Essential Question:
– What was decolonization & how did decolonization impact India & Africa?

CPWH Agenda for Unit 14.1:
– Clicker Preview Questions
– Decolonization in India
– Today’s HW: 34.1
– CPWH Final Exam: May 23-24
– County Post-Test: May 25-27
The Post-World War II World

What will happen in world history in the years after World War II (1945—today)?

- Examine the next four images & make a prediction about what will happen in the world after World War II (with exception to the Cold War)
- Be prepared to discuss your answers
Nations in India, Southeast Asia, & Africa gained independence from imperialists (decolonization)
After the death of Mao Zedong in 1976, China adopted some capitalist reforms but the gov’t still strictly controlled personal liberties.
Trade became more global (known as globalism) as technology expanded, markets grew, & corporations became dominant business organizations.
Ethnic conflicts, genocide, & terrorism increased throughout the world.
At the end of World War II, many nations in Africa & Asia gained independence from European imperialists. This trend was known as decolonization. The first major colony to gain independence was India in 1947.
During the First World War, India sent troops to fight with the British against the Central Powers in Europe. The British government promised Indians self-rule as a reward for participating in WWI. When the war ended and self-rule was not granted, nationalism and demands for independence increased.
Mohandas Gandhi emerged as the leader of the Indian independence movement in the 1920s. Gandhi urged Indians to use non-violent means to achieve their goals. Gandhi’s tactics included deliberately breaking unfair British laws (called civil disobedience). Gandhi encouraged peaceful protests & boycotting British goods in order to hurt the British colonial economy.
In 1935, British granted India limited self-rule but not total independence. But, self-rule created tensions between the Hindu majority & the Muslim minority who feared giving power to Hindus.
When World War II broke out, Britain committed Indian troops to the war with asking India’s self-governing assembly. This led to protests & renewed calls for independence from Britain.

When World War II ended in 1945, Britain was in debt & ready to grant India its independence. But, violence between Hindus & Muslims made granting independence difficult.
In 1947, Britain agreed to a partition (division) of India & granted independence to two nations: India & Pakistan.

During the partition, 10 million people relocated; Violence broke out leaving 1 million dead, including Gandhi who was assassinated in 1949.
In 1947, India became the world’s largest democratic nation; Jawaharlal Nehru was elected India’s first prime minister.

Nehru emphasized democracy, unity, & modernizing India.

In 1966, Nehru’s daughter, Indira Gandhi, was elected prime minister.

In the Cold War, India was a leader among non-aligned nations.

Under Nehru, women & lower caste Hindus gained rights.
**1977**
**Ali Bhutto**
Prime Minister Ali Bhutto of Pakistan is deposed in a coup led by General Zia. Bhutto is later hanged for having ordered the assassination of a political opponent.

**1988**
**General Zia**
General Zia, president of Pakistan, dies in a mysterious plane crash.

---

**1948**
**Mohandas Gandhi**
Gandhi is shot to death by a Hindu extremist. The assassin opposes Gandhi's efforts to achieve equal treatment for all Indians, including Muslims.

**1984**
**Indira Gandhi**
Indira Gandhi is gunned down by two of her Sikh bodyguards. Her murder is in retaliation for an attack she ordered on a Sikh temple.

**1991**
**Rajiv Gandhi**
Rajiv Gandhi is killed by a bomb while campaigning. The bomb is carried by a woman opposed to Gandhi's policies.
Essential Question:
– What was decolonization & how did decolonization impact India & Africa?

CPWH Agenda for Unit 14.1:
– Clicker Preview Questions
– Decolonization in Africa
– Today’s HW: 34.3
– CPWH Final Exam: May 23-24
– County Post-Test: May 25-27
In the 1950s & 1960s, African colonies experienced decolonization & gained independence. The first sub-Saharan African colony to gain its independence was Ghana in 1957.
As an imperial power, Britain conquered much of Africa including Gold Coast.

After WWII, Britain allowed Africans in Gold Coast to participate in local self-governments.

Starting in 1947, Kwame Nkrumah used Gandhi’s non-violent strategy of boycotts & strikes to pressure Britain to grant independence.
After a decade of struggle, Britain granted Gold Coast independence in 1957 & the nation was renamed Ghana.

Kwame Nkrumah was elected president-for-life & began an ambitious series of road, education, & health programs. In 1966, Nkrumah was overthrown & Ghana struggled between military & civilian rule until elections were finally held in 2000.

Nkrumah supported Pan-Africanism (unity among Africans) & hoped to create a “United States of Africa.”
Unlike Ghana, demands for independence in South Africa were led by white colonists.

When South Africa gained independence in 1931, white Afrikaners gained power & create a policy of apartheid.

Apartheid laws created strict racial segregation between blacks & whites.
Black South Africans protested apartheid & often violent riots broke out.
The anti-apartheid leader was Nelson Mandela. In 1964, Mandela was arrested & given a life sentence for opposing apartheid laws. In the 1980s, many foreign nations refused to trade with South Africa in protest of apartheid.
In 1990, new South African President F. W. de Clerk released Mandela from prison.

South African parliament repealed all apartheid laws & announced the first multiracial election in 1994.

Nelson Mandela won the election & became South Africa’s first black president.

South Africans adopted a new constitution with a Bill of Rights that guaranteed equal rights for all citizens.
Not all African independence movements ended with democracy or without bloodshed.

After gaining independence, Nigeria erupted in an ethnic civil war.

In Congo, a series of civil wars weakened the newly-formed nation.

Ethnic divisions weakened Kenya’s government & led to violence & rule by dictators.
Among the worst examples of violence in Africa is the genocide (mass killings) in Rwanda & Sudan.

- In Rwanda, ethnic conflict between rival clans led to the Hutus massacring between 500,000 & 800,000 Tutsis in 1994.
- In Darfur, the Sudanese gov't killed up to 400,000 Muslims in an attempt to destroy an anti-government rebel movement.

Link to video on Rwandan genocide (3.00)
Link to video on Darfur genocide (5.00)
Genocide in Africa

U.N. Peacekeeping Interventions, 1945-2009
The Challenges in Africa Today

The Aids Epidemic in Africa (Link to NY Times video, 6.00)
The Challenges of Africa (Link to Zimbabwe video, 5.30)