

Chapter 34

The Colonies Become New Nations

- Indian Subcontinent
 - India's commitment to WW II
 - Nationalists
 - Gandhi-moderate, unify India
 - Hindus. Indian National Congress
 - Muslims, Muslim League, Jinnah

War's end, British bankrupt
Partition, each had to separate

Muslim East and West Pakistan
Hindu India
Sikhs

Summer 1947

Relocation
Riots and murder
Extremists kill Gandhi
Local Princes take sides



India

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.



• Modern India, 1947

- Mahatma Gandhi 1930-1948
 - Non-violence
 - killed
- Nehru 1947-1964
 - Pro-Gandhi
 - Cold War Neutral
 - State languages
 - Industrialization
 - Women's rights
 - Castes social reforms
- Indira Gandhi 1966-1984
 - Sikh extremists
 - Amritsar Massacre
 - killed
- Rajiv Gandhi 1989-1991
 - Corruption
 - Killed
- Modern Challenges
 - Population, Religion
 - Nuclear power
 - Pakistan/Kashmir

Now that India and Pakistan have tested nuclear weapons, the dispute over their border region of lush valleys and jagged Himalayan peaks has become a matter of urgent concern. . . . There is fear that a remote but savage ethnic and religious conflict could deteriorate into a nuclear exchange with global consequences. India and Pakistan must learn to talk to each other and move toward a more trusting relationship.

---The New York Times, June 28, 1998

- Pakistan

- East Pakistan, Civil War
 - Population/Environment
 - Separated, won war
 - Bangladesh 1971
- West Pakistan
 - Lost war
 - Military coups
 - Ali Bhutto, killed
 - Benazir Bhutto 1996
 - Military coups

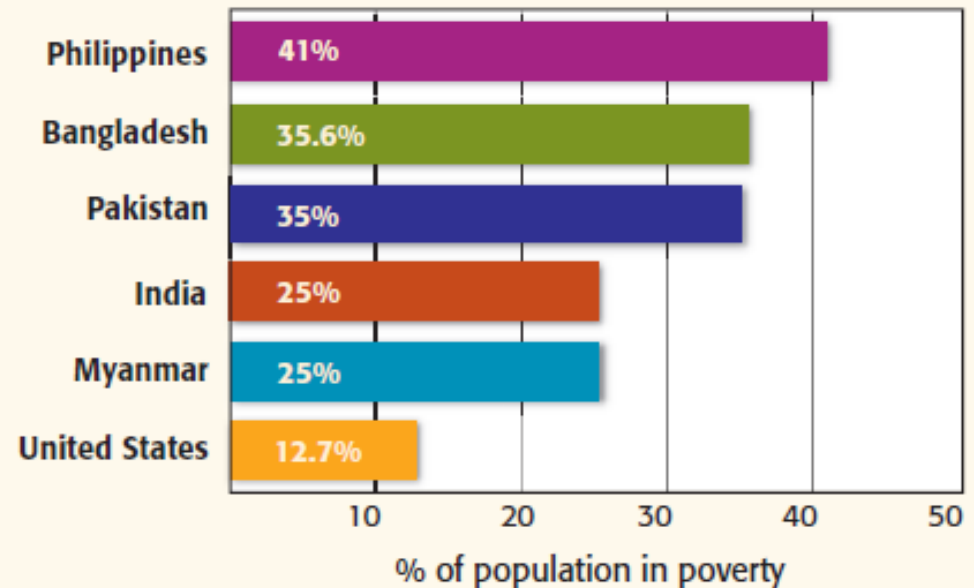
- Modern Bangladesh

- Food, population, weather, territory issues
- Very poor

- Modern Sri Lanka

- Island off coast of India
- Civil War
 - Buddhist Sinhalese
 - Hindu Tamils

Poverty Levels in Asia, 2002



Source: The CIA World Factbook, 2002

- Philippines
 - Independence 1946
 - Bell Act-Free Trade
 - American military bases until 1992
 - Clark Air Base
 - Subic Bay Naval Base
 - Staging for Vietnam
 - Politics
 - Marcos 1966-1986
 - Dictator
 - Stole millions
 - Exiled to Hawaii
 - Aquino 1986-1992
 - Single 6 year term
 - Prevents abuse of power
 - Ramos 1992-1998
 - Rebels MNLF 1970-present
 - Muslims terrorists

