

# Decolonization Bellwork



- What two major global events lead to greater decolonization?
- **World War II and the Cold War**
- What different strategies were used by leaders to gain independence?
- **Non-violent protest, violent revolution,**

# Chinese Communism Bellwork



- What was going to be improved on during the Great Leap Forward?
- Agricultural output, industries, and infrastructure
- What failure lead to the Mao introducing the Cultural Revolution?
- The Great Leap Forward

# SynThesis Thursday Bellwork



- Write a synthesis statement for the following topic:
- (Make the connection and explain it!)
  
- **The introduction of Buddhism during the Han Dynasty**
- *Answers Vary*

# Objective

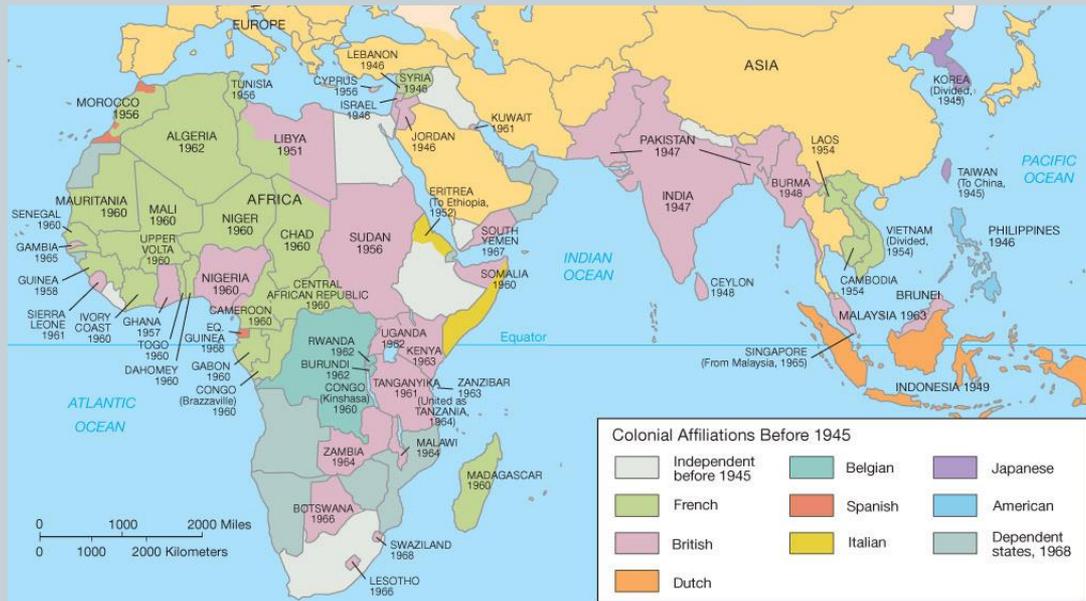


- **WWBAT:** Discuss the paths to independence and new nation-states in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East

# Europe and the World: Decolonization



## AP EUROPEAN HISTORY



# Introduction



- *Decolonization*: the process of becoming free of colonial status and achieving statehood
- Between WWI and WWII, movements for independence begun in earnest in Africa and Asia
- Dominance of colonial powers seemed at odds with Allied goals in WWII.
- Call for national self-determination – fight for independence.
- Empires reluctant to let colonies go.

# Introduction

- Between 1947 and 1962, virtually every colony achieved independence and statehood.
- Difficult and bitter process.
- Created a new world of non-Western states
- Also ended era of Western domination.



# Interactive Notebook Setup



- 5/2/2016
- 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century Population Changes
- This will be one page

# Interactive Notebook Setup



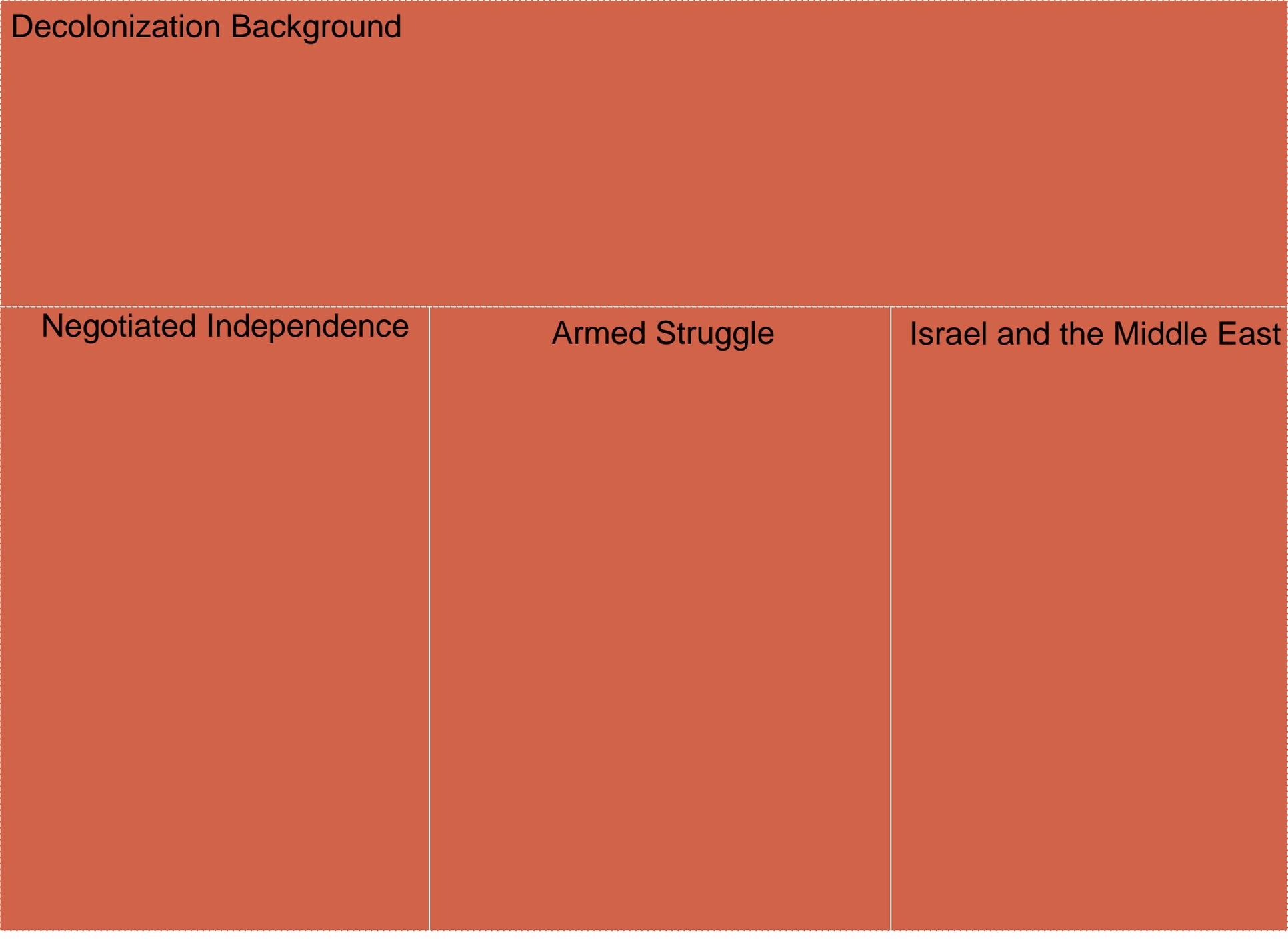
- 4/24/2018
- Cold War and Decolonization Movements
- This will be two page

