

Unit 5: Regional Developments in Post-World War II (Africa, & India)

Introduction

- The Soviet Union's withdrawal from Eastern Europe led to the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe.
- The reunification of Germany in 1990 and the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 ended the Cold War.
- It ended quietly rather than with nuclear holocaust as many had feared.
- However, the new world order would bring new threats such as **INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM**.

5.1.1: Terms

Self-determination: the free choice of a people to choose their own political future.

Colonialism: the economic, political and cultural domination by one country over another country or group of people.

Indian Independence Act: 1947 Act that divided India and Pakistan and also gave them independence.

Apartheid: 1948 South African racial policy that divided South Africans into white and non-white. The policy resulted in racial segregation, restrictions on marriages, residences, and education.

African National Congress (ANC): nationalist group that used non-violent resistance to attack racial discrimination in South Africa. They used boycotts, strikes, demonstrations, and openly defied segregation laws by entering "whites" only areas and facilities.

5.1.4: End of Colonialism

- The end of W.W.II signaled the decline and eventual end of the European **COLONIAL** empires.
- **NATIONALISM** spread throughout colonies and eventually one by one they gained **INDEPENDENCE**.
- A variety of **FACTORS led to the decline of colonialism:**
 1. The **ATLANTIC CHARTER** promoted sovereignty and self government for **ALL** nations. This encouraged Nationalists in colonies to fight for independence.
 2. **Colonial Nationalist movements** grew in the colonies. Ironically, the leaders of these groups were trained in Western ideas at Universities such as France, Britain and other Western countries. These people returned home to emerge as the leaders of Nationalist groups that fought for Independence.
 3. Many European countries **supported Independence** in colonies because of the high **COST** of maintaining them. European powers were unable to justify holding these colonies when their economies were struggling following 6 years of war.
 4. Following W.W.II both the **U.S.** and **U.S.S.R** wanted to see the breakup of the European empires. The U.S. having waged a war of Independence against Britain (1776) supported independence movements. The U.S. also felt if Europe lost its empires they would have greater access to colonial markets. The Soviets opposed European empires feeling that if the empires collapsed there would be greater opportunities for establishing Communist countries.

5.1.5 – 5.1.6: Examples of Independence

1. **Gandhi leads India:** **Chapter 10 (pgs. 317 – 320)**
 - For 200 years Britain ruled India and did not want to give up this valuable colony.
 - **GANDHI**, trained as a lawyer in Britain, returned to India in 1915 to lead India's struggle to Independence.
 - The methods Gandhi used to achieve independence were **NON-VIOLENCE** and **CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE**.
 - Gandhi believed that Indian people had the right to freedom and self rule.
 - Because Britain deprived India of its independence, Gandhi felt they should resist or break British law.
 - Gandhi thus encouraged Indian people to refuse to obey morally intolerable laws (**SALT TAX**).

- This is civil disobedience.
- Some examples of Civil Disobedience were:
 - Resign from Government jobs.
 - Stop buying British goods.
 - Refuse to pay taxes.
 - Purposely break unfair laws.
- Gandhi insisted that his followers **NOT** respond to the British with violence.
- If Indians were protesting and police clubbed them, Gandhi insisted that they not only not hit back but not even shield themselves from the attack.
- This was non-violence.
- Gandhi believed that the British would be defeated not when they had any strength but when they had no heart to fight against a moral, non-violent people.
- Gandhi's methods were eventually successful and India became independent in **1947**.

2. Nasser in Egypt:

Chapter 6 (pgs. 191 – 195)

- Egyptian Nationalism increased the growing criticism of Egypt's monarchy as corrupt.
- Egypt's defeat by Israel in 1948 caused humiliation among Egyptian soldiers.
- Pledging to restore Arab pride, Nasser and others formed a **FREE OFFICERS MOVEMENT** aimed at driving out foreign powers.
- In **1952**, army officers forced the Egyptian King **FAROUK** to abdicate.
- The monarchy was abolished and a new republic, with **NASSER** as President, was established in **1956**.
- Nasser was celebrated in Egypt for standing up to Europeans, redistributing wealth to improve the lives of citizens and pledging to restore Palestine to Palestinians.

