**Chapter 33:  
Decolonization and the Decline of the European World Order**

**Introduction**

* After colonialism, Asia and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ start deciding on what to keep from their own cultures as well as what deals needed to be made with the West
* Revival of traditional beliefs and political structures was critical to decolonization
* Decolonization began with Western-educated middle classes in the colonized areas
* Indigenous leaders expelled foreigners through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ diplomatic ways
* World War I weakened the Western colonialists so that movements against the West arose
* World War II European powers unable to maintain the colonial structure

**First Phases of Decolonization in India and Egypt**

* India and Asian colonies were colonized before \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Were also first to make independence movements
* Western- educated minorities organized politically to end \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* India and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are examples of early decolonization movements

**India: Nationalist challenge British Raj**

* \_\_\_\_\_- Groups of Western-educated Indians in major cities made the Indian National Congress party
* At first they only presented the British government with present problems in the society
* Most of the issues concerned the Indian ­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, not the poor
* The group created a sense of Indian identity

**Social Bases of a Mass Movement**

* British economic and social policies helped get support for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Indians had to pay huge costs for the colonial army, high-salaried bureaucrats, and the importation of British manufactured goods- they were getting tired of it for money isn't going to them
* Many problems within \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (i.e. food shortage)
* nationalists blame this on British policies that encouraged peasants to shift from the production of food to commercial crops- this caused more resentment towards the British Raj, also accusing them of indifference

**The Rise of Militant Nationalism**

* Nationalist \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ emphasized Hindu bases of the movement
* Tilak urged the boycott of British manufactured goods
* Tilak's support for violence against the British regime surfaced, he was arrested and deported to Burma.
* Terrorist groups favored secret organizations that targeted British officials and public buildings.
* Peaceful protests like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gained more support
* Lawyers within the Congress party emerged as leaders of the nationalist movement.

**Egypt and the Rise of Nationalism in the Middle East**

* British occupation after the Ahmad Orabi Rebellion, left Egyptians with both \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and British overlords.
* Lord Cromer (High Commissioner) directed British policy in Egypt (attempt eco. reforms and improve irrigation)- but brought little benefit
* Great estates monopolized Egyptian land
* Resistance came from Egyptian business classes while journalists attacked the British racial attitudes
* To prevent more violence, Britain grants a new \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Egypt that included parliamentary representation.
* When WWI broke out, the British suspended the constitution and imposed martial law (an end to nationalist agitation)

**WWI and the Postwar Crisis of the European Empires**

* WWI boosted nationalist movements by weakening European powers.
* Many African and Asian troops were recruited for European armies during war
* Colonies served as important sources of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* During war, European vulnerability became evident.
* As troops were withdrawn from the, Africans and Asians fill posts previously reserved for European
* To keep support, European nations made \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ promises of independence

**India: Gandhi and the Nationalist Struggle**

* The White Dominions and India within the British Empire were important in WWI.
* Even nationalist leaders of India supported the war effort.
* Wartime inflation reduced living standards among Indian peasants and famine arose in some regions.
* After the war, nationalists were frustrated by British refusal of independence
* The initial promise of the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms of 1919 was offset by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which limited Indian civil rights.

**Rise of Communalism and Early Political Fragmentation**

* Was hard for Gandhi to convince Muslim League (1906) and Hindu extremists
* Gandhi's attempts to repeal the Rowlatt Act revealed strengths and weaknesses of his movement. When his campaign turned violent, he called it off
* Gandhi was imprisoned by the British
* Unrest renewed in response of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ consideration of British responses to nationalism, but then came a wave of nationalism revival
* Gandhi retook the campaign with the Salt March of 1931, which forced the colonial government to compromise
* The British opened all provincial governments to Indian leaders in the Government of India Act of 1935.

**The Middle East: Betrayal and the Growth of Arab Nationalism**

* After WWI, Entente powers break promises made to Arabs for independence
* Instead, Britain and France forces occupied mandates created within the League of Nations. Arab resistance was common
* Arabs were concerned over British mandate in Palestine b/c a Jewish homeland was to be created there
* Lord Balfour promised Zionists (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) that British would support a Jewish homeland in Palestine after the war
* Zionism remained a large E. Euro. movement until 1894, when Theodor Herzl mobilized W. Euro. Zionism and formed the World Zionist Organization.
* Zionism and British takeover of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ decreased trust in European promises of independence
* Rising Arab opposition caused British to limit Zionist settlement in Palestine.
* Zionists prepared to resist British and Arab opposition
* Arabs in Palestine remained virtually without voice in diplomatic negotiations concerning the fate of their region

**Revolt in Egypt 1919**

* British made peasantry discontent during the war (drained food, forced labor and confiscated animals.)
* Since Egyptian delegates couldn’t travel to travel to France to themselves so they resigned
* British regained control after riots and sent people to see what was wrong but were met with violence- the British leave Egypt after a few years
* Egypt had more political independence but did little help the people
* Fighting over political power lessened the time put into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Beginnings Of Liberation Struggle In Africa**

