Post WW II to present

- End to European colonial Empires
  - Nationalism and independence
  - Different roads to freedom
  - Global impact
    - About 90 new countries
    - Pursuit of modernization
- Cold War goes global
  - Superpowers
  - Nonaligned nations
  - Cold war ends (effects of dissolution of USSR 1990s)
  - Ethnic conflict
- New nations seek stability
- Regional and global organizations
  - UN
  - NGO
- Global Issues
- Culture clash
  - Weapon escalation
  - Terrorism
- Human rights
- Intervention
- Population shifts and control
- Environmental
- Culture clash
Decolonization

The end of WW II marks the beginning of the end of European imperialism
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>French colonial war in Indochina begins</td>
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<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>India, Pakistan, and Burma achieve independence from British rule</td>
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<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>State of Israel established; apartheid regime in South Africa comes into power</td>
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<td>1949</td>
<td>Indonesia achieves independence from Dutch rule</td>
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<td>1954</td>
<td>Defeat of French forces in Indochina; partition of North and South Vietnam; beginning of Franco-Algerian War</td>
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<td>1955</td>
<td>Bandung Conference: the “Third World” is born</td>
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<td>1957</td>
<td>Kwame Nkrumah becomes first prime minister of independent Ghana</td>
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<td>1960</td>
<td>Congo achieves independence from Belgian rule; Nigeria achieves independence from British rule; most French colonies in tropical Africa become independent</td>
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<td>1962</td>
<td>Algeria achieves independence from French rule</td>
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<td>1963</td>
<td>Jomo Kenyatta becomes first prime minister of independent Kenya</td>
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<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>U.S. bombing of North Vietnam begins</td>
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<td>1967</td>
<td>Suharto ousts Sukarno as leader of Indonesia</td>
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World Wars set the stage

- Militarily exhausted European powers
- taught colonial peoples how to kill whites
- destroyed aura of invincibility that surrounded European military
- forced European powers to fall back on indigenous administrators during periods of war
- forced to grant concessions during wartime in return for promises of military support (often withdrawn after wars leading to discontent)
- general program of industrialization in many colonies to aid in war effort reduced dependency on European global network
- rise of Japan weakened European hold on Asia, in general
  - Economic “miracle” – compared to Germany
  - Protectionist
  - Educated skilled workforce
  - Higher rate of personal savings
  - No large military
    - Post war clause forbid military
Decolonization

- Postwar era saw total collapse of colonial empires.
- Between 1947 and 1962, almost every colonial territory gained independence.
- New nations of Asia and Africa deeply influenced by Western ideas and achievements.
Causes of Decolonization

- Modern nationalism and belief in self-determination and racial equality spread from intellectuals to the masses in virtually every colonial territory after WW I.
- Decline of European prestige: Japanese victories; destruction of Europe during WW II
- After 1945, European powers more concerned about rebuilding → let colonies go
Decolonization

- Despite problems, decolonization did result in independence from Asian, European, and American imperialists.
- In some cases — notably India — democratic regimes were established and achieved political success.
- Although industrialization has been slow to occur, conditions of industrialization no worse than conditions in Europe during eighteenth and nineteenth centuries → urban squalor, underemployment, poor health care → difficult to overcome burdens of excessive population.
- Conditions of limited capitalization → dependency created by external forces and imperialists.
Limits of Decolonization

While political independence was won, otherwise limited changes:

- non-revolutionary, elite-to-elite transfer of power
- social hierarchies relatively undisturbed
- economic power held by indigenous elites with little or no redistribution of wealth
- continued heavy influence of Western culture
- little disruption of Western dominance of international trade or patterns of industrialization
- continued economic dependence on West or newly arisen industrialized powers of Pacific rim.
Decolonization In Asia

- The three most powerful nations in Asia went different ways after World War II.
  - **India** gained independence, relatively peacefully, in 1947, splitting into India and Pakistan.
  - **China** rapidly descended into Civil War. The Communists took over all of main land China in 1949. Only Taiwan and a few small islands remained in control of the Nationalists.
  - **Japan** was totally devastated and occupied by the United States. With considerable help it eventually grew into an economic power by the end of the 1950s
India set a positive example

• Leadership:
  – dependent on Western-educated elites, particularly at the outset
  – often associated with colonial administration or legal systems
  – Congress Party in India grew out of regional associations of Western-educated Indians
  – later dependent on charismatic leaders capable of appealing to masses (Gandhi, Nehru)

• Methods:
  – use of non-violent means boycotts, demonstrations, strikes;
  – method formalized by Gandhi.

