

Post World War II Nationalism

I. Asia

A. China

1. Civil War between Nationalists and Communists (1937-1949)
 - a. Nationalist leader = Jiang Jieshi
 - b. Communist leader = Mao Zedong
2. By 1945 Mao's red army controlled much of Northern China
3. US gave Nationalist money to fight war but ends up with corrupt officials
4. By Oct 1949 Mao's troops control China
 - a. People's Republic of China
 - b. Nationalist leaders retreat to island of Taiwan
 - c. US supports Republic of China on Taiwan
 - d. USSR supports People's Republic of China
5. In 1950-51 China takes control of Tibet
 - a. Tibetan people leave
 - b. Dalai Lama leaves
6. Mao's Reforms
 - a. Marxist Socialism
 - b. Communes established
 - c. Five Year Plan
 - d. Great Leap Forward
 - e. Red Guards Established
 - f. Cultural Revolution begins
 - i. peasant = hero
 - ii. intellectual and artist = dangerous
 - iii. thousands died or jailed
 - g. Cultural Revolution ends 1976
 - h. Dies 1976
7. Deng Xiaoping's China
 - a. Four Modernization's
 - i. progress in agriculture, industry, defense, and science and technology
 - b. more capitalism involved
 - c. China opens up to tourists
 - d. Tiananmen Square Uprising 1989
 - i. students protest education reforms

- ii. crackdown ordered
- iii. thousands killed and arrested
- e. Deng dies 1997
- 8. Jiang Zemin took over
 - a. visited the US
 - b. human rights an issue
 - c. economic reforms
- 9. Hong Kong transferred to China on July 1, 1997
 - a. questions about economic growth
 - b. questions about political freedom

B. India

1. During WWII campaign Asia for Asians
2. Indians worked toward Independence before the world wars
 - a. Sepoy Rebellion
 - b. Mohandas Ghandi
 - c. Salt March and other acts of civil disobedience
 - d. Self Rule
3. Indian national Congress or Congress Party
 - a. national political party
 - b. more for Hindus
4. Muslim League Organized
 - a. Muhammad Ali Jinnah
 - b. Look out for Muslims
 - c. Proposed the partition of India
5. After WWII rioting between Muslims and Hindus
 - a. July 16, 1947 act passed by parliament giving independence to two nations
 - b. Hindu India
 - c. Muslim Pakistan
 - d. Move people into new areas
6. Ghandi is killed January 10, 1948 by Hindu extremist
7. Jawaharlal Nehru became first prime minister of India
 - a. disputed area of Kashmir
 - b. cease fire line drawn by UN in 1949
 - c. continued dispute into today
 - d. industrialization
 - e. social reform
 - f. expand women's rights and lower castes

8. 1966 Nehru's daughter Indira Ghandi chosen prime minister
 - a. increase food grain production
 - b. Sikh extremists want independence
 - c. 1984 army overruns Golden Temple (Sikh holy place but source of terrorism)
 - d. Indira Ghandi killed
9. Rajiv Ghandi (Indira's son) succeeded her 1984
 - a. killed in 1991 by bomb
10. population and minority groups main modern issues
 - a. one child policy
 - b. green revolution
 - c. renewed conflict with Pakistan over Kashmir
 - d. nuclear weapons

C. Pakistan

1. 1947 gains independence
 - a. two parts
 - b. East and West separated by India
 - c. East has more people and felt neglected by West
2. 1971 troops rebel in East Pakistan
 - a. new nation Bangladesh formed
3. Pakistan goes through series of military coups
 - a. 1958 Ali Bhutto takes over
 - b. 1977 General Zia takes over and had Bhutto executed
 - c. Zia dies
4. Benazir Bhutto (Ali's daughter) wins prime minister
 - a. big change
 - b. woman in Muslim country in power
 - c. western educated
 - d. removed from power 1996
5. conflict with India over Kashmir renewed in late 1990's
 - a. nuclear weapons an issue

D. Sri Lanka

1. island off of India
2. mixed population
 - a. Buddhists

- b. Hindu
- c. Tamils
- 3. Tamils want independence
 - a. civil war
 - b. 1983 agreement to help end war fails
 - c. India sent troops from 1983-1990 to help

E. Philippines

- 1. colony of Spain until 1899
- 2. US protected through WWII
 - a. major damage during WWII
 - b. US gives \$600 million for damages
 - c. In order to get money approve Bell Act (free trade between US and Philippines for 8 years)
- 3. US keeps interest in Philippines because of cold war
 - a. military bases
 - b. gov't dependent on US economic and politically
- 4. Ferdinand Marcos elected president in 1966
 - a. authoritarian regime
 - b. ruled until 1986
 - c. imposed martial law 1972-1981
 - d. stole money from country
- 5. promise of elections by Benigno Aquino
 - a. killed 1983
- 6. Corazon Aquino (Benigno's widow) runs 1986
 - a. wins
 - b. Marcos refused to acknowledge her
 - c. Forced into exile in Hawaii where he dies
 - d. New constitution
 - e. End lease on US bases
- 7. 1995 Philippines gets back \$475 million Marcos stole
- 8. 1992 Fidel Ramos president

