

5. NATIONALIST MOVEMENTS

a. China

- i. After WWII, civil war broke out
 1. The Nationalist under Chiang Kai-shek
 2. The Communists under Mao Zedong
 3. By 1949, the Communists defeated the Nationalists
 4. The Communists called China the People's Republic of China
 5. The Nationalists fled to Taiwan and set up a new capital at Taipei and called Taiwan the Republic of China
- ii. The Communist government established a state-controlled economy that would advance industrial and agricultural development
- iii. Taiwan made spectacular industrial advances
- iv. Mainland China stayed with agrarian communism
- v. Mao's Cultural Revolution took place as some Communist leaders were wanting reform
 1. Purged China of Mao's enemies
 2. Young people formed bands of Red Guards
 3. Red Guards attacked politicians, teachers, and other leaders for betraying the revolution
 4. Violence erupted across China until Mao called on the army to restore order in 1968
- vi. China opposed the United States and other capitalist countries
- vii. Actively supported North Korea in its war against American-backed South Korea
- viii. Helped end French rule in Indochina (especially in Vietnam)
- ix. Chinese-Soviet relations developed a split
 1. Had disputes over their long border
 2. Soviets withdrew their advisors from China in 1960
- x. During the 1960s China isolated itself from the rest of the world
- xi. In the 1970s, China needed advanced technology and began to reach out to the West
 1. Richard Nixon made historic trip to China in 1972
 2. Seven years later, the U.S. and China established economic ties
- xii. Tiananmen Square Massacre
 1. After Mao's death, Deng Xiaoping encouraged limited free enterprise
 2. However, political freedoms were refused



3. In May and June 1989, more than 100,000 rallied for democracy and other reforms in Beijing's Tiananmen Square

4. The government sent in troops and tanks and ended the movement (thousands of demonstrators were killed or wounded)



- xiii. China wants Western trade and investment but resent pressures on human rights and Western support for the Nationalists on Taiwan
- xiv. China continues to sell missiles and nuclear technology to the Middle East and Asia
- xv. The most controversial demand is reunited Taiwan with the People's Republic of China



b. Arab Independence

- i. After WWII, nationalist movements were strong
- ii. Great Britain and France controlled much of the Middle East
- iii. During the Cold War, the Middle East became important to the Superpowers because of its waterways and oil reserves
- iv. Countries gaining independence:
 - 1. Egypt (before WWII in 1922)
 - 2. Iraq (before WWII in 1932)
 - 3. Lebanon (independence from France in 1943)
 - 4. Syria (independence from France in 1946)
 - 5. Jordan (independence from Britain in 1946)
- v. Pan-Arabism
 - 1. In 1945, Egypt, Iraq, Transjordan, Syria, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, and Yemen formed the Arab League
 - 2. Its mission was to unify the Arab world

c. Israel

- i. Britain controlled Palestine
 - 1. Zionist Jews wanted to build a Jewish state
 - 2. Arabs wanted a Palestinian state
 - 3. Conflict broke out between the two groups
- ii. Britain turns Palestine over to the United Nations (1947)
 - 1. With United Nations support, Israel becomes a state in 1948
- iii. Wars with the Arab World
 - 1. In 1948, Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Transjordan attack Israel



- Israel defeated the Arab forces and gained more territory
 - More than 700,000 Palestinians became homeless
 - Fled to Arab countries in refugee camps
2. In 1956, joined the British and France in attacking Egypt over the Suez Canal
 3. In 1967, Israel attacked Egypt and Syria (the Six-Day War) and seized:
 - The Sinai Peninsula and Gaza Strip from Egypt
 - The Golan Heights from Syria
 - East Jerusalem from Jordan
 - Israel occupied the West Bank of the Jordan River (where more than 1 million Palestinians lived)
 4. In 1973, Egypt and Syria attacked Israel
 - The United States supported Israel with weapons
 - The United States negotiated a cease-fire
 - Arab oil countries imposed an embargo on oil sales to the U.S.A.
 5. Camp David Accords
 - Israel (Menchem Begin) and Egypt (Anwar Sadat) meet in the U.S. (Pres. Jimmy Carter) to work on an Arab-Israeli peace treaty
 - Egypt received back the Sinai Peninsula in return Egypt recognized Israel as a state



iv. The Palestinian Issue

1. In 1964, Palestinians formed the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)
2. The PLO's goal was to eliminate Israel and create a Palestinian state
3. Yasir Arafat became the militant leader
4. Palestinians (wanting a Palestinian state) continued to protest against Israel
5. Many Palestinians and Israelis have come to accept a two-state solution (Israel and Palestine)
6. In 1993, Israel and the PLO recognized each other and agreed to eventual self-rule for Palestinians in the Gaza Strip
7. In 1994, Israel and Jordan signed a peace treaty
8. Opposed to the peace process, the militant Palestinian group Hamas in 1996 began a series of suicide bombings in Israel

