

TOPIC: Nationalism and Political Identities in East Asia, South Asia, Africa and the Middle East—The Early 20th Century and the Effects of World War I Outside of Europe

Task: Use the following questions as a basis for notes on the regions indicated. For all of the areas, your primary source of information will be your textbook, Chapter 36 (1006-1027), but also use the handout of supplemental material!!! For the Middle East section, use Chapter 34 (969-972) and supplemental packet.

INDIA

1. What was the attitude of the Indian people toward the First World War? What, if any, was their involvement?
2. What wartime promises were made to the people of India?
3. Identify each of the following and what it represented about the relationship between India and British colonial rule.
 - Rowlatt Acts (1919)
 - Amritsar Massacre (1919)
 - Government of India Act (1937) - what were the main provisions? Why was it “unworkable”? What did it say about Hindu-Muslim relations?
4. Identify THREE main characteristics of British colonial rule that promoted nationalism in India?
5. How did the strategy of the Indian National Congress for achieving self-rule change after W.W. I?
6. How would Gandhi try and make India more self sufficient? What specific actions did he advocate? What was Gandhi’s overall economic philosophy for India?

AFRICA

1. What, if any, activity was directed by Africans toward their colonial rulers during the war? Did Africans use the war to challenge their European rulers?
2. What happens to Africa and how were they treated after the war? What did they expect to happen? Was there any reflection of African aspirations in the Treaty of Versailles? What did they think might happen after the war?
3. What was meant by the term the African “new elite”? What were the characteristics of people in this group?
4. How did Jomo Kenyatta illustrate the concept of the ‘new elite’?
5. What was the concept of Pan-Africanism? (see roles of Marcus Garvey and W.E.B. Dubois)

MIDDLE EAST

1. What were the “mandates”?
2. What territories were assigned to the British and French after the war? How did this “mandate system” contradict the ideas of self determination?
3. What was the Balfour Declaration? Why was it issued? What “promises” were made?
4. What is the effect of the Balfour Declaration being an “empty promise”?
5. What were the major features, reforms, policies of the new nation of Turkey—The Turkish Republic?
6. Why is Mustapha Kemal known as “Ataturk” or “Father Turk”?

CHINA

1. What expectations did China have of the West after World War I?
2. Explain the connection between the end of WWI and the May Fourth Movement? What were the goals? Who is involved? What did movement stand for?
3. Why do many Chinese become interested in Communism in the 1920's?
4. What was Mao's attitude (and the Chinese Communist Party) toward women?
5. What were Sun Yat Sen's "Three Principles of the People"?
6. What happened to the relationship between the Guomindang (Nationalist Party) and the Communists in the late 1920's?
7. What was the Long March? What were the effects of the Long March for the communist party and for Mao and his leadership?

JAPAN

1. How does Japan get involved in World War I? What is their main motivation for fighting?
2. What were the "Twenty-One Demands"? What was the goal of issuing it? Its significance? Success?
3. Although Japan's economy benefitted from the First World War, the Great Depression hurt them badly. What the domestic and political results of the Great Depression for Japan?
4. Why was Manchuria important for Japan? What interests did it have there by the 1930's?
5. How did the League of Nations respond to Japan's incursion into Manchuria? What was Japan's response?

TWEDY ASSIGNMENT

TASK: Based on your work examining the effects and impact that World War I had globally on different regions of the world, write an introductory thesis paragraph to the following essay prompt:

“Compare and Contrast how the First World War and its outcomes affected TWO of the following regions in the period from the war through the 1930's.”

- East Asia
- South Asia
- Middle East
- Africa

Remember to include the three basic features of an introductory thesis paragraph; 1. historical context, 2. a thesis that directly addresses the question by identifying both similarities and differences between the two regions chosen, and 3. some examples to briefly , but clearly, what those general similarities and differences were.