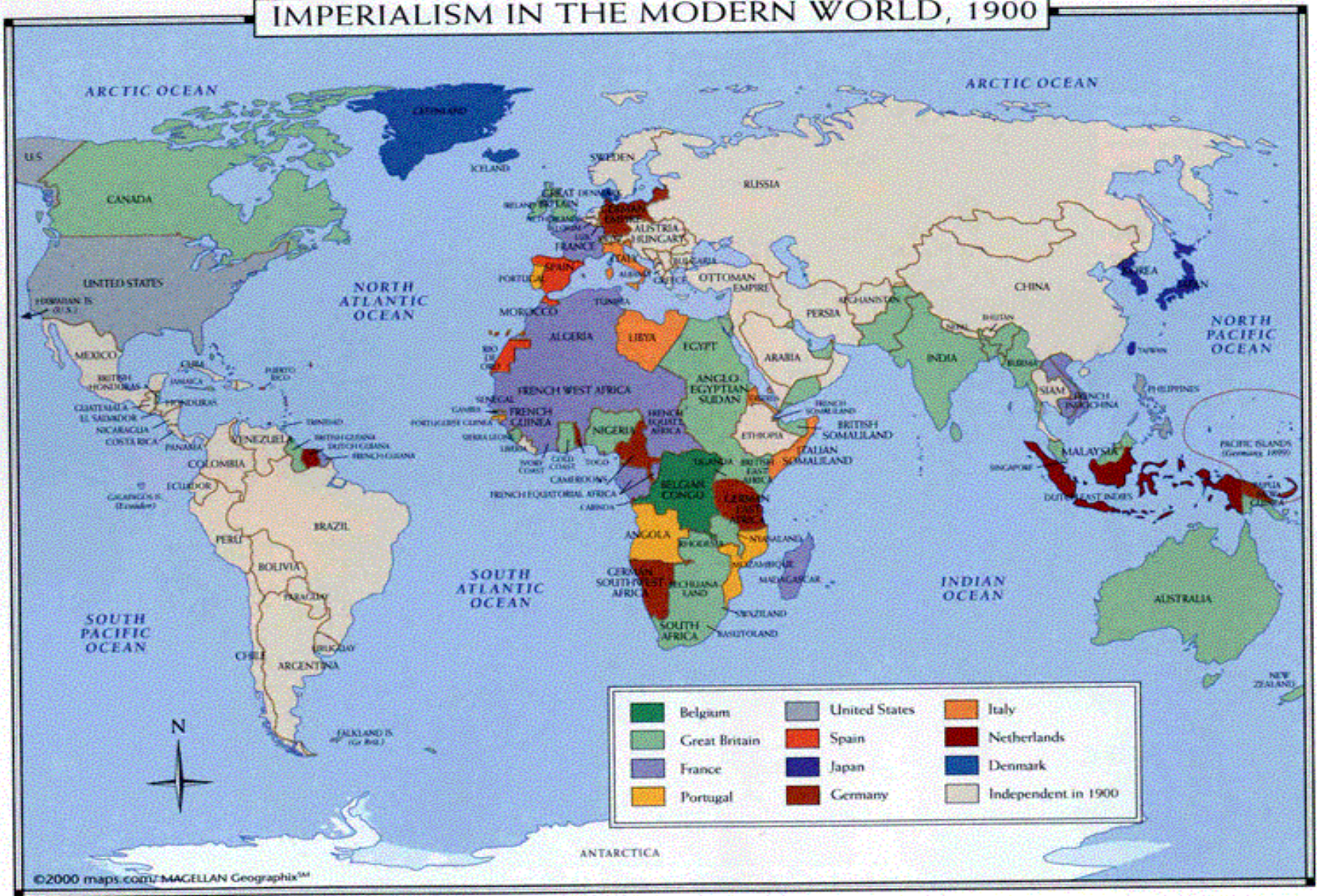


UNIT 5

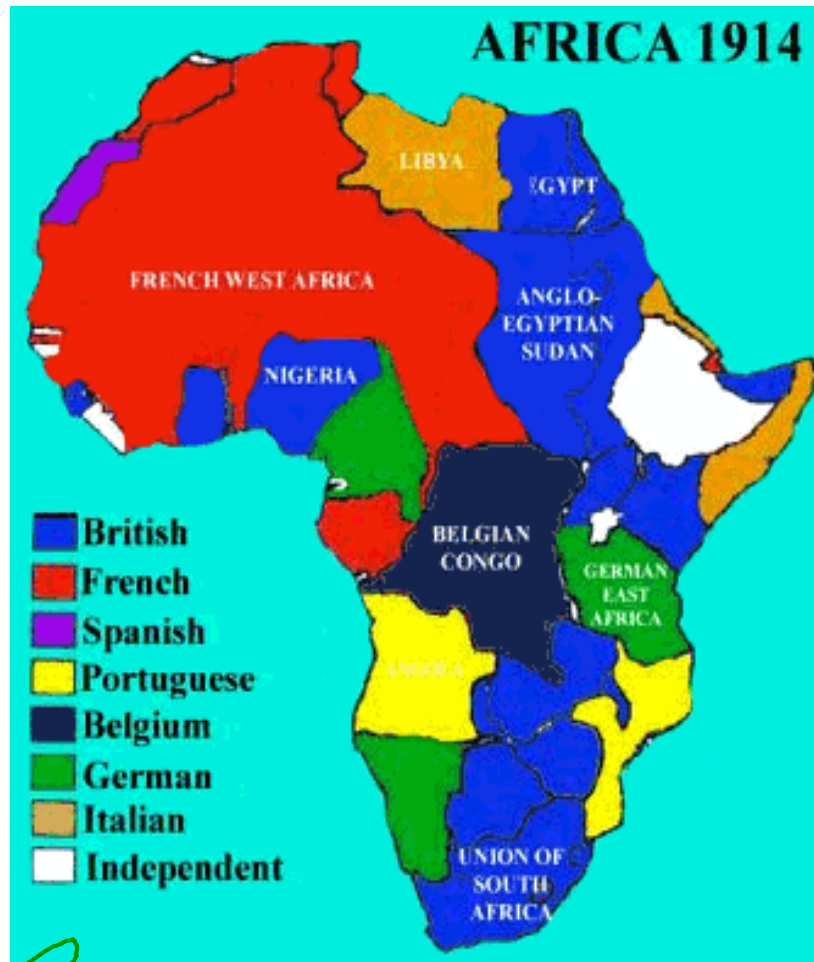
End of Colonialism (Africa, and India)

IMPERIALISM IN THE MODERN WORLD, 1900



1.1.2 Imperialist Nations of the World

Remember:



IMPERIALISM IN ASIA 1914



Why Imperialism in 1900's???



5.1.4 Why did it end?

- 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**.