F. Myanmar (Burma)

- 1. 1948 sovereign republic
- 2. 1989 renamed Myanmar
- 3. struggle after WWII
 - a. military govt. vs. pro-democracy
- 4. Aung San led troops to drive Japanese out during WWII
 - a. want to become independent

- b. gunned down by political rivals
- 5. Communists and ethnic rivalries plague country
- 6. General Ne Win sets up repressive gov't 1962
 - a. socialist state is goal
 - b. steps down in 1988
 - c. military still rules
- 7. 1988 Aung San Suu Kyi (daughter of Aung San) returned to Burma
 - a. active in National League for Democracy
 - b. 1990 won 80% of seats in government
 - c. Military gov't won't recognize election
 - d. Put under house arrest until 1995
 - e. Under surveillance
- 8. Struggle for democracy and free speech continues
 - a. Americans arrested and threatened with life sentence

G. Indonesia

- 1. Japan occupied in WWII
- 2. Sukarno leads independence movement
 - a. Aug 1945 proclaims himself president
- 3. Dutch try to regain control but give independence in 1949
- 4. Many islands and religions and people
 - a. 4th highest population
 - b. 300 different ethnic groups
 - c. 250 languages
 - d. 13,600 islands
 - e. Islam is largest religion but has all
- 5. 1965 coup led by Suharto
 - a. takes power for himself
 - b. 500,000- 1 million killed
 - c. police state from 1967
 - d. human rights violation
- 6. Suharto dies late 1990's
 - a. East Timor gets independence
 - b. Problems center around religion and human rights
 - c. Moving toward democracy

H. Korea

1. controlled historically by China and Japan
2. after WWII divided in half
 - a. 38th parallel
 - b. two areas
 - c. USSR control north
 - d. US control south
3. June 25, 1950 North Koreans invade South
4. US helps them resist
 - a. goes to UN about this
 - b. UN agrees to send international force to Korea to stop invasion
 - c. 15 nations send troops
5. fighting goes both ways over years
6. July 1953 North and South sign cease fire
 - a. border set at 38th parallel
 - b. two countries
 - c. border an issue to this day
 - d. border patrolled by troops
7. communist North is hurting economically
 - a. ruled by Kim Il Sung
 - b. Kim Il Sung dies 1994
 - c. Son Kim Jon Il takes over
 - d. Nuclear power
8. South rule by series of rulers
 - a. high economic growth
 - b. democracy gaining
 - c. 1987 free elections
9. late 1990's meetings between two sides
10. 2000 allow meetings between families in North
 - a. more to come

I. Vietnam

1. France controlled the area
2. World War II Japan invades and controls
3. France wants to control after WWII
 - a. war breaks out
 - b. Vietnamese nationalists and communists vs. French

- c. Defeat at Dein Bien Phu ends French hold (1954)
- 4. US afraid the Communists would take over all the area
- 5. Divide Vietnam at 17 parallel
 - a. communist in north
 - b. anti communist gov't in south
- 6. Ho Chi Minh leader of North gains popularity
 - a. land redistribution
 - b. people opposed to corrupt govt. in south
 - c. Vietcong begins (guerilla forces)
- 7. US gets involved
 - a. US boats attacked in Gulf of Tonkin
 - b. US send troops
 - c. Losing battle
 - d. Nixon plans to take troops out (vietnamization or South Vietnam fighting North only)
 - e. US leaves in 1973
- 8. 1975 Saigon (south capital) falls renamed Ho Chi Minh City
- 9. Communist control all of Vietnam
 - a. people flee tight control (boat people)
 - b. now foreign investment encouraged

II. Africa

A. Ghana

- 1. After WWII more Africans allowed on Legislative Council
- 2. Kwame Nkrumah nonviolent protests
 - a. strikes and boycotts
 - b. imprisoned
 - c. first prime minister
 - d. believed in pan-Africanism
- 3. 1957 independent
 - a. joined British commonwealth
 - b. development plans expensive
 - c. country economically crippled
- 4. 1966 army seizes power
 - a. back and forth between civilian gov't and military gov't

B. Kenya

1. Mau Mau
 - a. secret society of African farmers
 - b. wanted to frighten the whites out of Kenya highlands
 - c. leads to outright violence

2. Jomo Kenyatta
 - a. educated in London
 - b. nationalist
 - c. refused to condemn the Mau Mau
 - d. jailed by British
 - e. becomes president
 - f. worked to unite the different groups
 - g. dies 1978

