

Decolonization

Europe was weakened after two world wars. A major sign of Europe's decline as a world power was successful colonial independence movements after WWII. Some colonies gained independence peacefully, but others gained independence with violent revolutions. By the mid-1970s, almost all former European colonies returned to local control. Decolonization is one of the major themes of the twentieth century.

Global Events Influential in Decolonization

- Imperialism
- Growing Nationalism
- World War I
 - Promises of _____
 - Use of colonial _____ in trenches
 - Locals filled posts left by colonial powers during war
 - Financial _____ on empire
 - Treaty of Versailles and Wilson's Fourteen Points
- World War II
 - Increased nationalist uprisings following WWI and as a result of the global _____
 - Costs of empire
 - US support of anti-colonial _____ movements
 - Atlantic Charter (1941) "right of all people to choose the form of government under which they live"
 - _____ condemned colonialism
- Cold War
 - Provided inspiration for a _____ of capitalist and socialist economies and agendas.
 - Provided _____ to those who sided with one or the other (proxy wars and arms races).
 - Encouraged violent _____ for some as a result of the power politics of Cold War competition.
- Process of Decolonization and Nation-Building
 - Surge of anti-colonial nationalism after 1945. Leaders used lessons in mass politicization and mass mobilization of 1920's and 1930's.
 - Three patterns:
 - Civil war (China)
 - Negotiated independence (India and much of Africa)
 - Incomplete de-colonization (Palestine, Algeria and Southern Africa, Vietnam)

China

- Nationalism
 - In 1911, a group of nationalists had taken over China.
 - The Chinese Nationalist Party was able to overthrow the _____ Dynasty, which had been in power since the 1600s.
 - Unfortunately, the new government was failing to _____ for the Chinese people and many were living in poverty.
 - Many Chinese were angry and became interested in the _____ Revolution in Russia.
- Communist Party
 - In 1921, a group of young men met in Shanghai to form the first Chinese Communist Party, headed by _____.
 - The party promised to improve _____' living conditions and won the support of many Chinese people.
 - A _____ soon began between the Nationalists and Mao's communist followers.
 - In 1933, Mao led over 600,000 people on the _____ through the mountains for over 6,000 miles to avoid being captured by the nationalist government.
- People's Republic
 - The Communists and Nationalists had to call a _____ during WWII as both were fighting to keep the Japanese out of China.
 - The civil war continued from 1946 to 1949, until the Communists, now called the _____, took control of China's government.
 - On October 1, 1949, Mao declared the creation of the People's Republic of China, a communist country.
 - Mao was appointed head of China's government and had almost complete _____ over China.
 - He became popular with many Chinese people when he took land from _____ citizens and gave it to peasants.
 - He wanted to improve living conditions for the _____.
- Great Leap Forward
 - Mao implemented a program in 1958 to organize all farms into _____ where large communes of about 25,000 people farmed together under _____ supervision.
 - He believed this would speed China's economic development, so the program was called the Great Leap Forward.
 - The Great Leap Forward was a _____.
 - Chinese farmers did not like the government making all of the decisions and, because they no longer _____ the land, they had little reason to _____ hard.
 - Droughts and floods damaged the food supply that year and made things even worse.
 - As a result, about _____ people died from 1958 to 1960 during one of the largest _____ in history.
- Cultural Revolution
 - The _____ of the Great Leap forward made many Chinese lose confidence in Mao's leadership.
 - In response, Mao created the Cultural Revolution in 1966 to stop all _____ to the Chinese Communist Party.
 - He urged _____ to quit school and wage war on anyone who opposed communism.
 - The students were organized into an army known as the _____.
 - They attacked, imprisoned, and even killed those suspected of not agreeing with Mao.
 - The Cultural Revolution created mass _____ in China for almost 10 years.
 - Many schools and factories were closed, and people were denied healthcare and transportation by the government.
 - Mao's "Little Red Book"

- This was a collection of excerpts from past speeches and publications. It was required for citizens to read, memorize, and carry this with them at all times.

- New Leader

- Mao Zedong died in 1976 and the Cultural Revolution finally ended.
- China's new leader, **Deng Xiaoping**, made many _____ to Mao's rules, but the government still stuck to its _____ roots.
 - He began to allow farmers to own their own land and to make decisions about what they should grow.
 - He allowed some _____ businesses to open.
 - He opened China to _____ investments.
- Unfortunately, the Chinese people were still not given basic _____ like freedom of speech and religion or the right to a fair trial.