I pledge a government dedicated to upholding truth and justice, morality and decency in government, freedom and democracy. I ask our people not to relax, but to maintain more vigilance in this, our moment of triumph. The Motherland can't thank them enough, yet we all realize that more is required of each of us to achieve a truly just society for our people. This is just the beginning.
---CORAZÓN AQUINO, Feb. 24, 1986

- Former Colonies
 - Burma
 - Military dictatorship
 - Aung San Suu Kyi
 - Malaysia
 - Widely separated territory
 - Singapore
 - Banking and trade center
 - Indonesia
 - Dutch East Indies
 - Muslim Island nation
 - Suharto & Sukanoputri
 - Military dictator
 - Corruption
 - East Timor
 - Independence from Indonesia 2002
 - Thailand
 - Always independent

Democracy requires sincerity and respect for the rules of the game. Beginning my duty, I urge all groups to sincerely and openly accept the outcome of the democratic process In my opinion, respect for the people's voice, sincerity in accepting it, and respect for the rules of game are the main pillars of democracy which we will further develop. I urge all Indonesians to look forward to the future and unite to improve the life and our dignity as a nation.
 ---MEGAWATI SUKARNOPUTRI, July 23, 2001



- African Independence
 - Colonies too costly!
 - Negritude Movement
 - Culture
 - Heritage
 - Values
 - Direct admin.
 - Violent liberation
 - Indirect admin.
 - Peaceful
 - Artificial borders

The African can only advance to a “high level” if he is free to express himself, to organize economically, politically and socially, and to take part in the government of his own country.

- Ghana (British Gold Coast)
 - Nkrumah 1967-1966
 - Non-violent boycotts/strikes
 - Industrialization/education, Costly
 - Pan-Africanism
 - Unstable since 1966
- Kenya (British)
 - Mau Mau & Terrorism against whites
 - Kenyatta 1963-1978
 - Moi 1978-2002
 - Ethnic conflicts
- Algeria (France)
 - French/Arabs/Berbers
 - Ben Bella & the FLN
 - Chaos & Islamic militants
- Congo (Belgium)
 - Sese Seko 1965-1997
 - Dictators
 - Civil War
- Angola (Portuguese)
 - Communists MPLA Cubans & Soviets
 - Anti-communist UNITA (South African & US)
 - Civil War

Of all the African nations that have struggled with ethnic violence, perhaps none has seen more blood spilled than Rwanda. The tiny nation in East Africa gained its independence in 1962. Over the next 30 years, its main ethnic groups, Hutus and Tutsis, often clashed. In the spring of 1994, the Rwandan president, a Hutu, died in a suspicious plane crash. In the months that followed, Hutus slaughtered about 1 million Tutsis before Tutsi rebels put an end to the killings. The United Nations set up a tribunal to punish those responsible for the worst acts of genocide.

Voices from the Past

On May 14, 1948, David Ben-Gurion stood in Museum Hall in Tel Aviv and announced to the people assembled there:

“The land of Israel was the birthplace of the Jewish people. Here their spiritual, religious and national identity was formed. In their exile from the land of Israel the Jews remained faithful to it in all the countries of their dispersal, never ceasing to hope and pray for the restoration of their national freedom. Therefore by virtue of the natural and historic right of the Jewish people to be a nation as other nations, and of the Resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations, we hereby proclaim the establishment of the Jewish nation in Palestine, to be called the State of Israel.”

—Jon E. Lewis, *The Mammoth Book of Eyewitness History*, 2000

The creation of the state of Israel made Arab-Israeli conflict a certainty.

