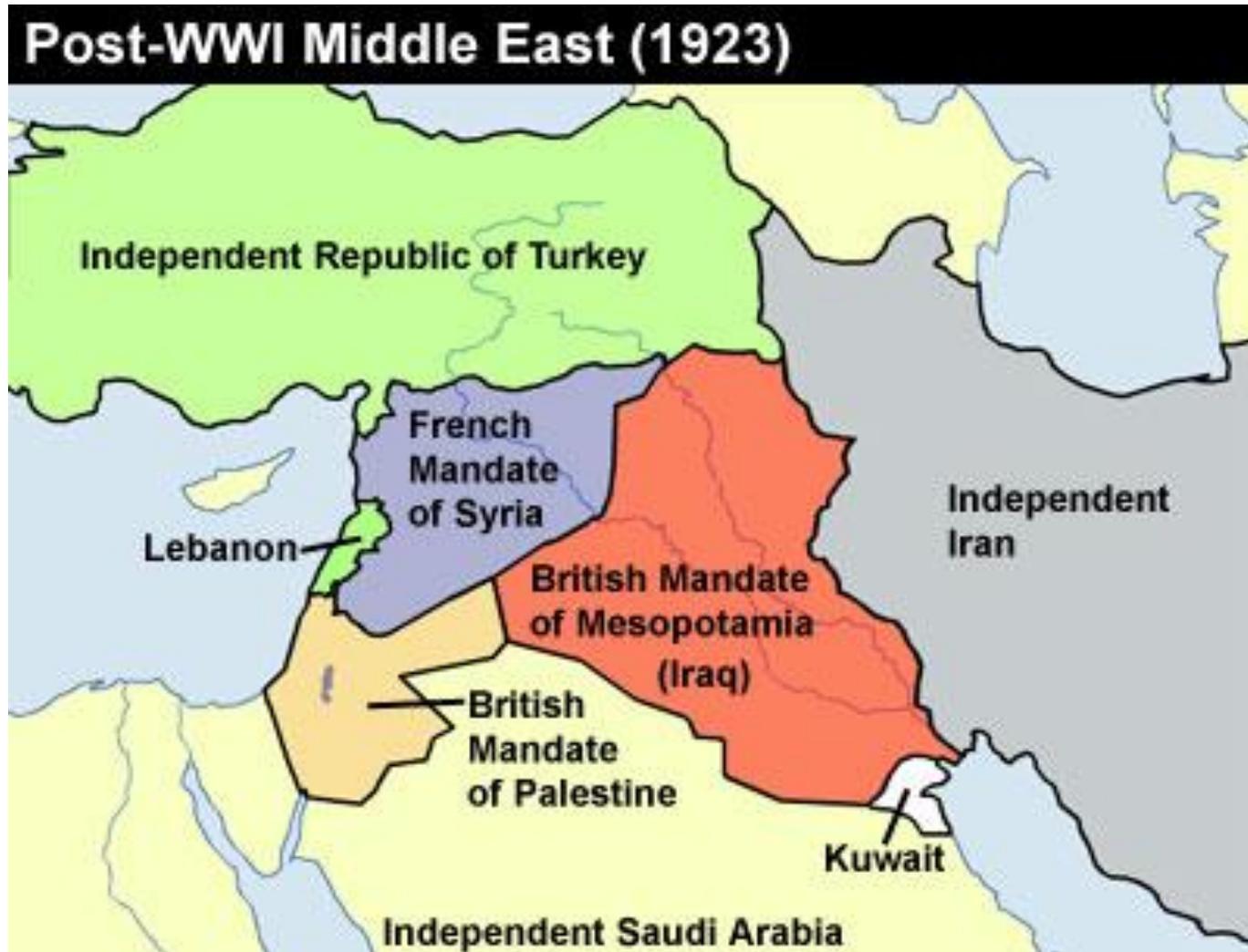


WWI: Middle East, Africa, India

Middle East



Ottoman Collapse

- Turkey becomes a nation-state out of the ashes.
 - Ataturk (Kemal) – WWI hero, organized successful resistance to Post WWI Greek invasion
 - Sultans fled in 1923, Turkey a Republic initially led by Kemal
 - Kemal oversaw incredibly successful modernization and secularization of Turkey

Turkish Reforms

- Facilitated by Ataturk
 - Changed the language, emphasizing Western Roman elements over Arabic.
 - Public education introduced.
 - Modernized industry and farming (mixed success)
 - Secularization of Turkey* Greatly lessened influence of Islam
 - Rejection of religious influences on politics.
 - Caliphate abolished
 - Increased women's rights (equality in marriage and inheritance, right to vote).
- Turkey is a secular nation, greater extent of separation between Church and State.

Arab Mandates

- During WWI the British incited resistance against the Ottomans by making promises
 - Arabs promised self-determination
 - You can create your nation-states.
 - Palestinians within that category as well.
 - DID NOT HAPPEN
 - Jews promised a homeland.
 - Balfour Declaration.
 - Did not happen (until after WWII).
- Instead the Allied powers created mandates in the Arab region.

Arab Mandates

- British and French officials redrew Middle East Map.
 - Creating modern nation-states of Iraq, Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon.
 - To be governed by the League of Nations (basically France and Britain).
- Initial decisions of nation-state status not made by Arabs.
 - Mixed Sunni, Shia, Kurds (on purpose?)
 - People within nations did not have loyalty to the nation.

Problem of Palestine

- Ancient home of Jews and Palestinians.
 - Jewish diaspora (Rome)
 - Zionist Movement
 - Late 1800's-1900's movement by Jews to resettle Palestine.
 - Balfour Declaration
 - Supported Jewish statehood for support against Ottomans.
 - Did not happen
 - Arab Palestinians also offended.
 - Their homeland promised to Jews.
 - What happened to their support against Ottomans?

South Asia

- INC – Indian National Congress – 1885
 - Sought reform in how Britain ruled
 - Greater role for Indian self-governance.
- Prior to 1914 there were efforts through the INC to protest British rule.
 - Mohandas Gandhi active in movement.
- WWI – Over 1 million South Asian troops served on behalf of British
 - 75,000 died.
 - Thoughts that this service would result in greater degree of freedom if not outright independence.

Post WWI: South Asia

- Mass protests against British laws
 - Indian leaders influenced by Western ideals, WWI service, common language and education.
 - Also, how can Social Darwinism be justified by people that kill each other by the millions?
 - Are they really superior?
- Gandhi very influential – Non-violence
 - 1919 British soldiers murder thousands of peaceful protesters in Amristar
 - Some concessions given to Indians to rule themselves, but full independence not granted.

- INC demands independence in 1930's (not just more rights for Indians).
 - Protests continue
 - Gandhi instrumental (organized boycotts of British goods, the salt march in 1930, hunger strikes).
 - Other leaders emerge
 - Jawaharlal Nehru
 - Educated in Britain
 - Secular
 - Diverted from Gandhi's Hindu inspired protests
 - Mohammed Ali Jinnah
 - Muslim League leader.
 - Believed in independence of South Asia
 - » With a new nation for Muslims (separate from a Hindu nation).

Modern South Asia

