



The Twentieth Century and Beyond:

A Global History



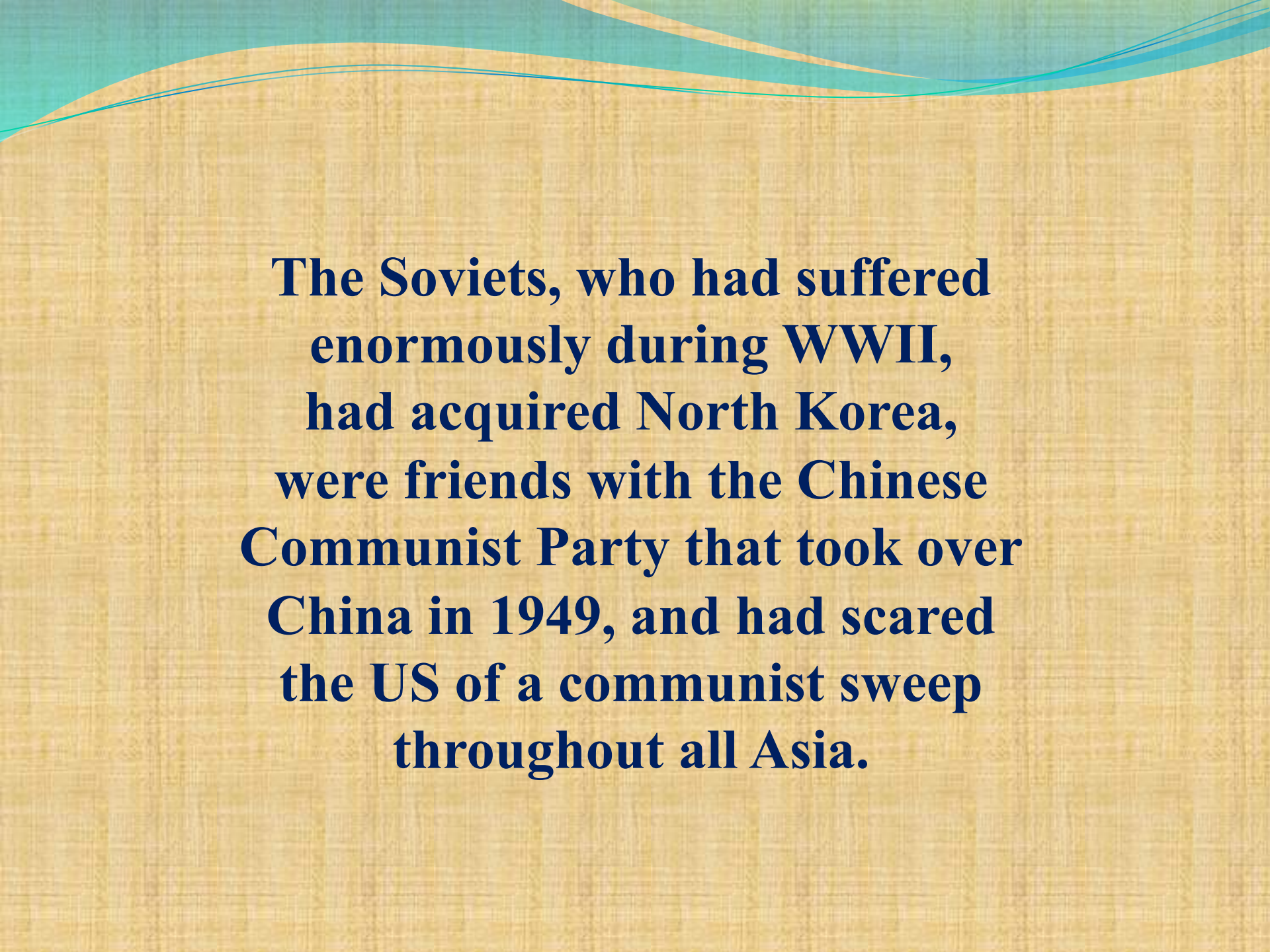
Chapter Twenty-Two

Asia in the Aftermath of World War II

Japan ousted all of the Western colonial powers from Asia. However, the Japanese were worse than the Europeans. When the Japanese were ousted by the Allies, primarily the US and British, the former Asian lands wanted self-rule without any colonial power present.



**The Chinese Kuomintang (KMT) got
into the UN at its creation and
on the Security Council
as a permanent member.
Nevertheless, their days of being
in charge of China were numbered
by Mao and the CCP.**



The Soviets, who had suffered enormously during WWII, had acquired North Korea, were friends with the Chinese Communist Party that took over China in 1949, and had scared the US of a communist sweep throughout all Asia.

**Go to this web site, look on left column
for the rise and fall of communism. Very
interesting.**

[http://www.google.com/imgres?
imgurl=http://cla.calpoly.edu/~lcall/
WW2_asia.jpg&imgrefurl=http://
www.markville.ss.yrdsb.edu.on.ca/history/
20th/
2olinks.html&usg=__yi8JgBwkYjH7ImQKc
MvApLCWdlk=&h=600&w=640&sz=241&hl
=en&start=13&um=1&itbs=1&tbnid=4SCo_3d
vwG_j3M](http://www.google.com/imgres?imgurl=http://cla.calpoly.edu/~lcall/WW2_asia.jpg&imgrefurl=http://www.markville.ss.yrdsb.edu.on.ca/history/20th/2olinks.html&usg=__yi8JgBwkYjH7ImQKcMvApLCWdlk=&h=600&w=640&sz=241&hl=en&start=13&um=1&itbs=1&tbnid=4SCo_3dvwG_j3M)

The United States Remakes Japan

The Making of a democratic Japan

Japan ended the war giving up all territories acquired after 1895 and that the emperor wasn't a god on earth.

The US kept the Soviets out of Japan and removed the possibility of it becoming like Germany.

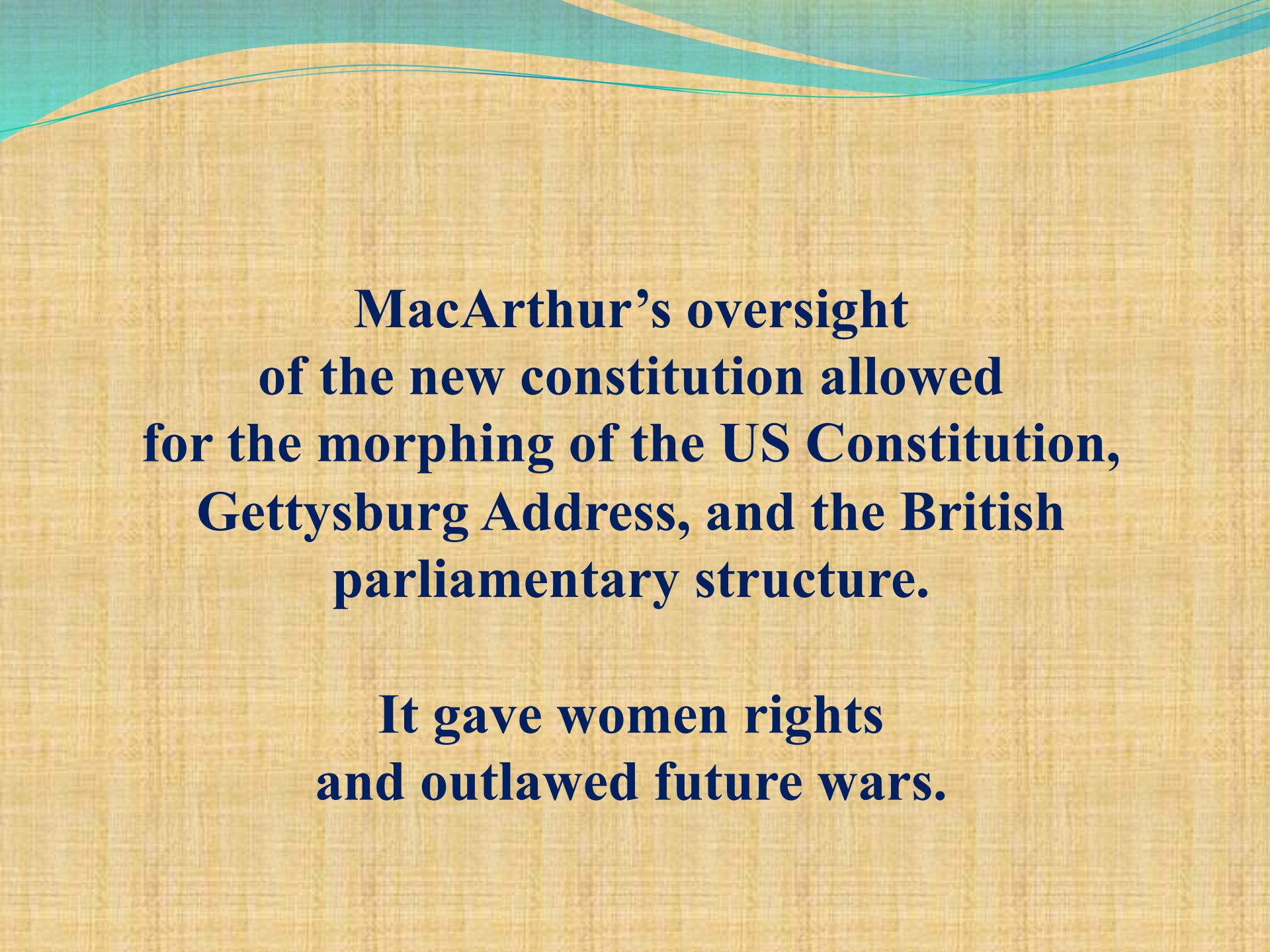
The switch over to democracy is an interesting phenomena considering their furious dedication to the emperor during the war.

The differences between Japan and Germany during the war was apparent.

This change was a 180° change, which is difficult to explain....



Then and now



**MacArthur's oversight
of the new constitution allowed
for the morphing of the US Constitution,
Gettysburg Address, and the British
parliamentary structure.**

**It gave women rights
and outlawed future wars.**

Truman's removal MacArthur during the Korean War surprised the Japanese...considering their past.





**The signing of the peace treaty signed
in San Francisco in 1951 was to put
a democratic Japan
in the midst of Asian communism.**

Laying the Foundations of Economic Recovery

The recovery was primarily due to US aid, breakup of zaibatsu (the 10-family run companies), antitrust legislation, and US war efforts in Korea.

However, they never recognized their war crimes and didn't compensate women used as comfort women.



This Chinese teenager was forced by the Japanese into prostitution.

The Triumph of Communism in China

**China's war against the Japanese
cost them 7-30 million lives
and ½ trillion dollars.**

**In addition, there were 90 million
Chinese refugees in a war-torn country.**

Then there was Mao and the CCP.

Communist Victory in the Civil War

The CCP and the KMT now could battle for control over China without having to worry about the Japanese invasion.

Marshall who saved Europe, wasn't able to save China, and we stopped trying.

In 1949, the communists took over the mainland. Taiwan was the Nationalists homeland.





**October 1, 1949 found Mao
announcing the People's Republic of China.**



China Fails to Modernize

Mao pushes a program to get the people up to full understanding of communism.

He changed the marriage laws and divorce laws to get away from the old patriarchal notion of the past.

**Mao started a Russian-esque
First Five-Year Plan in 1953-1957.**

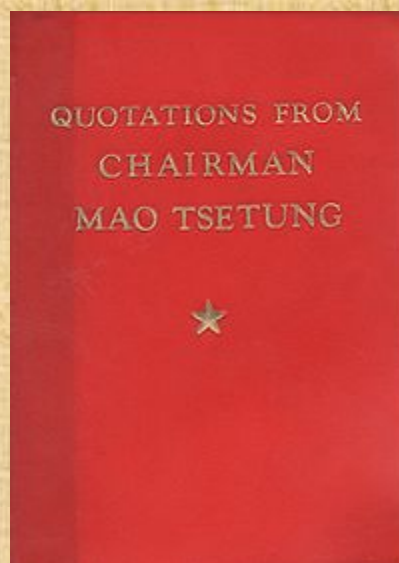
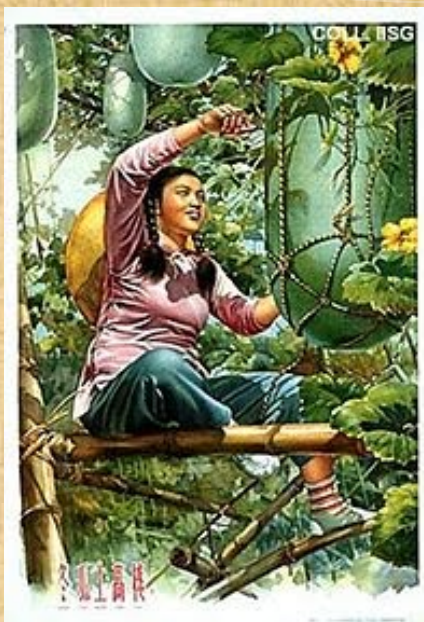
The Second Five-Year Plan was started in 1958...called the Great Leap Forward.