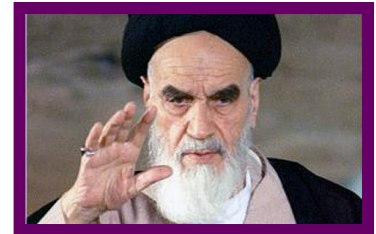
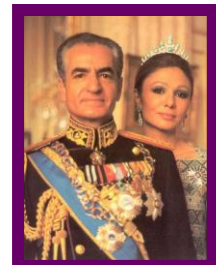


9. Serious issues continue: the timing of Israeli military withdrawals from Palestine areas in the West Bank and Gaza Strip; the ownership of Jerusalem; the status and security of Israeli Jewish settlers on the West Bank
10. The U.S.A. (Pres. Bill Clinton) continued to keep the stalled peace process alive



d. Iran

- i. Western influence in oil-rich Iran was shaken after WWII
- ii. Iranians resented the West because of the British
- iii. In 1951, Mohammad Mossadegh became prime minister and nationalized the British-owned industry
- iv. A military coup backed by the United States placed the shah (Mohammad Reza Pahlavi) in power
- v. In 1979, unrest in Iran forced the Shah to flee and the Ayatollah Khomeini and his supporters set up an Islamic republic
- vi. Militants stormed the American embassy in Tehran and took 52 Americans hostage (released after U.S. presidential election of Reagan)
- vii. The rest of the 1980s, Iran fought a war with Iraq
- viii. During the war, the United States sent naval forces to protect vital shipping through the Strait of Hormuz
- ix. Iran and Iraq agree to end the fighting (1980-1988)
- x. The United States is still concerned about Iran's use of nuclear technology and Iran's links to terrorists



e. Iraq

- i. Receive independence before WWII
- ii. In 1990, Saddam Hussein sent Iraqi forces into Kuwait
 1. Kuwait was oil-rich
- iii. Oil-rich Saudi Arabia asked the United States for help fearing an attack from Iraq
- iv. The United States, with the United Nations and other Arab countries, sent troops to Saudi Arabia
- v. Coalition forces conducted a massive attack on Iraq (The Persian Gulf War, 1991) fearing Hussein wanted to expand influence in the Persian Gulf region
- vi. After liberating Kuwait, the Coalition forces withdrew from Iraq leaving Hussein still in power
- vii. The United Nations continued to impose a trade embargo on Iraq to end its chemical and nuclear weapons program



f. India

i. Nationalism on the rise after World War I

1. Two large national organizations:
 - Indian National Congress
 - Muslim League
2. The nationalist movement divided:
 - Hindu majority
 - Muslim minority



ii. Mohandas K. Gandhi

1. Became Indian nationalist leader (educated in Britain)
2. Gandhi called Mahatma, or Great Soul
3. Advocated civil disobedience (nonviolent, non-cooperation)
4. Indians refused to buy British cloth or goods



iii. Protests continues through the 1930s

1. Britain passed the Government of India Act in 1935 giving India limited self-rule
2. Muslims wanted a separate Muslim nation
3. By 1939, the nationalist movement had split in two

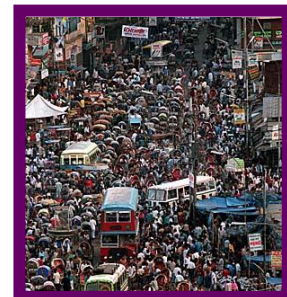
iv. Dividing the subcontinent

1. After World War II, the British granted India independence
2. In 1947, Britain created India for the Hindus and Pakistan for the Muslims
3. Violence broke out between the two groups



v. Major challenges facing India:

1. Religious and ethnic conflict
2. Population explosion (estimated 879.4 million)
3. Desire to promote Hindu principles
4. Conflicts with Pakistan
 - Disputed northern territory of Kashmir
 - Muslims governed by India
5. Both sides now have nuclear weapons



g. Africa

i. British, French, Italian, Belgian, and German colonialism dominated Africa through the 1920s and 1930s

ii. By the mid 1960s, European countries had freed most of their colonies

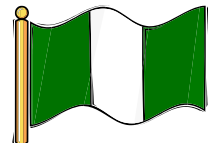
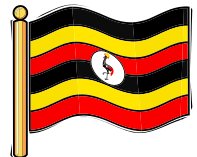
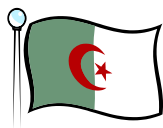
iii. Between 1951 and 1993, more than 50 African colonies achieved independence (through strikes and armed conflict)