GLOBAL COLD WAR

BACKGROUND

CHINESE COMMUNIST POLICIES

ARMS AND SPACE RACE



# Decolonization Background

Negotiated Independence

Armed Struggle

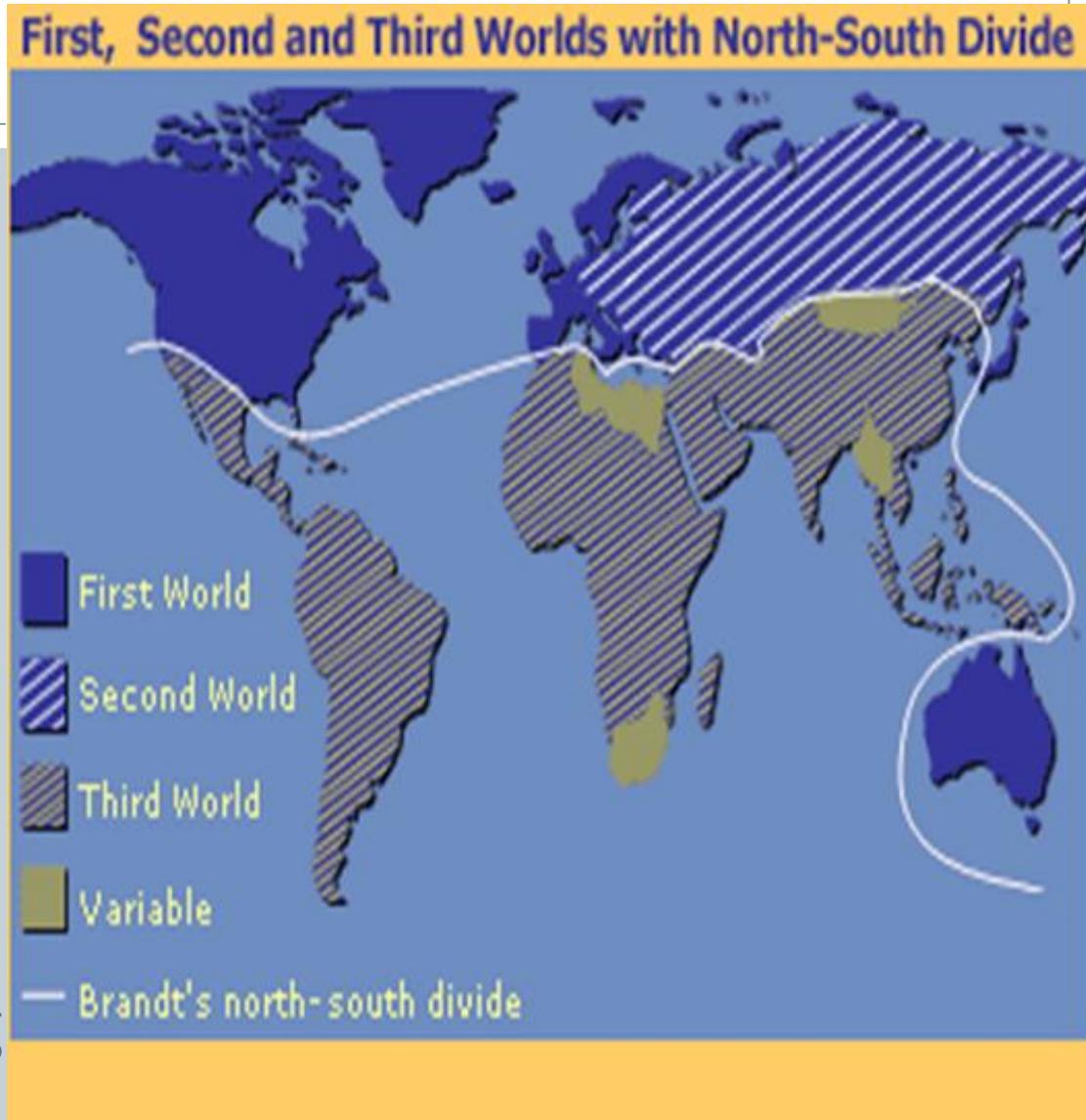
Israel and the Middle East

# Global Cold War



- The USSR & U.S. used military and economic aid, educational opportunities, and political pressure to “court” Third World countries
- USSR goal= unify world under communism
- U.S. goal=“contain” communism
  - Sometimes led the U.S. to support anti-communist, but corrupt and authoritarian regimes

- First World countries = countries of the developed West
- Second World countries = communist countries
- Third World countries = countries emerging from colonial rule



# Global Cold War



- US appeal=Economic strength, access to goods, and culture of freedom
- USSR appeal=Economic and political equality and global unity

# TO WHOM DOES NATIONAL INCOME GO?

IN CAPITALISM, IT GOES TO THE  
COUNTRY'S LIONS - THE CAPITALISTS!