公共財產，禁止私用

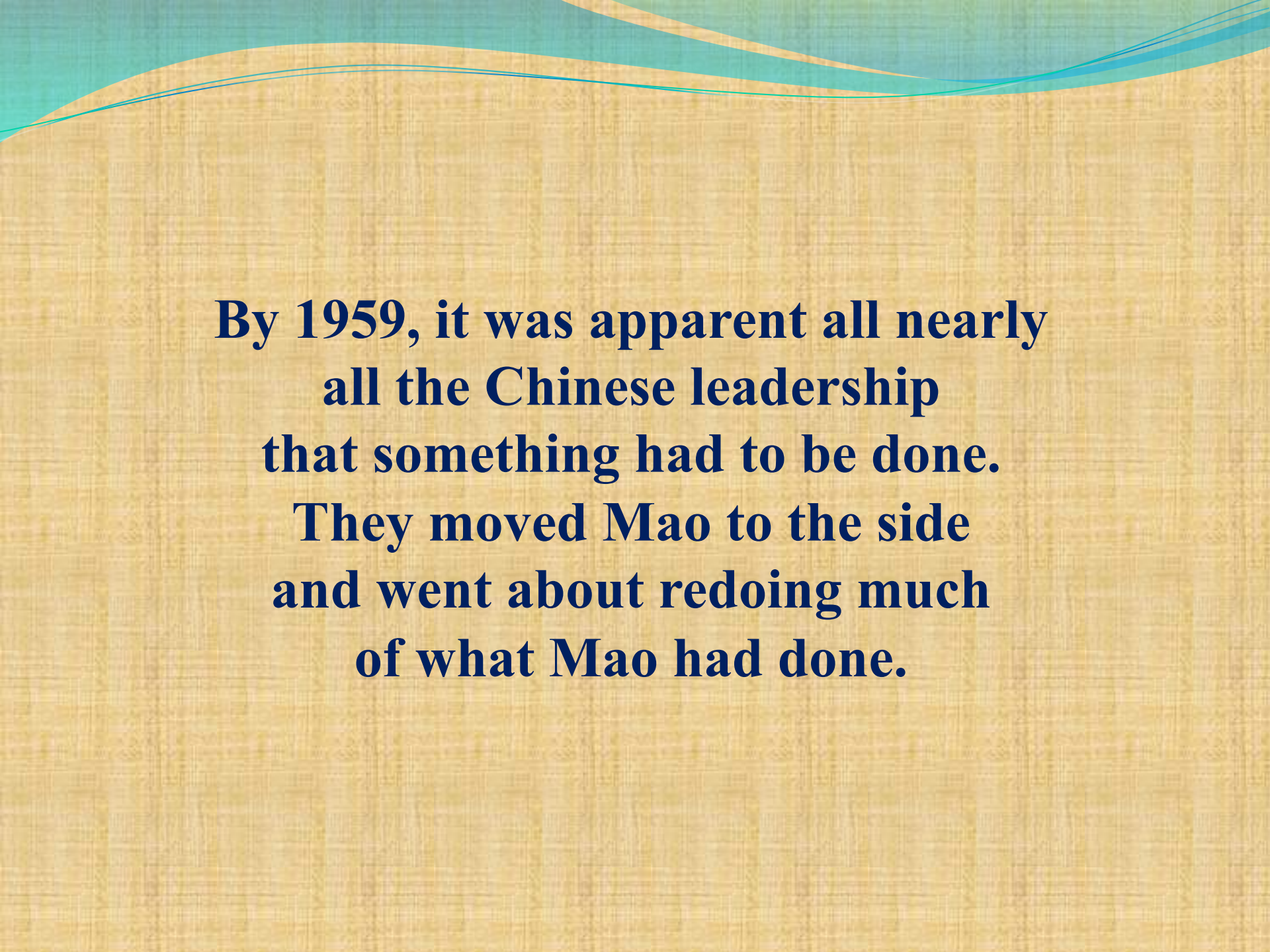
**“Strike the battle drum
of the Great Leap
Forward ever
louder”...this was a
propaganda poster
printed in 1959.**





The Great Leap Forward wasn't a success for nearly 40 million people. The economy was ruined along with many Chinese families. Mao's famine was devastating.





**By 1959, it was apparent all nearly
all the Chinese leadership
that something had to be done.
They moved Mao to the side
and went about redoing much
of what Mao had done.**

Alliance with the Soviet Union

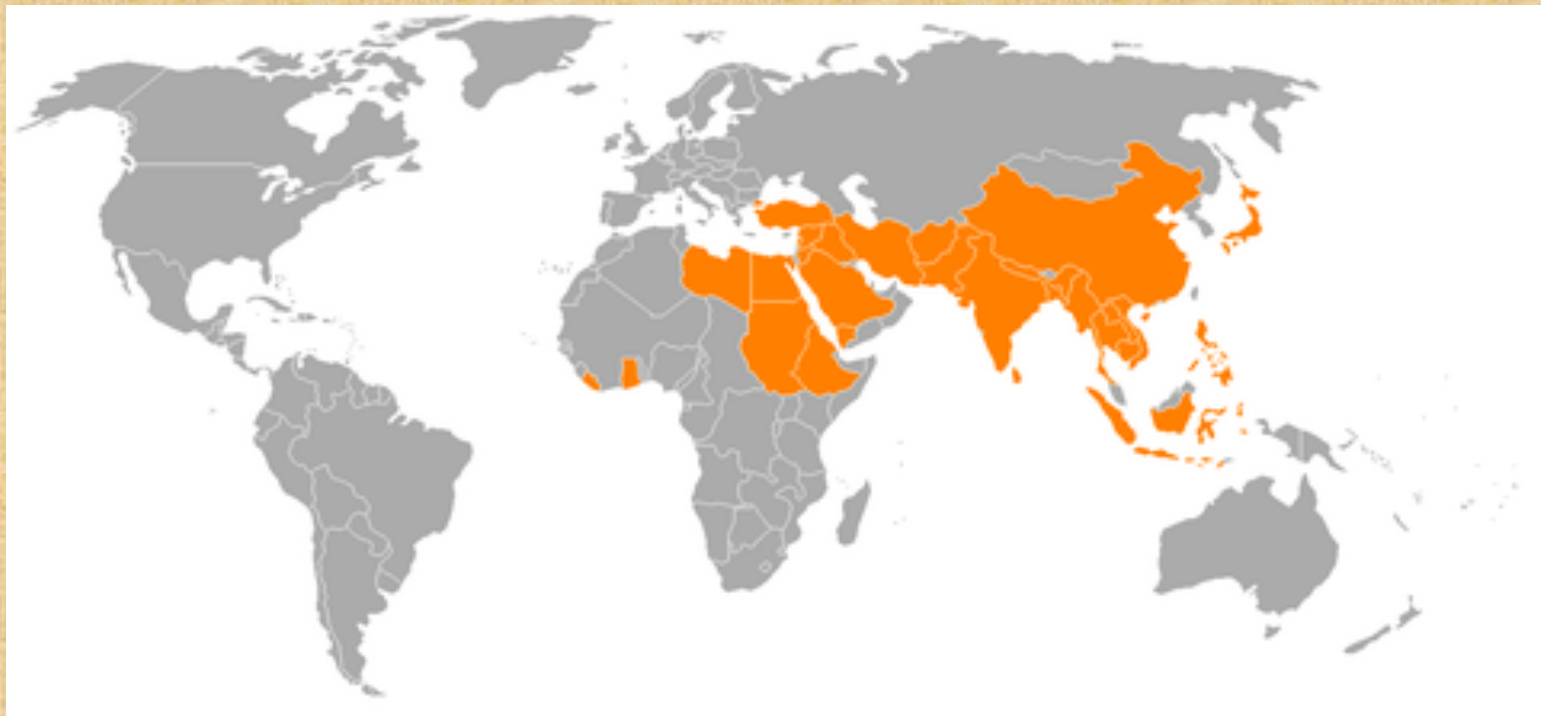


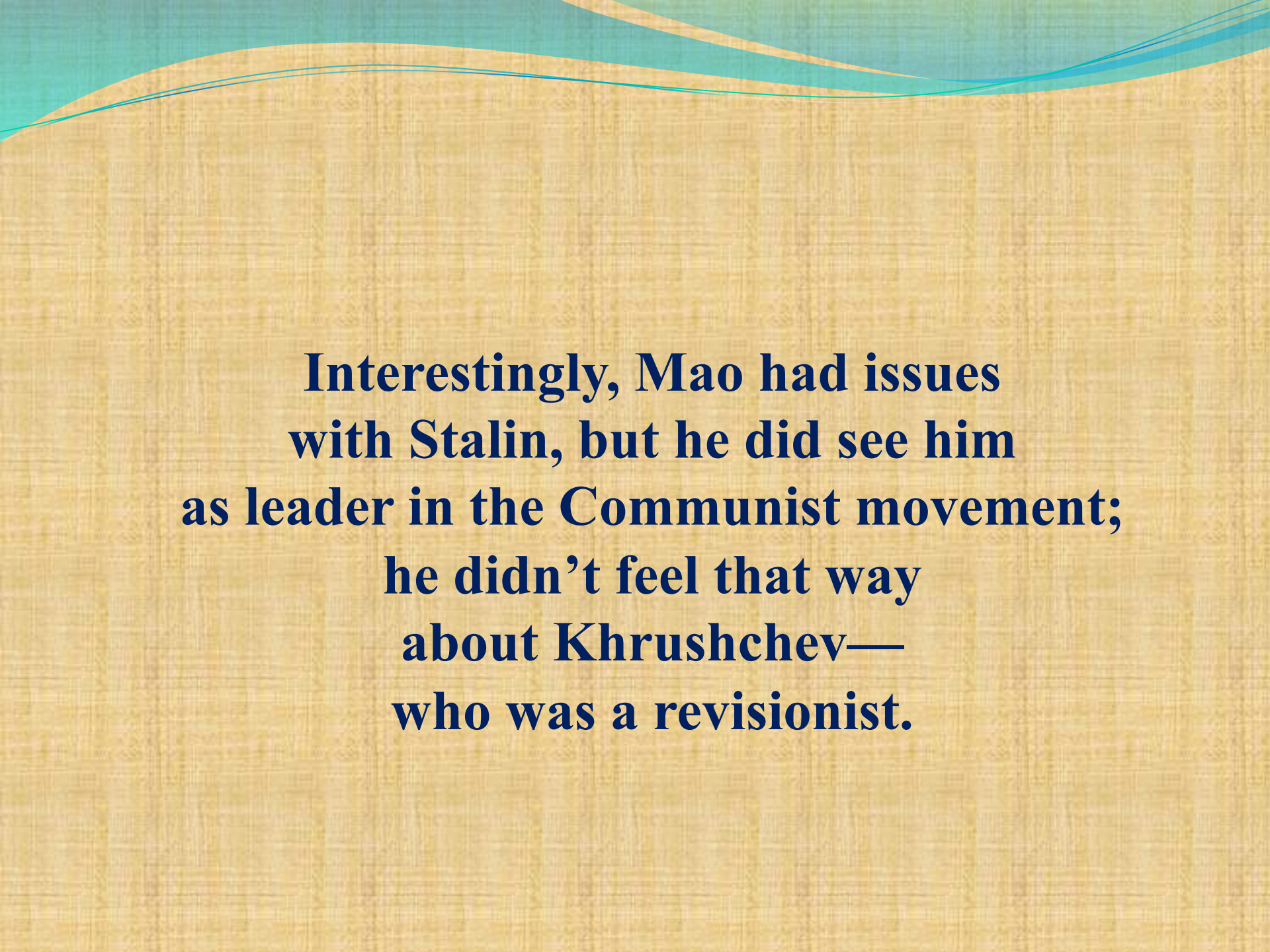
**Mao went to Moscow
in 1950 resulting
in the Sino-Soviet
Treaty of Friendship
and Alliance.
It promised military
assistance, loans,
experts in
technological help, etc.**



지주와
근하인
과
서

By 1955 in Bandung Conference in Indonesia, China was recognized as a leader in the Third World countries.





