Independence Movements and Important Leaders after 1950
Who led the independence movement in India?
Mohandas Gandhi led the Indian Independence movement.
What strategies did Ghandi use during the movement for Indian Independence?
Ghandi used **non-violence, civil disobedience** and passive resistance.
Non-Violence

• Non-violence is a weapon of the strong.
• Non-violence is not a garment to put on and off at will. Its seat is in the heart, and it must be an inseparable part of our being.
• Anger is the enemy of non-violence and pride is a monster that swallows it up.
• Non-violence is the greatest force at the disposal of mankind. It is mightier than the mightiest weapon of destruction devised by the ingenuity of man.
• Non-violence requires a double faith, faith in God and also faith in man.
• Non-violence, which is the quality of the heart, cannot come by an appeal to the brain.
1. Civil disobedience (form of non-violent resistance) is the assertion of a right which law should give but which it denies.

2. Civil disobedience presupposes willing obedience of our self-imposed rules, and without it civil disobedience would be a cruel joke.

3. Civil disobedience becomes a sacred duty when the State becomes lawless and corrupt.

4. Civil disobedience means capacity for unlimited suffering without the intoxicating excitement of killing.

5. For disobedience to be civil it has to be open and nonviolent, it implies discipline, thought, care, attention, and should never provoke retaliation.

8. Non-cooperation and civil disobedience are different but branches of the same tree called Satyagraha (truth-force).
Passive Resistance

- Passive resistance is a method of securing rights by personal suffering; it is the reverse of resistance by arms.
- Passive resistance is a misnomer for nonviolent resistance. It is active nonviolent resistance.
- Examples of Passive Resistance: mass demonstrations, refusal to obey or carry out a law or to pay taxes, the occupation of buildings or the blockade of roads, labor strikes, economic boycotts, and similar activities.
Noncooperation

- Noncooperation means refusal both to help the sinner in his sin and to accept any help or gift from him until he has repented.
- **Noncooperation is a measure of discipline and sacrifice and it demands respect for the positive views.**
- Nonviolent noncooperation with evil means cooperation with all that is good.
- **Noncooperation is intended to pave the way to real, honorable and voluntary cooperation based on mutual respect and trust.**
- Noncooperation is not a hymn of hate.
- My Noncooperation is with methods and systems, never with men.
- Nonviolence is the rock on which the whole structure of noncooperation is built.
What two issues dominated Indian politics after World War II?
• Indian independence from Britain and India’s Muslims’ concerns about their place in a country dominated by Hindus were the two issues that dominated Indian politics after World War II.
How was the tension between Muslims and Hindus in India ultimately resolved.
India was **partitioned** (divided into 2 nations) in 1947. One nation was **Pakistan** where Muslims are the majority and the other was **India** where Hindus are the majority.
What were some results of Indian Independence?
• As a result of Indian independence, there were **mass migrations**. Many Hindus in Pakistan moved to India and many Muslims in India moved to Pakistan.

• There were often **deadly clashes between Hindus and Muslims**.

• **Gandhi was assassinated** in 1948 by a Hindu who was upset over the partition.
How were India and Pakistan further divided?
In 1948, the large island off the coast of India (Ceylon) became independent. It was renamed Sri Lanka.

In 1971, the eastern section of Pakistan became Bangladesh.
Who was Jawaharlal Nehru?
Jawaharlal Nehru

• first and longest-serving Prime Minister of India, from 1947 until 1964.
• One of the leading figures in the Indian independence movement, Nehru was elected by the Indian National Congress to assume office as independent India's first Prime Minister, and re-elected when the Congress Party won India's first general election in 1952.
• As one of the founders of the Non-Aligned Movement, he was also an important figure in the international politics of the post-war era.
• 1950 Constitution prohibited caste discrimination
• Supported western style industrialization
• His daughter is Indira Gandhi
Who was Indira Gandhi?
Indira Gandhi

- India’s 1st and only female prime minister
- Developed a closer relationship between India and Soviet Union during the Cold War
- Developed a nuclear program
- Assassinated in 1984
Indira Gandhi

• Daughter of Jawaharlal Nehru
• was the **third Prime Minister of the Republic of India** for three consecutive terms from 1966 to 1977 and for a fourth term from 1980 until her **assassination in 1984**, a total of fifteen years.
• **India's only female prime minister** to date, she remains the world's longest serving female Prime Minister as of 2011.
• She was also the only Indian Prime Minister to have declared an emergency in order to 'rule by decree' and the only Indian Prime Minister to have been **imprisoned after holding the office**.
Why did African independence movements gain success after World War II?
• Africans fought alongside Europeans during World War II and resented not being granted independence after the war.

