

Nationalism and political identities in asia, africa, and latin america assignmen...



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Chapter #36: Nationalism and Political Identities in Asia, Africa, and Latin

America Time Period: 1914 to Present I. Translation of the Chapter Title: 1

Sentence (Translate the Chapter Title into your own words; use dictionary as needed) Nationalism: devotion to ones own nation Political Identities:

arguments that focus on self interests Asia, Africa, and Latin America: places

in the world II. Prediction Based on Chapter Title: (1 sentence??? based on

the title, what do you think this chapter will be about) I predict this chapter is going to be about the political identities of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

III. Opening Story: (1 Sentence Summary): Shanfei was a political person who

was born in riches. IV. Summary of First “ White” page before the Purple

Writing (2-3 sentences): This talks about how Europe was still very dominant in global relations. The nationalist and anti-imperial governments had

strengthened. V. Two Detailed Predictions About the Chapter Based on First “

White” Page Before Purple Writing (2 sentences) I predict this chapter is about Europe.

I also predict this chapter is going to be about the anti-imperial

governments. I. Purple Section Title: Asian Paths to Autonomy. II. Purple

Section Prediction (1 Sentence Prediction in Your Own Words??? What Will

this Section Be About): I predict this chapter is going to be about Asian paths

to autonomy. | Interactive Questions | Dates | Notes From This Section: (Use

Section Titles and Italics on Side Margins!) | | | I. Asian Paths to Autonomy | |

| | A. Indian’s Quest for Home Rule | | | 1. Indian National Congress | | |

Mohandas K Gandhi- | a. ost influential against British Rule founded in 1885 |

| |(1869- 1948) | b. Hindus and Muslims, Muslim League- both org. were

established | | | to take out British | | | 2.

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Mohandas K. Gandhi | | | a. grew up in a Hindu household, married at 13, and left to go study | | | law in London | | | Ali Jinnah | b.

He went to South Africa and worked there for some time against | | |(1876-1948) | having Indians be second class, developed a technique known as | | | | passive resistance | | | c. e became a vegetarian and renounced sex , spend hours each | | | morning reading Bhagavad-Gita which was a sacred writing | | | Mao Zedong- (1893- | d. ecame active in Indian Politics, he worked hard to change caste | | | 1976) | system so that the low class could have more privileges | | | e. congress launched two assive movements: Non-cooperation | | | movement and the Civil Disobedience movement, Gandhi called for | | | Indians to boycott on British goods | | | 3.

The Indian Act | | | a. British offered a political compromise, British gave India the right | | | to have self-rule over themselves | | | b. ct did not work b/c Muslims feared the Hindus would take over | | | the national legislature | | | B. China's Search for Order | | | 1. The Republic | | | a. lunged into a economic disintegration marked by the rule of | | | warlords, warlords placed themselves as provisional & regional | | | rulers | | | b. arlords were a symbol of disintegration, they also had unequal | | | treaties | | | 2. Chine Nationalism | | | a. fter Great war this developed very fast, expected U. S. to support | | | the treaties they had, Chinese became interested in the Marxist | | | 3. Sun Yatsen | | | a. ationalist leader who did not want a dictatorship | | | b. his basic ideology was to eliminate privileges of foreigners, | | | national reunification, and a economic dev. o have these goals be he | | |

Jiang Jieshi- | was willing to take over and put Nationalist peoples party | | | (1887-1975) | 4. Civil War | | | a. fter Sun Yatsen's death the power fell to <https://assignbuster.com/nationalism-and-political-identities-in-asia-africa-and-latin-america-assignment/>

Jiang soviet union | | | | trainy he launched apolitical and military offensive known as | | | | Nothern Expedition that tried to unify country and have china under | | | | Guomingdang rule | | | | b. china tried to not have anything to do with global economy | | | | devastation, Had a Red Army | | | | C. Imperial and Imperialist Japan | | | | 1.

The Mukden Incident | | | | a. cilian government in Japan tried to halt the military incursion | | | | b. Great war and the Great depression helped with the ongoing of the | | | | nationalist | | | | II. Africa Under Colonial Domination | | | | A.