3. Daniel arap Moi takes over 1978
 - a. corrupt gov't
 - b. one-party rule
 - c. strikes and boycotts

4. ethnic conflict major concern

C. Congo

1. Belgium grants independence 1960
 - a. problems
 - b. Patrice Lumumba first prime minister
 - c. Copper rich province declares independence
 - d. Lumumba goes first to UN then to USSR for help
2. Colonel Joseph Mobutu (Mobutu Sese Seko) takes over
 - a. Lumumba turned over to enemies and murdered
 - b. Takes power in 1965
 - c. Rules for 32 years
 - d. Renames country Zaire
 - e. Force and one-party rule
 - f. Corruption
 - g. Rich in resources but poorest country
 - h. Dies September 1997
3. 1997 Laurent Kabila overthrows him
 - a. democracy
 - b. free elections

c. renamed Congo

D. Algeria

1. French controlled
2. After WWII Algerian nationalist begin to protest
 - a. troops fire on protester in Setif (1945)
 - b. 1000's Muslims 100's Europeans killed
3. 1954 Algerian national Liberation Front (FLN)
 - a. fight for independence
 - b. guerilla tactics
4. Charles de Gaulle returns to power in France 1958
 - a. 1962 referendum for Algerian independence
 - b. passed
 - c. Transfer of power begins March 1962
 - d. French flee
5. Algeria independent July 1962
6. Ahmed Ben Bella first prime minister
 - a. jailed by French
 - b. member of FLN
 - c. first president
 - d. land reforms
 - e. education reforms
 - f. 1965 overthrown by chief of staff
7. 1965-1988 tried to modernize
 - a. unsuccessful
 - b. Islamic revolutionary ideas
 - c. Unemployment
8. Islamic Salvation Front (FIS)
 - a. win election 1990 and 1991
 - b. civil war broke out
 - c. whole towns slaughtered
9. move toward democracy

E. Angola

1. Portuguese controlled
 - a. very little education
 - b. very little commerce
 - c. very little health care
2. 1960's revolutionary groups emerge supported by foreigners

- a. Portugal tries to put down unrest
- b. Portuguese gov't suffers
- c. 1975 withdraw without giving power to anyone
3. Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA)
 - a. communist group
 - b. take control of gov't
 - c. civil war with each group getting outside help
 - d. MPLA gets troops and money from USSR and Cuba
 - e. National Front for The Liberation of Angola (FNLA) backed by US and Zaire fades away
 - f. UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) supported by US and South Africa
4. 1988 evacuate troops and support from other nations
5. 1989 cease fire
6. 1995 discuss representation of all groups

F. Nigeria

1. British colony
2. Independent peacefully 1960
3. Three major ethnic groups
 - a. Hausa-Fulani = Muslim
 - b. Yoruba and Igbo = Christians or animists
4. federal system after independence
 - a. three states
 - b. one for each region and ethnic group
 - c. minorities in each region resent majority control
5. 1966 Igbo seize power in Western Region
 - a. martial law
 - b. Hausa-Fulani attacked from North
 - c. H-F persecuted Igbo
6. Eastern Region forms own nation 1967 (Biafra)
7. Nigerian gov't fights civil war for three years
8. 1970 country reunited
9. 1979 return to democracy
10. 1983 military overthrew gov't
 - a. military gov't takes over
 - b. H-F in control
11. 1993 free elections

- a. Moshood Abiola wins
- b. Military declare election invalid
- c. Goes back to military rule

G. South Africa

- 1. British control
- 2. Conflict between British and Dutch settlers ends in Boer war
- 3. 1910 self rule under Great Britain
- 4. 1931 member of Commonwealth as independent nation
- 5. 1948 National party comes to power
 - a. Dutch dominated party
 - b. Afrikaner national promoted
 - c. Policy of Apartheid = separation of races
 - d. Segregation of everything
- 6. 1959 homelands are set up for African tribes
 - a. bad land
 - b. can't live with whites
 - c. smallest amounts of land
- 7. Blacks begin protesting
 - a. ANC (African National Congress)
 - b. Strikes and boycotts
- 8. Sharpeville Massacre 1960
 - a. police killed 69 people demonstrating
 - b. gov't bans ANC
 - c. imprison leaders like Nelson Mandella
- 9. 1976 riots over school policies in Soweto
 - a. 600 students die
- 10. 1977 Steven Biko beat to death
- 11. 1986 gov't declares state of emergency
- 12. International protest over condition
 - a. Amnesty International
 - b. Banned from Olympics
 - c. Trade restrictions
- 13. 1989 F.W. de Klerk elected
 - a. 1990 legalized ANC
 - b. released Nelson Mandela from prison
 - c. parliament repeals apartheid laws
 - d. universal elections for all races 1994
 - e. ANC wins majority

- f. Nelson Mandela elected President
14. 1996 new constitution
 - a. equal rights for all citizens
 - b. Bill of Rights