5.1.3: Suez Canal Crisis (The UN as Peacekeeper)

- Although the shooting had stopped, Korea was no closer to peace than it had been before the armed conflict began.
- It was the Suez Crisis of 1956 that brought about the first multinational, voluntary peacekeeping force in the history of international relations.
- Nasser and the Emergence of Egypt as an Arab Power
- Colonel **Gamal Abdel Nasser** emerged as the leader of Egypt following the Arab defeat in the 1948 Arab-Israeli war.
- **He had 2 main goals:**
 1. To create an independent Egypt free from colonial rule,
 2. To destroy the newly formed nation of Israel.
- The fastest way to obtain funds was to let the superpowers bid for Egypt's allegiance.
- Egypt needed a modern army to destroy Israel, so Nasser's long-term solution was to industrialize. (The first requirement was electricity)
- He opened negotiations with both superpowers for financing of the project.
- In 1955, Nasser signed an arms deal with Czechoslovakia, a Soviet bloc nation.
- By 1956, he was ready to conclude an agreement with the USA to help finance and build a \$1.3 billion dam at Aswan.
- Nasser had successfully maneuvered the Soviets into supplying arms and the Americans into supplying money and technical expertise.

Nationalizing the Suez Canal:

- Nasser's brand of non-aligned nationalism. The continued conflict with Israel, which had close ties to the US, also cost Nasser Western support.
- Egypt stopped Israeli ships, from using the Suez Canal.
- When the United States refused financial and technical aid for the Aswan Dam project, Nasser's reaction was immediate and dramatic: on July.26, 1956 he seized control of the Suez Canal and turned to the Soviets for help in building the dam.
- **This accomplished two goals:**
 1. It signaled the end of Egypt's colonial status.
 2. Provided funds for building the Aswan Dam and modernizing Egypt.
- The British and French were determined to regain their 97 % share of the canal's profit and reassert their status as major powers in the Middle East.

- Their military leaders plotted with Israel to recapture the Suez and bring about Nasser's downfall in the process.
- Britain and France devised an elaborate scheme.
- Israel was to attack Egypt as part of the ongoing Arab-Israeli dispute.
- Britain and France would land troops at the Canal Zone on the pretense of protecting international shipping during the conflict.
- The plan would allow Britain and France to repossess the Suez Canal and enable Israel to expand its territory.
- The conspirators miscalculated the reaction of the United States and the world community.

The United Nation's Involvement:

- **On October.29, 1956, Israel attacked Egypt.**
- Britain ordered the Egyptians and Israelis to withdraw from both sides of the Suez Canal.
- Egypt refused, but five days after the Israeli attack the fighting had already stopped.
- Even so, Anglo-French paratroops and commandos landed as planned, attacking Egyptian positions along the western side of the canal and securing the canal itself.
- The invasion stunned the world.
- The Soviet Union threatened to launch missiles on Paris and London.
- The US was outraged.
- The day after the attack, the US introduced a resolution in the Security Council.
- It called for Israel to withdraw its troops and for all members to "refrain from the use of force."
- But France and Britain used their vetoes to kill this motion along with a Soviet proposal that the Americans and the Soviets jointly intervene.
- Deadlocked, the Suez issue was brought before the General Assembly.
- On November.4 Canada's UN representative, **Lester B. Pearson**, proposed that the Anglo-French force in the canal zone be replaced by a peacekeeping force charged with protecting the canal and keeping Israel and Egypt apart...it succeeded.

The Significance of the Suez Crisis:

- The lasting significance of the Suez Crisis was the establishment of an international police force, the **UNEF**.
- Not always the solution for maintaining international peace and security.
- The reason is **national sovereignty** (the right of independent nations to control their territory).
- Thus, when nations request peacekeeping troops, they come as invited guests of the host nation.