• Methods attractive to other colonies – particularly the non-settler colonies of Africa, where Western-educated elites carried out similar programs to achieve independence.
• “Democracy and violence can ill go together. Evolution of democracy is not possible if we are not prepared to hear the other side.”

• “It may be long before the law of love will be recognized in international affairs. The machinery’s of government stand between and hide the hearts of one people from those of another.”

• Civil Disobedience….becomes a sacred duty when the state has become lawless or which is the same thing, corrupt. And a citizen who barters with such a state shares the corruption or lawlessness.

• Indian National Congress - 1885

• Satyagraha (Sanskrit, "truth and firmness")
Civil Disobedience vs. Terrorism

- The individual, Thoreau claimed, is "a higher and independent power," from which the state obtains its power.
- Civil Disobedience ➔ Refusal to obey civil laws
- People practicing civil disobedience break a law because they
  - 1. consider the law unjust
  - 2. want to call attention to its injustice
  - 3. hope to bring about its repeal or amendment.
- They are also willing to accept any penalty, such as imprisonment, for breaking the law.
  - This is what separates them from other protesters/lawbreakers or terrorists.
Not Revolution

- Civil disobedience is a symbolic, but nevertheless real, violation of what is considered an unjust law rather than the rejection of a whole system of laws and government.
- Proponents of such resistance assert that legitimate avenues of change are blocked, and they see themselves as obligated by higher principles or ideals to break a specific law.
- It is because civil disobedience is an acknowledged crime that it can serve as a protest.
- By submitting to punishment, the lawbreaker hopes to set a moral example that will provoke the majority or the government to effect a meaningful change through change in law and public policy.
- The major qualification is that the disobedience be nonviolent.
Three types represented by the person who used it

- Three notable examples of progress were achieved through the practice of civil disobedience in the mid-20th century.
  - The first, the independence of India, was largely a result of the Satyagraha (Sanskrit, "truth and firmness"), programs of passive resistance by Mohandas Gandhi to the British colonial laws.
  - The second involved civil rights legislation in the United States, in which the nonmilitant or non-violent efforts of Martin Luther King, Jr., played a primary role.
  - And the third notable, Nelson Mandela, became President of the government he helped to adapt, although through more violent methods.
Characterized by level of violence

- **Gandhi-Passive Resistance.**
  - This is more effective in India because of the numbers of people.
  - Any massive action would totally disrupt governmental activities.

- **King-Non-Violent Resistance.**
  - Action against the law other than just marches.

- **Mandela-Militaristic Resistance.**
  - The more violent the reaction against the disobedience the more violent the resistance becomes.
India

• After WW II, Great Britain granted independence
  – Nonviolent resistance won

• Radical Hindus and Muslims started killing each other
  – Gandhi called for a united India
  – Muhammad Ali-Jinnah wanted to partition the subcontinent and create a Muslim nation in the North

• Great Britain partitioned hoping to save lives -1947
  – India (south), Pakistan (NW) and Bangladesh (East)
India

- A mass migration to the area of their majority religion created violence
  - 500,000 people were killed
- Gandhi was assassinated by a radical Hindu who didn’t like his secular focus
- Kashmir remains an area of disagreement.
  - Controlled by India
  - Primarily Muslim
Vietnam Decolonization differs

- Most third world decolonization achieved without violence
- No tradition of peaceful colonialism as in most third world nations → Vietnamese experience totally violent
- French rule promoted Vietnamese sense of separate identity
  - Confucian tradition regarded French as barbarians
  - Any Vietnamese who supported French rule was regarded as a traitor
  - Failure of Confucian empire to resist foreigners led to complete abandonment;
    - Left no cultural tradition to defend
- Led to radical revolutionary means
- No strong religious basis as cultural unity
- French destroyed bourgeois political organizations.
Decolonization - Indo-China

- **French Indochina** (Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam)
  - The French granted limited autonomy to Laos and Cambodia after World War II.
  - Negotiations with the Vietminh (Ho Chi Minh’s) government broke down in 1946.
  - War erupted which continued for eight years until the French lost the battle of Dien Bien Phu and 10,000 soldiers.