• After World War II, the UN charter supported the right of self-determination.

• Africans had a lot of resentment toward imperial rule and economic exploitation.

• There were many peaceful and violent protests against colonial rule.
• Name the only countries in Africa that were independent one year after the end of World War II. (1946)
Egypt, Liberia, Ethiopia, and South Africa were the only independent African nations in 1946.
African National Independence

Featuring the Dates of Independence of Each Nation
What role did the superpowers (U.S. and the USSR) play in African independence movements?
• The US supported non-communist factions in Africa while the USSR supported communist groups.

• For example, in Angola, Cuban troops and Soviet supplies supported the Marxist faction, while the United States supplied and financed an anti-socialist group.
What were the three patterns of independence efforts in Africa?
• Independence efforts in Africa followed three patterns:
  – **Peaceful** transition,
  – **violent** transition or violence following transition due to conflicts among Africans,
  – and **three-sided conflict** between European settlers, native Africans, and colonial powers
Why were West African countries like Ghana able to gain their independence peacefully?
• Colonies with a small European population and minimal tensions between African groups within the colony were able to gain independence peacefully.

• This made the transition to independence easier.

• All the colonial power had to do was identify the people who would assume power and make plans for turning the colony over to them.
Who led Ghana’s Independence Movement?
Kwame Nkrumah  

Kwame Nkrumah (1909-1972)  
- First president of Ghana (1957), a former British colony  
- Advocate of Pan-Africanism  
- Founding member of the organization of African Unity (OAU), in 1963  
- Very familiar with U.S.; had attended Lincoln University in PA (1935-1942)  
- Strongly influenced by the ideas of Marcus Garvey and W.E.B. DuBois  
- Had led nonviolent resistance (boycotts, strikes, etc.) to British rule in the Gold Coast in 1949-1950; arrested and jailed by British for over a year  
- Believed that socialism reflected African ideals more than capitalism  
- While in power, ruled essentially as a dictator; he outlawed strikes, set up a one party state  
- Overthrown in a coup d’état in 1966
Why is Ghana’s independence so significant?
Ghana was the first sub-Saharan African nation to break from colonialism.
What was Ghana called before independence?
• Ghana was called the **Gold Coast** before it gained independence.
• Before independence, there were *nation-wide* strikes and boycotts.
• Leaders, like **Nkrumah**, were imprisoned.
Why were some independence movements like the one in Nigeria more violent?
Some independence movements were violent because

– There were conflicts among the different African ethnic groups
– After independence, countries with a variety of ethnic groups often fell into civil war
– This was partially due to the fact that the boundaries of African nations that Europeans had drawn disregarded the views of the African groups involved
What are the major ethnic groups and religions in Nigeria?
• The three largest and most influential ethnic groups in Nigeria are the **Hausa**, **Igbo**, and **Yoruba**.

• The country is roughly split in **half** between **Christians** and **Muslims**.

• Nigeria is the **8th** most populated country in the world.

• Because of **nationalism** and **demands for independence**, Britain gradually gave Nigeria their independence.
• Explain the **three-sided** conflicts that took place in **Algeria, Kenya, and South Africa**.
• In African countries with a large European population, **European settlers** resisted both the desires of **native populations** and the **colonial power’s** plans to establish African majority rule.
Why was France so reluctant to give up Algeria?
France saw Algeria as legally part of France, like Hawaii is to the U.S. France allowed their other colonies like Tunisia and Morocco to gain independence so that they could focus on keeping Algeria. The **Algerian war for independence** lasted from **1954-1962**.
What is *apartheid*?
Apartheid was the South African government’s policy of separation of the races.
- Apartheid refers to discriminatory policies enforced in South Africa during much of the 20th century.