## IN THE USSR, IT GOES TO THE WORKER!



ДАВНО-РУ



Don't let her grow up  
without hearing the  
**TRUTH!**

Now! You can broadcast your ideas  
on Truth and Freedom behind the Iron Curtain over  
**RADIO FREE EUROPE!**



A Good Place to Live

# Just when you thought you were safe!



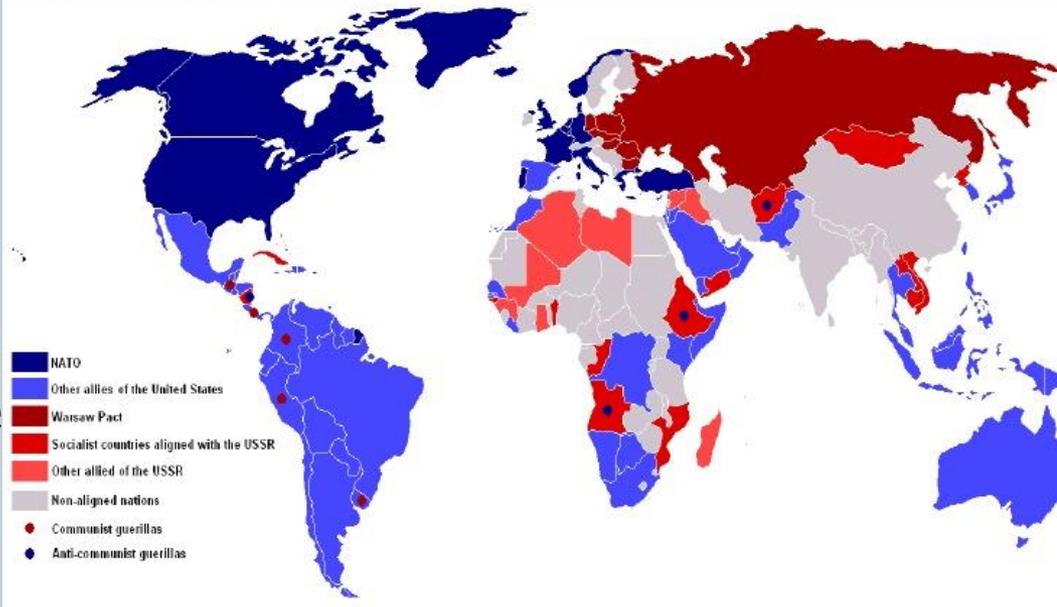
- . Which of the following societies' social hierarchies was overall the most constrictive and gave the least room for social mobility?
  - (A) India.
  - (B) China.
  - (C) Persia.
  - (D) Greece.
  - (E) Rome.

# Global Cold War



- US and USSR often **competed indirectly in colonial independence movements and local civil wars**
  - Called proxy wars
- Sometimes provided weapons or finances to one side or the other
- Sometimes directly fought political opposition groups

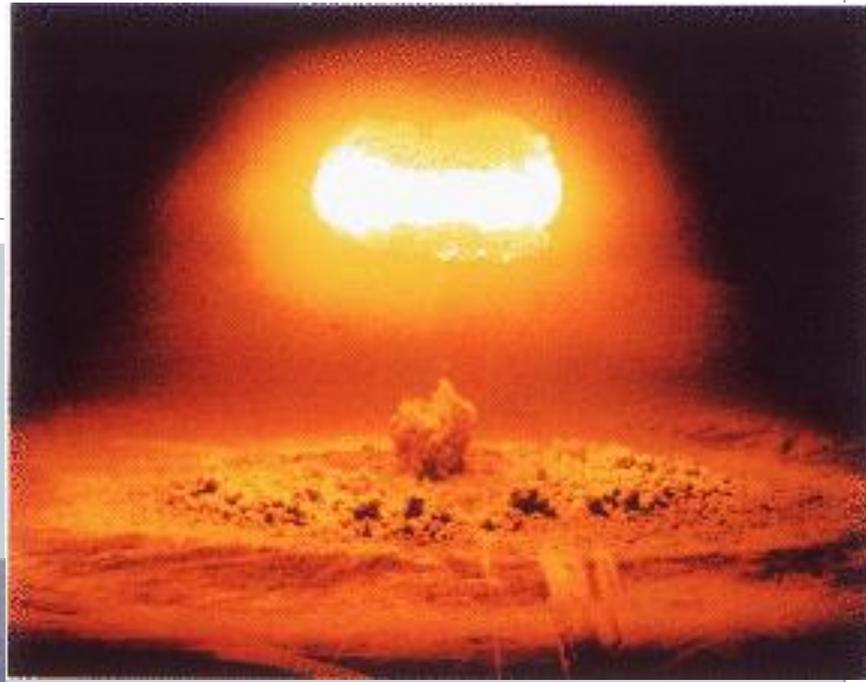
**11) Proxy Wars: US + USSR fund wars in countries that haven't picked sides yet (mostly former colonies)**



# Arms and Space Race



- Massive **buildup of nuclear weapons and military technology**
- **Examples:**
  - Atomic and hydrogen bombs
    - ✦ Hydrogen bombs = up to 1000 times more powerful than atomic bombs
  - Hi-Tech Planes and submarines
    - ✦ Mostly to deliver nuclear weapons
    - ✦ Also to spy on enemy
  - Inter-continental ballistic missiles
    - ✦ Could launch numerous warheads across continents and oceans
    - ✦ Incredibly accurate



# Arms and Space Race

- **Both** the US and USSR developed a “military-industrial complex”
  - Made up of a combination of armed services, military research labs, and defense industries
- Used excess weapons and technology to arm allies
  - Not always the best people by the way...



*Soviet Propaganda Poster  
(Notice how the soldier is front and center)*

# Arms and Space Race



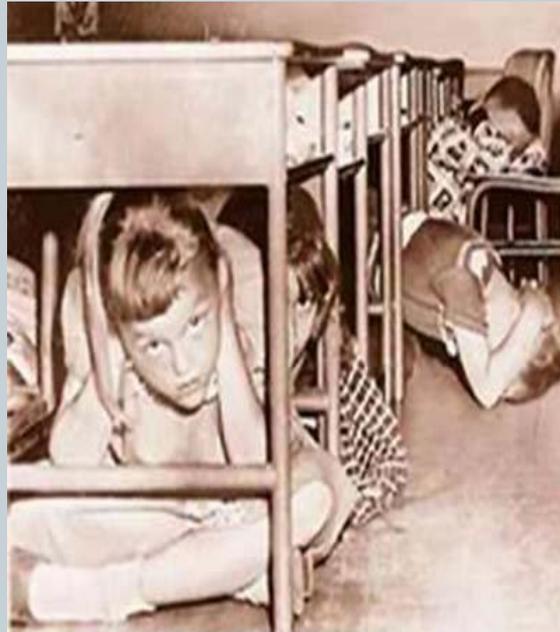
- Two major military policies used
- Brinksmanship=Display willingness to go BRINK of war
- MAD=Mutually Assured Destruction creates uneasy peace
  - SO many nukes and weapons created that neither willing to use them