Africa and the Great War | | | | 1. War In Africa | | | | a. Some immediate consequences were that allies invaded the | | | | German colonies, Germans could not hoe to win the war in Africa | | | | b. olonial powers | | | | 2.

Challenges to European authority | | | | a. Africans mounted challenges to Europeans | | | | b. there was revolts | | | | B.

The Colonial Economy | | | | 1. Infrastructure | | | | a. Africa required investment in Infrastructure | | | | b. transportation helped and so did agriculture | | | | 2. Farming and ining | | | | a. to pay Africans had to become cash crops farmers | | | | b. international farmers grew a variety of crops | | | | c. production of agriculture was intended for oversees | | | | d. olonial mining enterprises relied on African labor in parts of | | | | Southern Africa | | | | 3. Labor practices | | | | a. colonial officers resorted to forced labor | | | | b. compulsory labor: corollary to our occupation of country | | | | c. lot of labor abuse had to do with “ concessionary companies” | | | | who were given the right to exploit resources from a region for | | | | taxation | | | | 4. Africa’s New

Elite | | | a. colonialism promoted a African social class called “ new elite” | |
 | | b. he elite derived status from employment and education | | | c. Jomo=
 spent 15 yrs. in Europe where he attended schools | | | d. Kenyatta led
 Kenya to independence from Europe | | | 5. Forms of Nationalism | | | a.
 nationalist looked for pre-colonial past for inspiration | | | b. hey found
 identities that were based on religion, ethnicity, | | | language and believed
 future nations would build on some of these | | | principles | | | c. there was
 representatives to Pan- Americanism one was Marcus | | | d. Marcus
 preached on about black pride | | | III.

Latin American struggled with Neocolonialism | | | A. The impact of the
 Great War and the Great Depression | | | 1. Reorientation of Political and
 Nationalist Ideals | | | a. had spread of new ideas | | | b. he revolutionary
 doctrines did not achieve any popularity in the | | | Latin American States | |
 | | 2. University Protests and Communist Parties | | | a. people of Latin
 America experienced U. S. economic power | | | b. capitalism did not come
 under attacj | | | c. ariategui felt bad poor and Indians that made up 50% of
 Peru | | | she also wrote and helped to create Peruvian communist party | | |
 | d. Apristas: advocated for indigenous rights | | | 3. Diego Rivera and
 Radical Artistic Visions | | | a.

Rivera studied in Europe and later returned to Mexico, he was a | | | painter
 | | | b. Rivera received a request so he could go paint murals for RCA he | | |
 | painted a work of Vladimir Lenin -> his mural got destroyed so he | | |
 started to paint paintings of America’s Imperialism | | | B.

of view): pg# | | | Pg. 009 “ Self-Rule Is My Birthright” | | This talks about how the people thought that the English government wanted the best for the people. It talks about how they thought that the English government was | | doing their best to protect the people but it was only what they thought not what was really happening. It also talks about the Pax Britannica. It talks about how the | | people are not trying to boycott but rather they are trying to have a way of stopping them. My point of view of this is that that is a wise choice to instead of | | probably using violence to solve their problems they tried to solve it politically. | | | | | | | | | One Map (write “ none” if 0 maps; what does map show and how does it relate to chapter, in your own words): pg. # | | | Pg. 023 | | This map shows the United States in Latin America this relates to the chapter because it has to do with Latin America | | | | | One Painting/Drawing/Photograph (write “ none” of 0; what does it show AND how does it connect to the chapter) pg. #1022 | | This picture is one of the paintings Rivera made to show Imperialism after they decided to destroy his portrait of Vladimir Lenin. It connects to the chapter because | | it shows one of Rivera’s paintings. | | | | | | | | | Changes and Continuities: (Summarize: what are the major changes in the chapter, and then separately summarize: what has been continuous or what has stayed the same | | in the chapter (e. g. Although the Mongols took over an enormous empire from the Chinese, trade was still flowing along the Silk Roads and there was still continuous | | supplies going back and forth between China and the Middle East). | | | | | Some changes and continuities is that some changes is that people now wanted to be more integrated and decided to let the indigenous people come to the United States. | | They wanted to be more culturally

diverse. Some continuity is that they still had some form of government.

People could vote and have a say in the things that got | | decided. | | |