

## Main Events

1914-1918: World War I

- Done in un 7

1919: Gandhi's first satyagraha

- The Champaran Satyagraha of 1917 was the first Satyagraha movement led by Gandhi in India
  - farmer's uprising that took place in Champaran district of Bihar, India, during the British colonial period.

1919: Egyptian Revolution

- Its independence in 1922 but kept close ties to Britain
- 1950s Gamal Abdel Nasser, military general overthrew king and established republic
  - Nationalized Egyptian industries like the Suez Canal
    - (1956) British forces left Suez Canal Zone and Nasser then Egypt's nationalized the canal
  - Europeans wanted control over the Suez Canal for access to India
    - (1956) Suez Crisis occurred when Britain, France, and Israel seized canal (eventually forces withdrew and Egypt retained control)
      - Britain needed Suez Canal for access to Middle Eastern oil
      - Nasser defied the West by accepting financial aid from the USSR to build Aswan Dam on Nile River

1919: May 4th Movement

- Intellectual and sociopolitical movement in China for rebuilding society and culture and national independence
  - Attacked tradition and moved to Western ideas (science, democracy)
  - May 4, 1919, students held a demonstration against decision of Treaty of Versailles which turned violent
    - Against the territories China had which were given to Japan and with Japanese and Chinese tensions
    - Many died, wounded, over 1,000 arrested,
    - Pro-Japanese government officials were killed or put out of office by students

1929: Great Depression begins

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1929-1947: Indian protest for independence

- Satyagraha was the usage of peaceful resistance against government
- Non-cooperation movement to boycott British goods and institutions
  - Movement to create own clothes and not use British imported clothes
    - Use your own cotton movement
    - Boycotted goods

- Salt march
  - They had to pay for salt even though they could get it from the sea (which was illegal)
  - Gandhi led a march which attracted followers as it passed through cities to collect salt from the ocean
- Gandhi was part of Indian National Congress
- 1919 Amritsar massacre against peaceful protestors who were killed by British
  - News spread creating nationalist thought and opposition to Britain
  - Led by Indian National Congress by Gandhi
- Gandhi wanted male dominated society and did not involve women in the Indian National Congress even though they assisted in maintaining order during his salt march
- India and Pakistan still fighting over Kashmir Region
  - World War II further weakened British Empire and Jawaharlal Nehru (Gandhi's successor) called for independent, industrial India
  - Muhammad Ali Jinnah (leader of Muslim League) rejected Nehru's plan and called for separate states for Hindus and Muslims
    - (1946) Jinnah called for Day of Direct Action (demanding separate states) leading to violence (6,000 killed in Great Calcutta Killing)
  - (1947) Britain gave India its independence but partitioned the subcontinent into India (for Hindus) and Pakistan (for Muslims)
    - West Pakistan and East Pakistan
      - East Pakistan became Bangladesh after 1971
  - the partition forced 12 million Hindus and Muslims to migrate amid terrible violence (500,000 killed)
  - Migration was very violent and many people died from fighting between migrants if not from exhaustion, dehydration, sickness, or hunger
- Gandhi was assassinated in 1948 by a fellow Hindu who rejected his views of Hindu-Muslim unity
  - Pakistan and India remain bitter enemies today (both nations claim state of Kashmir which is controlled by India but has Muslim majority)

#### 1931-32: Japanese invasion of Manchuria

- Japan wanted to imperialize throughout Asia since the 1930s, but the war in Europe allowed them to expand further
  - They were given control of South Pacific Mandate by the League of Nations because they had worked with the allies in WW1 (Treaty of Versailles)
    - What the May 4 movement was protesting
  - They used this power to invade Manchuria in 1931 creating Manchukuo and started an invasion through the rest of China
- Invasion was devastating to population

- Rape of Nanjing infamous for slaughtering of 100,000 civilians and rape of thousands of Chinese women from Dec 1937 to Feb 1938

1933: Great Depression ends

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1939: World War II starts

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1945: World War II ends/Yalta and Potsdam conferences

- Yalta Conference
  - Nov. 1943: FDR U.S., Churchill GB, Stalin USSR met at Tehran conference to discuss USSR liberating East Europe and US/Britain liberating Western Europe
- Feb. 1945: Big Three met at Yalta conference to discuss reorganization of Europe after the war (victory was certain)
  - FDR wanted free democratic elections in Eastern Europe (hoped for diplomatic solution with USSR thinking US would not support war)
  - Stalin hoped Eastern European countries under Soviet control could act as a buffer against the West
    - Stalin assured allies there would be free elections in Soviet controlled Eastern Europe
- July 1945 at the Potsdam conference, the allies issued an ultimatum to Japan (surrender or be destroyed)
  - US and Britain finally informed Soviets of atomic weapons (although Stalin already knew of the Manhattan project from spies)
  - Truman demands free elections in Eastern Europe (states occupied by the Soviet Union)
    - Stalin refuses and installs communist dictatorships in the countries
  - Disagreements set stage for Cold War
- Separated Germany into East and West sides and also partitioned Berlin into East Germany
  - The Federal Republic of Germany (FRG or West Germany), allied to the Western democracies, and the German Democratic Republic (GDR or East Germany), allied to the Soviet Union

