

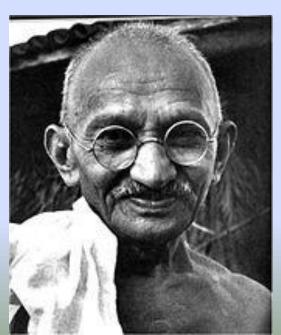
I. Indian Independence & Partition

(neutral during Cold War so could trade with both sides)

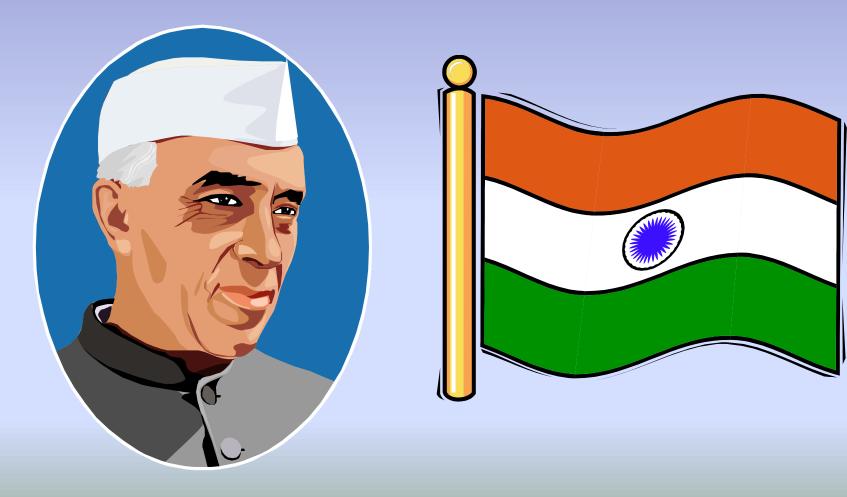


- A. Background: British colony (#1 export= tea) http://www.americanrhetoric.com/MovieSpeeches/moviespeechgandhi3.html
 - 1. Fought for British in WWII
 - 2. Mohandas Gandhi*: led Indian self-rule movement a. passive resistance (nonviolent) or Civil disobedience



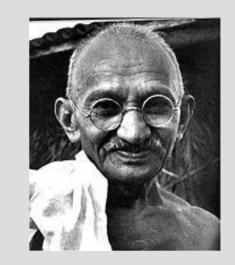


3. Independence: 1947 a. Jawaharlal Nehru: India's 1st Prime Minister



Gandhi Quotes

"Be the change you want to see."



"An eye for an eye make the whole world blind."

"Let the world change & then go out & change the world."

for his pratory

of Commons in 1964, and died a year later in London at the age of 90.



B. Muslim & Hindu Conflicts

- 1. Hindu majority, Muslim minority but united to fight common enemy: British
 - a. Self-rule=Indian Civil War



2. Creation of Pakistan: for Muslims Hindus: stayed in India

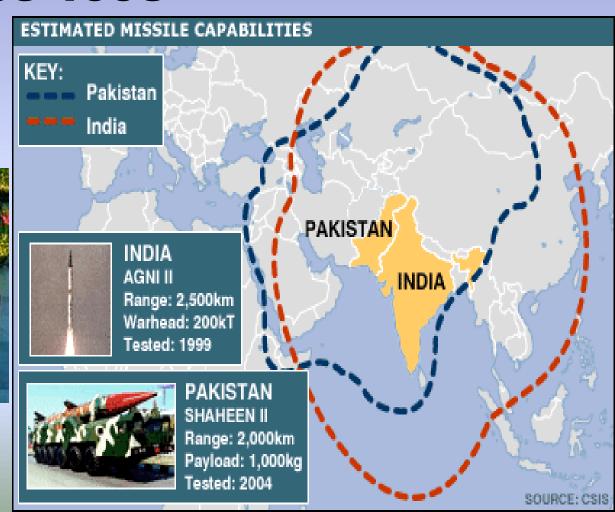




3. Gandhi assassinated by Hindu fundamentalists

4. Pakistan/India still enemies with nukes since 1998





INDIA				PAKISTAN			
	ł						4
Agni 1	Agni 2	Prithvi 1	Prithvi 2	Ghauri 1	Shaheen 1	Ghauri 2	Shaheen 2
69.3	66	28.2	28.2	28	33	39.6	52.5
2,200	2,200	1,760	1,100**	1,100	1,100	2,200	2,640
1,560	2,190	94	156	375	940	1,440	1,560
495	330	165	248	660	n/a	660	8,250

up to 1,650 lbs.