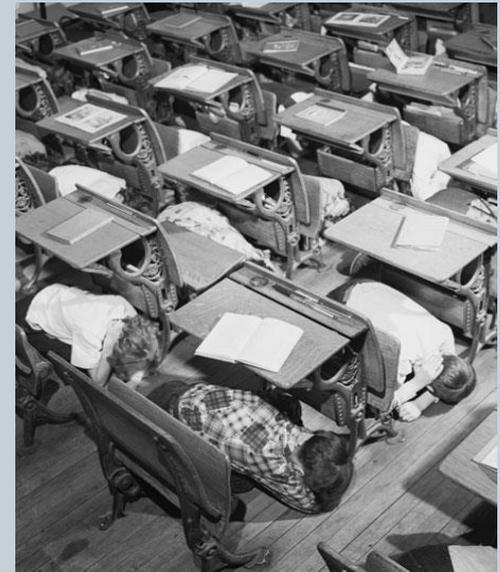
# The Arms Race



[The famous “Daisy” commercial from Lyndon Johnson’s 1964 presidential ad campaign](#)



1950s School bomb drill



# YOU'RE NEVER SAFE!

How did the collapse of Han China most resemble the Roman Empire's loss of its European lands?

- (A) Both were later devoured by the Byzantine Empire.
- (B) Their leaders began to rely on Buddhism to guide their decision making.
- (C) Both fell as a result of depletion of natural resources.
- (D) Outside invaders contributed to the collapse of both empires.
- (E) Both collapsed due to lack of technological innovation.

# Arms and Space Race



- Both countries **put emphasis on space technology and education** as well



- Viewed a way to **display cultural/ideological superiority**



- Soviet Union = had 1<sup>st</sup> achievements
- 1957 = the Soviets launched *Sputnik I* = world's first space satellite
- 1957 = the Russian space dog *Laika* was the first animal to orbit the earth
- 1961 = 1<sup>st</sup> man in space = Yuri Gagarin = from the Soviet Union

# The Space Race



- 1963 = President Kennedy promised the world that the U.S. would land men on the moon before 1970
- July 20, 1969 = Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin took “one small step” on the moon



# Background



- Qing Dynasty officially collapsed in 1912 and was replaced by the Republic of China
- This government was never fully established and faced near constant conflict
- Civil War against Northern Communist lead by Mao Zedong lasted from 1930-1949

1202



*We Salute the*  
**CHINESE REPUBLIC**  
*On her Birthday OCTOBER 10<sup>th</sup>*

China - the First of our Allies to fight Japan,  
 China - in spite of war, struggling victoriously  
 toward Democracy as we did 150 years ago.

**HELP HER TO FIGHT BRAVELY ON!**

**UNITED CHINA RELIEF**  
 Member Agency of the National War Fund

## Chinese Political Opponents, 1945

### Nationalists

### Communists

Jiang Jieshi

**Leader**

Mao Zedong

Southern China

**Area Ruled**

Northern China

United States

**Foreign Support**

Soviet Union

Defeat of Communists

**Domestic Policy**

National liberation

Weak due to inflation  
and failing economy

**Public Support**

Strong due to promised  
land reform for peasants

Ineffective, corrupt  
leadership and poor morale

**Military Organization**

Experienced, motivated  
guerrilla army



# Background

- In 1949, the Communists won the Civil War & Mao created the Peoples' Republic of China
- The US was horrified, communism was spreading!
- To an established ally to boot!



Based upon this propaganda poster, what changes will Mao propose for China?



革命促生产, 促工作, 促战备, 把各方面的工作做得更好

# Background

- Mao followed Stalin's example by creating collective farms & a Five Year Plan to improve Chinese industry
- He seized land from the rich & divided the land among the poor peasants
- Also established some collective farms



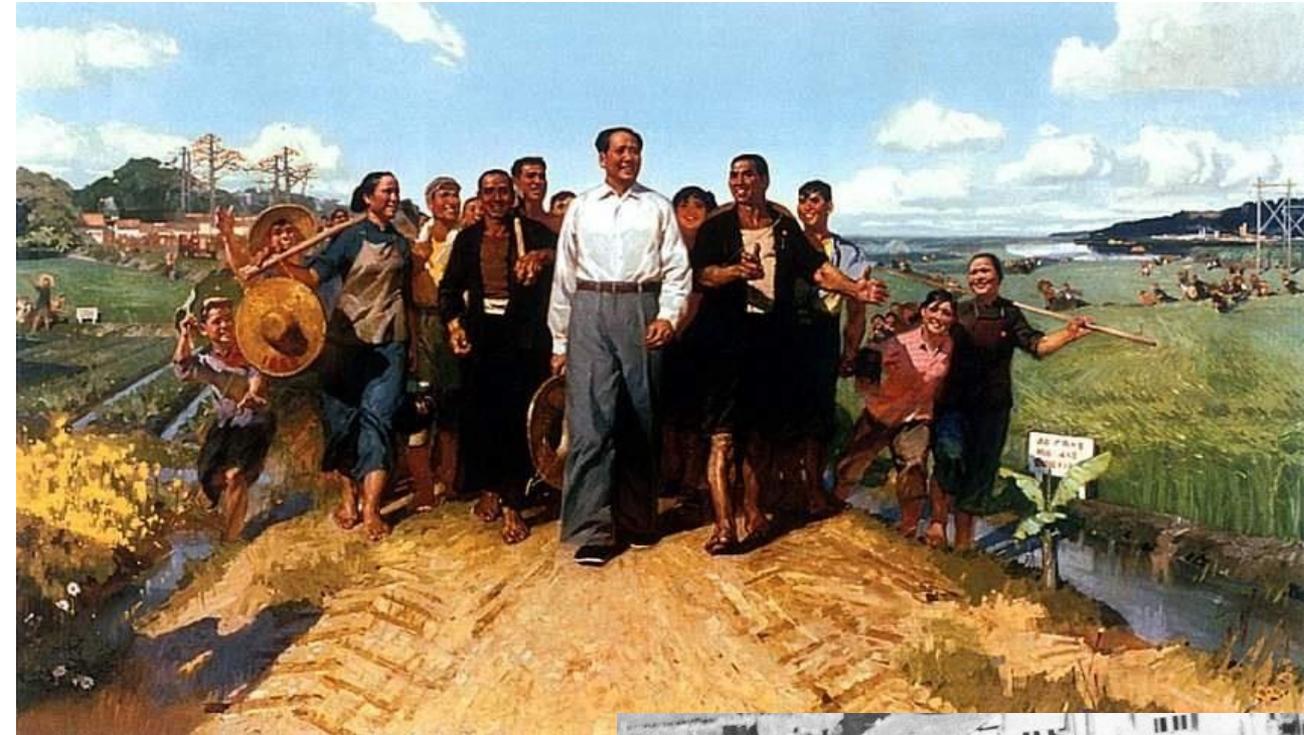
Based upon this propaganda poster, what two things will Mao's "Great Leap Forward" focus on?