- After South Africa had gained its independence from Great Britain, several white-minority governments, passed a series of laws that drastically curtailed the rights of Africans and other non-whites to vote, go to university, etc.; these governments also instituted laws requiring the separation of whites and blacks.

- Various black nationalist groups, led by the African National Congress (or ANC), formed in opposition to both the government and these segregationist policies (referred to collectively as apartheid).

![Image of a sign indicating that the premises are for use by white persons only.](image-url)
Who was Nelson Mandela?
Nelson Mandela was an important leader in the struggle against apartheid and eventually became the first black president in South Africa.
Mandela was one of the leaders of those opposed to the Apartheid regime in South Africa.

- **He initially favored non-violent protest** in opposition to South Africa’s apartheid system.
- **Later, he became a leader of the ANC’s armed wing**.
- **Arrested in 1961 for sabotage**, he spent more than 27 years in prison.
- After **negotiations** with **Pres. F. de Klerk** in the **late 1980s**, he was **released from prison**.
- He was elected **South Africa’s first African president** in **1994**.
- In **1999 he retired**.

![Mandela Portrait](image)
Who led Kenya’s movement for Independence?

A member of the Kikuyu (or Gikuyu) tribe, Kenyatta was born in British East Africa.

Trained as a carpenter, he joined the Kikuyu Central Association (or KCA) in 1924 and eventually became the organization's leader.

In the 1930s he attended college in both England and the Soviet Union.

In 1946 he became a teacher in Kenya.

In 1947 Kenyatta became president of the Kenya African Union (or KAU) and calls for independence for Kenya.

In 1951 Kenyatta is arrested and put on trial for allegedly being involved in the strongly anti-colonialist Mau Mau rebellion; he is convicted and forced to spend 7 years in prison.

In 1963 he becomes Kenya's first post-colonial leader; he is pro-Western and moderate but also authoritarian; he effectively rules Kenya as a one-party state.

In the picture to the right, Kenyatta is speaking with Thurgood Marshall, a future U.S. Supreme Court justice.
• Describe the major steps toward Kenya’s independence and Jomo Kenyatta’s role in the movement.
• Kenya’s **European** population held **most of the economic and political power**, but made up **less than 1%** of the population.

• **Jomo Kenyatta** was an important leader of the independence movement in Kenya.

• His efforts were interrupted by the **Mau Mau rebellion** (1952-1960) in which 70 Europeans were killed and 18,000 black Africans were killed.

• Kenyatta was jailed in 1953 and released in 1961.

• **Kenyatta** became **Kenya’s first Prime Minister** in 1963.
• Compare the boundaries created by Europeans in Africa to the ones created by them in the Middle East.
• Just like the boundaries in Africa, the boundaries for the middle eastern mandates were artificial.

• And just like in Africa, conflict and violence often erupted among the different groups that were united by these artificial boundaries created by the Europeans.
What was the *mandate system*?
• Mandates were the middle eastern Arab nations of Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Transjordan and Palestine.
• These nations thought that they would be granted independence after World War I since they helped the allies win.
• Instead, they remained “temporary” possessions of Britain and France.
What were the results of the United Nations’ decision to end the mandate system?
• Mandates in the Middle East were Iraq, Palestine, Transjordan, Syria and Lebanon.

• Many of the conflicts in the Middle East are between
  – Arab Muslims and Non-Arab Muslims,
  – Arabs and Jews and
  – Sunni and Shiite Muslims.

• Islamic fundamentalists who want to restore the law of the Koran as the basis for government, law, and behavior, pose a threat to secular governments.
Describe some of the ethnic and religious diversity of the Middle East.
• Arabs, Turks, Persians, and Kurds are the largest ethnic groups in the Middle East.
• The dominant languages spoken are Arabic, Turkish, Farsi, Kurdish, and Hebrew.
• The three major religions are Islam, Christianity, and Judaism. (90% of the people are Muslim.)
• Israel is the only nation in the Middle East that does NOT have a Muslim majority.
• Most Muslims are Sunnis while Shiites dominate in Iran and are a large faction in Iraq.
What is **Zionism**?
Zionism is the movement to establish a Jewish homeland.
Who was Gamal Abdel Nasser?
Gamal Abdel Nasser (1918-1970)

