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APWH UNIT 8 Part 2
REFERENCE SHEET


DECOLONIZATION AND NEW GOVERNMENT REGIMES

(AKA What else is going on during the Cold War)

(AKA it's not all about YOU two, US and USSR!)

OVERVIEW OF	<u>Non-Aligned Movement</u>	
Impact of the Non-Aligned Movement and Types of Resistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Countries taking part of this movement not only fought against the 'inevitability' of two superpowers fighting a Cold War, but fought for independence from colonialism 	
	<u>Types of Resistance (to Colonization and Government)</u>	
	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>NONVIOLENT</u></p> <p><i>Civil Disobedience:</i> use of peaceful protesting through breaking of laws (noncompliance), boycotting, and marches</p> <p><i>Seen with:</i> Mohandas Gandhi, Martin Luther King, Jr. Nelson Mandela; often seen with student protests (ex. Kent State, student marches in France in 1968, etc)</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">    </div>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>VIOLENT</u></p> <p><i>Seen with:</i> Armed conflict, guerrilla warfare, terrorism</p> <p><i>Examples:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irish Republican Army (IRA) and Northern Ireland Basque Homeland and Freedom (ETA) in Spain Shining Path in Peru al-Qaeda (Middle East), Boko Haram (Africa), Islamic State of Iraq/Levant (ISIL), Taliban (Middle East)
Decolonization after 1900	India and Pakistan	Independence in Africa and Egypt
	<p><i>Quick Recap:</i> India has been a British colony since 1858. Since then, it has pushed for independence and decolonization through the <u>Indian National Congress</u> and leaders like <u>Mohandas Gandhi</u>. After failed promises of independence after WWI, India looks to gain self-determination after WWII.</p> <p><i>Factors Leading to Self-Determination After WWII:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>WWII: weakens Britain, who can no longer fight against this movement</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Royal Indian Navy Revolt (1946)</u> <p><i>Partition of India</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> India is home to a mix of both Hindu and Muslim groups, both who viewed one another 	<p><i>Ghana (1957)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> West African colony that combines with Togoland to gain independence from Britain, becomes the first country in sub-Saharan Africa to gain independence in 20th century with the help of the UN <u>Kwame Nkrumah:</u> first president, focused his rule on nationalistic policies he learned from the west (ex. Having flag, anthem, monuments, rich history) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Took on dictatorial role in 1964 Pushed for <u>Pan-Africanism</u>; founded <u>Organization of African Unity (OAU)</u> in 1963