FACTORS led to the decline of colonialism:



1. 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. (ex. Gandhi)

3. Europe Supported Independence:

- 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.

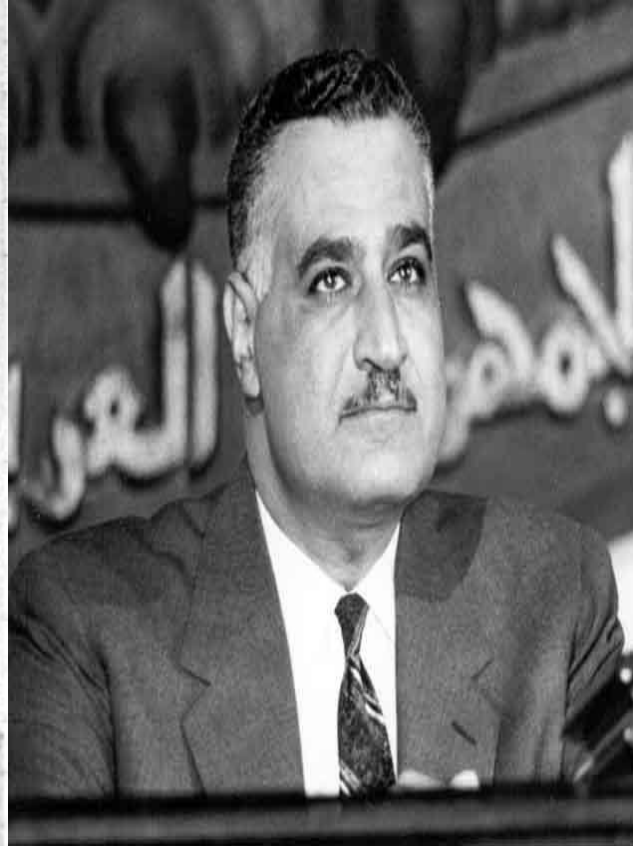
4. Superpowers Demanded it:

- 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 were be greater opportunities for establishing Communist countries.