- **Vietnam**
  - Split in two at the 17th parallel and elections were supposed to be held. It never happened.

- **SEATO (South East Asian Treaty Organization)** to stem the flow of communism.

- **Malaya**
  - Gained independence from British but asked for help to keep Chinese communists from taking over

- **Philippines**
  - Independence from U.S. on July 4, 1946.

- **Indonesia**
  - Revolution broke out before the war ended, gained independence in 1948.
African Liberation

• Non-settler colonies vs. those with substantial white settler populations.

• Although there was some resistance, particularly in the British colonies, non-settler colonies proceeded to independence more rapidly and without violence
  – best example is Ghana → Kenyatta led nationalist movement that utilized Indian model of non-violent resistance to achieve independence in 1957

• white settler colonies resisted independence movements from nationalist groups
  – led to violent resistance in Kenya, Algeria; in both colonies rebellions defeated by colonial powers, but independence granted as a result of war weariness

• only South Africa able to retain minority, white regime.
  – Apartheid (separateness)
Africa

- WW II, India and the fact that hundreds of thousands of Africans fought for their colonial powers
- South Africa & Egypt was free before WW II
- North of the Sahara were the first to win independence
- South of the Sahara had problems: wanted to be free, but raped of resources
  - Few were educated and professionals \(\rightarrow\) unlike India where the upper class were highly educated, there was not this investment in human capital in colonial Africa
Africa

• Egypt
  – Won independence in 1922
  – Kept close ties with Great Britain
  – 1950s—Gamal Nasser (general in army) overthrew the king and established a republic
  – Nationalized industries, including the Suez Canal
India vs. Egypt

• Similarities
  – both nations typified by overwhelming population growth that ate up much of gains
  – both engaged in state stimulation of economy state financed education, land redistribution (although largely unsuccessful)

• Differences
  – no military intervention in India, retention of civilian rule
  – India had a larger industrial and scientific sector, also better transport and communication infrastructure
  – India had larger middle class than Egypt
  – India state intervention in economy less direct than in Egypt
  – India had greater access to international capitalization.
Africa

• Unity was difficult because of the way Europe drew the colonial boundaries
  – Same colony spoke different languages, had different customs, histories and loyalties

• Stage 1: fought and won independence

• Stage 2: BUT struggled to build strong, stable, independent countries
Africa

- Rwanda—Ethnic Genocide
  - Tutsi (15%) governed Hutu (85%) during German and Belgium occupation
  - 1962 won independence
  - Hutu revolted killing thousands
  - 1972 military coup → established a one-party republic and kept peace till 1994
  - 100 days of genocide left 800,000 Tutsi dead and by the end of the next year 2 million dead
  - Refugees fled to Zaire
Africa

- South Africa
  - 1910, the Union of South Africa was formed from 2 British colonies and 2 Boer republics
  - British and Dutch were given rights to self-govern; Blacks were excluded from the politics
  - 1923, residential segregation enforced
  - 1926, blacks were banned from certain jobs
  - 1931, S. Africa receives its independence
• South Africa
  – Apartheid established in 1948
  – 80% population is black → had 15% of the worst land
  – 1950s - Nelson Mandela leader of African National Congress (ANC) followed the teachings of Gandhi
  – 1960 Sharpeville Massacre—67 protesters were killed → causing them to resort to guerilla warfare
    • Protesting having to have a pass to go to the cities you got through your job
  – Mandela was arrested in 1964 for his part in anti-apartheid violence and sentenced to life
South Africa
- Pressure from black majority and international community
- Mandela was released in 1990
- 1994 abolished apartheid
- Mandela was elected president in the first free and open election
C/C Independence in Africa & India

- Both areas independent after WW II
- Both tragically torn apart by ethnic and religion
  - Hindu & Muslim problems were there before the British
  - Freedom in Africa allowed for an opportunity for power struggles with long-hated tribes
- Difference → educated middle and upper class in India and not in Africa to create a stable government
Middle East

• End of WW I—Ottoman lands were controlled by the League of Nations
  – France controlled Syria and Lebanon
  – Britain controlled Palestine, Jordan, and Iraq
  – Iran was carved up into spheres of influence between Britain and Russia
  – Turkey and Saudi Kingdom created
Decolonization Middle East