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	<p>with distrust; in a free India, how would the two coexist?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1947: India is divided into two independent countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>India</i> - Hindus, <i>Pakistan</i> - Muslims Leads to mass migration (at least 10 million) and violence (at least 500,000-1 million deaths) <p>Tensions: Pakistan and India begin to distrust one another</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pakistan is ruled by elected leaders and authoritarian military leaders, India is considered the world's largest democracy <u>Kashmir</u>: both claimed this territory, which was led by a Hindu but populated by Muslims. Fighting intensified, tensions grew as nuclear technology was developed, and eventually the region was owned by China 20%, Pakistan 35%, and India 45% 	<p>Algeria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> North African colony that gained independence from France after much protest and violence <u>Algerian War for Independence (1954)</u>: France considered Algeria part of its country since so many French citizens lived there; FLN (National Liberation Front) used guerrilla tactics against French forces <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leads to protest in France, as citizens take sides <i>Charles de Gaulle (French President)</i> eventually creates plan for Algerian independence <u>Algerian Civil War</u>: once Algeria gained its independence its president was overthrown and Algeria was put into a single-party state; this led to civil war in 1991 when the FLN lost and then cancelled an election
	<p>Canada</p>	
	<p>Quebec: was historically close to France due to colonization, and continued to align with the French even when the British took over.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Quiet Revolution (1960s)</u>: Quebec's attempt at changing social and political policies to separate from British-controlled Canada. Led to expansion of nationalism and some violent terrorist actions in 1963. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau maintains unity 1995 referendum fails narrowly to make Quebec independent 	<p>Other Colonies Gain Independence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>West Africa</u>: Nigeria from the British <u>French West Africa</u>: Senegal, Ivory Coast, Niger, and more <p>Egypt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Egypt became mostly independent in 1922 after being under control of Ottoman Empire; British have some treaty rights and mandates in Egypt still Anglo-Egyptian treaty (1936) allows Egypt more independence as long as British soldiers can remain to protect the all-important <u>Suez Canal</u> Post WWII Egypt becomes a founding member of the <u>Arab League</u> 1952 <u>General Gamal Abdel Nasser</u> overthrew reigning king of Egypt and established <u>Republic of Egypt</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Believed in <i>Pan-Arabism</i> Blended Islam and socialism into policy (land reform, nationalization of businesses and banks) But then he nationalized the <u>SUEZ CANAL</u> (dun dun dunnnnn)
	<p>Vietnam</p>	
	<p>Pre-WWII: Vietnam was a colony of France</p> <p>WWII: Vietnam is occupied by Japan</p> <p>Post-WWII: France is ready to resume its colonial rule and occupies south Vietnam, but North Vietnam resists under the leadership of Ho Chi Minh</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>War of Independence 1954</u>: ends with a treaty that divides Vietnam between communist North and non-communist South; the treaty also included plans for elections in 1956, but those fail to happen and war resumes <u>Vietnam War</u>: communist North fights for control against US backed South; Communists win and reunite North and South <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communism spreads to Laos and Cambodia US and Vietnam reestablish diplomatic relationship in 1980s 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1952 <u>General Gamal Abdel Nasser</u> overthrew reigning king of Egypt and established <u>Republic of Egypt</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Believed in <i>Pan-Arabism</i> Blended Islam and socialism into policy (land reform, nationalization of businesses and banks) But then he nationalized the <u>SUEZ CANAL</u> (dun dun dunnnnn) <u>Suez Crisis (1956)</u>: the Suez Canal was built in 1859 with investments from the French (who got to lease it for 99 years) and the British. The canal was of great importance for trade and transport to these two countries, but to Egypt it symbolized colonization. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>What happened</u>: Nasser seized the
	<p>Cambodia</p>	
	<p>Cambodia pushes for independence in 1953 from France and remains a Non-Aligned country until it involves itself in the Vietnam War. Afterward, it faces its own conflict.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>What happened</u>: Nasser seized the 

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	<p><u>Khmer Rouge:</u> Communist guerrilla group that overthrows the government of Cambodia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gain power and Pol Pot gains control, implements ruthless leadership • 1/4 of the population dies (either from purges or starvation) • 1977 Vietnamese troops invade and help overthrow Pol Pot, withdraw in 1989 <p>1991 UN Agreement: leads to free elections and the creation of a democratic Cambodia</p>	<p>canal in 1956, which led Britain and France to occupy the territory around the canal, Israel to invade Egypt, and the US and USSR to oppose their actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>The UN:</u> with the US and USSR helped negotiate an agreement that made the canal an international waterway under Egypt's sovereignty
<p>New States - Israel</p>	<p>Israel</p> <p>Leading up to Israel's Creation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Zionist Movement:</u> 1890s movement to create a separate stable region for those of Jewish descent (gains momentum with each instance of oppression/violence against those of Jewish faith) • <u>Balfour Declaration:</u> designated the opinion of Palestine as a "national home" for those of Jewish faith; also promised rights to non-Jews in Palestine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Complicated by Lawrence of Arabia's promise for Arabs to have an independent state too ○ After WWI Zionists begin immigrating to Palestine, taking land away from those already there (non-Jewish Arabs) ○ After WWII even more migration, UN gets involved and partitions Palestine • <u>Israel's Creation:</u> Palestine is split into Palestine (Arab section) and Israel (Jewish section) <p>Conflicts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to tension between Israel and Palestine, wars break out • Israel has support from the US, while Palestine has support from neighboring countries • <u>Israel invades Egypt (1956):</u> during the Suez Crisis Israel helps support Britain and France by invading Egypt; ordered to withdraw • <u>Six Day War (1967):</u> fighting on three separate fronts, Israel gains: Gaza Strip, West Bank, East Jerusalem, Golan Heights • <u>Yom Kippur War (1973):</u> Egypt and Syria attack Israel who defends itself against the surprise invasion <p>Further Developments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Camp David Accords (1979):</u> President Jimmy Carter fosters peace between Israel and Egypt; Palestine and other Arab countries rejected the treaty • <u>Continued Conflict:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Palestine has split into two factions (Fatah and Hamas) ○ Border controls and economic sanctions lead to more anger and tension between Israel and Palestine's two groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Violence continues without a peace process 	