Nasser was the charismatic leader of Egypt from 1956 to 1970. A former Air Force officer, he took power in a coup d’etat and steered Egypt on a more nationalist and anti-colonialist course. His success in facing down the British, the French and the Israelis in the 1956 Suez Crisis won him wide acclaim in the Third World. He was less successful in the Six Day War against the Israelis in 1967; Egypt lost the war and had to give up the Sinai and the Gaza Strip to Israel. His attempt to unify Syria and Egypt in the United Arab Republic (UAR) was short-lived. He oversaw some major rebuilding projects, such as the Aswan Dam, and received aid from the Soviet Union, which did not please the U.S.
What is the Aswan High Dam?
The Aswan High Dam is located on the Nile River. It controls flooding, provides irrigation, and energy for hydroelectric power. Seen as an important step in Egyptian industrialization.
Aswan High Dam
What was the Suez Crisis?
The Suez Canal Crisis (1956)

- This canal, built in the late 19th century, was **strategically important to Great Britain and many other countries**

- When **Nasser announced plans to nationalize it**, Great Britain, France, and Israel became concerned and sent in troops, precipitating the Suez Crisis.

- U.S. President demanded that these countries withdraw their troops.

- Nasser was able to claim success for standing up to these other powers.
What was the 6 Day War?
6 Day War

• also known as the 1967 Arab-Israeli War or the Third Arab-Israeli War,
• was fought between June 5 and June 10, 1967, by Israel and the neighboring states of Egypt (known then as the United Arab Republic [UAR]), Jordan, and Syria.
• The war began with a large-scale surprise air strike by Israel on Egypt.
• The outcome was a swift and decisive Israeli victory.
• Israel took effective control of the Gaza Strip and the Sinai Peninsula from Egypt, the West Bank and East Jerusalem from Jordan, and the Golan Heights from Syria.
• The status of the territories captured by Israel during the war and the concurrent refugee problem are central concerns in the ongoing Israeli–Palestinian conflict, raising issues in international law, and having far-reaching consequences in global affairs.
Who was Golda Meir?
Golda Meir (1898-1978)

-Golda Meir was one of Israel’s more successful leaders during the 1960s and 1970s
-She was **Prime Minister of Israel** from 1969 to 1974
-A member of the **Labor Party**, she oversaw many of the reforms that enabled Israel to modernize and become as advanced economically as some Western nations
- Led Israel to victory in **Yom Kippur War**
Yom Kippur War (1973)

• also known as the 1973 Arab-Israeli War and the Fourth Arab-Israeli War,
• was fought from October 6 to 25, 1973, between Israel and a coalition of Arab states led by Egypt and Syria.
• The war began when the coalition launched a joint surprise attack on Israel on Yom Kippur, the holiest day in Judaism, which coincided with the Muslim holy month of Ramadan.
Significance of Yom Kippur War

• The **Arab World**, which had been humiliated by the lopsided rout of the Egyptian-Syrian-Jordanian alliance in the Six-Day War, felt **psychologically vindicated by early successes** in the conflict.

• In **Israel**, despite impressive operational and tactical achievements on the battlefield, the war effectively **ended its sense of invincibility and complacency**.

• The war also challenged many American assumptions; the **United States initiated new efforts at mediation and peacemaking**. These changes paved the way for the subsequent peace process.

• The **Camp David Accords** that followed led to the **return of the Sinai to Egypt and normalized relations**—the first peaceful recognition of Israel by an Arab country.

• Egypt continued its drift away from the Soviet Union and left the Soviet sphere of influence entirely.
Who was Deng Xiaoping?
Deng Xiaoping

• A reformist leader of the communist party from 1978-1992
• Reformed communist economy to market economy which led to rapid economic growth in China
• Communist control of government continued
Who was Margaret Thatcher?
Margaret Thatcher

• First and only Female British Prime Minister from 1979-1990
• Leader of the conservative party
• Free trade and less government regulation of business
• Close relationship with U.S. and U.S. foreign policy
• Asserted United Kingdom’s military power
• She was called the Iron Lady for her uncompromising politics and leadership style
• Leader during the Falklands War