iv. Reasons

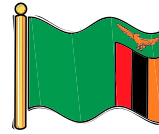
1. Africans wanted self-rule and freedom (many had fought in WWII for the same reasons)
2. Europeans after WWII could not afford to maintain colonies abroad
3. African nationalism grew among elite European-educated Africans (who worked in colonial governments)

v. Countries and dates of independence

1. Libya—1951 (Italy)
 - Independent monarchy
 - Military takeover in 1969 under Colonel Muammar Gaddafi
2. Algeria—1962 (France)
 - Independence came after fierce guerilla warfare
 - War caused the collapse of French government
3. Ghana—1957 (Britain)
 - Renamed from Gold Coast to Ghana
 - One regime after the other ruled
4. Guinea—1958 (France)
 - Turned to the Soviet Union for economic aid
5. Nigeria—1960 (British)
6. Congo—1960 (Belgium)
 - Renamed Zaire in the 1970s
7. Uganda—1962 (Britain)
8. Tanzania—1961 (Britain)
9. Kenya—1963 (Britain)



10. Angola—1975 (Portugal)
11. Mozambique—1975 (Portugal)
12. Malawi—1964 (Britain)
13. Zambia—1964 (Britain)
14. Zimbabwe—1980 (Britain)

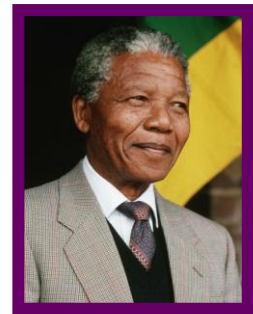


- Large population of Europeans
- White minority ruled (Rhodesian Front)
- Declared Rhodesia independent in 1965
- African majority took over in 1979
- Renamed Rhodesia, Zimbabwe in 1980



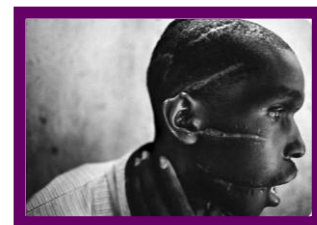
15. South Africa—1931 (Britain)

- Gained independence in 1931
- Governed by white minority
- Apartheid—legal, racial segregation
- African resistance from groups like the African National Congress led by Nelson Mandela
- International criticism and political isolation
- Archbishop Desmond Tutu advocated nonviolence and interracial reconciliation
- With the end of apartheid, Mandela becomes president (1994)



vi. Problems in new nations

1. Citizens from many tribes combines to make a new nation and don't speak the same language
2. Tribal conflicts led to civil wars
3. Ethnic tensions led to violent conflicts (genocide in Rwanda)
4. Economically weak due to exploitation under imperialism
5. Little or no industrial development (Europeans developed little industry in Africa; depended more on plantation products)
6. Regional or local conflicts intensified by intervention of the Soviet Union and the United States
7. More educated Africans yet not enough jobs (rising expectation lead to frustration and civil strife)
8. Lack of capital (depending on foreign banks)
9. Over dependence on agriculture cash crops
10. Africa's soaring population caused problem for economic growth (not enough food produced for domestic needs)



11. Severe droughts also hindered economic growth
12. World Bank study showed 21% of the world's poorest countries were in Africa
13. More than 60% of all Africans receive too little food
14. More than 5 million children die every year
15. AIDS has become a big issue



h. Latin America

- i. During the 1920s and 1930s mineral wealth and oil attracted American businesses and because of the heavy investments the United States intervened militarily in the early 1900s
- ii. U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt endorsed a good neighbor policy not to use military intervention in Latin America (withdrew American troops from Haiti and Nicaragua)
- iii. Mexico

1. Oil becomes important
2. In 1938, foreign owned oil wells (Britain and the U.S.) are nationalized
3. One of the most stable countries after World War II
4. Since 1929, the Institutional Revolutionary Party dominated politics
5. Broad reforms took place after 1988

- Improved relations with the United States
- Cracked down on drug smuggling and illegal immigration
- Rolled back the policy of government ownership of major industries (privatization)
- Supported the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)



iv. Venezuela



1. Oil-rich country
2. Venezuela did not nationalize the oil industry
3. Dictator Juan Gomez used money to pay back European banks and build large army

v. Argentina

1. In 1916, held its first election
2. Hipolito Irigoyen elected president

3. General Jose Uriburu led a military coup and took over country as a dictator
4. Democracy was killed by the military
5. From the 1940s to the 1970s, Colonel Juan Peron ruled as a dictator (along with his wife, Eva Peron, who supported the downtrodden)
6. After Peron died, the military took over
7. In 1982, the military leadership tried to take back the Falkland Islands from Britain and failed
8. Democracy was gradually restored