**Interestingly, Mao had issues
with Stalin, but he did see him
as leader in the Communist movement;
he didn't feel that way
about Khrushchev—
who was a revisionist.**

Decolonization in Asia

WWII ended countries having colonies in Asia. Not only was Japan driven out, but all European countries were also driven out of Asian countries. In 1946, the US left the Philippines, in 1947, the British left India, and, in 1948, Burma and Sri Lanka. In 1949, the Netherlands left Indonesia. In 1954, France left Indochina. In 1957, the British left Malaya, which formed Malaysia.

Scale 1:32,000,000 at 5°N
Mercator Projection

Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.
Names in Vietnamese are shown without diacritical marks.

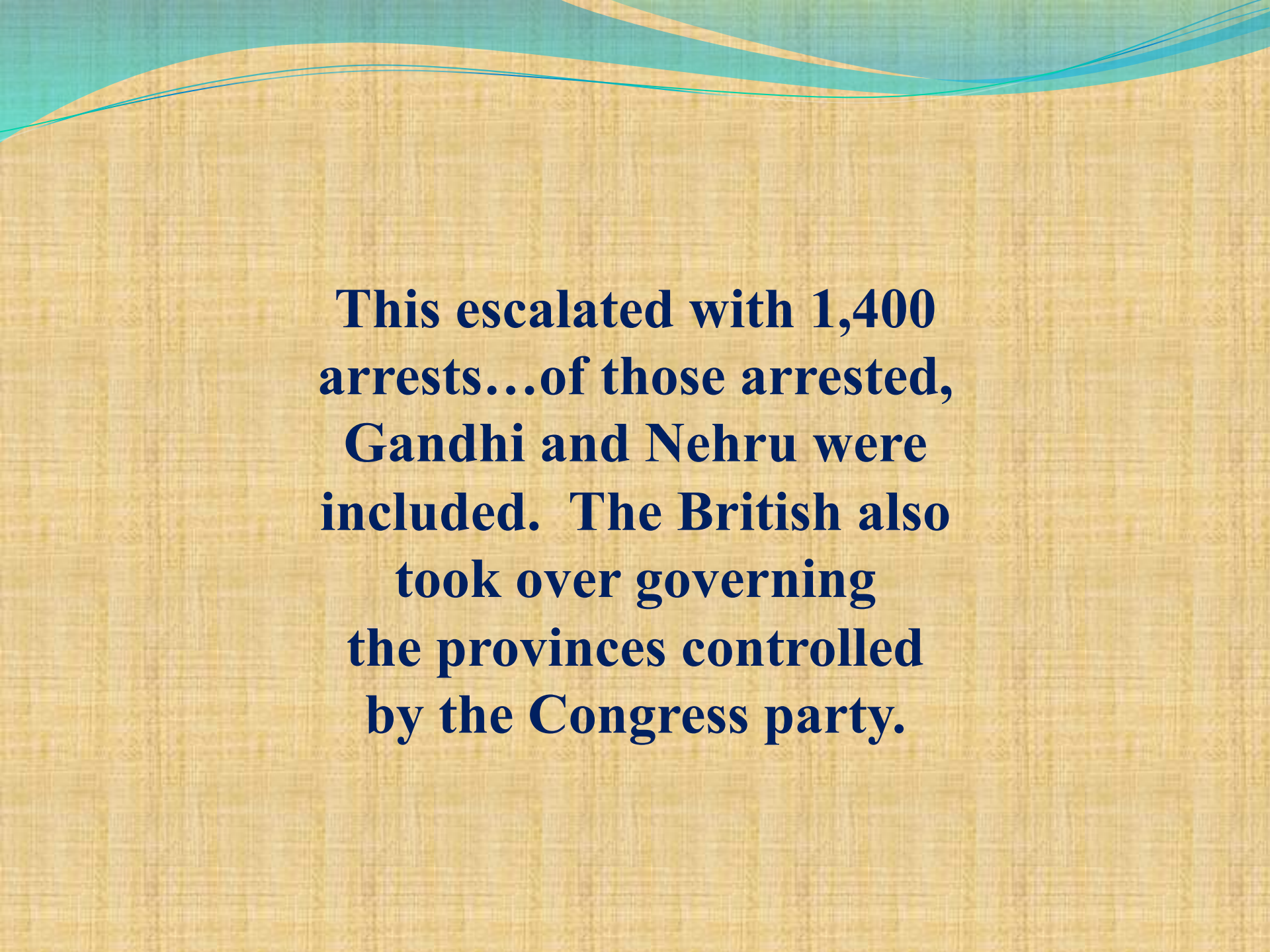
www.middlebury.edu/~scs

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India Wins Its Struggle for Freedom

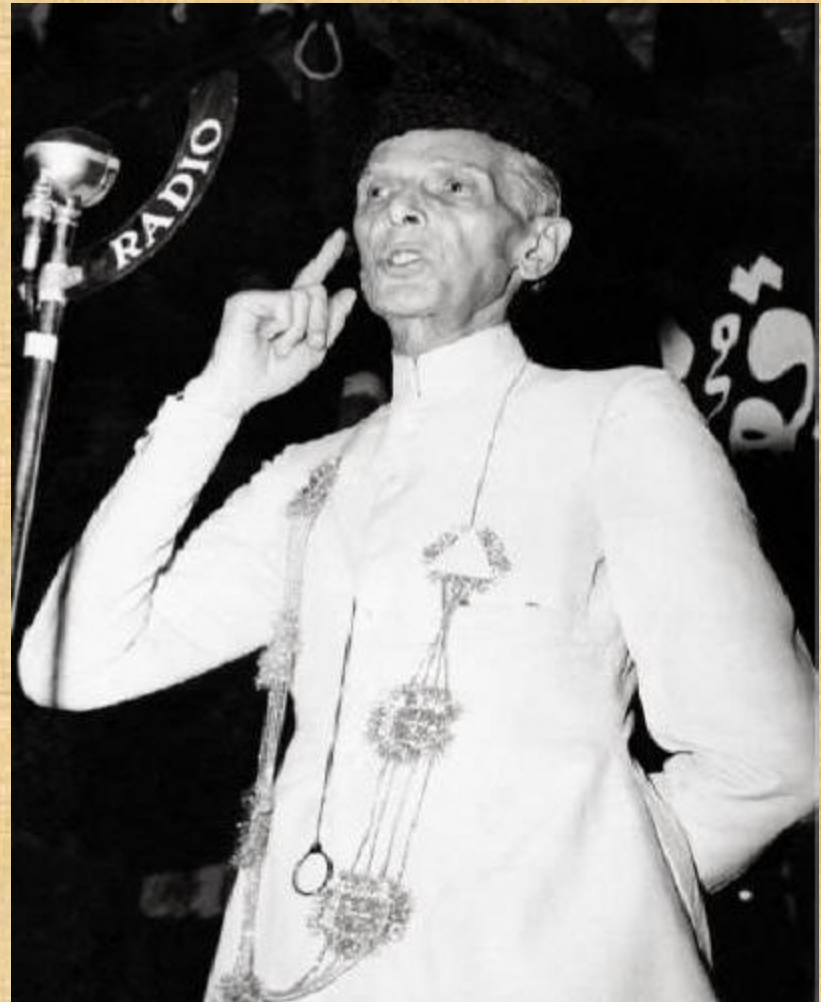
While Britain was slowly moving in the direction of independence for India since 1909, WWII slowed it down even more.

The National Congress party didn't take well to Britain not talking to them about India's involvement in the war effort.

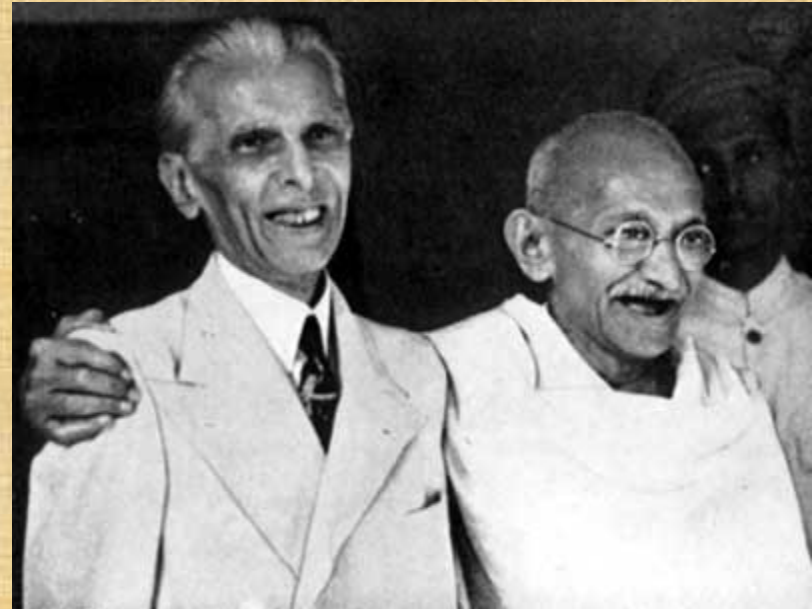


**This escalated with 1,400
arrests...of those arrested,
Gandhi and Nehru were
included. The British also
took over governing
the provinces controlled
by the Congress party.**

**The Muslim minority
were happy with the
trouble between the British
and the National Congress.
Their leader, Mohammed
Ali Jinnah, called the
seizing control of provinces
by the British, “Day of
Deliverance and
Thanksgiving.”**



**Jinnah called for the Pakistan Resolution.
This would separate India into the two
different religions and two different states:
India and Pakistan. Gandhi called this the
“vivisection of India.”**





The Creation of India and Pakistan



The Labour Party won the general elections in July 1945. Clement Attlee poses with Truman and Stalin at Potsdam.

Atlee and the Labour Party wanted to grant India its independence and picked Lord Louis Mountbatten to work out the details of the turnover of India.






**Mountbatten oversees
the turnover
on August 14, 1947.**

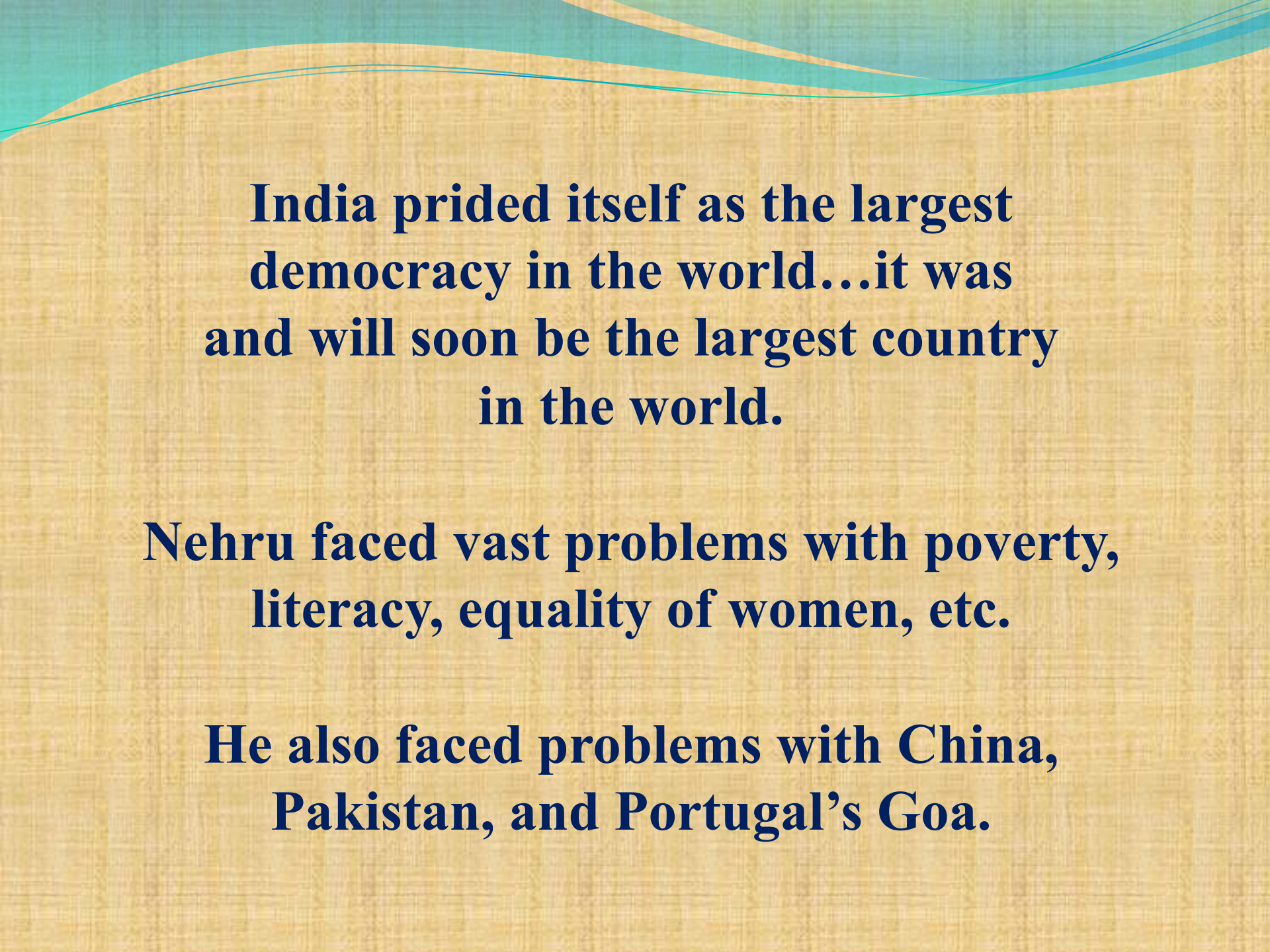
Then the Muslims declare independence from India forming Pakistan. Then 14-million plus people begin the exodus. 9-million Hindus and Sikhs leave Pakistan and 6-million Muslims leave India.





