

Mr. Wyka - World History

**Nationalist Movements
in Africa and the Middle East**

**When? Early 20th century
Chapter 11, lesson 2**

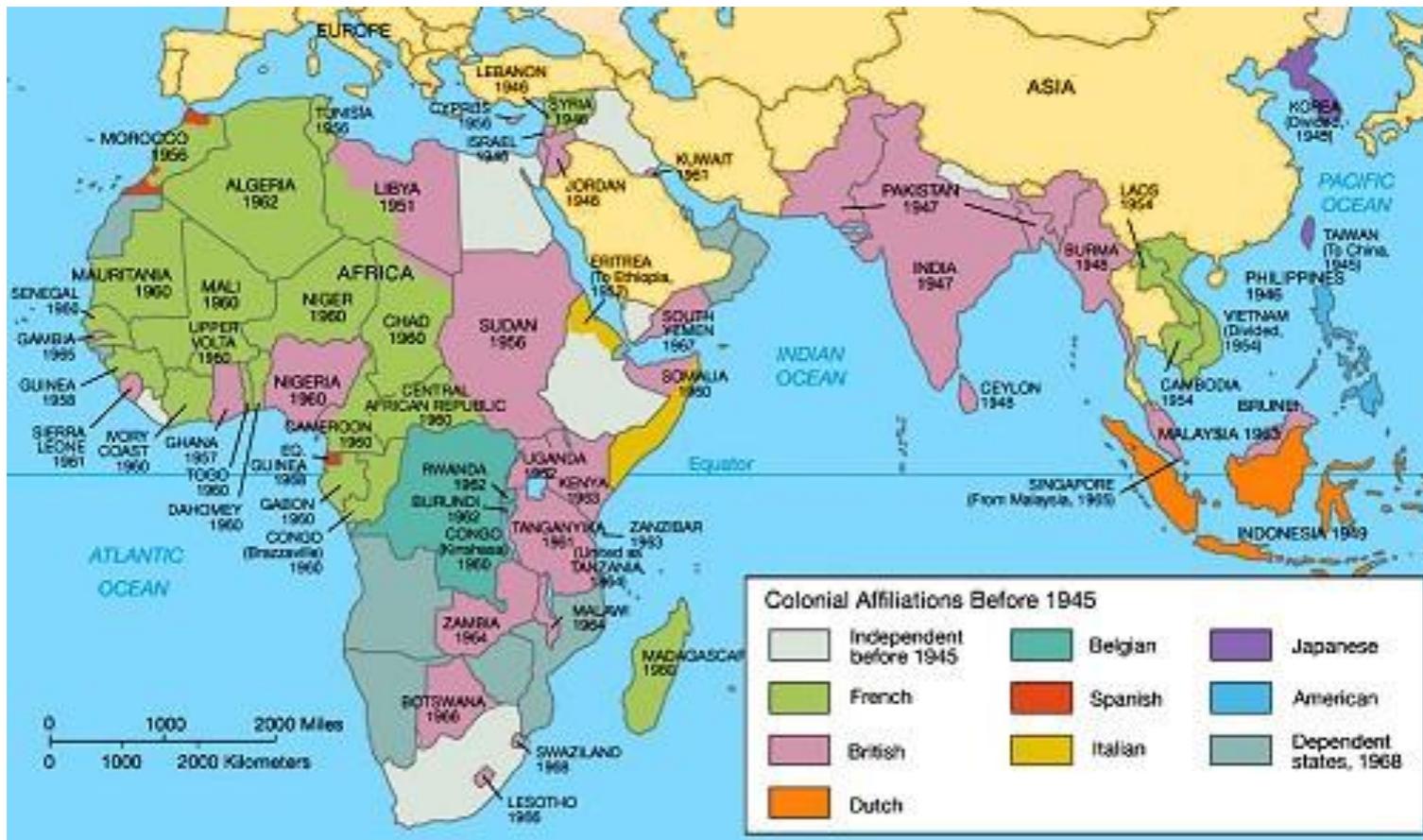
What is Nationalism?

- The desire of people who share a cultural bond (i.e. language, religion, ethnicity, traditions, etc.) to have their own national identity – a country to call their own.



Essential Question

How did nationalism play a role in decolonization?



Why does it matter?

It matters because Nationalism and the thirst for freedom led many colonies to push against colonial control.

After World War II, the maps of the world had to be re-drawn as many former colonies gained their independence (i.e. India from Great Britain).

Africans Protest Colonial Rule

European nations exploited their African colonies (remember the Berlin Conference?) for raw materials to feed their Industrial factories (Industrial Revolution, Baby!).

Africans were exploited for their labor, as well, to work the mines and farms of the Europeans.

Protesting Imperialism 1920s and 30s.

