Indian Nationalism and Revolution

- Indians had pushed for self-rule since the late nineteenth century, and demands grew louder following World War I.
- During World War II, Mohandas K. Gandhi and the Indian National Congress started the Quit India movement in an effort to achieve immediate independence from the British.
- The British treated this movement as a rebellion, jailed Gandhi and 60,000 others.
- Meanwhile, the Muslim minority wanted its own state, separate from the Hindus in India.
- In 1947, the British left India after hastily partitioning the sub-continent into Hindu India and Muslim Pakistan.
- This partition was troubled from the start, however, as Hindus and Muslims were often neighbors.
- Following independence Hindus and Muslims turned on one another, the violence resulting in the death of nearly a million Muslims and 10 million more as refugees.
- In January 1948, a Hindu extremist assassinated Gandhi for his tolerance of Muslims.
- Border clashes continued for decades in the Kashmir province on the border between India and Pakistan.
- Other nationalist groups also wanted independence from India.
- In the 1980s, Sikhs in the Punjab province fought for self-rule, a movement that was put down by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.
- In 1983, the Tamil-speaking Hindu minority in Sri Lanka also pushed for their own nation.
- The Indian government similarly squashed their efforts.

Chinese Nationalism and Revolution

- During the 1930s, China suffered a civil war between the Guomindang Nationalist government headed by Chiang Kai-shek and then Communists led by Mao Zedong.
- Both sides passed the civil war to fight together against the Japanese during World War II, but in 1945 the civil war resumed.
- The Nationalists’ policies eroded their popular support, leading to Communist victory in 1949.
- Nationalist leaders fled to Taiwan and Mao founded the People’s Republic of China.
- Mao began the first Five Year Plan in 1953 which successfully increased agricultural and manufacturing outputs.
- It was a violent campaign of land reform, however, that killed millions.
- In 1958, Mao instituted the Great Leap Forward, which aimed to build on the first plan’s successes, but was a failure and resulted in millions of people dying of starvation in just a few years.
- Mao pushed forward with the Cultural Revolution in 1966, a program of violent social change designed to rid China of anything from the “old way.”
- After Mao’s death in 1976, moderates gained power, introduced elements of a market economy and led China to major economic growth.
African Nationalism and Revolution

- World War II created a powerful wave of nationalism in African colonies.
  - Africans began to push back against colonization, especially after India gained independence.
  - Each nation had its own struggle, and the European powers all responded differently.
- Africans in the Gold Coast, a British colony, were the first to gain their independence.
  - Led by Kwame Nkrumah, a man inspired by U.S. civil rights efforts, Marcus Garvey, and Mohandas Ghandi, Africans held strikes and boycotts against the colonial power.
  - Ghana’s success provided more inspiration to other colonies.
- Kenya, though, had many more white settlers, who owned the majority of the colony’s fertile land.
  - Jomo Kenyatta led a nonviolent fight for the land, but radicals turned to guerilla fighting.
  - The British labeled these fighters the Mau Mau and put thousands in concentration camps and killed thousands more.
- Kenyans finally achieved independence in 1963 and elected Kenyatta as their first president.

African Nationalism and Revolution

- Southern Rhodesia was a self-governing British colony ruled by a small white minority.
  - This white minority claimed independence in 1965 in response to British pressure to govern by majority rule.
  - Africans responded with guerilla tactics and successfully opened the government to African majority rule.
- Southern Rhodesia became Zimbabwe, and Robert Mugabe, the most radical candidate, won the first free election in 1980 after which he instituted a one-party system limiting political freedom.

African Nationalism and Revolution

- Unlike Britain and France, Belgium had no intention of letting go of its colonies and did nothing to transition them toward independence.
  - As a result, when the Congo was thrust into sudden independence in response to violent protests, civil war ensued.
  - In 1965, army general Mobutu took control and built a brutal dictatorship that lasted over 30 years.
  - African nationalists fought long wars against Portugal who held onto their colonies until 1974 when the military took over in Portugal and pulled out of Africa.
  - Guinea-Bissau, Angola, and Mozambique were hurled into independence without a good foundation for either their governments or their economies.

African Nationalism and Revolution

- South Africa had achieved self-rule in 1910, but a white minority held all political and economic power.
  - In 1948 the Afrikaner National Party, made up of Dutch descendants, instituted apartheid, a rigid system of racial segregation designed to maintain white power.
  - The African National Congress (ANC) organized protests, and was banned by the government in 1960.
  - For the next three decades, South Africa helped white minorities in neighboring countries maintain their power as well.
  - In 1989, President F. W. de Klerk recognized the need for reform; he ended apartheid and the ANC has...