Both Jinnah and Nehru make efforts to protect the minority religion in both Indian and Pakistan. Nehru had a multitude of issues facing him and his nation. The population was growing and also living longer, but they couldn't feed all the people. He said, "India must run very fast just to stand still."

Speaking one of 16-different languages was also an issue, which caused riots.



**India prided itself as the largest
democracy in the world...it was
and will soon be the largest country
in the world.**

**Nehru faced vast problems with poverty,
literacy, equality of women, etc.**

**He also faced problems with China,
Pakistan, and Portugal's Goa.**

Kashmir along with Pakistan was a problem for the Indian government.



Pakistan after Independence

What problems faced India also faced Pakistan. The East and West Pakistan had little in common except their religion...however, there were divisions within Islam in both sides of Pakistan.

The First Indochina War: France Is Forced Out of Asia

**France was the only Western country
that didn't work with the locals in Asia.**

**After Ho Chi Minh declared
independence from France, war broke
out between the two countries**



**Ho Chi Minh
making his
address in 1945.**





Ho's headquarters during the fight for freedom.



http://www.wolverton-mountain.com/travels_vietnam.html



The French dealt with the guerrilla war headed by General Vo Nguyen Giap.

The French lost 1 soldier to 10 Vietminh.

**After Dien Bien Phu in 1954, the French
had wanted America's assistance.**

**Eisenhower told the French winning in
Vietnam was impossible...so the French
left. It wasn't long after we entered.**

**Cambodia and Laos had already gotten
their independence.**



The Problems of New Nationhood in Southeast Asia

Ethnic groups in the new nations often didn't like the new government even though they didn't like the colonial government also. This happened in the Philippines, Burma, Malaysia, and Vietnam.

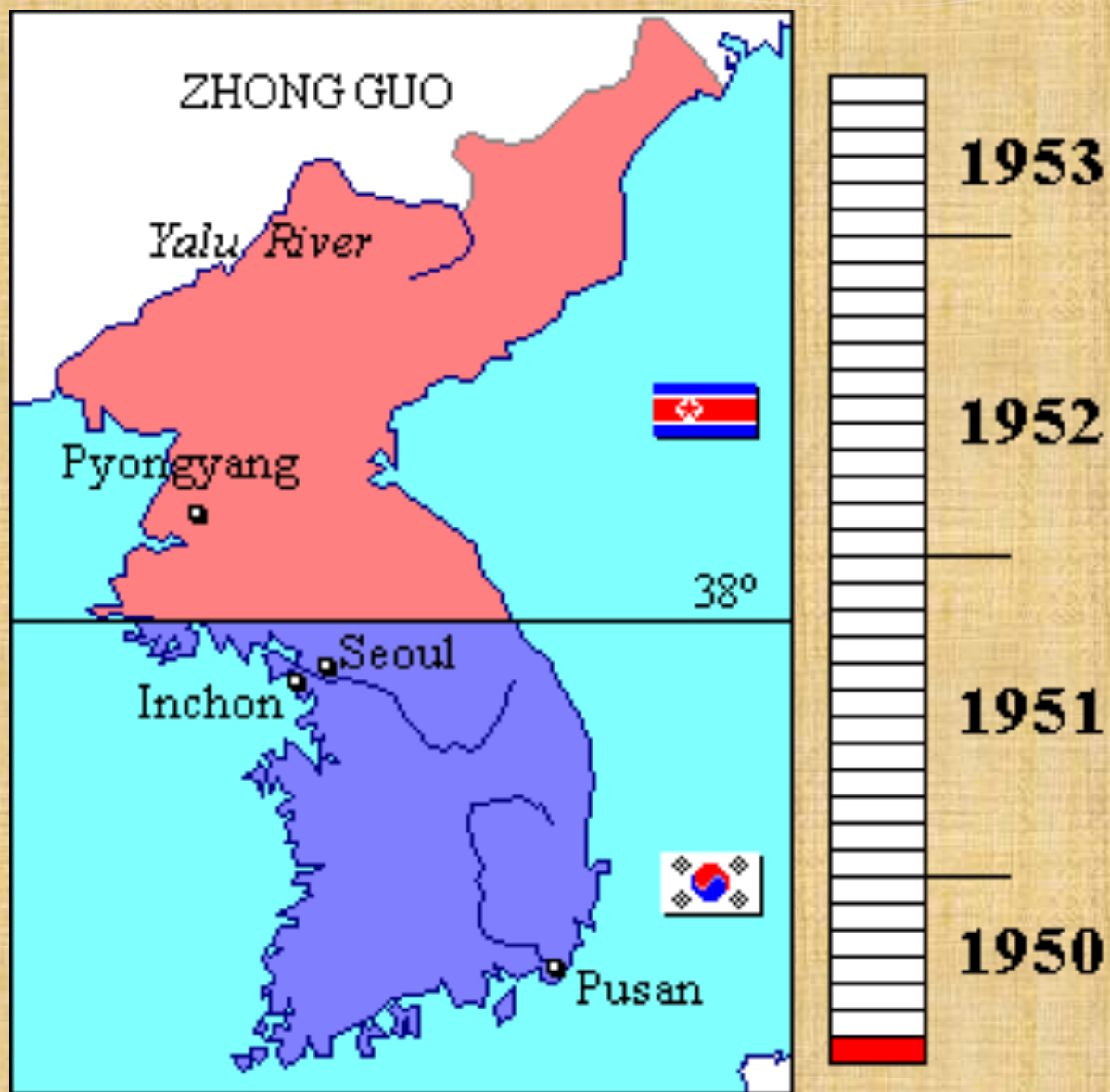
Human rights for women is a problem in many countries especially those with a strong fundamentalist Muslim theology.



The Cold War in Asia

Truman wasn't particularly concerned about the Chinese in Asia until the Korean War in 1950.

While 1-million North Koreans fled to the South, Kim Il Sung took control of the North.





Kim Il Sung and his son, Kim Jong Il



**Syngman Rhee did
the same in the South
and became president
in 1948.**

**The North attacked
on June 25, 1950
thinking that the US
wouldn't back the
South.**



**Truman feared that an unchecked
Communism would spread
like Nazism did before WWII.**



MacArthur splits his army and one part invaded from the west at Inchon. That move allowed the for victory and a spread to the North.

TOP SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3ED and 3DN
WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ALBUM 4/1/81
By *DAK/Enc.*, NARS Date *3-7-75*

**PROPOSED ORDER TO GENERAL MacARTHUR TO BE SIGNED BY
THE PRESIDENT**



I deeply regret that it becomes my duty as President and Commander in Chief of the United States military forces to replace you as Supreme Commander, Allied Powers; Commander in Chief, United Nations Command; Commander in Chief, Far East; and Commanding General, U. S. Army, Far East.

You will turn over your commands, effective at once, to Lt. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway. You are authorized to have issued such orders as are necessary to complete desired travel to such place as you select.

My reasons for your replacement, which will be made public concurrently with the delivery to you of the foregoing order, will be communicated to you by Secretary Pace. *and are*
contained in the next following message.

Harry Truman

TOP SECRET




IT HAD TO HAPPEN





**Truman removes
MacArthur
for insubordination
on April 11, 1951.**



In 1954, the US and the South Koreans signed a mutual defense treaty...and we still have troops stationed in Korea.

By the late 60s, South Korea was in an economic boom.

US Anti-Communist Policies in Asia during the 1950s

**Because of the thought that
the US lost China
and didn't win in Korea...
something that Republicans
especially felt. Joe McCarthy
was the head of that crowd.**

**As a consequence,
the US came up
with several
alliances.**

**The Chinese
government still
wanted Taiwan fired
upon Quemoy and
Matsu**

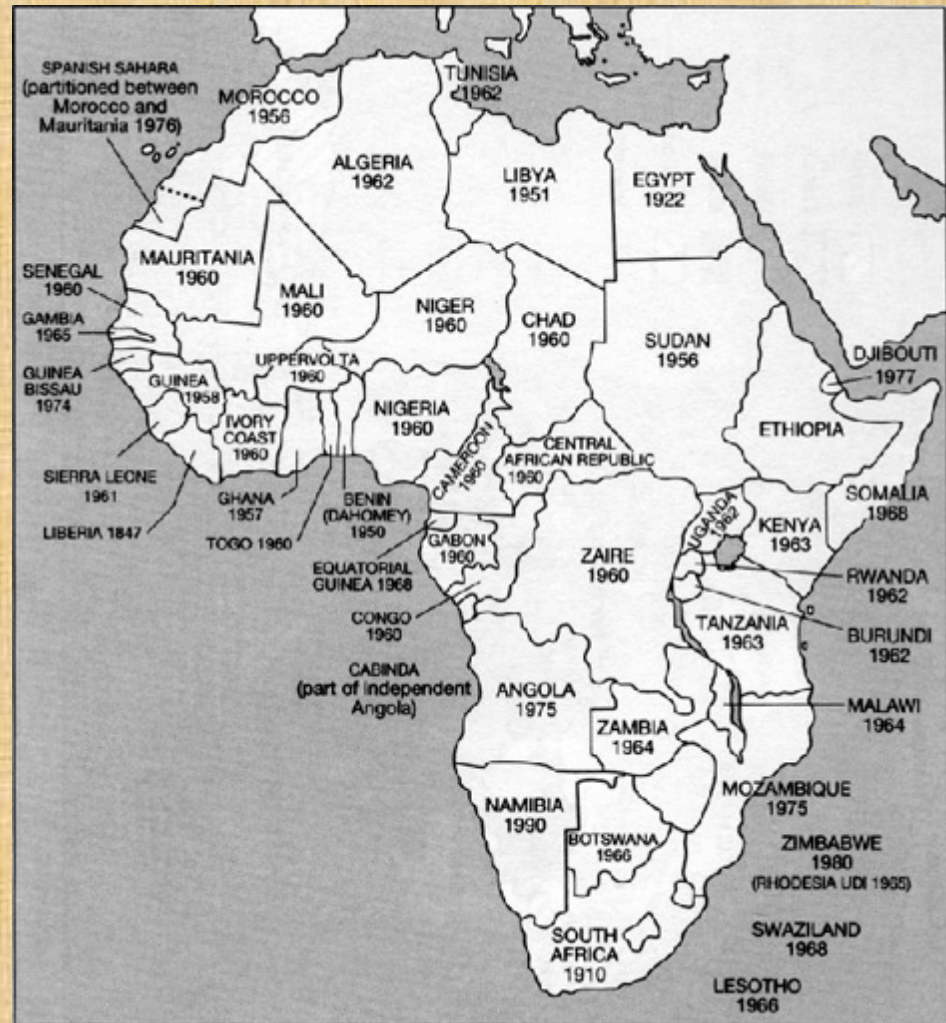
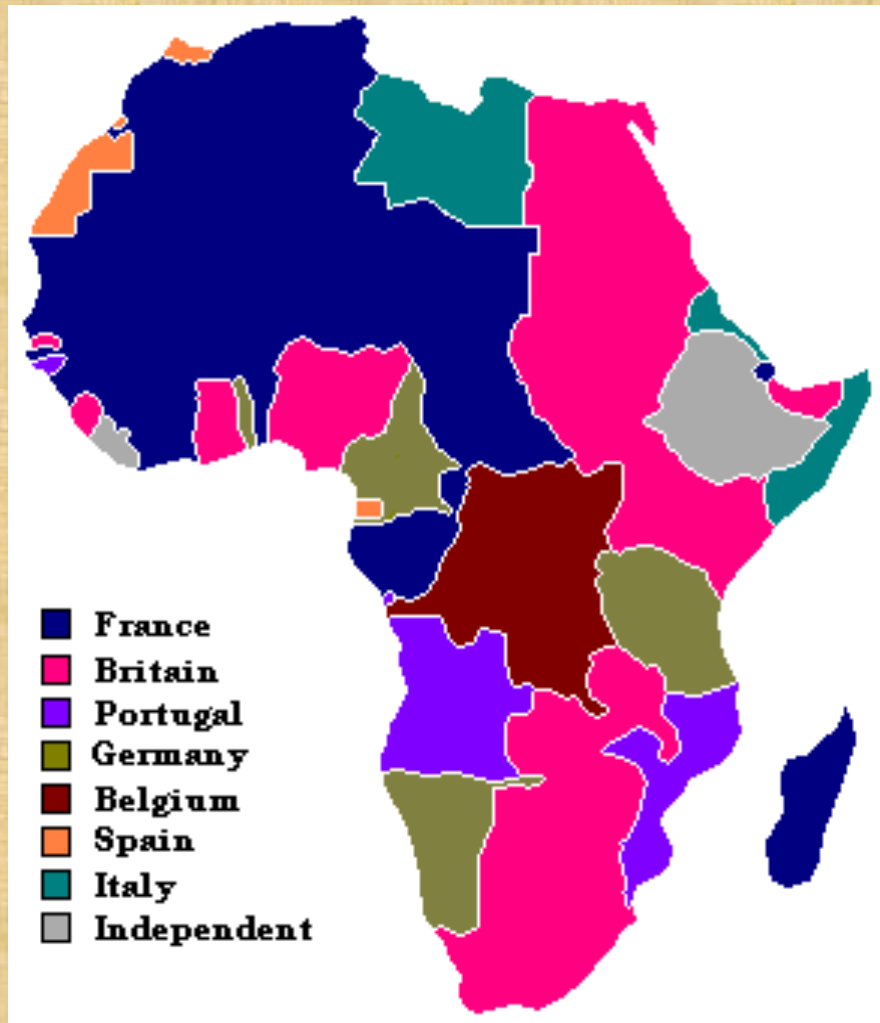