3. Mandela in South Africa:

Chapter 9 (pgs. 292 – 306)

- In 1948, **APARTHEID** was introduced to South Africa.
- This racial policy separated South Africa into classes:
 - A privileged white ruling class.
 - An exploited subservient class.
- Whites controlled the political, educational and economic institutions for their advantage.
- Nationalist groups such as the **AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (ANC)** began using boycotts, strikes, and demonstrations to attack racial discrimination in South Africa.
- The South African government responded by arresting ANC leaders such as **NELSON MANDELA**.
- Mandela joined the ANC in 1944 and in the 1950's he organized non-violent resistance against Apartheid.
- Following, the Sharpeville massacre in 1960, Mandela and others abandoned non-violent protest in favor of violent acts.
- As a result, Mandela was sentenced to **LIFE** imprisonment in 1963.
- While in prison from **1963 – 1990**, Mandela became an international figure with a worldwide following of supporters.
- He repeatedly refused offers of freedom in exchange for keeping quiet about Apartheid.
- This elevated him to mythical status among black South Africans.
- Eventually his fame grew that World leaders and the UN applied political pressure for Mandela's release.
- Musicians, artists and writers championed Mandela's cause.

- Finally in 1990, the South African government facing civil unrest and World pressure released Mandela.
- The government pledged reforms to create an equal and democratic South Africa.
- In **1994**, **NELSON MANDELA** was elected the **1st Black President of South Africa**.

❖ **WE ARE NOT DOING 5.2 MIDDLE EAST (ON EXAM YOU CHOOSE THE QUESTIONS REGARDING COLONIALISM)**

Old Publics:

1. Which refers to the policy of the South African government from 1948-1991 of absolute racial segregation?
 - a. Anschluss
 - b. Apartheid
 - c. Enabling Act
 - d. Ethnic Cleansing
2. Using the quote below, assess the effectiveness of Nasser on Egyptian nationalism through the Suez Crisis?

Nasser sums up the results
We are able after the Suez to take over all the foreign property in our country and therefore the Suez War regained the wealth of the Egyptian people to be used in the interests of the Egyptian people. Then of course, it was clear for the Egyptian people that they could defend their country and secure the independence of their country.

- a. Collective Security
 - b. Colonialism
 - c. Conservatism
 - d. Self Determination
3. Which group used boycotts and violent protests to fight the apartheid system in South Africa?
 - a. African Freedom Alliance
 - b. African Independent Congress
 - c. African Liberation Front
 - d. African National Congress

4. Using the source provided, what method did Mandela advocate to gain equal rights for Black South Africans?

"At the beginning of June 1961, after a long and anxious assessment of the South African situation, I and some colleagues came to the conclusion that as violence in this country was inevitable; it would be wrong and unrealistic for African leaders to continue preaching peace and non-violence at a time when the government met our peaceful demands with force."
- Nelson Mandela

- a. Democracy
 - b. Free speech
 - c. Guerrilla warfare
 - d. Totalitarianism
5. Which is referred to in the source below?

"... what have they done to the Mosque! It is 500 years old. It survived two world wars, and now it is a pile of bricks. It took this kind of hatred to bring it to the ground."
- Mostar, Bosnia, Nov. 9th, 1993

- a. Policy of economic dominance by Muslim nationalists
 - b. Policy of ethnic cleansing practiced by Muslim nationalists
 - c. Re-emergence of communism in the former Yugoslavia
 - d. Re-emergence of religious conflict in the former Yugoslavia
6. Based on the source below, which best reflects Mahatma Gandhi's method of attaining Indian independence?