# CHINESE COMMUNIST POLICIES



- The **Great Leap Forward**= massive **program to improve agriculture & industry** began by Mao in 1958
- Millions of Chinese **citizens** were **sent to work on large collective farms** to grow food **and** work on **massive industrial & infrastructure projects**
- Such as making iron & steel or building dams & railroads
- Some areas encouraged the creation of furnaces in the homes to add to China's production

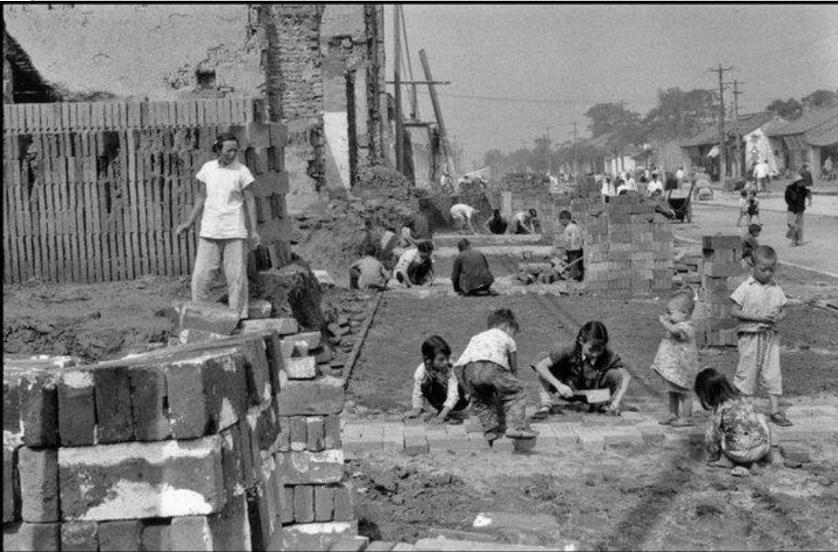


*“Struggle hard for 3 years. Change the face of China.  
Catch up with Britain & America.” --Mao, 1958*



公社如巨龙，生产显威风

# Great Leap Forward

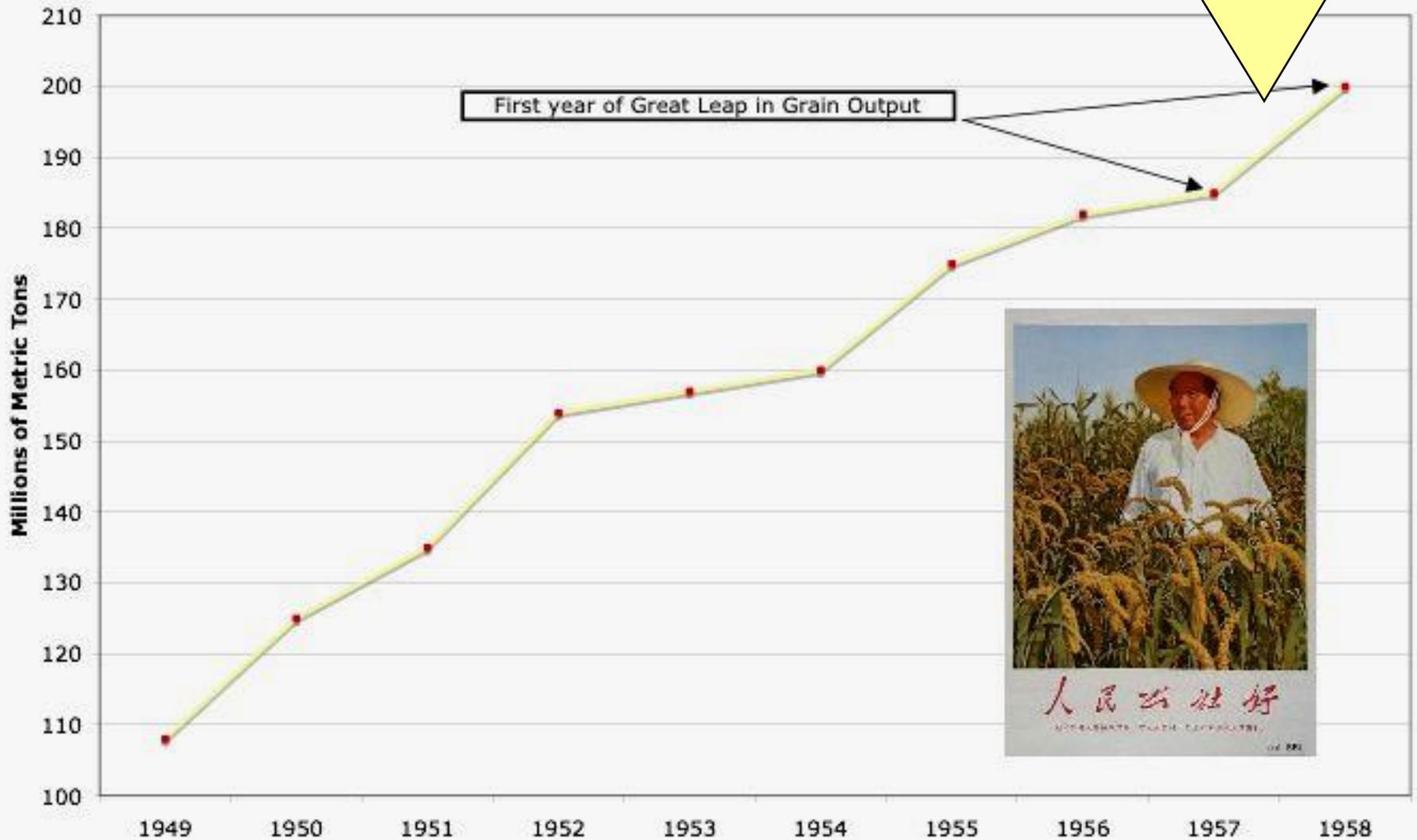


乘風破浪 各顯神通



Mao's Great Leap Forward started well...