Chapter Twenty-Three

African struggles for Independence

Africa—Pre and Post WWII



After WWII, the European countries could not afford to hold onto their colonies, and the Africans were into nationalism.

In addition, when the Europeans came and divided up Africa, they didn't care about ethnic groups within *their* country. After independence, those ethnic group often got into civil war.

The northern 2/3 of Africa became independent by 1963. However, in the southern part of Africa, the colonist/white settlers were more slow getting with it.

**Guerrilla wars or wars of liberation
were the means for Africans to get
their independence.**



North Africa: Independence Through Negotiations and War

Independence was given more readily to countries like Tunisia or Morocco to which many French citizens didn't move. However, it was a different issue for Algeria where there were many settlers.



**The Algerians
used the
“bombs
in a basket”
in their war
with the French
colons.**

**De Gaulle
concluded that
they couldn't
win and ought
to negotiate
an agreement.**





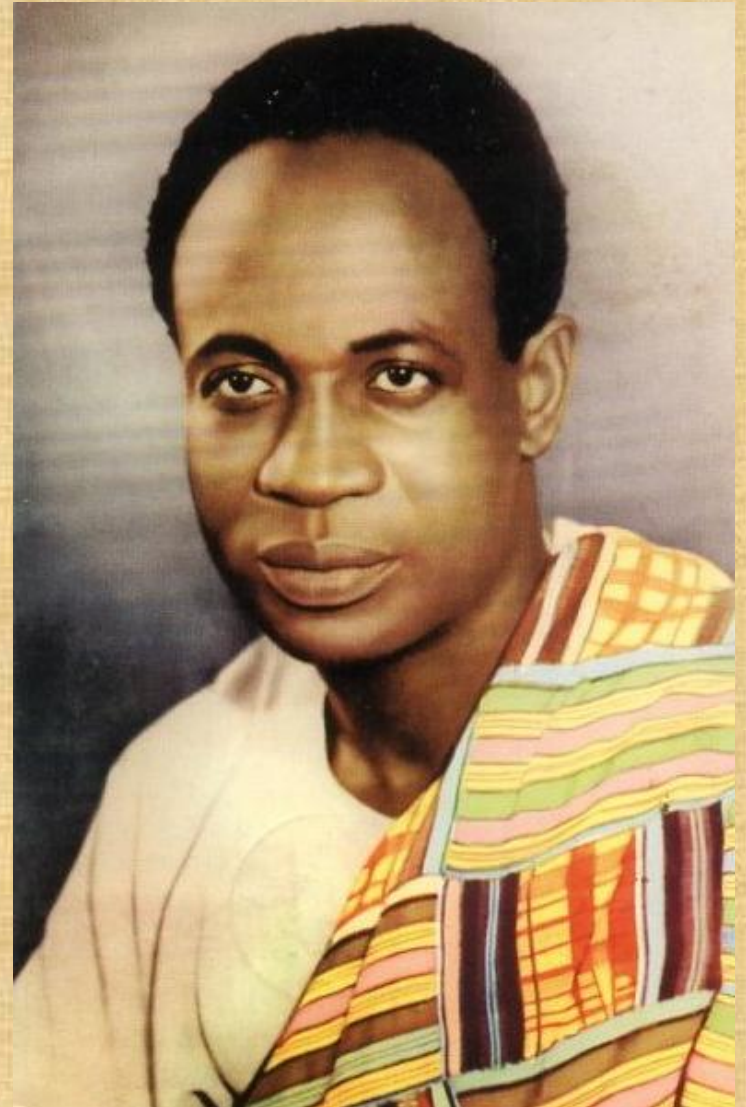
Independence came to Algeria in 1962.

Decolonization in West Africa

Ghana and Nigeria would get independence from the British in part because there were very few white settlers in either country. They also counted upon the elite blacks to keep ties of trade and commerce with Great Britain.



**Ghana got its
independence
in 1957,
but by 1960
democracy was out
and a dictatorial
regime was in.
Kwame Nkrumah
was in charge.**

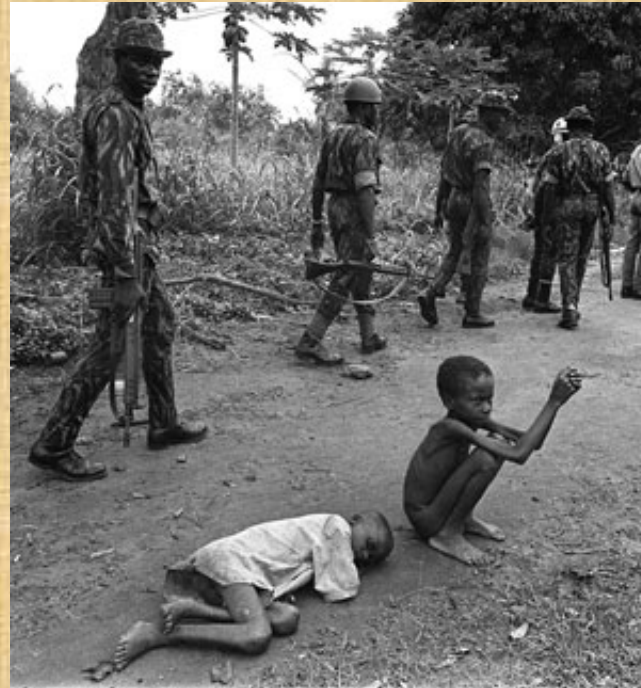


**A coup d'état occurred in Ghana
and ousted Nkrumah.**


**In Nigeria, there were two large groups of
ethnic people with different religious
background...Christians and Muslims.**

**The result was rioting and conflict.
The results of the 1953 were many killed.**





These conflicts continued until 1963 when Igbos attempted to create a new country, Biafra. This civil war continued until 1970 with thousands of deaths due to the war and starvation.



The French attempted continued support and relations with their former colonies as in Senegal and Ivory Coast.

However, most of the British former colonies separated themselves from Britain entirely.

Chaos in Zaire

The Belgians controlled the Congo in an attempt to make their colony oblivious to the nationalism of other African countries. When Belgian finally got out, it opened Zaire to a civil war.





**General Joseph Mobutu took control in 1965
changed the Congo to Zaire, which means,
“the river that swallows all rivers”.**



**Mobutu “swallowed” a great deal
of foreign aid.**



Peace and War in British East Africa

**Tanganyika and Zanzibar formed
Tanzania in 1964.**

**Kenya had some white settlers who
wanted to maintain their ties to Britain
even though the British government was
going ahead with self-determination.**

**One of the guerilla responses
to the independence desire was
the Mau Mau movement.**



The British fought back imprisoning many Mau Mau members.

**Jomo Kenyatta,
the George Washington
of Kenya, was able to
able to hold it together
from 1963-1978—
something that is very
unique for new African
nations after getting
independence.**



THE BLACK STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

**National in Southern Rhodesia
and the Portuguese Colonies**

**Britain wanted to give independence
to Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe),
but the whites were in a small minority
and they didn't approve of this equality
of races and/or vote.**

Colonialism (1914)





The pink section is what Portugal claimed as territory...all the land between Portuguese Angola and Portuguese Mozambique.



The whites declared independence and called the new country, Rhodesia, in 1965. The leader of this movement and the new government was Ian Smith.

I. Douglas Smith



**Smith headed a country that no other
country in the world recognized...
except South Africa.**

**While black Africans, especially
for the Portuguese Angola and
Mozambique, supported blacks
in Rhodesia, they two were looking
for independence from the Portuguese.**

Racial Repression in the Republic of South Africa

Strangely, the racist South African government that once was a British colony was run by the Dutch Afrikaners. They introduced apartheid...essentially segregation. That was about 17% of the population that was white segregating over 25-million people.

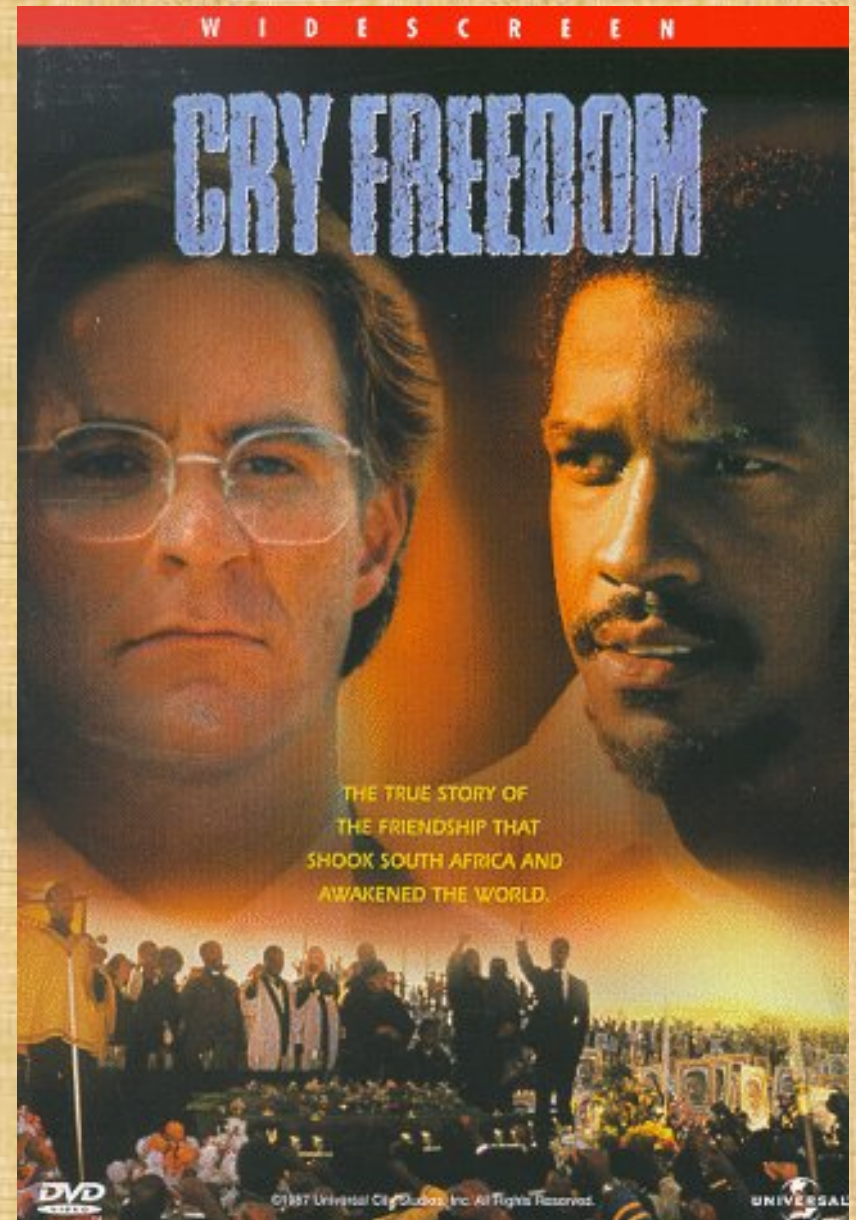
One of the reasons for this apartheid and having to carry a card at all times was to stop the spread of Communism... which wasn't an issue.