OVERVIEW OF	Communism in China	Changes in Iran
<p>Changes to States (Government/Land Reform)</p>	<p>Pre-WWII: Nationalists and Communists were fighting for control of China</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chaing Kai Shek versus Mao Zedong <p>WWII: Japanese occupy parts of China, so Nationalists and Communists put aside their differences to focus on this new foe</p> <p>Post-WWII: Chinese Civil War continues, Mao Zedong and his Chinese Communist Party win due</p>	<p>WWII: Iran is occupied by the British and Russians when its leader shows signs of supporting Hitler; a new leader is given power (Muhammad Reza Pahlavi)</p> <p>Post-WWII: Iran objects to the leadership of Pahlavi (seen as under the thumb of the west), kick him out of Iran, and elect a new prime minister (Mohammad Mosaddegh) who has policies to nationalize oil</p>

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	<p>to popularity with peasants (they seem less corrupt and more likely to take care of civilians through land reform and educational policies)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People's Republic of China created in 1949 <p>Mao Zedong's Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follows Soviet style policies, and at first focus on a series of five-year plans to catch up in industry and nationalize • Great Leap Forward: (1958) land is reorganized into government controlled agricultural communities (communes); led to extreme starvation and resistance by peasants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 20 million die of starvation ○ Those who push back against the communes were sent to "reeducation" camps • Cultural Revolution: (1966) massive campaign to bring popularity back to communism after the failed Great Leap Forward; included propaganda, purges of dissenters, and labor camps <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Anyone with ties to the west or ties to anything seen as anti-communist (teachers, old government, etc) sent to labor camps ○ Red Guards: responsible for identifying those not conforming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The US and Britain overthrow Mosaddegh, Pahlavi takes power again <p>Shah Pahlavi's White Revolution: though an autocrat with secret police and harsh policies, he also led several reforms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women's rights (including suffrage), education/literacy policies, welfare system • Included failed land reform plan (did help many peasants but not the majority) • Called White Revolution because it was bloodless and progressive <p>Iranian Revolution (1979)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shah Pahlavi is overthrown, new theocracy gains power • Guardian Council focuses on creating laws in accordance with shariah law (strict Islamic law); also at odds with the west and Israel's formation • Will lead to Ayatollah Khomeini and shift that overturn the progressive policies of the White Revolution
<p>Land Reform Leads to Changes in Latin America, Asia, and Africa</p>		
	<p>Land Reform: used in many Latin American countries to restructure/create progress after colonialism. At times redistribution of land led to better cultivation and more access for those previously unable to own land, other times led to pushback from landowners - or foreign companies - who saw their acres being taken away.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Venezuela: Land reform leading to redistribution of 5 million acres of land • Guatemala: Land reform threatened foreign companies (United Fruit Company) and led to the overthrow of the government 	<p>Other Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vietnam: communists won support due to their promise to give peasants more land (the South was not swift in its own reforms) • Ethiopia: unsuccessful land reform led to the overthrow of Haile Selassie, who was seen as a pawn of US and western interests • India: mixed results after India creates new reforms to protect renters and farmers

Sources: Other than my own brain and wit, the following contributed to the success of these review guides!

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