- After World War II the Middle East became a powder keg of conflicting interests
  - Flood of Jewish refugees from Europe and other parts of the world created considerable conflict
  - Britain turned mandate over to the United Nations for arbitration
  - State of Israel created out of British mandate of Palestine in 1948.
  - Conflict in that region ever since
    - 1954 Egyptian seizure of Suez Channel and nationalization of property
    - 1973 Six Day War
Middle East

- Palestine
  - Many Jews had returned to the “promise land”
  - During WWI—Zionists (Jewish nationalists) living in Britain convinced Arthur Balfour that a Jewish homeland in Palestine was a just cause
  - Balfour Declaration stated that the Jews had a right to a homeland BUT not to displace any Palestinians
Middle East

- Palestine
  - 1920 Britain gains as a mandate from the League of Nations
  - Jews began streaming into Palestine, especially in the 1930s to flee Hitler
  - By WW II, nearly 500,000 Jews emigrated
  - 1948—UN established 2 Palestines (similar to what was done in India and how did that turn out?)
Middle East

- Israel—David Ben-Gurion 1st PM
- Attacked by 6 Arab countries
  - Shock and awe—Israel controlled a majority of Palestine and Jordan held remaining parts of West Bank
  - Causing the Palestinians to have no land or home
  - Jews began flocking there
Middle East

- Israel
  - 1967 Six Day War—gained control of the West Bank from Jordan and the Sinai Peninsula from Egypt
  - 1977 PM Begin & Egyptian President Sadat signed the Camp David Accords—Israel pulls out of the Sinai and Egypt recognizes their right to exist
    - Sadat was assassinated
Middle East

- PLO Palestine Liberation Organization
  - Goal to reestablish a homeland
  - *Intifada*—terrorism toward Israelis
  - Militant Israelis are building on the occupied land causing difficulty in returning it
Middle East

- Iran
  - Reza Shah Pahlavi ousted the ruling shah in 1925
    - Decided the best way to beat the West was to join them (like the Meiji)
    - 1960s—instituted land and education form; increased rights for women including the right to vote → infuriated Islamic fundamentalist
  - Shah reacted violently to the Islamic fundamentalists and others that wanted more democratic reform
Middle East

• Iran
  – President Carter went to Iran to congratulate them on their modernization and westernization → fundamentalists had enough
  – 1979—Iranian Revolution ousted the shah and installed a theocracy led by the Ayatollah Khomeini
Middle East

- Iranian Revolution
  - Modernization and westernization reversed
  - Women required to wear traditional clothing and return to traditional roles
  - Qur'an became the basis of the legal system
  - 1989—death of Khomeini has led to movements on both sides to gain support
Middle East

- Oil
  - Industrial Revolution created demand
  - Middle East has 2/3 of the oil
  - This interest causes intervention and war
  - 1960—OPEC formed
    - 1970 they cut supply
    - Since then they haven’t been able to control its members
Middle East

- Kuwait 1990 was invaded by Iraq
  - To bring back a traditional portion of the country
  - Increase control of world’s oil to 20%
- UN and US quick to react
- Hussein driven from Kuwait, but left in power
Middle East

- 1980s USSR invaded Afghanistan
- “holy warriors” resisted with aid of weapons from the West → US support of Osama Bin Laden
- Internal problems plus guerilla warfare caused Gorbachev to withdraw
- Taliban won after 14 years of fighting and 2 million dead in 1996
Middle East

- Afghanistan and the Taliban
  - Strict Islamic law
  - Severe restrictions on women
  - Safe haven for Osama bin Laden
  - 2002 invaded and deposed
Latin America

• Mexico—emerged from its 1910 Revolution with a one-party system, PRI (Partido Revolucionario Institucional)

• Argentina—controlled by military leaders that wanted to industrialize
  – Fascist Juan Peron (wife Evita) raised salaries of the working classes, controlled the press and denied civil liberties
  – 1982 Great Britain defeated Argentina for the Falkland Islands
Latin America

• Central America—US businesses such as United Fruit invested in national economies and was resented by Central Americans

• Nicaragua—the Sandinistas carried out a protest against US intervention and resulted in a socialist revolution in 1980s