### CHINA'S GRAIN OUTPUT

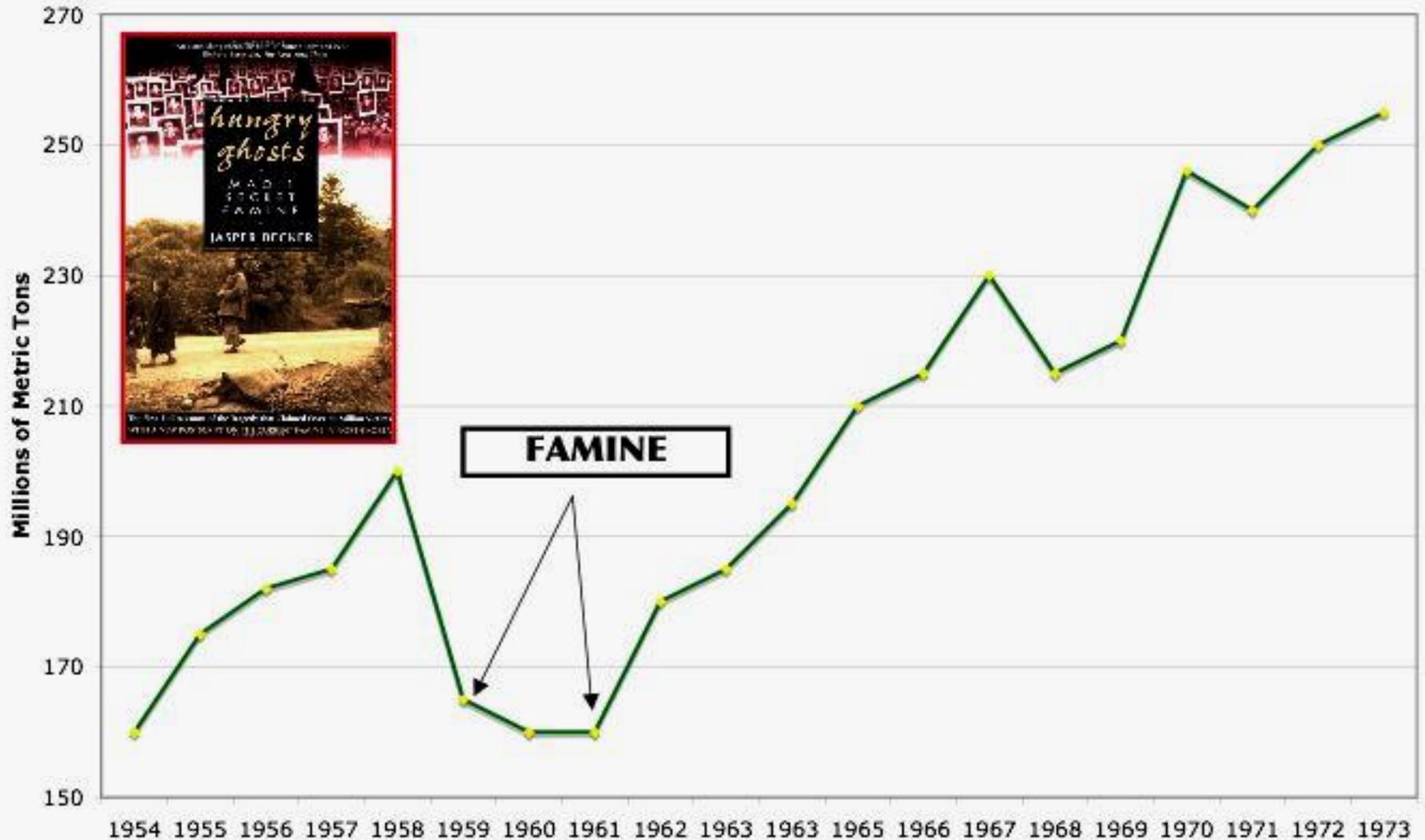


...but, the it required forced labor & led to lots of suffering by millions of Chinese citizens



Dongjiao commune near Zhengzhou, Henan

# Great Leap Forward was a failure & led severe food shortages, famine, & poor quality industry



“Great Leap Forward”

# CHINESE COMMUNIST POLICIES

- Cultural Revolution= attempt to reinforce Maoist communism through violence/propaganda
  - GOALS
  - Reinforce Maoist ideas
  - Remove capitalist & traditional Chinese values
  - Cover mistakes of Great Leap Forward



# CHINESE COMMUNIST POLICIES

- Mao distributed to all Chinese citizens the “**Little Red Book,**” a book of **Mao quotes** that reinforced what was acceptable for Chinese communists
- Cultural Revolution tactics:
- Closed universities/schools and burned books
- Violence against opponents
- Established the Red Guard



Parades united citizens



The Cultural Revolution unified the Chinese people but also led to the deaths or imprisonment of thousands of citizens