Da Bys:



Mohandas Gandhi



Gamel Abdel Nasser



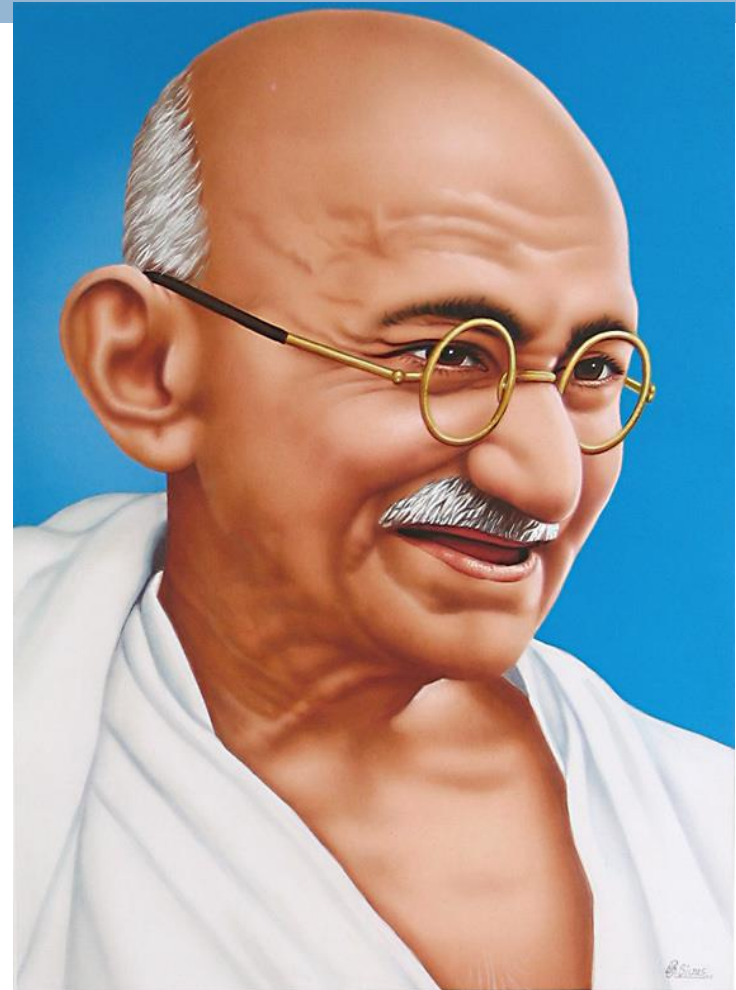
Nelson Mandela


5.1.5 – 5.1.6 Examples

- Gandhi in India (**Chapter 10**)
- Nasser in Egypt (**Chapter 6 – UN**)
- Mandela in South Africa (**Chapter 9**)

1. Gandhi: 1869 - 1948

- 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.


How???


- Gandhi thus encouraged Indian people to refuse to obey morally intolerable laws (**SALT TAX**).
- This is civil disobedience.

- **Taxation of salt** has occurred in India since the earliest times.
- However, this tax was greatly increased when the British East India Company began to establish its rule over provinces in India.
- In 1835, special taxes were imposed on Indian salt to facilitate its import.
- This paid huge dividends for the traders of the British East India Company.
- When the Crown took over the administration of India from the Company in 1858, the taxes were not replaced.

Some examples of Civil Disobedience were:

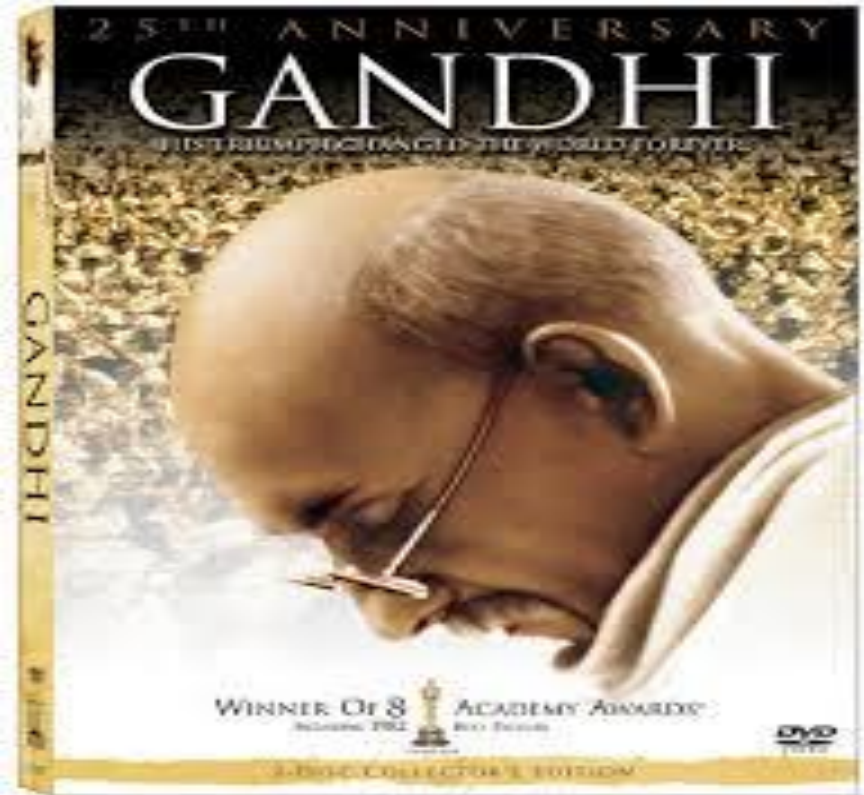
- Resign from Government jobs.
- Stop buying British goods.
- Refuse to pay taxes.
- Purposely break unfair laws.