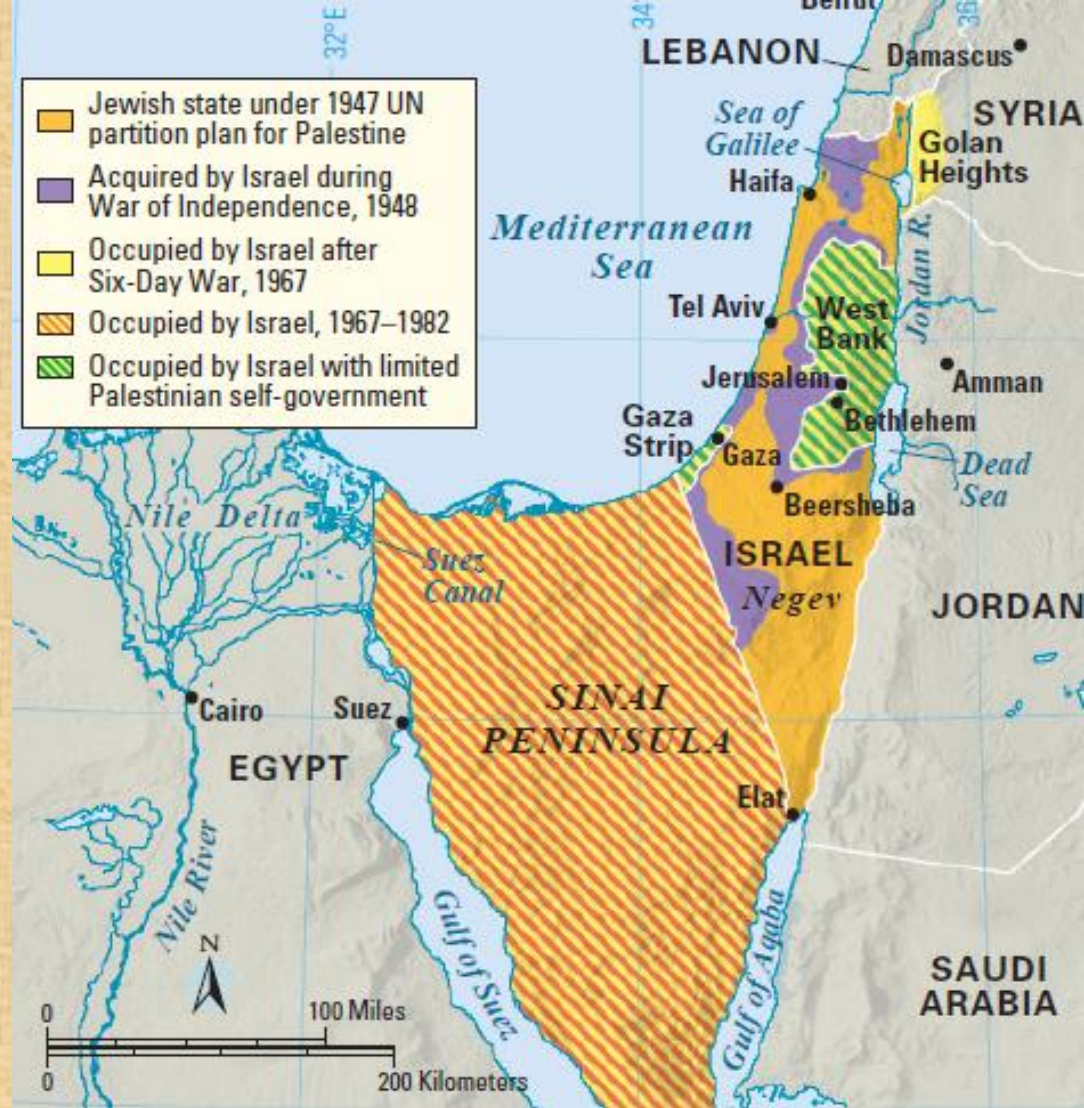
• Palestine

– Originally

- Jewish Homeland since biblical times
- Palestinian homeland since Jews driven out 135 A.D.
- Arab homeland since Islam 700 A.D.