- China after Mao

- _____ Policy adopted – 1979
- Tiananmen Square Massacre – 1989
- Today – issues include:
 - Balancing limited _____ with communist ideals
 - Environmental pollution
 - _____ male-to-female ratios resulting from One-Child Policy
 - Control of Tibet

- Tiananmen Square

- In 1989, communist governments were under siege in numerous places around the world.
- Over _____ Chinese students gathered to protest China's _____ communist government in Beijing's Tiananmen Square.
 - They filled the square for _____ weeks, peacefully speaking against communism and calling for a move toward democracy in China.
- On June 4, 1989, the Chinese government sent soldiers and tanks into the square, killing _____ of innocent people.
 - Countries around the world _____ this violence and began urging China to improve the human rights of its citizens.

Decolonization Case Studies

Use the PPT provided to take detailed notes on each of the following countries and their experience in gaining independence. You may need to research additional information for “status after independence” to get an understanding of that country today.

Colony Name	Colonizer	Method of Gaining Independence	Leader(s) and Participants	Year of Independence	Status after Independence
India					
Pakistan / Bangladesh					

Colony Name	Colonizer	Method of Gaining Independence	Leader(s) and Participants	Year of Independence	Status after Independence
Vietnam					
Cambodia					
Nigeria					

Colony Name	Colonizer	Method of Gaining Independence	Leader(s) and Participants	Year of Independence	Status after Independence
Ghana					
Kenya					
Algeria					

Colony Name	Colonizer	Method of Gaining Independence	Leader(s) and Participants	Year of Independence	Status after Independence
Democratic Republic of the Congo					

Outcomes of Decolonization

- Some former colonies had economic _____ and political _____ after decolonization – India, Singapore, and Indonesia are three examples.
 - However, many colonies struggled, facing _____, crumbling _____, and continued economic _____. Malawi and Zaire are but two examples in Africa alone.
 - One continuity over the centuries has been Africa's lack of _____. It remained an _____ primarily of natural resources such as oil, gold, and other minerals.

The Unique Case of South Africa

- South Africa wasn't a colony per se. It became an independent country in _____, but it retained strong political and economic ties to _____.
 - South Africa had a long-standing policy of white minority rule called _____. Under apartheid, whites of Dutch, German, and British descent had full political rights, but the majority black and mixed-race population had _____ for most of the twentieth century.
 - The policy had originated with European settlements there in _____ but was made in to law in _____.
- A series of laws in the 1950s reinforced apartheid.
 - Different races were assigned to specific residential and business _____ in cities and to specific _____ categories.
 - Greater restrictions curbed the already limited rights of black Africans to _____ and to _____ in the government.
 - Most forms of social _____ were prohibited between the races.

- Public facilities were _____.
- Separate standards of _____ were established.
- Apartheid policies included government _____ of opposition and severe _____ for ongoing resistance – which was often violent – by black political groups, with some support from sympathetic whites.
- The international community _____ apartheid in South Africa in _____.
- By the late 1980s, Britain, the U.S., and more than 20 other countries imposed _____ sanctions on it.
- Both internal and external pressures caused South African President _____ to begin to abolish some apartheid policies in the early _____.
- In _____, a new constitution was in place, with free general elections held for the first time in its history.
 - _____, who had been a leading protester of apartheid and had therefore been imprisoned for ____ years, was elected South Africa's first black president.
 - Mandela and de Klerk were jointly awarded the _____ in 1993 for their efforts to end apartheid.
- In the following years, the government struggled to find effective _____ to manage South Africa's new challenges in the face of national political and social changes, as well as changes within Africa.
- Adding to the difficulties was the long-standing problem of _____ and _____ (fear or hatred of foreigners).
 - Up until 1991, the government had required that official immigrants have specific _____ and _____ that enabled them to _____ into its white culture, which blatantly excluded all black Africans.
 - However, South Africa had a history of allowing huge numbers of people from neighboring African countries to enter the country as _____ workers (i.e. _____) which the country relied on for its _____ and _____ mining industries as well as _____ farming.
 - Widespread _____ (among the highest in the world – 22% for all workers and 41% for black Africans) and competition for jobs in the 1980s and 1990s led to _____ between South Africans and other African migrant workers.
 - Between 1994 and 2010, the South African government arrested and _____ nearly 2 million migrant workers to bordering nations against the worldwide _____ expectations of the new government.
 - Despite international pressure, the government has failed to implement _____ changes and incidents of violence against foreign workers and shopkeepers have continued.

