Chapter 35

Nationalism and Political Identities in Asia, Africa, and Latin America
India’s Quest for Home Rule

- Indian National Congress founded 1885, to promote self-rule
- Initial support from both Hindus and Muslims
- Original position in favor of collaboration with British, after World War I moved to opposition
- British encouraged development of Muslim League (1906) to blunt Congress
- Woodrow Wilson, Lenin inspirations to movement
Mohandas K. Gandhi (1869-1948)

- Hindu, studied law in London, practiced in South Africa
  - Opposed apartheid
- Returned to India 1915, made Indian National Congress into a mass movement
- Titled *Mahatma*: “great soul”
- Opposed caste system
Gandhi
Gandhi’s Passive Resistance

- **Ahimsa**: nonviolence
- **Satyagraha**: passive resistance (“truth and firmness”)
- Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-1922)
- Civil Disobedience Movement (1930)
- Boycott of British institutions
- Amritsar Massacre (1919)
The Government of India Act (1937)

- Creation of autonomous legislature
  - 600 nominally sovereign princes refuse to cooperate
- Muslim fears of Hindu dominance
  - Traditional economic divide
  - Especially severe with Great Depression
- Muhammad Ali Jinnah (1876-1948) proposes partition, creation of the state of Pakistan
The Republic of China

- Revolution in 1911 forces Emperor Puyi to abdicate
- Sun Yatsen (1866-1925) proclaims Republic of China in 1912
- Political anarchy follows
- Independent warlords exercise local control
Chinese Nationalism

- May Fourth Movement
  - Students, urban intellectuals protest foreign interference
    - Especially Japanese interference
- Marxism increases in popularity
- Chinese Communist Party founded in Shanghai (1921)
  - Leader: Mao Zedong (1893-1976)
Sun Yatsen (1866-1925)

- Created Nationalist People’s Party (Guomindang)
- Accepts support from Soviet Union
- Members of the Chinese Communist Party also join Guomindang
Civil War

- Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-Shek, 1887-1975) takes over after death of Sun Yatsen
- Launches military expedition to unify China, turns against communist allies
- Communists flee 6,215 miles to northwest China, 1934: the Long March
- Mao Zedong leads, elucidates Chinese communism (Maoism)
The Struggle for Control in China, 1927-1936
Imperialist Japan

- Political chaos in interwar Japan, assassinations
- Militarist, imperialist circles advocate greater assertion of Japanese power in the region
- China a soft target

limit imperialist activity, 1922-1928
The Mukden Incident (1931)

blow up small parts of the Japanese-built South Manchuria Railway as pretext for war

- Over opposition of Japanese civilian government, military takes Manchuria, renames it Manchukuo, a puppet state
- League of Nations censures Japan; Japan leaves the League of Nations
Africa and the Great War

- African colonies participate in World War I
- Allies invade German-controlled colonies
- Africans encouraged to fight white soldiers
- Many European soldiers left to defend colonies while their European domination
Africa’s New Elite

- Postwar class of elite
- Often influenced by education, other experiences abroad
- Jomo Kenyatta (1895-1978), Kenyan nationalist
- Moved to create modern nation-states in Africa
  - Pan-Africanism promoted by Marcus Garvey (Jamaica, 1887-1940)
- Reaction against U.S. influence; protests by university students
- Explore alternate political ideologies, especially Marxism
- Fidel Castro (Cuba, 1926- )
Fidel Castro (1926- )
- Great War ensures U.S. domination
- Huge capital investment in Latin America; export of raw materials
- U.S. economic neocolonialism under President William Howard Taft (1857-1931)
  - “Dollar diplomacy”
  - “Yankee imperialism”
The United States in Latin America, 1895-1941
The “Good Neighbor Policy”

- Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882-1945)
- Avoids direct intervention by supporting local leaders
- U.S. Marines train local militias
Nicaraguan Developments

- Civil war in Nicaragua, 1920s
  - U.S. supports Anastacio Somoza Garcia (1896-1956)
  - Augusto César Sandino leads opposition to U.S. influence
- Somoza assassinates Sandino in 1934
Mexican Developments

- Roosevelt formally renounces intervention as per Monroe Doctrine, 1933
- Lázaro Cárdenas (1895-1970) nationalizes
  - Previously controlled by U.S., British interests
  - accept $24 million in compensation ($260 sought)
  - Roosevelt convinces U.S., British businesses to accept $24 million in compensation ($260 sought)
  - U.S. wants to retain support of Mexico with approaching war