

Nationalist Movements after WWI

Nationalism

1) Chinese Nationalism

China was in disorder before, during, and after WWI



- China was controlled/embarassed by foreign countries

- a) Opium War (1839-42)
- b) Japan took territory in Manchuria (Sino-Japanese War, 1894-95)
- c) Spheres of Influences (1850-1900)
- d) Open Door Policy (1899)



***Many Chinese believed that Modernization and Nationalism were the key's for Chinese survival

1912 = Qing Dynasty lost power to the **Kuomintang (Guomingdang)**

- Qing Dynasty ruled China since 1644
- Kuomintang = Nationalist Party of China

Rival Groups battle for control of China

- 1) **Nationalists (Kuomintang)** = founded by Sun Yixian
- 2) **Communists** = Led by Mao Zedong
- 3) **May 4th Movement** = student movement that wanted to make China stronger through modernization.
 - a. The movement supported western ideas (democracy)

Chinese Civil War (1927-1950)

Nationalist Party
- led by Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-Shek)



Vs.

Communist Party
- led by Mao Zedong



Long March -- (1934) 6,000 mile journey over mountains to escape Chiang Kai Shek's forces.....

- Preserved the Communist Party in China



Preserved in paint ... Mao Zedong and followers during the Long March



100,000 started the trip.... +/- 20,000 survived

1937 = **Japan invades China**

- Forced Nationalists and Communists to stop fighting with one another
- Both temporarily united to fight Japanese invasion



2) Turkish Nationalism

- After WWI, Turkey was all that remained of the Ottoman Empire

- Mustafa Kemal led a revolution to overthrow the Sultan

- 1923, Mustafa Kemal became the President of Turkey

- He adopted a new name **Kemal Ataturk** = "Father of the Turks"

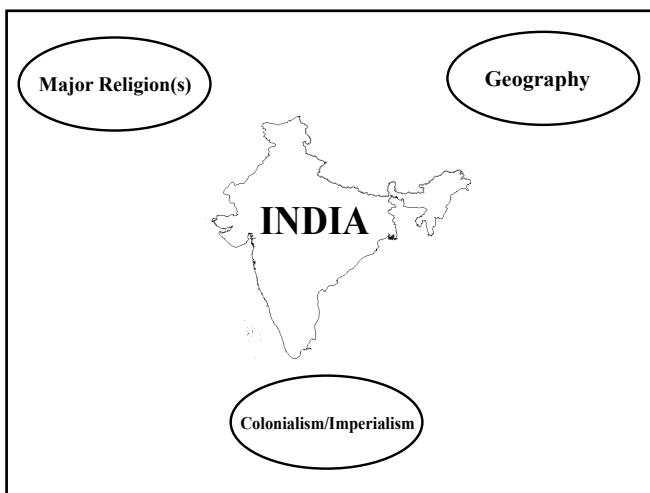
Ataturk wanted to modernize and westernize Turkey

- Replaced Islamic Law with a "western" law code

- Replaced Muslim calendar with the "western" calendar

- People were required to wear "western" clothing

- Turkey was industrialized (roads, railroads, and factories)



3) Indian Nationalism

Self-Determination -- Citizens choose what form of government they want

- Indians believed that they should be able to govern themselves

(Many Indian soldiers served in WWI...wanted Self-Rule)



Amritsar Massacre -- 10,000 Indians gathered to protest the Rowlatt Act



Rowlatt Act -Jailed Protestors w/o trial

- 400 Dead, 1200 wounded

Mohandas Gandhi



-leader of the Indian "national" movement

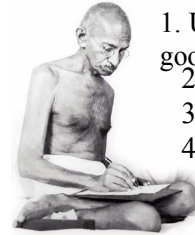
"Mahatma" = Great Soul

Believed in: CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

- Purposely disobey "unjust" laws
- Used non-violence to achieve independence

***ALSO KNOWN AS **PASSIVE RESISTANCE**

Examples of **CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE/PASSIVE RESISTANCE**



1. Urged Indians not to buy British goods
2. not to attend Br. Schools
3. not to pay British Taxes
4. Weave their own clothing



5. **Homespun Movement --**

*Gandhi would dedicate a portion of his day to making his own clothing

- He had all of his supporters do the same



SALT MARCH

- Best example of Civil Disobedience/Passive Resistance

SALT ACTS --

- Only buy Salt from British Gov't
- Pay tax on Salt

SALT MARCH

- Marched to where Br. produced Salt

- While being attacked by Br. police, the protestors refused to defend themselves

- News was spread worldwide

Government of India Act (1935) =

- local self-government
- limited democratic elections