1947: Marshall Plan

- U.S. wanted to have more democratic powers in Europe so Truman gave military and economic aid to create a capitalist future for Europe
  - Policy of containment from Truman
  - Secretary of State General George C. Marshall created Marshall Plan that gave over 13 billion dollars to help rebuild Europe and its economy
- Stalin felt threatened by the Marshall Plan and rejected it because it would make Eastern Bloc loyal/dependent on West
  - Also felt threatened by NATO

1948: Israel created

- Created for Jewish people because they wanted a homeland where they lived
  - Especially after Holocaust in WWII, growing world sympathy for Jews and many people wanted them to have a home
- Displaced many of the Muslim-Arab people living in the area who felt that their lives and jobs were being taken by the Jews so either disliked them or left
  - There were growing tensions between Muslims and Jews. Muslims didn't want them in the land they lived in, while Jews did not mind sharing
  - Resulted in a war with Muslims backed by surrounding Arab countries

1949: NATO formed

- NATO = North Atlantic Treaty Organization
  - Between U.S. and Western European countries as a military pact
  - What did they do?
- Stalin and Russia established Warsaw Pact in response which was a union of Russia and Eastern Bloc states

1949: China established as a communist country

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1950-53: Korean War

- Example of proxy war with Communist funded North and NATO/democratic funded South
  - U.S. and USSR didn't officially fight in war but provided significant aid to their respective sides
- 1950 North Korea suddenly invaded South Korea
  - With aid from U.S. and NATO troops South Korea responded with a strong military and pushed North Korea all the way back to [Pyongyang?].
  - China felt threatened by how close they were getting so provided aid to North Korea
  - South Korea troops pushed back to around same spot war began and war treaty signed at 38th parallel
  - Tensions high between South Korea and North Korea today

1954-1962: Algerian War

- (1954) French colony of Algeria began war of independence (many French people lived in Algeria complicating independence efforts)
- Independence movement led by the National Liberation Front (FLN) used guerilla tactics to fight French
  - Algerian nationalist party who wanted to fight for independence from France
- (1958) Algeria granted independence (intense violence broke out as FLN forces killed up to 150,000 French people)
- the FLN established a dictatorship but military overthrows and religious tensions between Muslims and Christians intensified

1955: Bandung Conference (non-aligned movement)

- Conference created to promote Afro-Asian economy and culture
  - Oppose colonialism and Non-aligned movement

#### 1957: Ghanaian independence

- (1957) Ghana (formerly the Gold Coast) became 1st independent black African country (led by US educated Kwame Nkrumah)
  - Nkrumah relied on civil disobedience (non-violent strikes & boycotts) to oppose British
  - Nkrumah supported Pan-Africanism (promoting unity of culture and ideas across Africa without European intervention)
    - (1963) Nkrumah founded the Organization of African Unity (OAU) furthering Pan-African goals and encouraging the end of colonialism
    - (1964) Nkrumah claimed dictatorial powers and was accused of economic corruption (pattern seen in subsequent African dictatorships)
    - (1967) Nkrumah overthrown in military coup (Ghana didn't experience a peaceful election again until 2000)

#### 1959-1975: Vietnam War

- 1954, Vietnamese led by Ho Chi Minh defeated the French in the battle of Dien Bien Phu earning its independence
  - Ho Chi Minh's communist forces controlled north Vietnam and French and US supported democratic government in the south
    - Ho Chi Minh claimed not to be communist and instead he followed the "vietnamese party"
    - Created The Proclamation of Independence of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam
- Vietnam became center of great Cold War tensions culminating in the Vietnam War (1955-1973)
  - (1964) the Vietnam War began when North Vietnamese boats allegedly fired on American warship in Gulf of Tonkin (another proxy war)
  - US fought Viet Minh (communists in north) and Viet Cong (communist in south) hoping to prevent a communist takeover of Vietnam
  - (1966) the US dramatically increased efforts in Vietnam as the Chinese indirectly supported the Viet Minh and Viet Cong
  - Vietnam War lacked territorial goals, a clear enemy, yet more and more troops committed and casualties began to mount
    - (1968) US troops massacred innocent civilians in Mai Lai Massacre (US lost the moral high ground in war)
  - (1968) North Vietnamese successfully launched the Tet Offensive (enemy was growing stronger and so was opposition to war at home)
    - Many coordinated attacks against soldiers in south vietnam, used Ho Chi Minh trail along laos and cambodia to attack from west
    - President Richard Nixon adopted policy of "Vietnamization" (training South Vietnamese troops allowing for slow US withdrawal)