– Modern Times

- Diaspora leads to Zionism
- Ottomans to League Mandate
- Balfour Declaration
 - Create Jewish State
- World War II & Holocaust
 - Palestine's partition
 - » Israel 1948
 - » Palestine, failed



- Israel-Arab conflicts
 - 1948
 - Israeli independence
 - Arabs outraged
 - 1956 Suez Crisis
 - Nasser (Cold War)
 - Israel wins
 - 1967, Six Day War
 - Israel wins
 - 1973, Yom Kippur
 - Sadat vs. Meir
 - Israel wins
 - Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)
 - Yasir Arafat
 - Friend of the Arabs

These people have walked off with our home and homeland, with our movable and immovable property, with our land, our farms, our shops, our public buildings, our paved roads, our cars, our theaters, our clubs, our parks, our furniture, our tricycles. They hounded us out of ancestral patrimony [land] and shoved us in refugee camps. . . . Now they were astride the whole of historic Palestine and then some, jubilant at the new role as latter day colonial overlords.
---FAWAZ TURKI

Arab-Israeli Peace

– Camp David Accords

- Sadat-Egypt (killed)
- Begin-Israel
- Carter-US

– Israel-Palestinian

- 1st Intifada, 1987
 - PLO vs. Israel
- Oslo Peace Accords 1993
 - Palestinian self rule
 - Gaza & West Bank
- 2nd Intifada, 2000
 - Israelis Army attacks
 - » Refugee camps
 - » PLO HQ
- Road Map for Peace 2003
 - Bush & Abbas
 - Two State solution

Today, through my visit to you, I ask you why don't we stretch our hands with faith and sincerity and so that together we might . . . remove all suspicion of fear, betrayal, and bad intention? Why don't we stand together with the courage of men and the boldness of heroes who dedicate themselves to a sublime [supreme] aim? Why don't we stand together with the same courage and daring to erect a huge edifice [building] of peace? An edifice that . . . serves as a beacon for generations to come with the human message for construction, development, and the dignity of man.

---ANWAR SADAT, November 20, 1977

Amid the cycle of violence and disagreement in the Middle East, there are small but inspiring efforts to bring together Israelis and Palestinians. One is Seeds of Peace, a summer camp that hosts teenagers from opposing sides of world conflicts in the hopes of creating lasting friendships. Another is the West-Eastern Divan, an orchestra made up of Jewish and Arab musicians

—the creation of famous Jewish conductor Daniel Barenboim and prominent Palestinian writer Edward Said.

- Former Central Asian Soviets

- Transcaucasian Republics

- Armenia
- Azerbaijan
- Georgia

- Central Asian Republics

- Uzbekistan
- Turkmenistan
- Tajikistan
- Kazakhstan
- Kyrgyzstan

- Economic issues

- Reliance on Russian policy
- White gold (cotton)
- Oil & Natural gas

- Ethnic & Religious issues

- Soviet discipline gives way to anarchy
- Muslims vs. Christians



- Afghanistan
 - Russia & British attempt
 - Gateway to India
 - 3 wars 1800s
 - “The Great Game”
 - Soviet Union 1980s
 - Communists vs. rebel Mujahedeen
 - US CIA support rebels (Cold War)
 - Taliban control
 - Islamic law
 - Women’s restrictions
 - Bans TV, movies, music
 - Punishments
 - Terrorist state
 - » Al-Qaeda
 - » Osama bin Laden
 - United States 2001
 - 9/11
 - Northern alliance
 - Punitive attack
 - New republic
 - Hamid Karzai

Among the Taliban’s extreme policies that stemmed from their interpretation of Islam, one in particular shocked and angered historians around the world. In the years after gaining power, Taliban leaders destroyed some of Afghanistan’s most prized artifacts— two centuries-old Buddhas carved out of cliffs. The Taliban deemed the giant statues offensive to Islam. Ignoring pleas from scholars and museums, they demolished the ancient figures with dynamite and bombs. One of the two statues was thought to have dated back to the third century A.D.