traitors. Furthermore, they may identify personal interests with the political designs of the invaders. The country may be imperiled, rained and exhausted. Youth of Turkey's future, even in such circumstances of your duty to save Turkish Independence and the Republic: You will find the strength you need in your noble blood.

Atatürk, 20th October 1927

The Middle East Between the Wars 1919-1939



Palestine Was Part of the Ottoman Empire before WWI (pre-1914)



The Middle East Between the Wars, 1919-1939



U. N. Partition Plan of 1947

Recap:

Yesterday, some students argued that Israel should be divided up between the Israelis and Arab Palestinians. The map to the right is what the British and United Nations actually proposed in 1947.

In our upcoming activity, you will complete two maps of Israeli to demonstrate how Israel became divided and a center for bloodshed!



Israel Becomes an Independent Nation:

May 14, 1948



Chaim Weizmann,
1st President



David Ben-Gurion,
1st Prime Minister





U.N. Conference on the Question of Creating a National Homeland for Jews

– Today's Procedure:

- 1) You have **10 minutes** to finish preparing with your group. This includes your paper and map.
- 2) During your presentation, you will refer to your map on the placement of Jews. Using the blank map projected on the board, color and label where you will place the Jews and Palestinians.
- 3) Mock conference format:
 - 1. Each group presents their papers with proposals and map. 5 minutes each.
 - 2. Each side can take turns asking the other side questions to expose weaknesses. This question/answer debate will last up to 10 minutes.
 - 3. Judges ask each side questions to expose weaknesses or clear up confusion. 5 minutes.
 - 4. Judges make a decision. Either they support one of the group's proposals or develop an entirely different solution. 5 minutes.



Israel

- For group #1--arguing to make Israel a homeland for the Jews:
 - Color in where you would place the Jewish populations and where you would place the Arab Palestinian populations on the board before presenting!

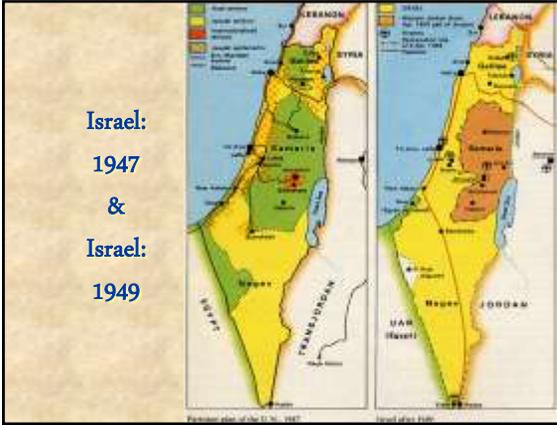


World Map

For Group #2:
Use this map for relocating Jews to other areas of the world.



Israel:
1947
&
Israel:
1949



What were the results of the Israeli—Palestinian war of 1948?

- **1948**
 - Britain left Palestine. Violence escalated.
 - **Israel declared independence, Jews took control of government and declared Israel to be new national homeland.**
 - Iraq, Jordan, Egypt, Syria, and Lebanon prepared to fight Israel.
 - Israel overcame these armies and took more land than partition had suggested.
 - 750,000 Palestinians (Muslims) were displaced and forced to become **refugees** —persons fleeing from their homeland due to political/religious causes.
 - Jordan occupied Jerusalem's Old City and the West Bank
 - Egypt occupied the Gaza Strip
 - **David Ben-Gurion** became the first prime minister of Israel

Armistice Signed, 1949

Who
Benefitted
And who
Lost out?



Palestinian Refugees Today



Palestinian Diaspora

Question: Do the Palestinian Arabs deserve a homeland, too?

End of Imperialism In Egypt

- Became a protectorate of Great Britain from 1883 until 1956
- British domination of Egypt became the model for the "new imperialism"
- Turkish general **Muhammad Ali** had established Egypt into a strong and virtually independent state by 1849
- Egypt's inability to satisfy foreign investors led to control of its finances by France & Britain
- Safeguarding the **Suez Canal** (completed in 1869) played a key role in the British occupation of Egypt and its bloody conquest of the Sudan.



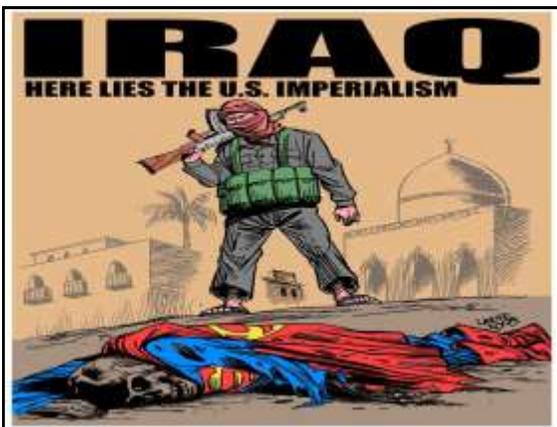
Making Connections from Past to Present:

Does U.S. Imperialism Exist in the MidEast Today?

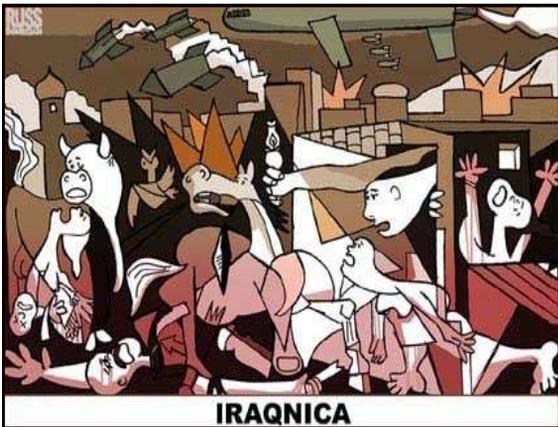
- Let's examine the meaning of some contemporary political cartoons!

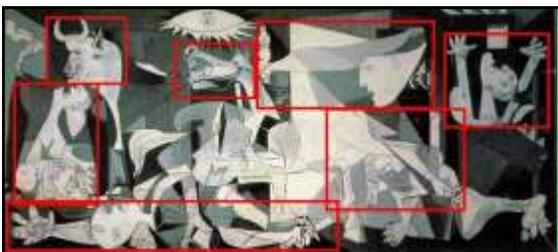












• Pablo Picasso. *Guernica*. 1937. Oil on canvas. Museo del Prado, Madrid, Spain.

7. Burnt Woman- This individual seems to be in a burning building being burned alive.