- **During WWI, more than 1 million Africans fought for their colonial rulers. They hoped to gain more rights and freedoms for their service but this was not the case.**
- **Western educated Africans began to lead protests against European control.**

Segregation in South Africa

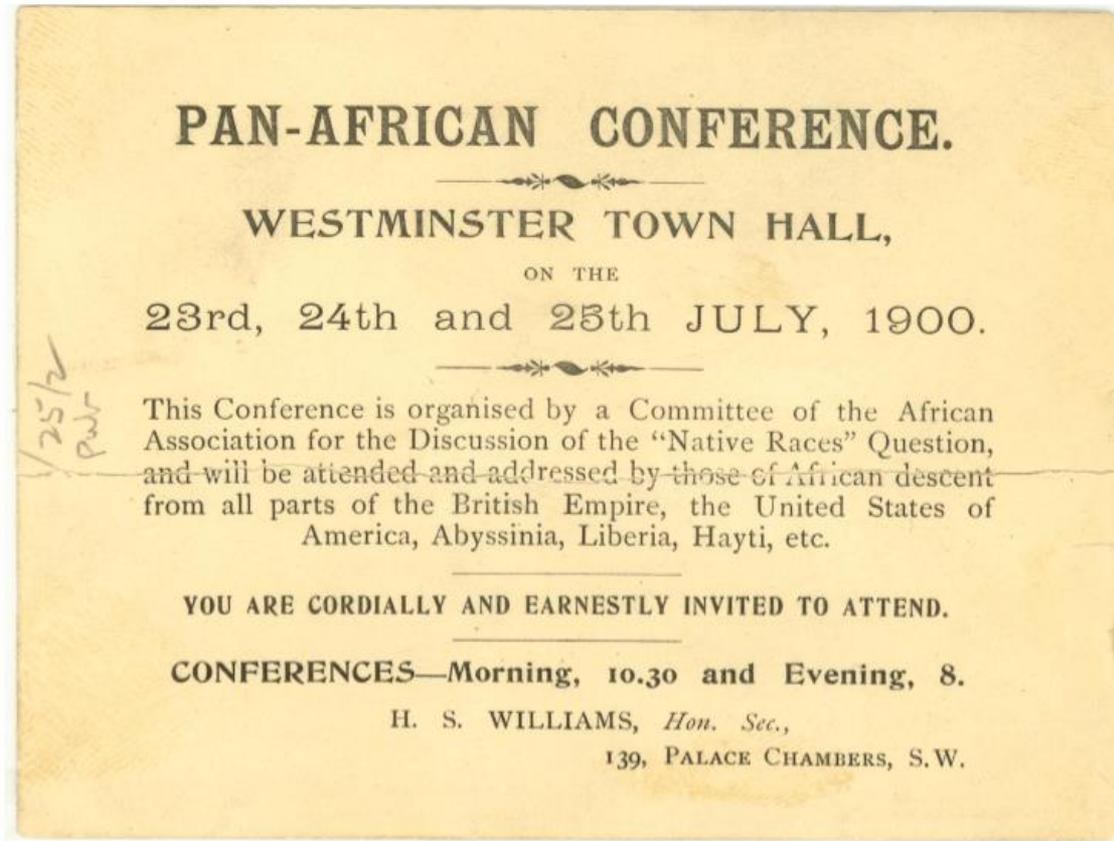
Between 1910 and 1940, whites in South Africa imposed severe racial segregation to ensure white economic, political, and social supremacy.

After 1948, this system became even more severe and was called APARTHEID.

Black South Africans formed a political party in 1912 to protest unfair laws like APARTHEID. It was called the African National Congress (ANC).

Pan-Africanism

- Born in the 1920s, **Pan-Africanism** emphasized the unity of ALL Africans and people of African descent worldwide.
- Pan-Africanism fueled feelings of Nationalism in Africa and anti-colonialism.



Independence for Egypt

- In 1922, **Britain agreed to Egyptian independence** after a series of strikes and protests.
- British troops stayed behind to guard the Suez Canal.
- Muslim Brotherhood was born at this time as a push-back against British / Western influence in Egypt.



A Modern Turkey

- The Ottoman Empire collapsed after WWI and much of it was divided among France and Great Britain.
- Turkish nationalists, led by **Mustafa Kemal, declared Turkey a Republic.**
- Kemal would later take the name, Ataturk, meaning “Father of the Turks”.
- Ataturk moved Turkey away from Arab and Muslim culture and toward western culture and Industrialization.
- He ruled with an iron hand for force his reforms through.

The Middle East after WWI

The Treaty of Versailles gave control of German and Ottoman colonies to France & Great Britain as part of the Mandate System. (They had a “mandate” to administer these former colonies.)

- Territories, like Syria, Iraq, Lebanon and Palestine were administered by France and Great Britain.

The British Mandate of Palestine

- Zionism is the goal of a Jewish homeland in the ancient land of Israel.
- During WWI, the Allies made conflicting promises to the Arab and Jewish settlers of the region, setting the stage for clashes between Arab Nationalists and Jewish nationalists (Zionists).

Quiz Time

1. What is the desire and goal for a Jewish homeland in their ancient land of Israel is called?
2. Fill in the blank: The _____ _____ _____ gave control of German and Ottoman colonies to France & Great Britain as part of the Mandate System.
3. Mustafa Kemal took the name Ataturk. What does this new name mean?

4. The Suez Canal is in what country?
5. The system of severe segregation in South Africa that denied black South Africans many rights and access was called what?