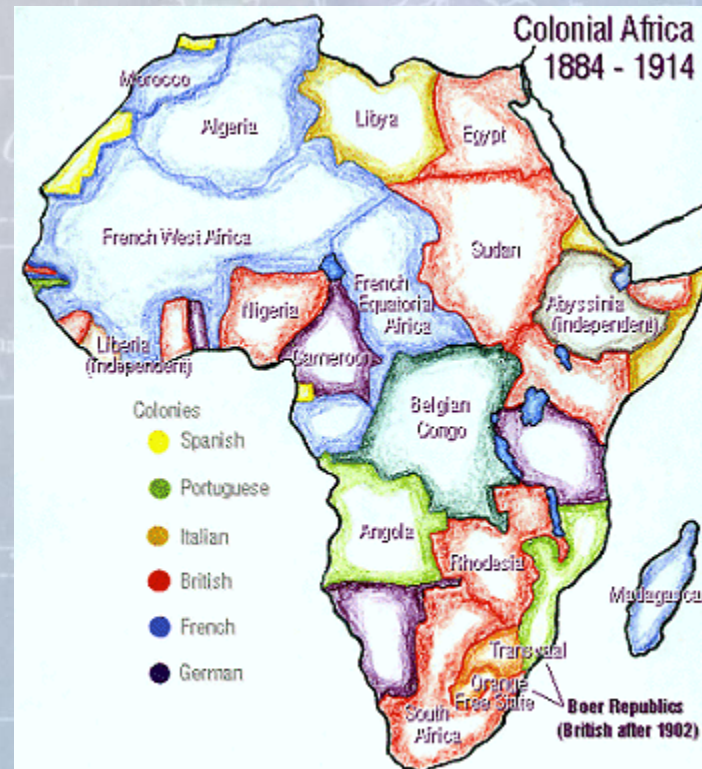


# The Colonies after WW1



# Africa - Summary

- Wanted to be independent
- Learned new ideas about freedom and nationalism
- New leaders were educated in Europe and the United States





# Africa – Important People

- **Harry Thuku** – Protested high taxes which led to govt authorities firing into a crowd and killing 20. He was sent into exile.
- **Omar Mukhtar** – led native resistance to Italian colonization of Libya. Italy would establish concentration camps and used all modern weapons to crush the revolt.
- **W.E.B. Dubois** – African American educated at Harvard who led a movement that tried to make all Africans aware of their own cultural heritage.
- **Marcus Garvey** – Jamaican who lived in Harlem, stressed the need for the unity of all Africans (Pan-Africanism)

