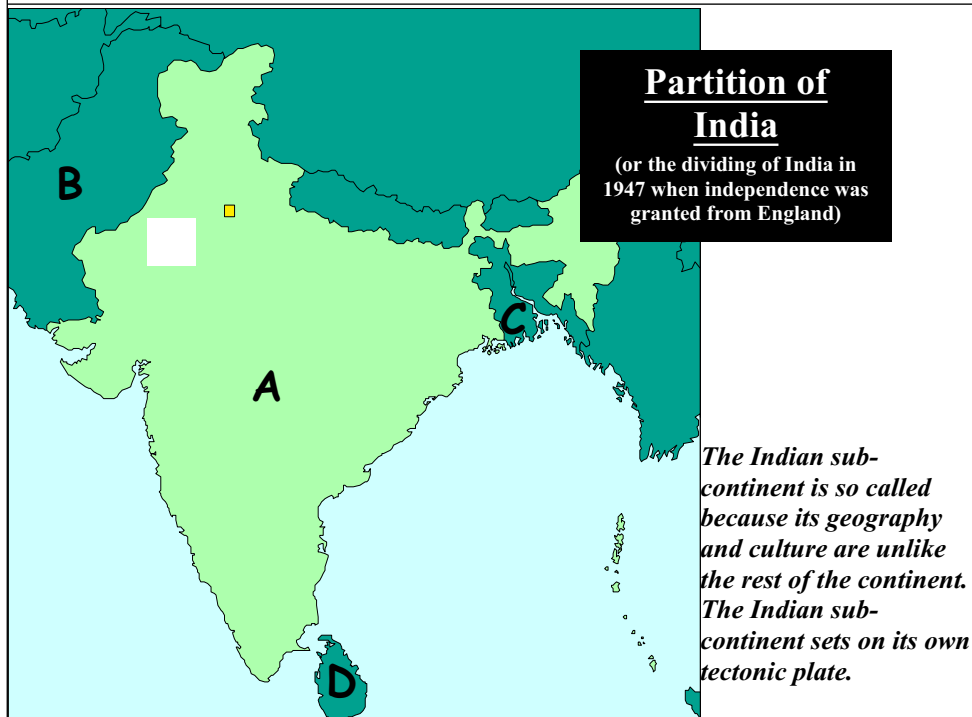


## INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY (WHII-14)

### THE INDIAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT (14a)

British policies and the demand for self-rule led to the rise of the Indian independence movement, resulting in the creation of new states in the Indian sub-continent.



Identify the following letters on the map of India.

A. \_\_\_\_\_

B. \_\_\_\_\_

C. \_\_\_\_\_

D. \_\_\_\_\_

What was Bangladesh originally called?

What was Pakistan formerly called?

What was Sri Lanka originally called?

### Evolution of the Indian Independence Movement

- \_\_\_\_\_ rule in India
  - Great Britain gained control of India in the 1800s and would rule India until after World War II.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (INC)
  - Founded in 1885 with the goal of giving Indians more of a say in the governing process
  - The goal of the INC eventually changed to working for full Indian independence
  - One factor that weakened the Indian independence movements was conflict between the two major religions found in India—Hinduism and Islam
- Leadership of \_\_\_\_\_
  - Gandhi was known as Mahatma or “Great Soul”
- Role of civil disobedience and \_\_\_\_\_
  - Civil disobedience is when one breaks a law that is unjust
  - Passive resistance is a method of nonviolent protest or civil disobedience. Some common tactics are mass demonstrations, boycotts, or refusing to obey laws or pay taxes. An example of passive resistance is the Salt March that Gandhi led in 1930 to protest unjust British laws. Gandhi used these tactics very effectively in his struggle for Indian independence
- Political division along \_\_\_\_\_ lines—India/Pakistan
  - The independence movement split in the 1930s with the formation of the Muslim League. The Muslim League called for the creation of an independent Muslim state in Pakistan.
  - When Great Britain freed India after WWII the country was divided into India (mostly Hindu) and Pakistan (mostly Muslim), Pakistan consisted of two regions, West and East Pakistan, separated by India. Civil War in Pakistan eventually led to the creation of the new nation of Bangladesh from what was originally East Pakistan.
- Republic of India
  - World’s largest \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_ gives many powers to the states

(India and the United States both have a federal system where power is divided between a strong central government and small local governments.)

## INDIAN DEMOCRACY

▪ **Jawaharlal** \_\_\_\_\_ (1889-1964)

- A close associate of Gandhi
- Supported \_\_\_\_\_

*The Nehru family ruled India for forty years after independence. After Nehru's death his daughter, Indira Gandhi, became the prime minister. (See SOL-13d)*

▪ **1950 Constitution** sought to prohibit \_\_\_\_\_ discrimination

▪ \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ differences caused problems in the development of India as a democratic nation

▪ **New economic development** has helped to ease \_\_\_\_\_ problems in the nation

## THE AFRICAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT (14b)

The charter of the United Nations guaranteed colonial populations the right to self-determination. Independence movements in Africa challenged European imperialism.