- 
- 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**.

Gandhi (1982)

- [Movie Trailer](#)



- 
- [Mahatma Gandhi Biography](#) (6:40)



SUEZ CANAL



Lake Manzala

Port Said

Mediterranean Sea

Bay of Tinah

Suez Canal

Egypt

Al Qantarah

11 mi

Egypt

11 km

Ismailia

Nafishah

SINAI PENINSULA



Fa'id

Great Bitter Lake

Suez Canal

AFRICA

Egypt

Suez

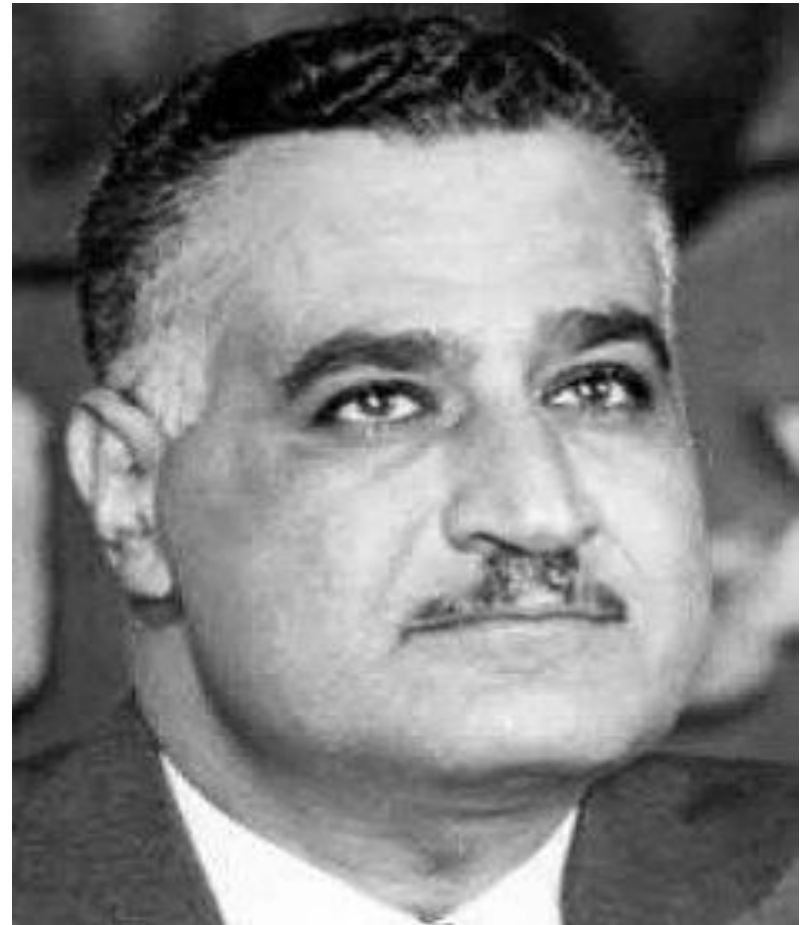
Gulf of Suez



2. Nasser (Egypt)

- 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**.



How was he going to do this?




Suez Canal - 1956


- 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.


Background:

- 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 2 Goals:

1. It signaled the end of Egypt's colonial status.
2. Provided funds for building the Aswan Dam and modernizing Egypt.

Results:

- **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 pretence 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.

UN 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 vetos 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**

Lester B. Pearson

- 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.



Lasting Effects.....

- 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.

Video Time



- [Suez 1956: Story of struggling against colonialism](#) (10:00)
- [Suez 1956: Story of struggling against colonialism](#) (9:56)

3. Mandela in South Africa:

- In 1948, **APARTHEID** was introduced to South Africa.

- This racial policy separated South Africa into classes:
 1. A privileged white ruling class.
 2. An exploited subservient class.


- Whites controlled the political, educational and economic institutions for their advantage.

Nelson Mandela: 1918-2013

- 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.**

Video Time



- [Remembering South African Leader Nelson Mandela](#) (18:23)