The African National Congress worked for freedom and stopping oppression of the people. In 1960, Nelson Mandela sought and the ANC was prohibited as an organization.

**Steve Biko and Donald
Woods worked
for the liberation
of South Africa....**

[http://www.imdb.com/video/screenplay/
vi1945305881/](http://www.imdb.com/video/screenplay/vi1945305881/)

[http://www.wolverton-mountain.com/
travels_southafrica.html](http://www.wolverton-mountain.com/travels_southafrica.html)



New movements toward Pan-African Unity

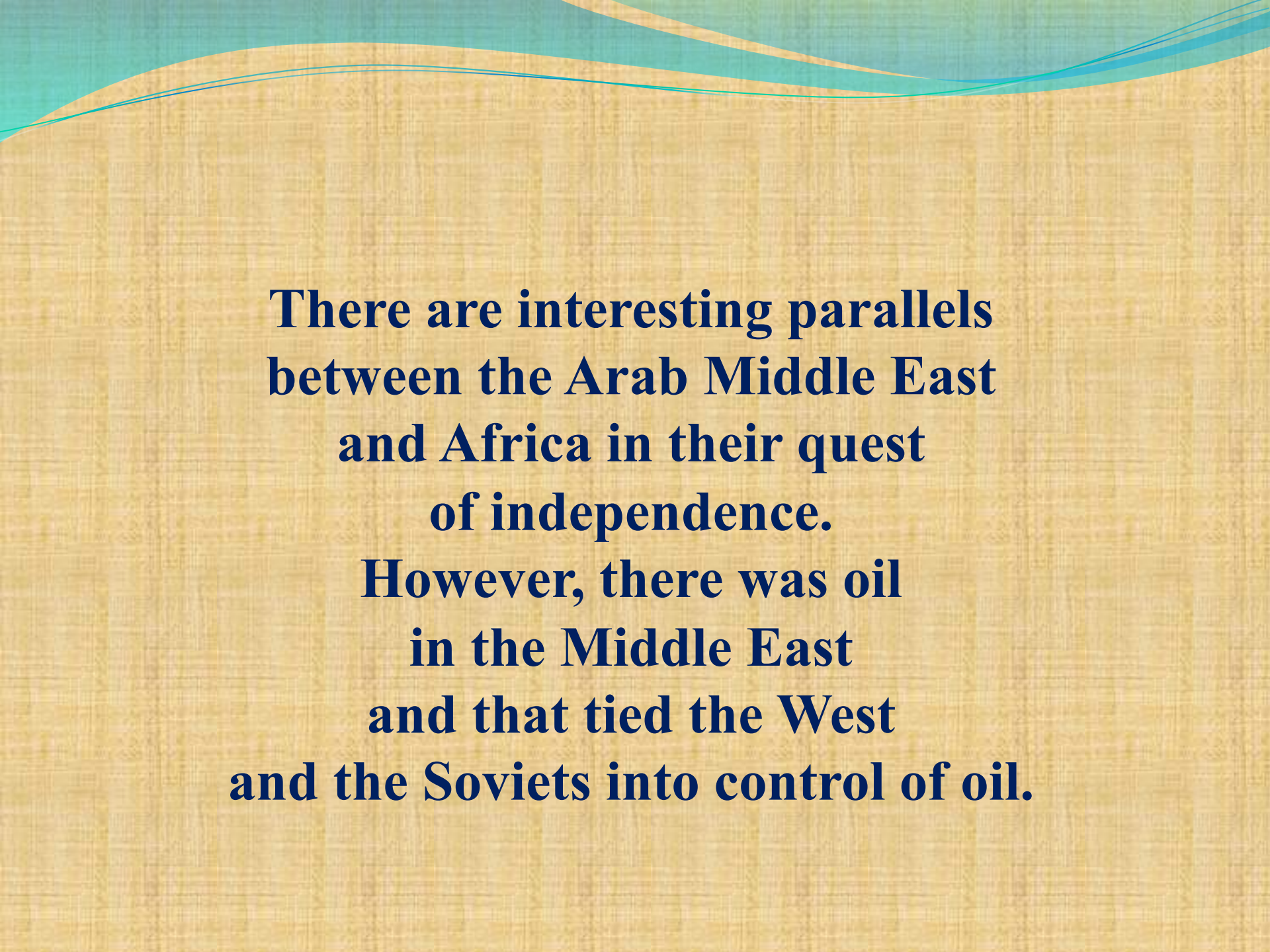
**There was the idea of Pan-African unity,
but it was rarely seen
even within one country.**

**There was ethnic and religious differences
that kept them separate.**



Chapter Twenty-Four

Economic and Political Developments in the Middle East



**There are interesting parallels
between the Arab Middle East
and Africa in their quest
of independence.
However, there was oil
in the Middle East
and that tied the West
and the Soviets into control of oil.**

Independent Nations After World War II

**“The enemy of my enemy is my friend”
was the operating game plan of many
Middle Eastern countries...meaning the
Nazis were their friends...generally.**

**If the Arabs supported the Nazi cause
and the Nazis won, they might get their
independence.**

European Colonies in the Middle East:

France

Hatay, Lebanon, Syria, Yemen

Netherlands

Jemen, Al Mukha, Mesopotamia

Britain

**Aden Protectorate, Bahrain, Egypt,
Kuwait, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, South
Arabia, Transjordan, and the Trucial
Coast**



The Arab nations could not unify much better than the African nations. Nevertheless, the generally grouped together in two persuasions:

- 1. The monarchists, conservative, status quo group (Jordan and Saudi Arabia)**
- 2. The revolutionary group (Egypt, Syria, and Iraq)**



In 1952, Gamal Abdel Nasser lead a coup d'état and overthrew King Faruk. He then went after colonialists, built the Aswan Dam with the help of the Soviets, and started many development projects.

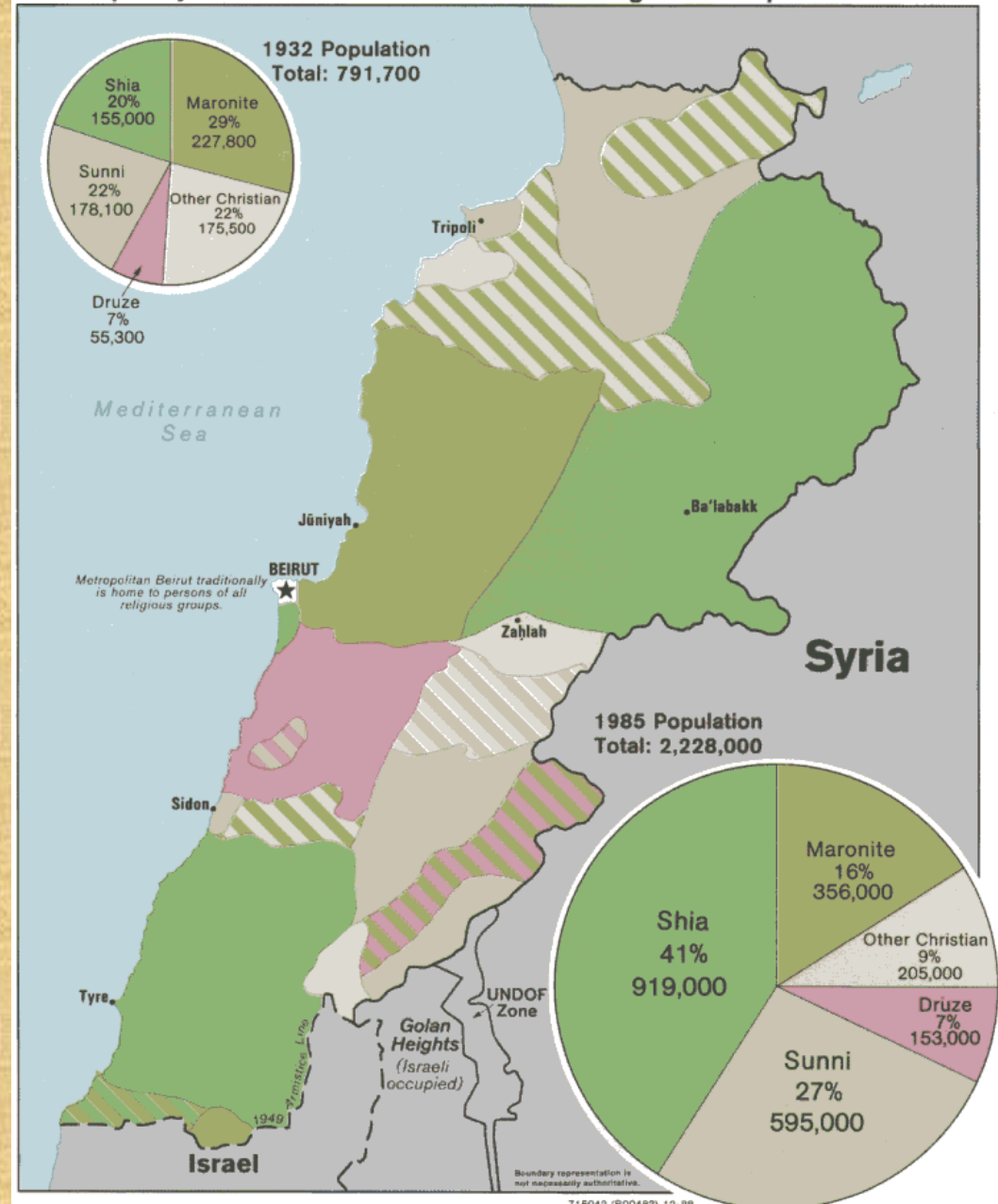
The Arab Cold War and Domestic Development

The Arab Cold War was between the Western leaning monarchists and the Communist leaning revolutionaries.

The Ba'ath Party took over in Iraq and the Ba'athist were already in Syria.

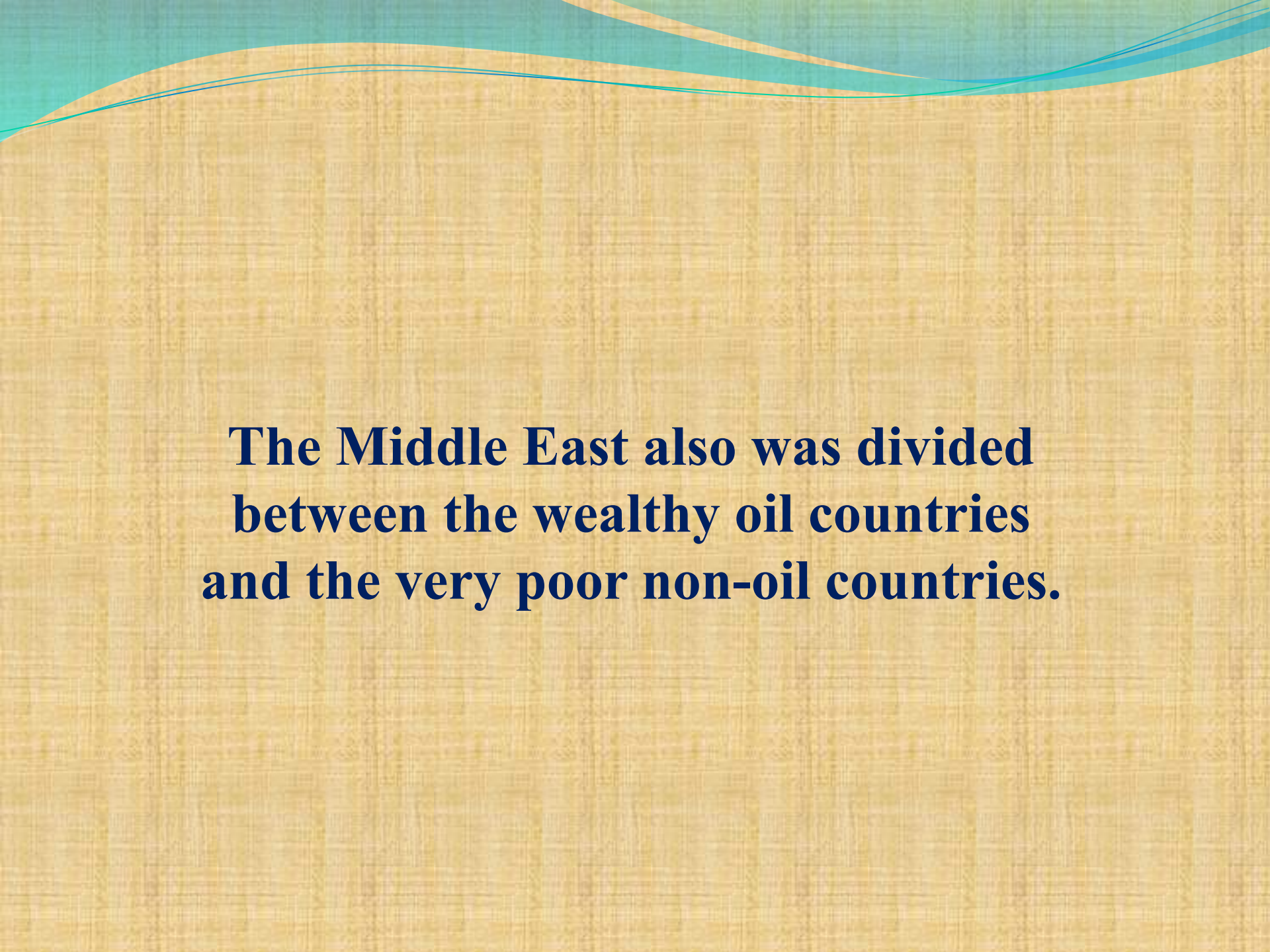
In 1958, Lebanon had a civil war over the two-way split among Arabs....the US intervenes in an attempt to stop Communism, which really was not what the fighting was all about.