Changing Latin America

Economic Imperialism

- ▶ L.A. had been _____ by European powers since the Age of Exploration, and it then had to deal with constant U.S. _____ as the U.S. became more and more imperialistic.
 - Some economists argue that L.A. economies were _____ by their dependence on industrial nations.
- ▶ In the wake of WWII, many L.A. countries fought vigorously _____ U.S. and other foreign influences, and especially against U.S. intervention in their politics and economies.
 - Most L.A. countries had enormous foreign _____.
 - Countries such as Brazil and Argentina worked to _____ land and resources

BRAZIL

- ▶ Brazil attempted to create a _____ economy under the leadership of Getúlio Vargas (1930-1945).
 - _____ occurred rapidly, supported with high _____ on imports.
- ▶ President Juscelino Kubitschek continued the policy, and through heavy _____ from international powers, attempted to achieve “_____ Years’ Progress in _____.”
- ▶ In the 1960s, President João Goulart attempted to promote greater social _____ by breaking up large estates and allowing those of lower classes, even those who were illiterate, to _____. The result was a conservative backlash that resulted in _____ takeover in 1964.

ARGENTINA

- ▶ Juan Perón won the presidency in 1946 on the basis of his _____ to foreign, especially U.S., intervention.
- ▶ His wife, _____, was herself from the lower classes, and she personally and very _____ implemented aspects of his program of assistance to the poor.
- ▶ Perón also advocated _____ and protection of workers’ rights.
- ▶ Under Perón, the _____ controlled the banking, railroad, shipping, and other industries, and he was in many ways an authoritarian leader.
- ▶ While the couple was very popular with the lower classes of Argentina, others saw them as _____ and believed that they sympathized with _____. The military overthrew Peron in 1955 and he went into _____ in Spain.

Economic Imperialism

- ▶ During the _____ of the 1970s and 1980s, the debt problem became worse.
 - Despite the movements to separate L.A. from U.S. interference, economic issues continued to force many L.A. areas to accept _____ and thus also to accept _____.
 - U.S. investments in _____ resulted in American control over the _____ mining industry in Chile and Peru through the Anaconda and Kennecott companies, the _____ industry in Mexico, Peru, and Bolivia, and the _____ industry through the United Fruit Company in Guatemala.
- ▶ Further U.S. involvement came as a result of the growing influence of _____ in L.A., with the U.S. supporting _____ against many governments.

CHILE

- ▶ Chile suffered from serious economic difficulties, including the decline of the _____ industry, which provided the bulk of the exports in Chile.
- ▶ In 1970, Salvador Allende was elected president and quickly moved to _____ the copper industry, largely owned by Americans, and socialized other industries.
 - In response, U.S. President _____ cut off U.S. aid to Chile
 - Acting on Marxist ideology, Allende also broke up _____. As in many other L.A. countries, conservative backlash followed.
 - _____ were organized with U.S. support from the CIA.
- ▶ Allende held on to power until a military government led by Pinochet took power in a _____ coup d'état. Allende, along with thousands of supporters, was killed.
 - Pinochet would lead Chile through massive economic reforms called the _____ before open elections removed him from power in 1990.
 - Pinochet's regime was one of severe _____. Thousands fled to avoid torture and other abuses, while thousands more just disappeared.
 - ▶ Some people viewed him as _____ Chile from communism and believed that his repressive measures were _____ in the face of increasingly violent resistance.
 - ▶ However, Pinochet was one of the most brutal rulers in Chile's history and U.S. support of such figures is indicative of policy throughout this time – obtain political and other _____ for the U.S. while often overlooking the _____ of the various populations governed by U.S.-supported governments.

GUATEMALA

- ▶ _____ investors virtually controlled Guatemala's economy after WWII. The economy was heavily dependent on exports of _____ and _____.
- ▶ In 1953, President Jacobo Arbenz Guzman began a program of economic nationalism and took control of _____ and the _____ network.
- ▶ Arbenz then attempted to take unused lands from large estates, including a sizeable amount of property from the _____ (controlled by U.S. investors). Land was to be redistributed to _____.
- ▶ Although U.S. President Eisenhower offered compensation for the land, he reacted by ordering the _____ to overthrow the government.
 - ▶ Eisenhower believed that _____ influences were at work behind the nationalization of the United Fruit Company land.
 - ▶ The U.S. trained non-Communist forces under Colonel Carlos Castillo Armas to combat the government
 - ▶ Armas toppled the government in 1954, _____ the land taken from the United Fruit Company, and ruled as a military dictator, killing and torturing opponents.
 - ▶ Under Armas, the deaths and disappearance of over _____ people were reported.
 - ▶ These events were investigated by various agencies as acts of _____ against the Mayas.
 - ▶ Armas' brutality resulted in intense rebel activity and his _____ in 1957.