* France and Britain kept demanding labor and raw goods from Africans
* Rebellions and war effort disrupted societies.
* Strikes and rebellions went on for promises were not being kept by Britain and France
* African nationalists tried rallying up Africans
* Psychological bondage led to the *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* literary movement which combated racial stereotyping.
* Argue that pre-colonial Africa had better societies where everybody was treated better
* Some colonies allowed African representation which caused more political movements
* In the 1930’s a new leaders made attacks on British policies and tried to gain support

**Another global war and the collapse of European world order**

* World War II proved fatal to the European colonial empires.
* European resources were drained from war
* Even though the Allies recovered sufficiently to defeat the Axis powers (the Germans and their allies), they were unable to restore the strength of their colonial governments.
* Rapid collapse of the Allies in Europe and Asia destroyed illusions of colonial strength.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ power and influence increased
* The U.S. viewed World War II as a war of liberation so they supported nationalist movements in the colonies.
* they made a pact with Great Britain called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* It gave the right to choose what form of government people had to obey
* The Soviet Union also condemned colonialism.

**The Winning of Independence in South and Southeast Asia**

* During WWII, Indian resistance to British Raj produced a campaign of civil disobedience called the Quit India movement.
* Only the Muslim League under \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ supported the war effort.
* When a Labour government replaced Winston Churchill's wartime ministry in 1945, the new British ministers began negotiations for independence.
* The Muslim League insisted on the creation of separate Muslim and Hindu states.
* Fearing a possible sectarian bloodbath, Congress party leaders agreed to the partition of India in 1947.
* Congress emerged as the political leaders of independent India, while Jinnah took over in Muslim Pakistan.
* Until the borders of the new nations could be secured, violence marred the independence movement.
* In 1948, a radical Hindu assassinated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* With India gone, the British rapidly arranged for independence in the other Asian colonies such as Burma and Ceylon.
* With the British withdrawal from colonialism, the French, Dutch, and the United States also began the process of decolonization in Asia.
* The U.S. granted independence to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Although they resisted nationalist movements, the Dutch withdrew from Indonesia in 1949.
* The French continued to hold Indochina, until forced to withdraw.

**Liberation of Nonsettler Africa**

* WWII destroyed image of colonizers in Africa
* There were 2 paths to decolonization of Africa.
* Kwame Nkrumah led a radical ind. movement based on confrontation with the colonial government
* Nkrumah’s Convention Peoples party eventually led to British recognition of him as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Ghana (ind. in 1957)
* 1960s- other British colonies received independence.

2. France was slower to grant independence

* From \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ most French colonies in Africa gained independence.
* Belgians abandoned their colony in the Congo (1960) without any nationalist movement.
* Portugal was the only one that attempted to retain control of its African possessions.

**Repression & Guerrilla War: Struggle for the Settler Colonies**

* Colonies with many whites resisted decolonization.
* African groups turned to violence realizing that peaceful movements were unsuccessful
* Radicals in Kenya discouraged with the Kenya African Union under \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, formed the Land Freedom Army (1950s) & began guerrilla war against whites and the British government
* British was able to defeat the military threat, and agreed to negotiations for decolonization with Kenyatta.
* Kenya became independent in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Algeria struggled for independence and was bloodier.
* National Liberation Front began a guerrilla war against the French in the 1950s, but independence negotiations began until 1958.
* The OAS attempted to kill \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and overthrow the French government to undo the independence agreements.

**The Persistence of White Supremacy in South Africa**

* Only in South Africa did the white minority still have power
* Afrikaner population of South Africa had no European homeland to retreat and regarded themselves as white Africans
* To maintain political \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Afrikaners depended on racist systems of social and political organization
* Afrikaner National Party dominated the political scene \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ under it South Africa achieved independence in 1961
* Imposing apartheid, a rigid system of racial discrimination, the Afrikaner minority imposed economic and political discrimination on blacks, mixed-race peoples, and Indians living in South Africa

**Conflicting Nationalisms: Arabs, Israelis and the Palestinian Question**

* In the aftermath of the Holocaust, many supported Zionist demands for creation of a Jewish state
* Arab resistance to more Jewish immigration made Britain limit it
* The Zionist military force, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, then began a violent resistance to British government
* 1937- British commission proposed partition of Palestine, was approved by the United Nations in 1948
* Arab states attacked Israel but they were able to defend their new nation and expand at the expense of their Arab neighbors

**Conclusion: The limits of Decolonization**

* In many parts of the world, decolonization was not a revolutionary procedure
* Power passed from one class of elites to another.
* Little social and economic reform was involved
* Decolonization did \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to disrupt Western economic dominance of the system of global trade