Contemporary Distribution of Lebanon's Main Religious Groups



**Mustafa Kemal Atatürk
Westernized Turkey
into the 20th century.
He was Turkey's founder
and first president.**





**The Middle East also was divided
between the wealthy oil countries
and the very poor non-oil countries.**

Superpower Rivalry in the Middle East

**The US and Turkey were strong allies.
The US also got Turkey into NATO.**

Nevertheless, Cyprus was a Greco-Turkish island, but it caused problems among those two NATO partners.

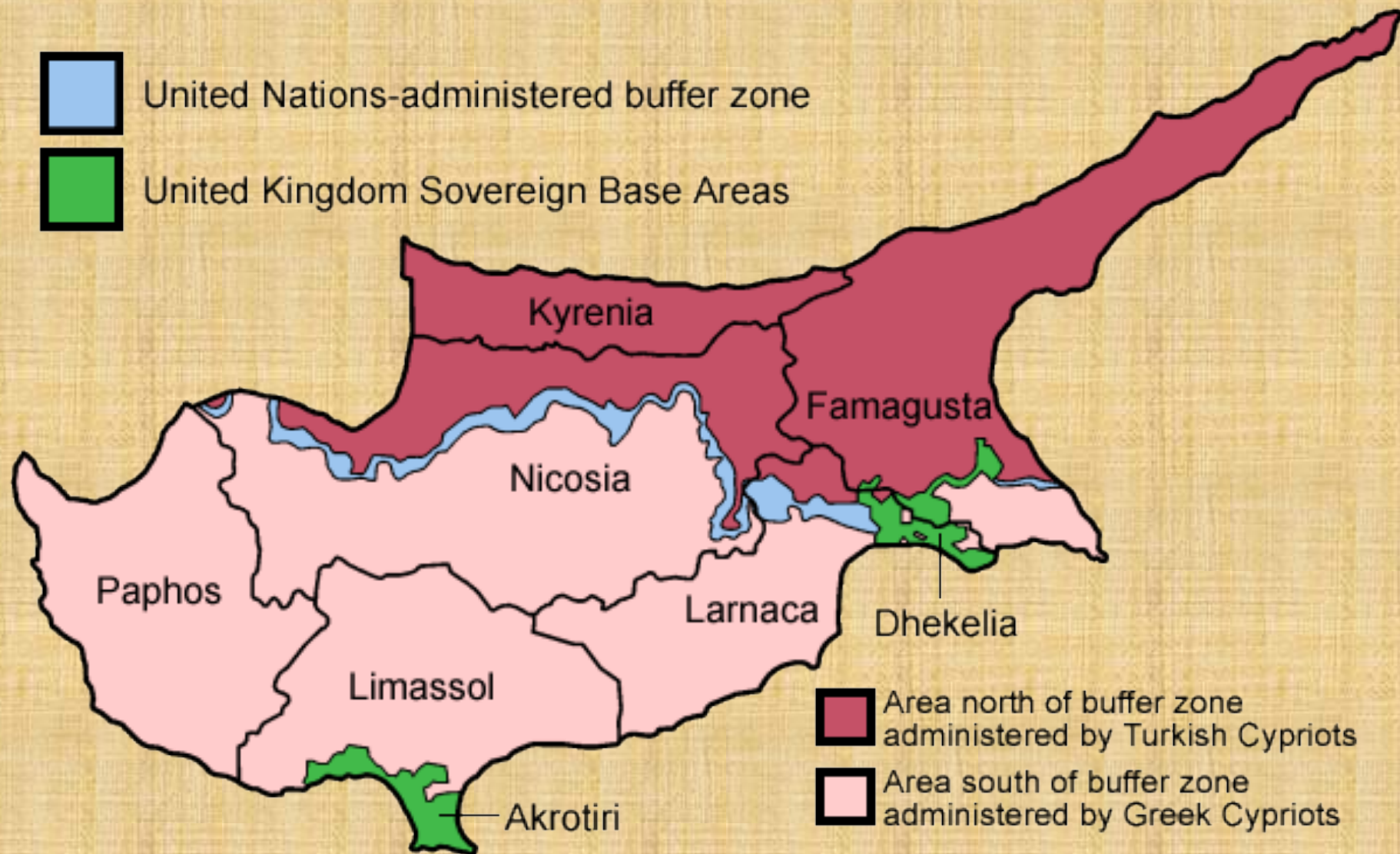




United Nations-administered buffer zone

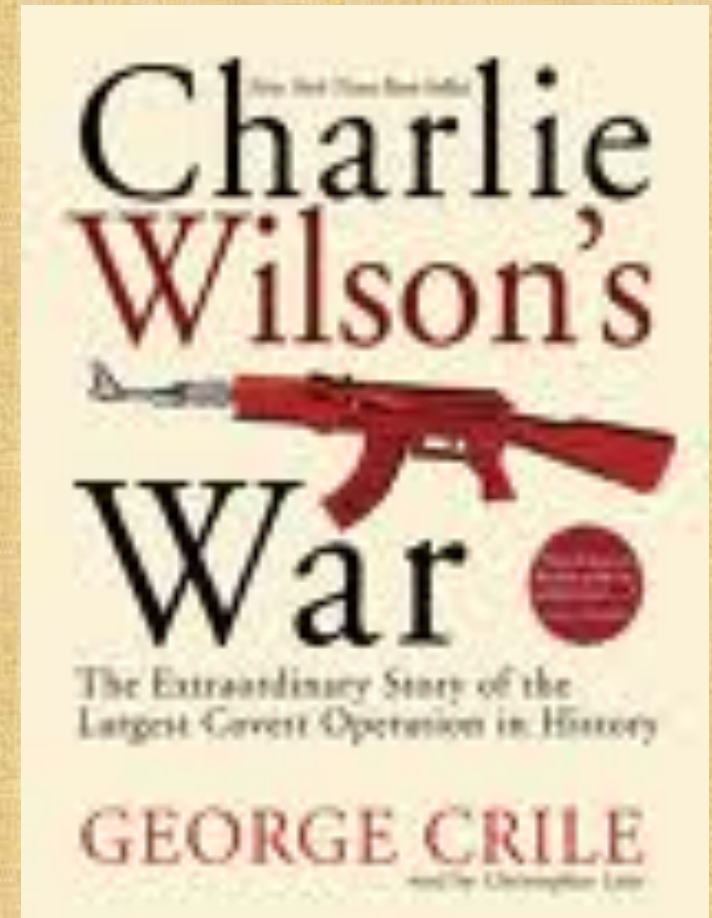


United Kingdom Sovereign Base Areas



**In late 1979, the Soviets
invade Afghanistan
with 80,000 troops.
This raised issues
among the Arab
Muslim allies
in the Middle East.**





<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qgx5WkwSJzU>

Civil War in Lebanon

**Fighting continued until 1982
when Israel invaded Lebanon...
resulting in the fifth Arab-Israeli war...
one that Israel won,
but it didn't solve the problem.**

The Iranian Revolution: Triumph for Islamist Militants.

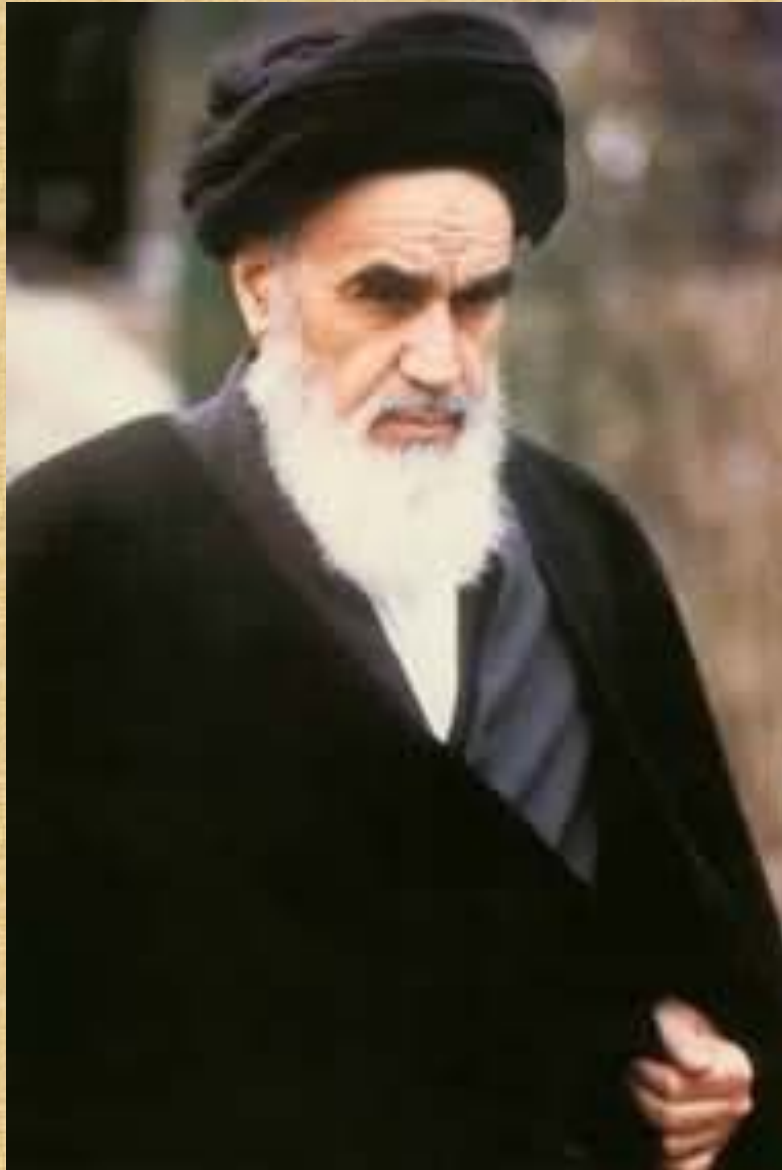
**Certainly, by the 70s, the rise
of militant Islam challenged
the Western *Weltanschauung*.**

In its place with *sharia* (Islamic law).

**This blending of religion and government
was also seen in Israel and Lebanon.**

Mohammad Reza Shah
started the
White Revolution
to help Iran's growth
into the 20th century,
but it was often done
with SAVAK,
his secret police.





**Ayatollah Khomeini
lead the revolution
from the right
against the Shah
and the West,
especially the US
in 1979.**



**The US Embassy
was seized and
hostages taken.**

**US failed attempt
to rescue the hostages.**



The Iran-Iraq and Gulf Wars

**Iran wanted to see the overthrow
of the Iraqi's government
controlled by the Ba'ahists.**

**The Iran-Iraq War went from 1980-1988,
which cost \$450 billion dollars, ½ a
million troops died during those eight
years of war.**



Iraq then invades Kuwait in 1990 because of slant drilling for oil, which resulted in the US amassing a multinational armed force to counter Saddam Hussein in January 1991.





The Iraqi retreat scene out of Kuwait.



Chapter Twenty-Five

The Israeli-Palestinian Arab Conflict

The Balfour Declaration

Foreign Office,
November 2nd, 1917.