Executing teachers, politicians, critics



In 1976, Mao Zedong died & was followed by more moderate Communist officials

Even without Mao, China remains a Communist nation today



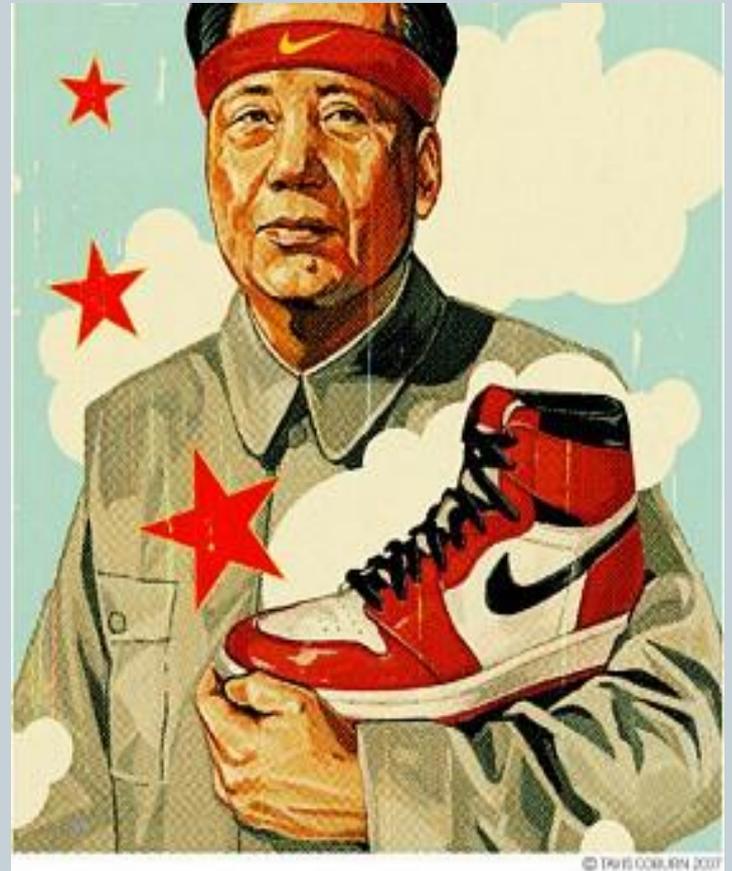
# CHINESE COMMUNIST POLICIES



- 1976 = death of Mao Zedong
- Successor =
- **Deng Xiaoping created major economic reforms:**
  - Private land ownership
  - **Opened China to foreign investment/companies**
  - State run industries allowed to function as if privately owned
  - **Created an export economy**



- Previously banned plays, operas, films, and translations of Western classics = allowed again
- “Literature of the wounded” released = exposed the suffering of the Cultural Revolution under Mao
- About 100,000 political prisoners released



# China: Abandoning Communism

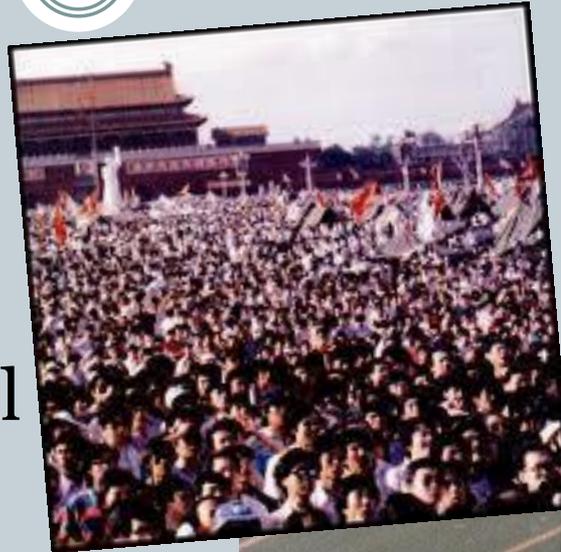


- China had developed a capitalist economy, but Deng Xiaoping did **NOT** want to give up his political monopoly or promote democracy
- Deng Xiaoping declared that democracy would lead to chaos and anarchy

# China: Abandoning Communism



- Tiananmen Square protest=Student led pro-Democracy movement
- Deng ordered the brutal crushing of this demonstration in Beijing's Tiananmen Square
  - Recorded by the media → brought to television sets around the world



# Decolonization Background

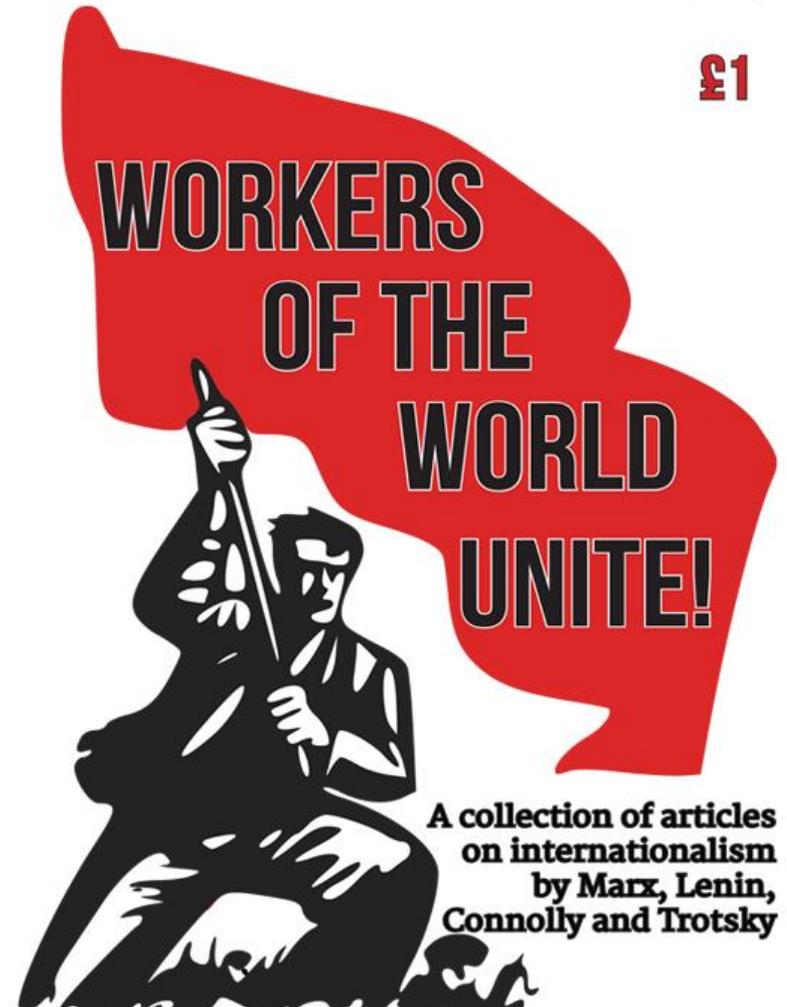
- In the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century over 45 different new states emerged that had previously been under European control
- Decolonization **occurred** largely **due to:**
- **The Cold War**
  - USSR and US supported independence movements to win future support/allies
- **WWII**
  - **Hard to justify empire/colonies after war**
  - Fighting to oppose German empire building
  - **Developed Nationalism in colonies**

# Decolonization Background

- **Transnational movements** attempted to **unify newly independent** people across national boundaries
- Most **common forms**:
  - **Communism**
  - **Pan-Arabism**
  - **Pan-Africanism**

**MARXIST STUDENT FEDERATION** 

**£1**





# Decolonization Background



- Some new states unified to oppose being influenced by Superpowers or Neo-Colonialism
- Called the Non-Aligned Movement



# RANDOM REVIEW ATTACK

During the nineteenth century, why did conservative governments in Europe expand voting rights, establish public health-care systems, pay for social security pensions, and institute free public education systems?

