

# NATIONALISM IN INDIA AND SOUTHWEST ASIA

30.4

# SETTING THE STAGE

- ❑ WWI resulted in the Ottoman Empire being broken apart
- ❑ Also, because of the war, the British Empire which controlled India began to show signs of cracking
- ❑ The weakening of these empires led to increased nationalism in India, Turkey, and some Southwest Asian countries

# INDIAN NATIONALISM GROWS

- ❑ Indian nationalism had been growing since the mid-1800s
- ❑ Many upper-class Indians who attended British schools learned European views of nationalism and democracy.
- ❑ They began to apply these political ideas to their own country
- ❑ The problem was India was divided based on religion (Hindus vs. Muslim)
- ❑ This led to the creation of the National Congress Party and Muslim League
- ❑ Their hatred for each other prevented them from uniting with a common goal of independence.

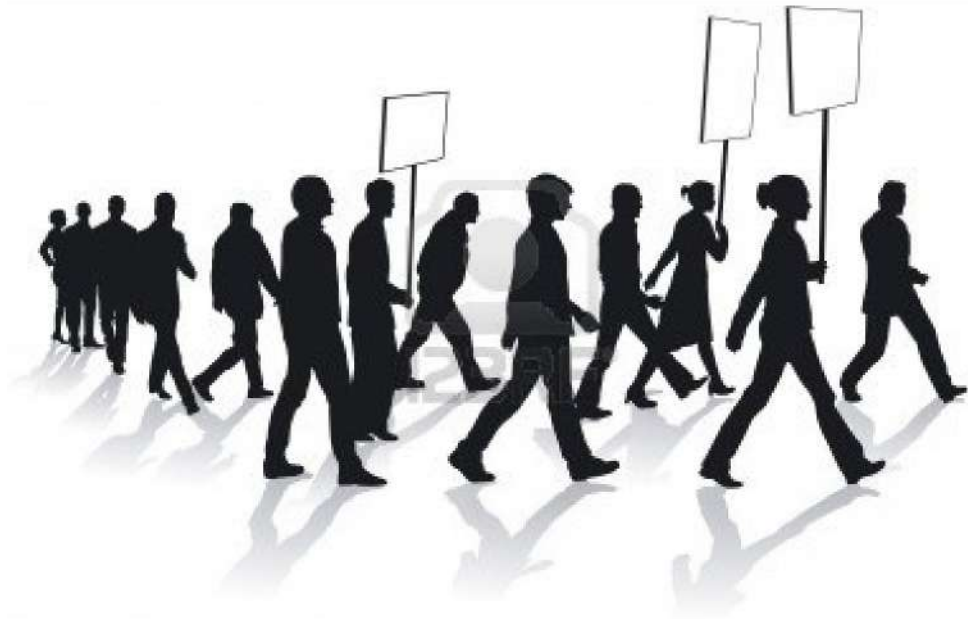


# WHY DID FEELINGS OF NATIONALISM INCREASE?

- ❑ During WWI the British needed more soldiers so they turned to their colonies for help, including India
- ❑ In order to gain support the British promised that in return they would make changes to the government; giving the people more control over their own nation
- ❑ WWI ended but not changes came
- ❑ When the people protested the British Parliament passed the Rowlatt Acts against protests and public meetings which stated that protestors would be jailed without trial
- ❑ Problem is they never told the people about this act

# AMRITSAR MASSACRE

- ❑ Without knowing this 10,000 people gathered in Amritsar to protest
- ❑ Instead of jailing the protesters, soldiers shot into the crowd killing several hundreds of people.
- ❑ Overnight it led to a huge switch in India from loyal subjects to revolutionists



**WHAT WERE THREE REASONS FOR INCREASE OF  
INDIAN NATIONALISM?**

# GANDHI'S TACTICS OF NONVIOLENCE

- ❑ Mohandas Gandhi became the leader of India's protest movement
- ❑ He had a deeply religious approach to political activity which blended teaching of Hinduism, Islam, and Christianity.
- ❑ This allowed him to unite both the Hindus and Muslims



# GANDHI'S TACTICS OF NONVIOLENCE

- ❑ After the Amritsar Massacre the officers went unpunished; to protest Gandhi organized a campaign of noncooperation with the British.
- ❑ He urged civil disobedience which is the deliberate and public refusal to obey an unjust law as well as nonviolence.
- ❑ He asked Indians to stop buying British goods, attending British schools, paying British taxes, or voting in British run elections.
- ❑ British jails filled with thousands of Indians who broke the laws in form of protest

**An eye for an eye only  
ends up making the  
whole world blind.**





# SALT MARCH

- ❑ In the 13 colonies the colonist had to pay tea taxes...In India they had to pay salt taxes
- ❑ To protest Gandhi organized a march to the seas to go make their own.
- ❑ This was followed by another march to the place where the government made salt
- ❑ Police officers with steel tipped clubs attacked the demonstrators



# SALT MARCH

- ❑ An American journalist witnessed it and spread the word in newspapers across the world
- ❑ This helped Gandhi gain attention
- ❑ In 1935, the British finally gave in and passed a law that allowed Indian self-government
- ❑ In 1947 the Indians gained their independence from the British.

# GANDHI, REAL SALTY

Documentary clip

Scene from film

# NATIONALISM SPREADS TO SOUTHWEST ASIA

- ❑ The breakup of the Ottoman Empire and growing western political and economic interest in Southwest Asia spurred the rise of nationalism in this region
- ❑ At the end of WWI, the Ottoman Empire was forced to give up all its territories except Turkey

# THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

- ❑ The Greeks saw that they were weak and threatened to conquer it
- ❑ The sultan was powerless against the Greeks; Mustafa Kemal stepped in and successfully helped defeat the Greeks as well as keep the British out
- ❑ Eventually, as leader he took steps to modernize society and the economy in Turkey



# PERSIA BECOMES IRAN

- ❑ Before WWI, both Britain and Russia had influence in Persia
- ❑ Britain tried to take control of all of Persia after the war
- ❑ This led to a nationalist revolt
- ❑ In 1921, Reza Shah Pahlavi, a Persian army officer seized power
- ❑ He established schools, built roads, and railroads, and promoted women's rights.
- ❑ He later changed the country's name to Iran



# OIL DRIVES DEVELOPMENT



- ❑ Starting in the 1920s, Southwest Asia saw a major economic change and development
- ❑ Western companies discovered large resources of oil in several countries in this area
- ❑ Oil brought huge sums of money to these countries
- ❑ Western nations tried to gain power in the region so they could get some of this wealth.