### Reasons for success after WWII

- **Right to** \_\_\_\_\_ (U.N. charter)
- **Peaceful and violent revolutions** after \_\_\_\_\_
- **Pride in African cultures and heritage**
- **Resentment toward** \_\_\_\_\_ rule and economic exploitation
- **Loss of colonies by** \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_
- **Influence of superpower rivalry** during the \_\_\_\_\_



United Nations Building

### Examples of independence movements

- \_\_\_\_\_ Africa—Peaceful transition
- **Algeria—War of Independence** from \_\_\_\_\_
- **Kenya (Britain)—Violent struggle** under leadership of \_\_\_\_\_

*After years of civil unrest and the scattering of the indigenous tribes, in the 1930s and 1940s Jomo Kenyatta worked for the return of land as well as economic and political rights to the people. Kenyatta later became the first president of Kenya under which Kenya became prosperous and gained economic stability for a period of time. Kenyatta established a one party system and was intolerant of dissent in Kenya.*

- **South Africa—Black South Africans' struggle** against \_\_\_\_\_ led by Nelson Mandela. Mandela later became the first black \_\_\_\_\_ of the Republic of South Africa.

*Apartheid means separation of the races. The African National Congress (ANC) worked to end the unfair apartheid system in South Africa. Nelson Mandela was a prominent leader of the ANC who was imprisoned for twenty-seven years for his opposition to apartheid. As international pressure grew in the form of embargos and banning South Africa from the Olympics, President F.W. de Klerk ended apartheid and freed Mandela. South Africa held its first multinational elections in 1994 and Mandela was elected president.*

### Did you know...?

Gandhi heavily influenced Martin Luther King, Jr. King used the tactics of passive resistance and civil disobedience in the American Civil Rights Movement in the 1960s with great success

## INDEPENDENCE IN THE MIDDLE EAST (14c)

The mandate system\* established after World War I was phased out after World War II. With the end of the mandates, new states were created in the Middle East.

*\*The mandate system was established by the League of Nations and directed certain countries to govern other nations on behalf of the League of Nations. (Do you remember that the United States did not join the League of Nations?)*

### Mandates in the Middle East

- Established by the \_\_\_\_\_
- Some countries were granted independence after \_\_\_\_\_
- Resulted in Middle East conflicts created by \_\_\_\_\_

#### French Mandates

- \_\_\_\_\_
- Lebanon

#### British Mandates

- \_\_\_\_\_ (originally Transjordan)
- Palestine (part of which became independent as the State of \_\_\_\_\_)

**Expanded Information:** Syria, Lebanon and Jordan all received their independence toward the end or soon after WWII. All three of these nations are predominately Muslim. Palestine also became independent after WWII but as two nations—a Jewish state called Israel and a Muslim state called Palestine. Historically both Jews and Palestinians have claimed Palestine. After World War II and the Holocaust, Jewish immigration dramatically increased to Palestine and caused tensions with the large Muslim population. Great Britain turned control of Palestine over to the United Nations where the decision was made to divide Palestine into two countries—a Jewish state and a Palestinian state. The independent nation of Israel was proclaimed in 1948. Arab states shortly after launched an attack against Israel which Israel ultimately won. There have been numerous conflicts between Israel and its neighboring Arab states which continue to this day.

## What was the role of Golda Meir and Gamal Abdul Nasser in the creation of the states in the Middle East?

#### SOL Essential Knowledge

- **Golda Meir**
  - Prime Minister of \_\_\_\_\_
  - After initial setbacks, led Israel to victory in \_\_\_\_\_
  - Sought support of \_\_\_\_\_

- **Gamal Abdul Nasser**
  - President of \_\_\_\_\_
  - Nationalized \_\_\_\_\_
  - Established relationship with the \_\_\_\_\_
  - Built the \_\_\_\_\_ Dam

#### Expanded Information

- Golda Meir was the fourth Prime Minister of Israel serving from 1969 to 1974.
- The Yom Kippur War began on October 6, 1973, on Yom Kippur. Syria and Egypt launched a surprise attack on Israel on this holy day. After the war Egypt and Israel agreed to settle their differences peacefully in the future.
- Yom Kippur is a very important Jewish holiday—a day for atonement (seeking forgiveness) and repentance.
- Nasser's goal was to modernize Egypt and to end western domination.
- On July 26, 1956, Nasser seized control of the Suez Canal from Great Britain and France. This led to the Suez War of 1956 in which Great Britain, France and Israel fought Egypt who was surprisingly backed by both Cold War superpowers and enemies—the United States and the Soviet Union. (Neither the United States nor the U.S.S.R. wanted British or French influence in the region.)
- Nasser's Egypt turned to socialism and developed ties with the Soviet Union who helped Egypt build the Aswan High Dam in the 1960s.
- The Aswan High Dam created a huge lake, two million acres of farmland and made year-round irrigation possible.