- A. To avoid social and political unrest by appeasing the middle and urban poor classes
- B. To provide a better educated and happier industrial work force
- C. To prevent further emigration from Europe to the Americas
- D. To strengthen the loyalty of the people to the monarchies without real government reform

# Decolonization Background



- Decolonization took two major forms:
- Negotiated independence
- Armed struggles for independence

# Negotiated independence

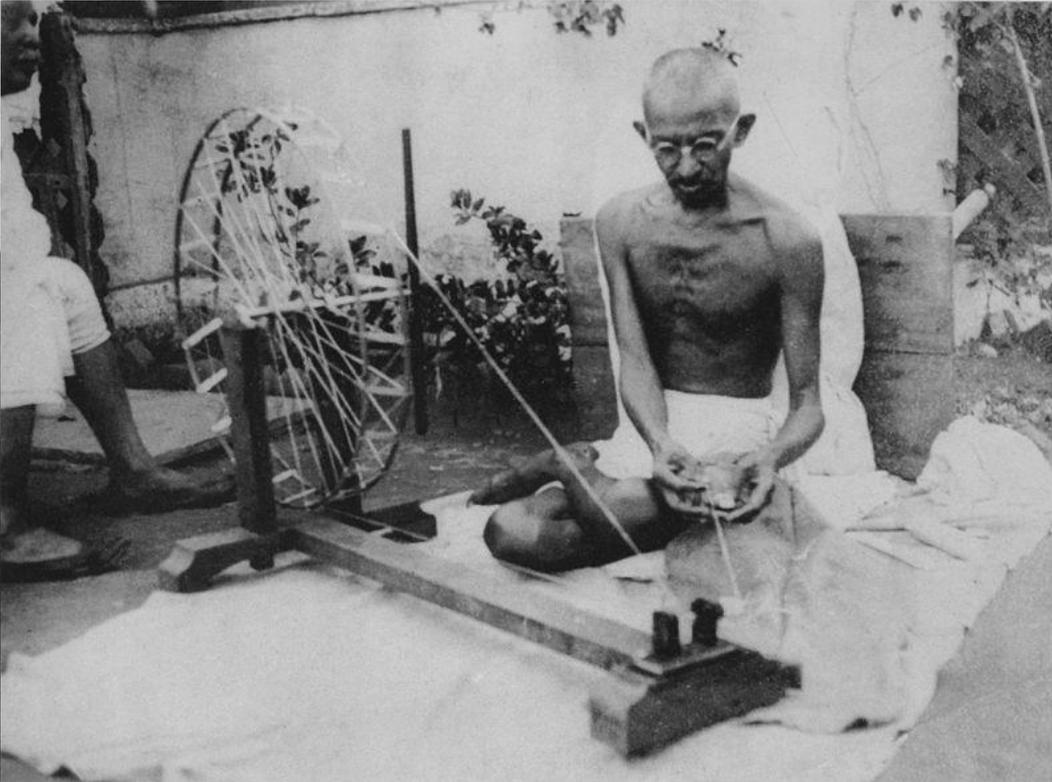


- Generally peaceful
- Done in order for W. European states to maintain economic relationship/influence over former colonies
- Often **used non-violent** forms of **protest/civil disobedience**
- **Gold Coast/Ghana(1957) & India(1947) from the British Empire**

# Negotiated independence



- Indian National Congress(INC)=Nationalist group that led independence movement/negotiation
  - Eventually led by Gandhi
- Muslims were worried about the potential of being oppressed in potential new state, Hindu majority India
- Muslim League=Advocated for separate Muslim State in British India



# Negotiated independence



- 1947=British India partitioned: India (Hindu) and Pakistan (Muslim)
  - Led to over 1 million deaths and millions more refugees



# RANDOM Review Attack!



Though often not officially interested in foreign trade, what example below indicates the involvement of the Chinese government in internal trade?

- A. The Great Wall of China
- B. The opening of the civil service exam to all backgrounds
- C. The construction of the Grand Canal
- D. The use of tax money for flood control

# Armed Struggle



- Often used after failed requests/negotiated independence
- Often used of guerilla warfare to challenge colonial governments
- USSR and US supported independence movements to win future support/allies

# Armed Struggle



- Major example of armed struggle for Independence:
- **Vietnamese** fought against French and eventually US
  - Led by Nationalist Ho Chi Min
  - Cold War Proxy War



- Man named Ngo Dinh Diem became South Vietnam's President
- Was VERY anti-communist
- U.S. loved him
- Vietnamese HATED him



# Diem



- Made Buddhism illegal in a nation that was 80% Buddhist
- Diem was responsible for unequal land distributions
- Diem was so unpopular the U.S. backed a coup against him in November of 1963

# Thích Quảng Đức burns himself alive in protest in Vietnam





# Israel and the Middle East

- **Zionism** = Belief in developing a national homeland for Jews in Palestine
- 1948, UN partitioned Palestine & proclaimed new state of Israel
  - Due partially to Holocaust
  - Led to displacement of Palestinians



# Israel and the Middle East



- Arab states refused to recognize existence of Israel leading regular military conflicts
  - Especially Egypt
    - Palestine Liberation Organization carrying out regular acts of violent resistance
    - June 5, 1967, Israel launched preemptive strikes against Egypt and several Arab states, wiping out most of the Egyptian air force.
    - Six-Day War devastated Nasser's forces and tripled the size of Israeli territory.
    - Egypt launched air and artillery attack on Israeli positions in the Sinai on Yom Kippur, 1973

# Israel and the Middle East

## Israel and the Middle East



- Gamal Abdel Nasser seized control of Egypt in 1954=true independence
  - 1968: Nationalized the Suez Canal
  - Nasser was symbol of pan-Arabism