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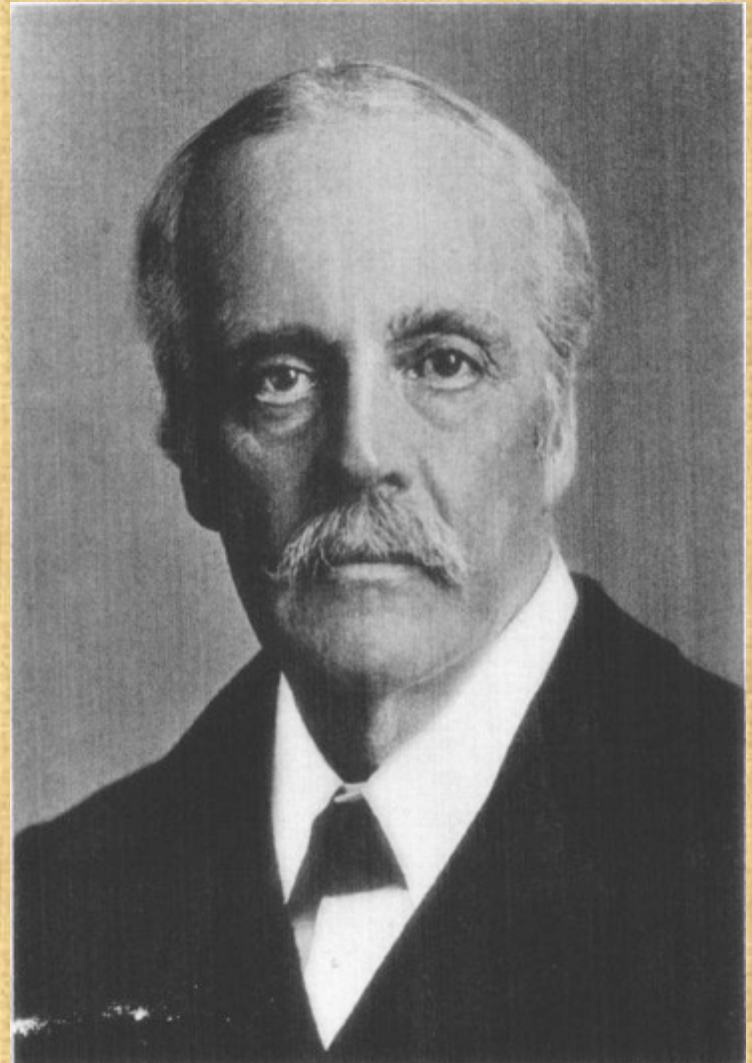
Dear Lord Rothschild,

I have much pleasure in conveying to you, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, the following declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations which has been submitted to, and approved by, the Cabinet.

"His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country"

I should be grateful if you would bring this declaration to the knowledge of the Zionist Federation.

Y. in
Arthur Balfour



Foreign Office November 2nd, 1917

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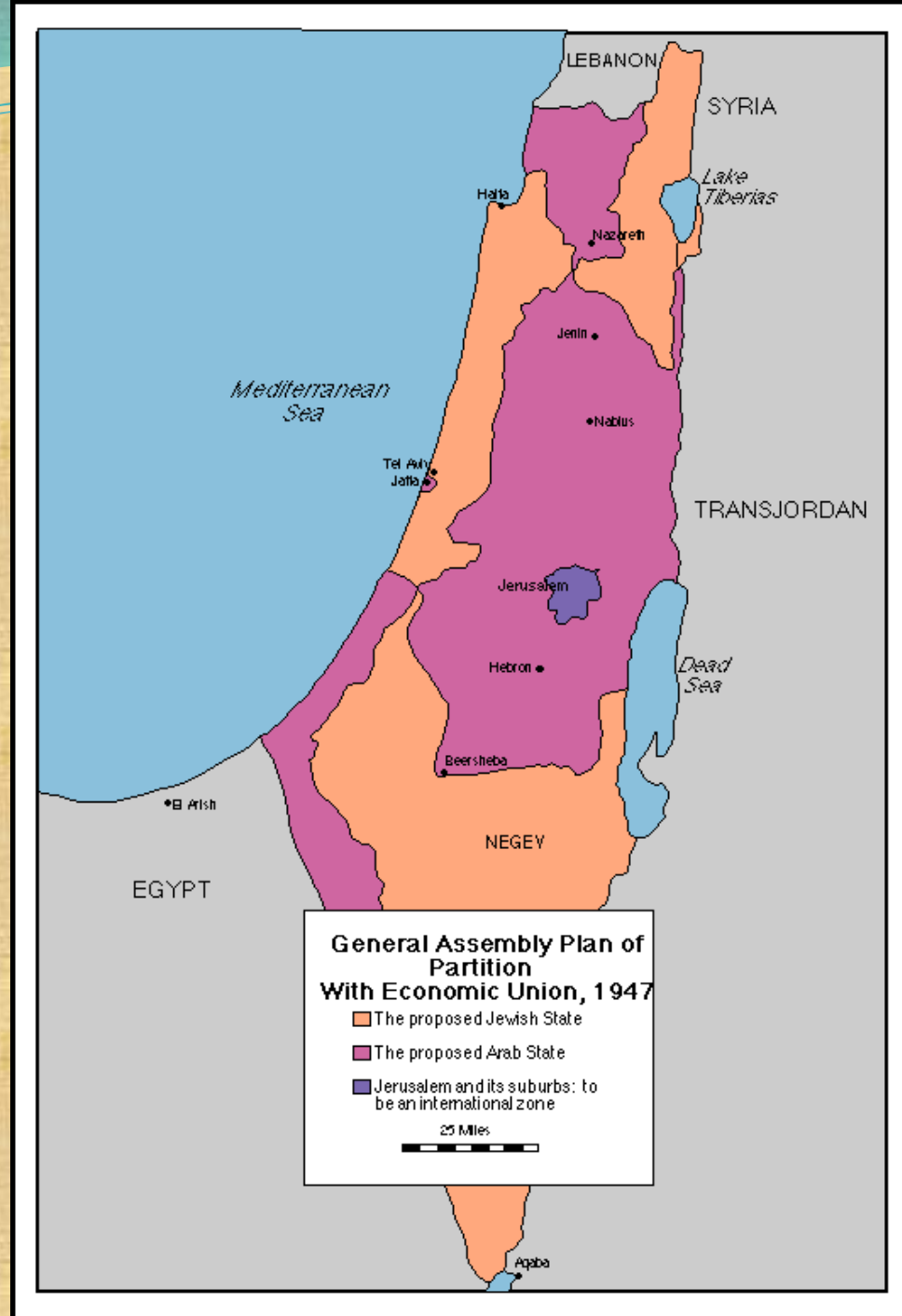
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**Yours sincerely,
Arthur James Balfour**

The Creation of Israel and the 1948 War

Both the Jews and the Arabs wanted to create their own countries, however it was to be in the same place. Since this area was a part of the British Mandate from WWI and they couldn't stop the fighting, they turned the situation to the UN. In 1947, the UN voted to partition Palestine, which neither side was happy.



In 1948, a war broke out between the new state of Israel and the Palestinians.

Having won the war, they extended their country by approximately 1/3.

Between the war and dividing and re-dividing the land, by 1990, 2-million Palestinians were refugees...who lived in camps and who also created the Palestinian liberation movements.

Palestinian loss of land 1946 to 2000

Palestinian and Jewish land 1946



UN Partition plan 1947



1949 - 1967



2000



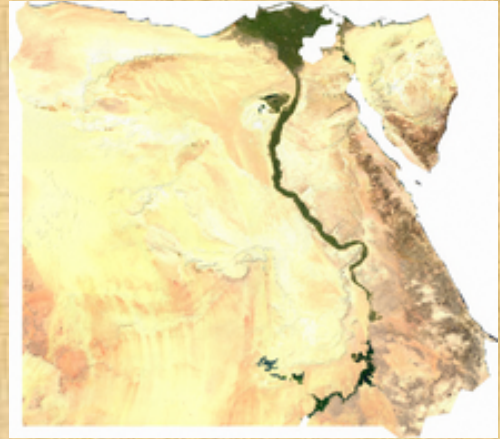
Domestic Developments in Israel

**While there was dissension
between Jews and Arabs, Israel
had their own internal problems.
The military costs were high
and Israel depended
upon foreign aid.**

The 1956 War: The Cold War Spreads to the Middle East

With Nasser governing Egypt, he wanted a more neutral position in the Cold War. John Foster Dulles wanted Egypt on our side and not moving to communism. When Nasser continued, the US stopped military arms deals. Nevertheless, the Czechoslovakia sent arms to Egypt.

**In response, the US got out
of the building
of the Aswan Dam project....**



**In response to our response,
Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal
in July of 1956.**

**In response to the seizure of the canal,
the British and French attack Egypt
and attempt to get rid of Nasser.**

**The British, French, and Israelis plan to
attack and remove Nasser.**

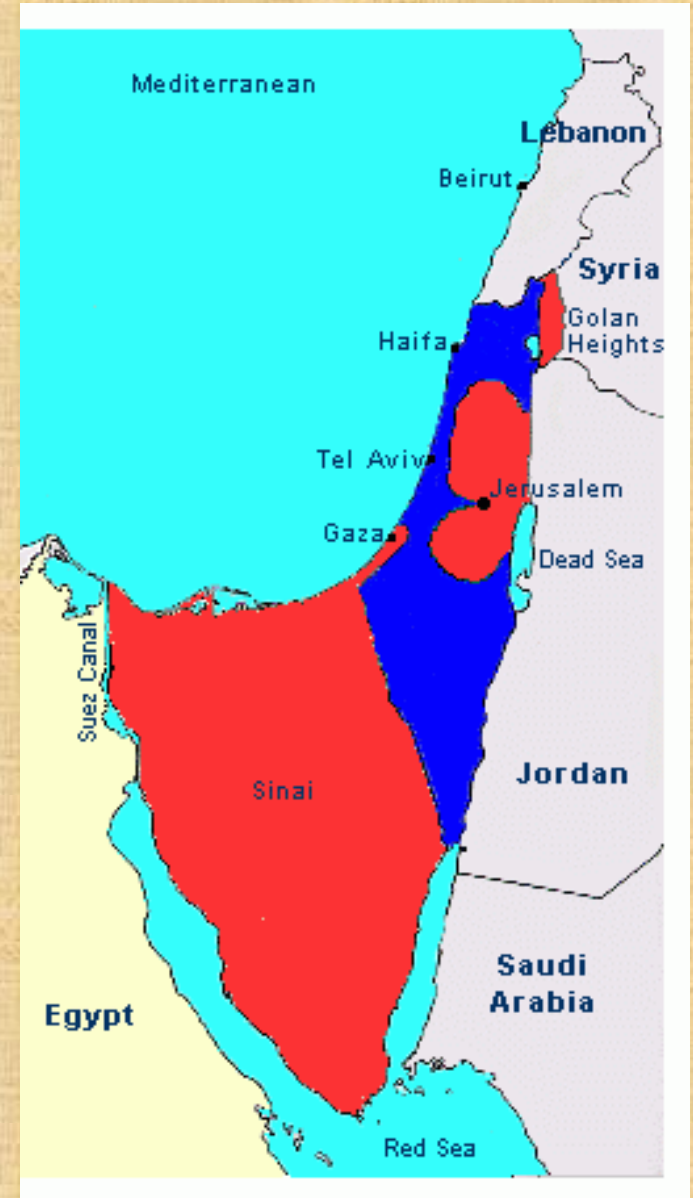
While they won the battle, that was about it...except they maintained access of Israel through the Straits of Tiran after withdrawing from the Sinai.

However, that was the cause for the Six-Day War in 1967.



The 1967 Six-Day War and After

**Israel preemptively attack
Arab airfields in a 6-day war
that really was over
in 6-hours after its start.**



**In the midst of Arab/Palestinian loss, the
Palestinians formed various guerrilla
groups like the Palestine Liberation
Organization and Yasir Arafat's al-Fatah**



Egypt and Israel: War, Then Peace

Anwar Sadat, who succeeded Nasser, attacked in 1973 to reclaim lost Egyptian land. While neither side won or lost, Sadat became an Arab leader.

Finally, in 1979, Jimmy Carter got Sadat and Begin to sign a peace treaty in Washington, DC.





Sadat and Begin in the US Congress

**Sadat was assassinated
by Muslim radicals,
but Hosni Mubarak
has maintained
a middle-ground
relationship with
Israel...moderately.**



The 1982 War in Lebanon

**Lebanon has maintained a war-footing
both internationally and nationally.
There place in the world of peace
will be tied to the larger picture
of peace in the Middle East.**

Israelis and Palestinians

Israel is occupying land that isn't theirs since 1967. Internally, that is an issue for Israelis.

**The Likud party is very conservative.
The Labor Party is into wanting a
settlement of the issue.**



**Israel won't negotiate with the PLO,
which only makes the Arabs/Palestinians
more committed to guerrilla attacks
against Israel.**