- (1973) Vietnam War ended and US withdrew troops (the North defeated the South and united country under communism in 1975)
- U.S. was humiliated because they had put all their troops and weapons into the war yet lost

1960: Year of Africa (independence of 17 African nations, such as Nigeria and Cameroon)

- Decolonization in Africa
  - African independence movements arose after world wars (Africans fought for mother countries) led by intellectuals educated in the West
  - African discontent over imperial conditions fueled movement (working conditions, brutality of Europeans, notions of racial superiority)
  - five Pan-African Conferences held between the world wars
    - Asks for independence for all African people and to have foreign forces leave Africa
- African leaders made little progress towards independence until 5th congress in 1945 (Europe could no longer afford colonies)
  - Britain and France hoped to maintain profitable economic ties with former African colonies (invested in infrastructure and education)
  - African economies remained weak and dependent on former mother countries (producing raw materials and cash crops)
- (1960) Britain granted independence to Nigeria but the nation's borders forced three hostile groups together (Hausa, Yoruba, Ibo)
  - the Muslim Hausa tribe dominated the north and the Christian Ibo and Yoruba tribes control the south
  - (1966) the Hausa controlled government massacred 20,000 Ibo
    - the Ibo attempted to form separate country of Biafra
    - (1967-1970) a civil war between the Hausa and Ibo left over one million dead
    - the ethnic and religious tensions seen in Nigeria occurred in many other African nations after decolonization
- Many African nations gained independence peacefully from European powers
  - Many felt they deserved independence for fighting for them in WWII
  - Colonies became harder to manage as many of the European powers were recovering from WWII
- 1956) France gave African colonies choice to remain in French Empire or independence (many remained in empire for economic benefits)

1962: Cuban Missile Crisis

- Missiles placed in Cuba, a communist state by Russia because they would have direct access to USA
- Kennedy had to respond in order to remove missiles while not starting a war

- Created naval blockade, blocking missiles and weapons from entering but allowing food
- Tensions were very high, but after meeting with Khrushchev they agreed to remove missiles from Cuba and USA from Turkey and remove blockade

#### 1963: Kenyan independence

- Jomo Kenyatta led independence movement in Kenya (he represented the Kikuyu people who were driven off their lands by European settlers)
  - (1952-1960) the Kikuyu turned violent during the Mau Mau Uprising (Kenyatta imprisoned by British despite being a moderate)
  - (1963) Kenya given independence and Kenyatta became president (soon had complete control of Kenya)

#### 1974-1990: Pinochet in Chile

- Communist revolution originally backed by USA
- Economic Liberalization in Chile
  - Augusto Pinochet in 1973 took power in a U.S. backed coup against socialist leader
    - Ruled from 1974 to 1990 and he was ousted for his violent crimes
      - He was criticized for “burying democracy”
    - Chile also had a free-market economy during this time
      - State-run businesses were privatized and inflation was curbed
    - Economists from Chicago helped with Chile’s reforms
      - Unpopular because they didn’t address poverty
      - Pinochet repressed people in order to pass the laws
    - Following administration helped the economy grow from free trade and reduce poverty through government programs

#### 1975-2002: Angolan Civil War

- (1975) Angola independent after war with Portugal (civil war between Mbundu, Bakongo, and Ovimbundu tribes)
  - Fight between two anti-colonial guerrilla movements
    - Communist MPLA, anti-communist UNITA
    - Communist funded by USSR, U.S. funded anticommunist

#### 1989: Year of independence of many countries from the Soviet bloc/collapse of the Berlin Wall

- Gorbachev wanted to improve socialism but destabilized it
  - Eastern bloc countries wanted to leave Soviet Union
    - Gorbachev told eastern bloc nations to deal with problems themselves
  - Soviet Union broke apart into independent states as elites abandoned the cause of Soviet Union
  - Permitted elections for communist party posts, relaxed censorship, civic associations, legalized small non state businesses, autonomy to state firms
  - Also worked to reduce arms burden of Soviet Union

- Withdrew troops from afghanistan
- Soviet Union collapsed as a result of Mikhail Gorbachev's liberal policies of perestroika and glasnost
  - Glasnost = openness, more freedom of press and speech
  - Perestroika = reconstruction, reform in economic system
  - Democratic process but listed as a change to socialism
  - Allowed soviet bloc countries to gain their own independence
- Some policies met with anger and Gorbachev was overthrown
  - Communist party and soviet military tried to attempt a coup in 1991 but communist party boss of moscow and elected president Boris Yeltsin fought back opposition and took power
- Berlin wall torn down november 9, 1989 and symbolized the fall of the iron curtain

### **Discussion Questions:**

- 1. How did the results of WWII lead to the Cold War and decolonization?**
- 2. What were the long- and short-term causes of the Cold War?**
- 3. What factors led to the different organizations of new states and how?**
- 4. How was the Cold War similar in the Western and Eastern Hemispheres? How was it different?**