# Africa – Interwar to WW2

- **Push for independence leads to many civil uprisings**





# India - Summary

- India wanted independence
- Hindus started fighting Muslims



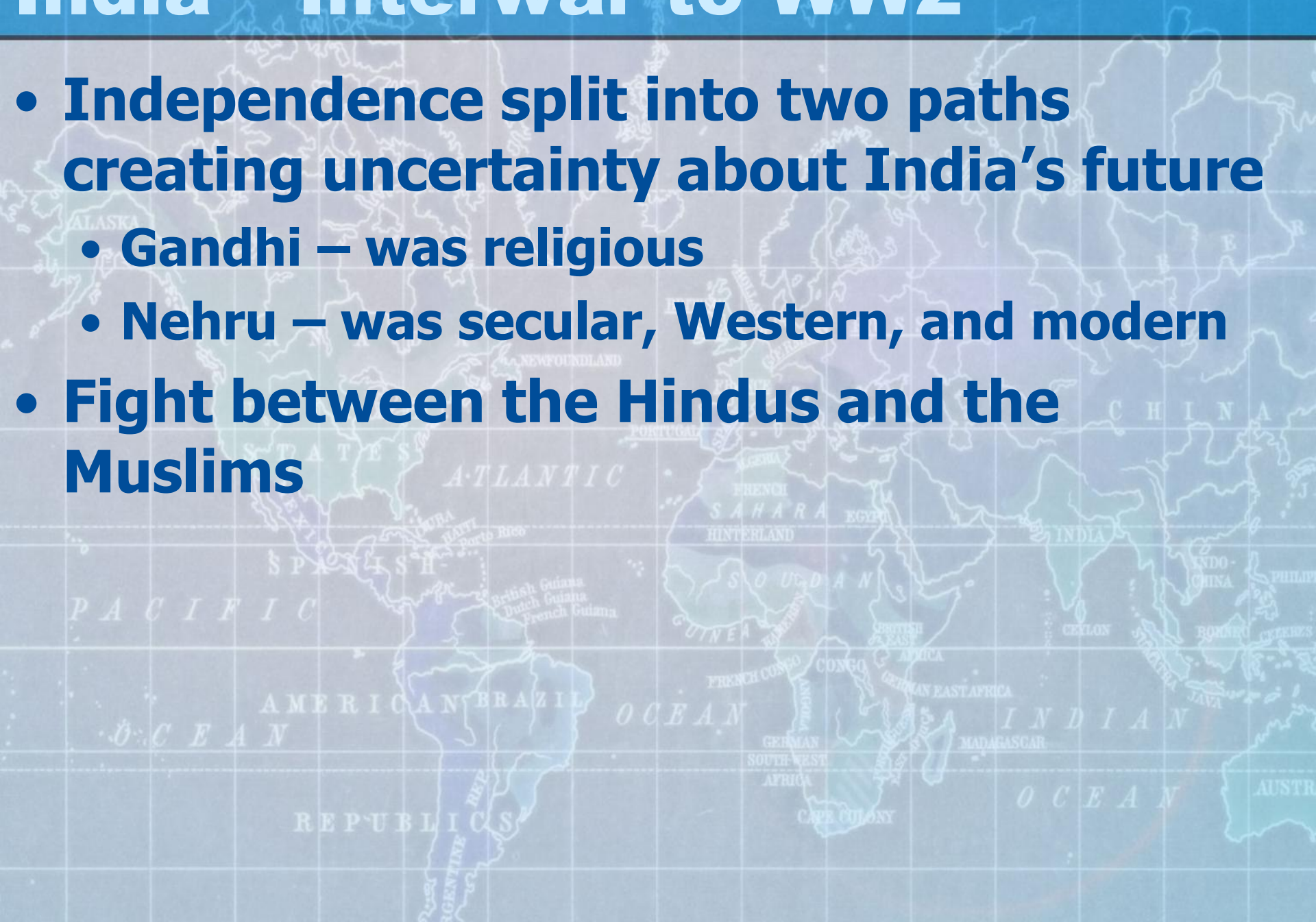
# India - People

- **Jawaharlal Nehru – Indian lawyer and politician who led protests against British rule**
- **Mahatma Gandhi – Indian lawyer who led Indian protests against British rule in India**
  - **He protested British laws**
  - **Led an Indian boycott against British goods in order to hurt the British economy**
  - **Led hunger strike sit-ins to bring notice to the cause**



# India – Interwar to WW2

- **Independence split into two paths creating uncertainty about India's future**
  - **Gandhi – was religious**
  - **Nehru – was secular, Western, and modern**
- **Fight between the Hindus and the Muslims**



# Japan/SE Asia - Summary

- **Economy grew unequal due to the creation of the zaibatsu**
  - large financial and industrial corporation that gradually with the help of the govt grew into vast companies that controlled major segments of the Japanese industrial sector
- **Food shortages**
- **City workers were paid poorly**
- **Industries began expanding**
- **Moved toward democratic government although new problems in the 1920s led to the emergence of militant forces that encouraged Japan to become militaristic**
- **Political parties grew stronger**



# Japan/SE Asia - People

- **Black Dragon Society (civilian formed extremist patriotic organization) took over the government**
- **A group of middle-level army officers invaded and conquered Manchuria without govt approval in 1931. The govt opposed the conquest but the people backed it. The govt was soon dominated by the military.**
- **Imperial Rule Assistance Association (all the political parties merged together into one) wanted to expand Japan**

# Japan/SE Asia – Interwar to WW2

- **Government was taken over by political parties – Imperial Rule Assistance Association**





# China - Summary

- **China's communist party formed in 1921**
- **Nationalists and Communists form alliance in 1923**
- **80% population in poverty**
- **Sun Yat-sen dies in 1925 and replaced by Chang Kai-shek**
- **Shanghai massacre 1927 led by Chang; Hundreds of Communists were rounded up and tortured and executed**
- **Mao Zedong and the Communists start fighting with Chang Kai-shek and the Nationalist party set up by Sun Yat-sen**

# China - People

- **Sun Yat-sen – Thought of as the founder of modern China. Led the overthrow of the Qing dynasty.**
- **Chang Kai-shek – Replaced Sun Yat-sen in the Kuomintang, the political party founded by Sun Yat-sen, which was dominant in China from 1928-1949. Since then it has been the official ruling party of Taiwan**
- **Mao Zedong – Co-founder of the Chinese Communist Party which drove the Kuomintang out of China to Taiwan**



# China – Interwar to WW2

- **Wanted to get land back from Japan**
- **Nationalists vs. Communists civil war**
- **CCP had pushed Chang Kai-shek's Nationalist party out of China into Taiwan**



# Latin America - Summary

- Church officials, military leaders, and large land owners dominated each country.
- Latin American artists went abroad
- Not an authoritarian state but never truly political





# Latin American - People

- **Hipolito Irigoyen – Argentine statesman whose relentless effort to obtain free elections led him to be the country's first president**
- **Getulio Vargas – brought social and economic changes that help modernize Brazil**
- **Lazaro Cardenas – Led social and economic aims of the Mexican Revolution. He distributed land, made loans available to peasants, organized workers' and peasants' confederations, and expropriated and nationalized foreign-owned industries**

# Latin America – Interwar to WW2

- **Lead to instability**
  - **Argentina – Had been controlled by an oligarchy. After Irigoyen becomes president, he is later overthrown and power is given back to the wealthy landowners. Military officers (Group of United Officers) would take power making Juan Peron president**
  - **Brazil – UB 1889, the army overthrew the monarchy and established a republic. 1930 Vargas leads a coup to take power.**
  - **Mexico – Had large amounts of oil fields in which the U.S. and Britain had big companies that tried to control. Mexican govt seized control of the fields and locked the foreign companies out. Mexicans cheered Cardenas for standing up to the U.S.**