

## Decolonization in India & Africa

### I. Decolonization

- A. At the end of World War II, many nations in Africa & Asia gained \_\_\_\_\_ from European imperialists; This trend was known as \_\_\_\_\_
- B. The first major colony to gain independence was \_\_\_\_\_ in 1947
1. Indian Nationalism
    - a. During the \_\_\_\_\_, India sent troops to fight with the \_\_\_\_\_ against the Central Powers in Europe
    - b. The British gov't promised Indians \_\_\_\_\_ as a \_\_\_\_\_ for participating in WWI
    - c. When the war ended & self-rule was \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ & demands for independence increased
  2. Mohandas Gandhi
    - a. \_\_\_\_\_ emerged as the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Indian independence movement in the 1920s
    - b. Gandhi urged Indians to use \_\_\_\_\_ means to achieve their goals
    - c. Gandhi's tactics included deliberately \_\_\_\_\_ unfair British \_\_\_\_\_ (called civil disobedience)
    - d. Gandhi encouraged peaceful \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ British goods in order to hurt the British colonial economy
  3. Self-Rule, 1935
    - a. In 1935, British granted India \_\_\_\_\_ but not total independence
    - b. But, self-rule created \_\_\_\_\_ between the \_\_\_\_\_ majority & the \_\_\_\_\_ minority who feared giving power to Hindus
  4. Partition and Independence of India and Pakistan, 1947
    - a. When \_\_\_\_\_ broke out, Britain committed India \_\_\_\_\_ to the war with asking India's self-governing assembly
      - i. This led to \_\_\_\_\_ & renewed calls for \_\_\_\_\_ from Britain
      - ii. When World War II ended in 1945, Britain was in debt & ready to \_\_\_\_\_ India its independence
      - iii. But, \_\_\_\_\_ between Hindus & Muslims made granting independence \_\_\_\_\_
    - b. In 1947, Britain agreed to a \_\_\_\_\_ (division) of India & granted independence to two nations: India & Pakistan
      - i. \_\_\_\_\_ was a nation made up largely of \_\_\_\_\_
      - ii. \_\_\_\_\_ was dominated by \_\_\_\_\_ (East Pakistan later became Bangladesh)
      - iii. During the partition, 10 million people relocated; Violence broke out leaving \_\_\_\_\_ dead, including Gandhi who was \_\_\_\_\_ in 1949
  5. Jawaharlal Nehru
    - a. In 1947, India became the world's \_\_\_\_\_ nation; Jawaharlal \_\_\_\_\_ was elected India's first prime minister
      - i. Nehru emphasized democracy, \_\_\_\_\_, & modernizing India
      - ii. In the Cold War, India was a leader among \_\_\_\_\_ nations
      - iii. Under Nehru, \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ Hindus gained rights
    - b. In 1966, Nehru's daughter, \_\_\_\_\_, was elected prime minister
  6. Issues in India Today
    - a.
    - b.
    - c.

- C. In the 1950s & 1960s, African colonies experienced \_\_\_\_\_ & gained independence
1. The first sub-Saharan African colony to gain its independence was \_\_\_\_\_ in 1957
    - a. As a imperial power, Britain conquered much of Africa including \_\_\_\_\_
    - b. After WWII, Britain allowed Africans in Gold Coast to participate in \_\_\_\_\_
    - c. Starting in 1947, \_\_\_\_\_ used Gandhi's \_\_\_\_\_ strategy of boycotts & strikes to pressure Britain to grant independence
    - d. After a decade of struggle, Britain granted Gold Coast \_\_\_\_\_ in 1957 & the nation was renamed \_\_\_\_\_
    - e. Kwame Nkrumah was elected \_\_\_\_\_-for-life & began an ambitious series of road, \_\_\_\_\_, health programs
      - i. Nkrumah supported \_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ among Africans) & hoped to create a "United States of Africa"
      - ii. In 1966, Nkrumah was \_\_\_\_\_ & Ghana struggled between \_\_\_\_\_ & civilian rule until elections were finally held in 2000
  2. Unlike Ghana, demands for independence in \_\_\_\_\_ were led by white colonists
    - a. When South Africa gained independence in 1931, \_\_\_\_\_ Afrikaners gained power & create a policy of \_\_\_\_\_
      - i. Apartheid laws created strict \_\_\_\_\_ between blacks & whites
      - ii Black South Africans \_\_\_\_\_ apartheid & often violent \_\_\_\_\_ broke out
    - b. The anti-apartheid leader was \_\_\_\_\_
      - i. In 1964, Mandela was \_\_\_\_\_ & given a life sentence for opposing apartheid laws
      - ii. In the 1980s, many foreign nations refused to \_\_\_\_\_ with South Africa in protest of apartheid
      - iii. In 1990, new South African President F. W. de Clerk \_\_\_\_\_ from prison
    - c. South African parliament \_\_\_\_\_ all apartheid laws & announced the first \_\_\_\_\_ election in 1994
      - i. Nelson Mandela \_\_\_\_\_ the election & became South Africa's first \_\_\_\_\_
      - ii. South Africans adopted a new constitution with a \_\_\_\_\_ that guaranteed equal rights for all citizens
  3. Not all African independence movements ended with democracy or \_\_\_\_\_
    - a. After gaining independence, Nigeria erupted in an ethnic \_\_\_\_\_
    - b. In \_\_\_\_\_, a series of civil wars weakened the newly-formed nation
    - c. Ethnic divisions weakened \_\_\_\_\_ government & led to violence & rule by \_\_\_\_\_
    - d. Among the worst examples of violence in Africa is the \_\_\_\_\_ (mass \_\_\_\_\_) in Rwanda & Sudan
      - i. In Rwanda, ethnic conflict between \_\_\_\_\_ led to the Hutus massacring between 500,000 & 800,000 Tutsi in 1994
      - ii. In Darfur, the \_\_\_\_\_ killed up to 400,000 Muslims in an attempt to destroy an anti-gov't rebel movement
  4. Issues in Africa Today
    - a.
    - b.
    - c.