

# Chapter 36: Nationalism and Political Identities in Asia, Africa, and Latin America

# Asian Paths to Autonomy

- India's Quest for Home Rule
  - Under British imperialism, the Indian National Congress was formed in 1885.
    - Stressed collaboration with the British as a way to self-rule and was supported by many prominent Hindus and Muslims
    - During WWI focus turned to support of the British war effort
  - Gandhi
    - Became the figurehead of the British Independence movement after WWI
    - Focused on passive, nonviolent resistance as a way to achieve independence.
      - Boycotts, marches, etc.
    - Preached equality and fought for all members of the caste system (even the untouchables).
    - Led to the Government of India Act, which established autonomous legislatures in the provinces, a bicameral national assembly, and an executive under the control of the British.
      - Conflict between Muslims and Hindus, and Indian princes kept it from being fully effective.

# Asian Paths to Autonomy

- China's Search for Order
  - 1911 revolution in China has thrown out the Qing dynasty before there was a dominant faction to take control.
  - Economic and political chaos led the U.S., European, and Japanese control in China.
  - Power struggle ensued as China sought to regain autonomy.
    - Chinese Communist Party led by Mao Zedong
    - Nationalist (Guomindang) Party led by Jiang Jieshe
    - By the 1930s the Nationalist controlled part of China, while the communists, Japanese, and warlords controlled other areas.

# Asian Paths to Autonomy

- Imperial and Imperialist Japan
  - Suffered several economic setbacks during the 1920s and Great Depression
  - Feeling that they had become vulnerable, the Japanese military launched an attack on Manchuria in 1931 and gained control making them a puppet state.
    - Resulted in a movement toward militarism and Japan, as well as their withdraw from the League of Nations.
    - League of Nations did nothing about the Japanese expansion, which set a precedent for appeasement that would persist throughout the 1930s.

# Africa Under Colonial Domination

- The Great War and Great Depression made the quest for independence in Africa more difficult.
- European nations drafted soldiers from Africa to serve in the war and some areas of Africa were battle sites as well.
- Africans responded with loyalty and resistance, but the resistance was quickly squashed.
- After the war, African colonies grew more dependent on European economic control so when depression hit, Africa was profoundly affected as well.
- The tight economic bonds prompted more calls for African independence and led to the rise of nationalist movements.

# Africa and The Great War

- Every African colony, except the neutral Spanish-held ones, took part in the Great War.
- Over a million African troops participated in military campaigns.
- As the war continued, more Europeans had to leave the colonies to fight so Africans took advantage of that situation to protest imperialism.
  - Also protests conscription.

# Africa Under Colonial Domination

- The Colonial Economy
  - European nations had two goals for African economies after the war:
    - 1. The export of raw materials
    - 2. Making the colonized pay for their own maintenance
  - Sought to accomplish these goals by investing in African infrastructure.
    - Railroads, telephone wires, etc.
  - Led to major mistreatment of Africans
  - When the Great Depression hit, Africa was impacted tremendously due to its close economic ties to Europe.

# Africa and The Great War

- African Nationalism
  - As the war ended, contributions of African troops combined with ideas of self-determination led Africans to believe that they might be given great political and social responsibilities.
  - Did not happen and the colonial system was reinvigorated following WWI.
  - As new elite classes who were European educated emerged in Africa, so too did ideas of nationalism.
    - They would not come to fruition until after WWII.



# Latin American Struggles with Neocolonialism

- Although most South American nations had shed European colonialism in the nineteenth century, they were still tied economically to dominant colonial interests.
- Colonial powers also interfered in military and political matters.
- The biggest change was that Latin American nations were less dependent on former colonial rulers like Spain and Portugal.
- During the neocolonial period, Britain and the United States moved to the forefront of domination.

# Latin American Struggles with Neocolonialism

- The Impact of the Great War and the Great Depression
  - Marxism and Leninism became viable alternatives to the disenchantment that persisted in Latin America following WWI.
  - Many of the future leaders of Latin American countries were studying in universities where these socialist ideas seemed like potentially positive alternatives to the struggles of capitalism.
    - Fidel Castro is an example of this.

# Latin American Struggles with Neocolonialism

- The Evolution of Economic Imperialism
  - Following the Great War the U.S. increased their control over the Latin American economy.
  - When the Great Depression hit, the Latin American economy took a major hit because of their close ties to the American economy
    - As a result, Latin American countries began to support domestic manufacturing as they placed increased tariffs on foreign goods.

# Latin American Struggles with Neocolonialism

- Conflicts with a “Good Neighbor”
  - “Good Neighbor Policy” ensured that National Guard forces would be trained by American forces to protect American interests in Latin American nations.
  - Eventually changed the U.S. relationship with South America as it led Franklin Roosevelt to rescind the earlier Theodore Roosevelt corollary which had promoted military intervention in Latin America to protect American Economic interests.