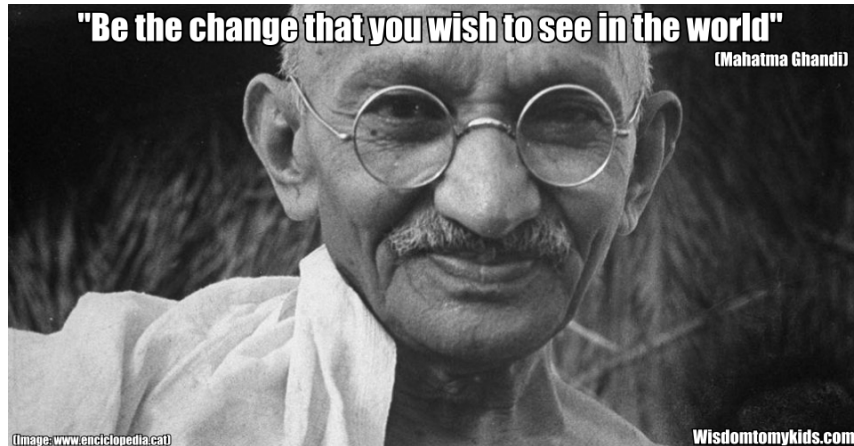


Nationalism and Revolution

in Africa, Middle East, India and China

Chapter 27



Name _____

Period _____

Chapter 27 Vocabulary

Pan-Arabism

Balfour Declaration

Amritsar massacre

ahimsa

Civil disobedience

boycott

Twenty-One Demands

May Fourth Movement

Vanguard

Long March

Chapter 27 People

Mustafa Kemal “Ataturk”

Mohandas Gandhi

Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-Shek)

Mao Zedong

People Demanding Change Throughout the World

After WWI different countries looked to become independent from a European presence imposed on them since colonization and imperialization.

Person	Place
Ataturk	Turkey
Zionist	Israel
Gandhi	India
Mao Zedong	China

Turkey Becoming a Republic

Ataturk (Mustafa Kamal) 1881-1938

- The name Ataturk means “father of the Turks”
- Fought against the Greek neighboring forces to establish the modern borders of Turkey

Reforms

- Replaced Islamic law with European model
- Replaced Muslim calendar with western (christian) calendar
- Moved day of rest from Friday to Sunday
- Forced people to wear western clothing
- Replaced arabic alphabet with latin alphabet
- Gave women the right to vote and work outside the home

Goal

- To modernize Turkey through industrialization and westernization

Critic opposed him rejecting Islamic laws

Pan-Arabism

- Atatürk's reforms inspired other Middle Eastern countries, such as Persia, to reform.
- Reza Khan moved to modernize Persia and become independent from European forces
- During WWI at the Paris Peace Conference Europeans betrayed the Arabs by giving the Ottoman lands in Syria and Lebanon to France and Palestine and Iraq to the British.

Creation of Israel

- Jews have wanted to return to their homeland, Judea, or Israel since Roman times.
- In 1917 the British attempted to win support of the European Jewish population by issuing the Balfour Declaration.
- The Balfour Declaration advocated the settling of a "National home for Jewish people in Palestine".

Issues

Palestine is a Muslim Arab state and was not happy about Britain taking their land for a Jewish National.

Zionist Movement

- Tens of thousands of Jews immigrated to Palestine in 1919-1940.
- As the population of Jew and Arabs increased in Palestine so did tensions among them.
- Palestinians would attack Jewish settlers and soon the two sides would constantly fight for the new land called, Israel. Conflicts are still present today.

India Calling for Independence

Amristar Massacre

- A turning point for Indians.
- British soldiers open fired on a crowd of unarmed Indian protesters killing 400 people and wounding more than 1,000 more.
- British promised India a self-government as a reward for having more than a million Indian soldiers fight during WWI, but they were never granted that right.

Mohandas Gandhi

- Western Educated in law, became the leader of the Indian National Congress Party.
- Inspired Indians of all religions and backgrounds to participate in nonviolent protests against the British government.
- Inspired by Hindu ahimsa, or nonviolence, western ideas of democracy, and Henry David Thoreau's ideas of "civil disobedience, the refusal to obey unjust laws.
- Called for Indians to boycott (refuse to buy) British made goods.

The Salt March- March 12, 1930

- British government required Indians to buy salt from the British monopoly.
- In protest, Gandhi and 78 followers went on a 240 mile march to the sea to claim their own access to natural salt. Thousands joined. The marchers made it to the ocean on April 6.
- Gandhi was arrested and jailed.
- Coastal villages still collected salt and sold it on the streets. Tens of thousands of Indians were arrested and imprisoned.
- British used brutal force against the nonviolent protest and countries around the world criticized Britain. Eventually power was given to the Indian Congress.

China Still in Trouble

- Sun Yixian (Sun Yat-sen) became president of China and attempted to rebuild China by the 3 Principles of the People- Nationalism, democracy, and economic security.
- 1912, Sun Yat-sen stepped down and Yuan Shikai took over and imposed a military state. He received little support. Yuan died and China went into disorder again.
- The economy collapsed, peasants suffered famine, no protection from warlords.

Twenty-One Demands- Japan had a list of demands to become a protectorate of China and won!

Paris Peace Conference- Germany gave Japan their foreign possessions of China after WWI. This further upset Chinese Nationalists

May Fourth Movement

Student protests occurred all over China. Many people began to read Marx and Lenin's ideas of communism. Demanded rights for the working class.

Sun Yixian and the Guomindang (Nationalist party) set up a party to defeat the warlords. The western Democracies refused to help her so he reached out to the Soviet Union and a group of Chinese Communist.

Chang Kai-Shek (Jiang Jieshi) took over the Nationalist after Sun Yixian's death. He led a northern expedition to Beijing and defeated the warlords with communist help.

- Communist party was winning converts in the rural farmlands. Chang Kai-Shek was threatened by communist and ordered the Guomindang troops to kill communist party members. 1000s were killed.
- Civil war lasted between Nationalist and Communist for 22 years.

Mao Zedong

- Mao was a young revolutionary peasant communist who believed that rural peasants needed to create a revolution.
- Was able to create reforms for the peasant class in southern China.

The Long March

- Mao and 10,000 communist followers fled attacks from the Guomindang.
- Over a year the communist trekked more than 6,000 miles. Only 8,000 marchers survived.

“Rape of Nanjing”

- Japan invaded Manchuria (north of China) then invaded the city of Nanjing.
- Japanese soldiers killed hundreds of thousands of Chinese soldiers and civilians even after the Chinese surrendered.
- Despite their differences the Nationalist (Guomndang) and communist united to fight the Japanese.