"...the creed [policy] of ... non-cooperation, civil disobedience ... are necessary. For me ... there is no other way of gaining real freedom." - Gandhi, 1933

- a. Armed resistance against British authority
 - b. Cooperation with the British authorities
 - c. Passive acceptance until British authorities left India
 - d. Peaceful resistance against British authority
7. Which refers to the displacement or elimination of one group by another?
- a. Arms proliferation
 - b. Assassination
 - c. Ethnic cleansing
 - d. Guerilla warfare

8. Which refers to the ability of a nation to decide their own political future?
 - a. Collective security
 - b. Fundamentalism
 - c. Neo-colonialism
 - d. Self-determination

9. Which group opposed apartheid in South Africa?
 - a. African Freedom Alliance
 - b. African Independent Congress
 - c. African Liberation Front
 - d. African National Congress

10. Based on the source below, which method would Gandhi have **opposed** to achieve independence for India?

"Non-violence for me is not a mere experiment. For me it is both a means and an end and I am more than ever convinced that in the complex situation that faces India, there is no other way of gaining real freedom."
- Mahatma Gandhi

- a. Breaking unfair laws
 - b. Demonstrations in public areas
 - c. Destruction of public property
 - d. Refusal to pay taxes to Britain
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11. What political party was headed by Nelson Mandela and sought to end apartheid?
 - a. African Loyalist Association
 - b. African National Congress
 - c. Organization of African Unity
 - d. Orange Free State

 12. What was created by the Indian Independence Act of 1947?
 - a. Bangladesh
 - b. Protectorate of India
 - c. Sovereign state of India
 - d. States of India and Pakistan

 13. Which group would most likely use violence against civilians to accomplish their goals?
 - a. Militarists
 - b. Nationalists
 - c. Socialists
 - d. Terrorists

14. What best explains the civil conflict in the former Yugoslavia?
- Disintegration of the Soviet Union
 - Economic restructuring as a consequence of European Union
 - Nationalism, ethnic diversity and religious differences
 - Re-emergence of communism and totalitarianism within the region
15. Using the source provided, what method was used by Gandhi to promote nationalism?

"After being ejected from a train reserved for whites only, Gandhi stated, "The hardship to which I was subjected was superficial, only a symptom of the deep diseases of color prejudice. I should try, if possible, to root out the disease and suffer hardships in the process."

- Armed conflict and violent protests
- Civil disobedience and non-violence
- Non-violence and obeying the law
- Violent protests and civil disobedience

DBQ'S:

1. Using the source provided and your knowledge of history, assess the methods used by Mandela to promote nationalism and independence.

"I do not deny that I planned sabotage. We had to either accept inferiority or fight against it by violence. When my sentence has been completed...I will still be moved to take up again, as best I can, the struggle for removal of injustices until they are finally abolished once and for all." - Nelson Mandela, to the court upon his conviction, 1963

2. Using the source provided and your knowledge of history, explain the factors that led to the decline of colonialism following World War II.

"The President of the United States of America (Franklin D. Roosevelt) and the (British) Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill... deem it right to make known certain common principles... on which they base their hopes for a better future for the world... they respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them."

- excerpt from *The Atlantic Charter*, 1941

3. Based on the source below and your knowledge of history, explain the causes that led to the Suez Crisis in 1956.

"The seizure of the Suez canal is, we are convinced, the opening move in a planned campaign designed by Nasser to expel all western influence and interests from Arab countries. He believes that if he can get away with this, his prestige in Arabia will be so great that [Arab] governments will have to place their united oil resources under the control of a united Arabia led by Egypt and under Russian influence. When that moment comes Nasser can deny oil to Western Europe and we shall be at his mercy."
- British P.M. Anthony Eden to President Eisenhower, Sept., 1956.

4. Using the source provided and your knowledge of history, explain the causes of the Suez Crisis in Egypt.

"We dug the canal with our lives, our skulls, our bones, our blood."
- Egyptian President Gamal Abdul Nasser

5. Explain how the statement provided formed the basis of the methods used by Gandhi to achieve independence in India.

Gandhi, a devote Hindu, believed in non-violent refusal to obey morally intolerable laws.

6. Based on the source below and your knowledge of history, explain how Nasser's actions contributed to the Suez Crisis