vi. Chile

1. One of the strongest traditions of democracy in Latin America
2. In 1973, Chilean military leaders with the CIA led a coup against President Salvador Allende
3. General Augusta Pinochet became dictator
4. Pinochet put an end to democracy
5. In 1988, mounting pressure brought back democracy
6. By 1977, Chile had one of the strongest economies in Latin America

vii. Colombia

1. Had long periods of instability
2. Between the 1940s and the 1960s, battles between liberal and conservatives took place
3. During the 1970s and the 1980s, drug dealers infected Colombian politics (drugs became the largest export)



viii. Brazil

1. President Teulio Vargas became dictator (1930)
2. Vargas was forced out of office through a democratic revolt in 1945
3. Generally a democracy from the 1940s to the 1960s In 1964, the military took control of the government
4. By the late 1980s, democracy gradually returned
5. Economic growth and social reforms in the 1990s



ix. Nicaragua

1. United States Marines invaded when Nicaragua failed to pay its debt
2. With the help of the United States, Anastasio Somoza seized power in 1936
3. Somoza family ruled until 1979
4. In 1979, Communist-Marxists backed guerillas (Sandinistas) took control of government



5. Support for the Communist-Marxists movement came from El Salvador, Cuba, and the Soviet Union
6. Civil war brought out by Nicaraguans who opposed (the Contras) the new government
7. In 1980, U.S. President Ronald Reagan begins to send aid to the Contras fighting the Communist-Marxist movement
8. U.S. Congress banned military aid to Nicaragua fearing another Vietnam (Reagan administration continued to send covert (secret) funds to the Contras that led to the Iran-Contra scandal)
9. In 1987, Daniel Ortega, leader of the Communist-Marxist movement, and the Contras sign a cease-fire
10. In 1990, free elections are held

x. El Salvador

1. One of the most industrialized countries
2. 90% of wealth held by a small group of landowning families
3. Fearing revolution, wealthy landowners hired death squads
4. In 1980, civil war broke out
5. United States supported El Salvadoran government
6. Conflict ended in 1992, more than 70,000 dead



xi. Haiti and the Dominican Republic

1. American troops occupied Haiti and the Dominican Republic
2. Ruled by dictatorships
3. Jean Aristide elected president but a military coup forced him to leave
4. Broad international support and American military forces returned Aristide to power in 1994
5. Economically a poor country

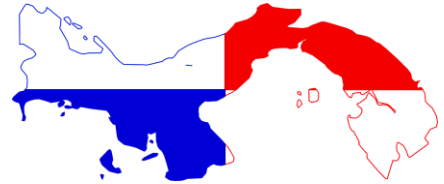


xii. Guatemala

1. Torn by conflict from ethnic and social divisions
2. Strong division between urban dwellers (Spanish speaking) who held power and rural natives who had no power
3. Civil war erupted between guerrillas (supported by the countryside) and the government (1960s-1980s)
4. 36 year old civil war ended in a peace agreement in 1996
5. Government promised to reduce army and end discrimination against native Americans



6. Guerillas agreed to disarm and return to their homes
- xiii. Panama
1. Relatively peaceful and prosperous after World War II
 2. Much of the prosperity came from the American owned Panama Canal
 3. Panama Canal returned to Panama ownership in 1999
 4. General Manuel Noriega took power in 1988
 5. Involved in drug smuggling
 6. United States invaded Panama; arrested Noriega (1989)
 7. Noriega taken to Florida where he was tried and convicted of drug smuggling



6. PROBLEMS IN THE 1990s

a. National and Ethnic wars

i. Bosnia

1. Ethnic cleansing (Serbs committing atrocities on Muslims and Croats)
2. United Nations responded to halt hostilities

ii. Chechnya

1. In 1994, Chechen declared independence
2. Russia sent in troops to stop independence

iii. The Kurds

1. 20 million Kurds in Armenia, Iran, Iraq, Syria, and Turkey
2. Sought independence from Iraq and Turkey
3. Iraq and Turkey used force to put down revolt

iv. Sri Lanka

1. Sinhalese (Buddhist) about 75% of population
2. Tamils (Hindus) about 18% of population
3. Fighting has broken out between Tamil guerillas against Sinhalese government



b. Other Problems

i. Growing gap between rich (developed) nations and poor (developing) nations

ii. Population growth

1. Tripled between 1940 and 1980
2. 6 billion in late 1990s
3. Expected 12 billion by 2050

iii. The environment

1. Land destroyed by over-grazing
2. Deforestation



3. Global Warming

4. Water and air pollution

- Industrial waste
- Municipal sewage
- Fertilizers and pesticides runoff
- Demand for freshwater has grown
- Limited water supplies

iv. Human rights violations