C. Indian Govt & Foreign Policy 1. A Democratic Nation =world's largest democracy with 1.1 billion people but food/natural resource shortages a. Strong federal govt, smaller state govts

b. Rule of Nehru family



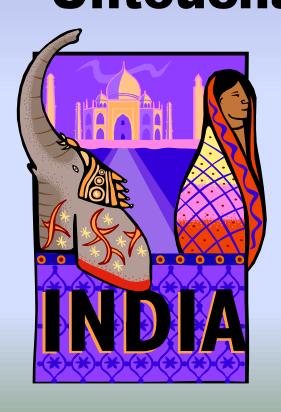


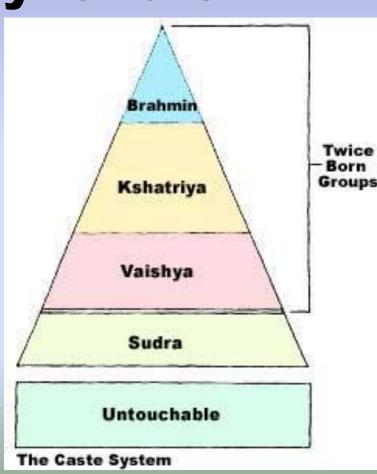


2. Nonalignment: =neutral during Cold War =did business/trade with both sides=more \$

- D. Social Change in India
 - 1. The Caste System: still exists in rural areas

a. difficulties today for the Untouchables





- 2. Status of Women:
 - a. Constitution of 1950=more rights
 - b. Women could divorce, own property, Sati banned
 - c. Indira Gandhi (Nehru's daughter)-Prime Minister, assassinated in 1984 by a Sikh
 - d. Rajiv Gandhi (her son) then prime minister, he was killed in 1991



E. Sikh Separatism

- 1. Sikhs* (13 million followers today)=religion that blends Islam & Hinduism
- 2. Dominate the Punjab (tea) region of India, want own country

3. A Sikh assassinated Indira Rajiv Gandhi

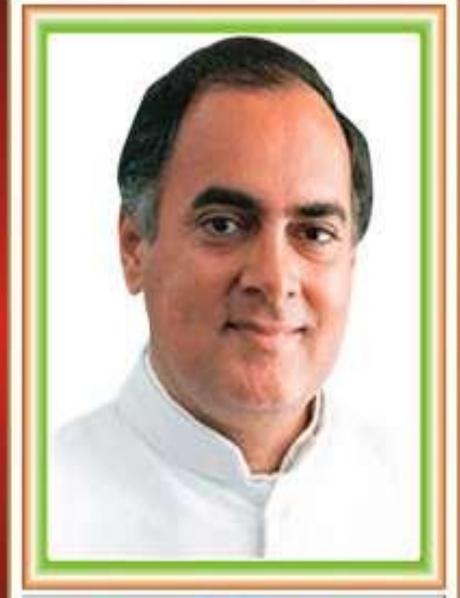






Indira Gandhi इन्दिश गांपी







Rajiv Gandhi शारीय गांधी



Sikhs

- Monotheistic
- Karma
- Reincarnation
- 5 Pillars
- Golden Temple





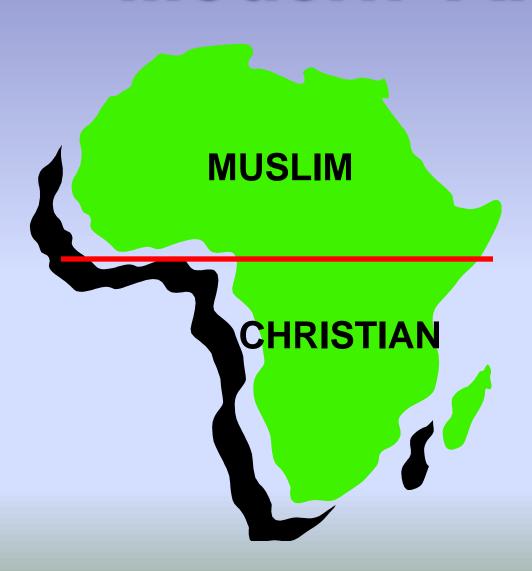


India's Prime Minister ManMohan Singh



Pakistan's
President
Pervez Musharraf

Modern AFRICA





II. Independent Nations of Africa

- A. Pan-Africanism*=emphasized the unity of all people of African descent throughout the world
 - 1. Most African nations achieved self-rule (independence) after WWII
 - 2. More urbanization then occurred in Africa

Pan African flag

The "red" stands for the blood that unites all people of African ancestry, "black" represents the color of the skin of the people of Africa, and "green" stands for the rich land of Africa.

B. Early Independence Movements 1. Ghana: former British colony on GoldCoast a. Independence: 1957





- b. Kwame Nkrumah: Prime Minister
 - i. Created the OAU: Org. of African Unity
 - ii. Pan-africanism & end to British imperialism





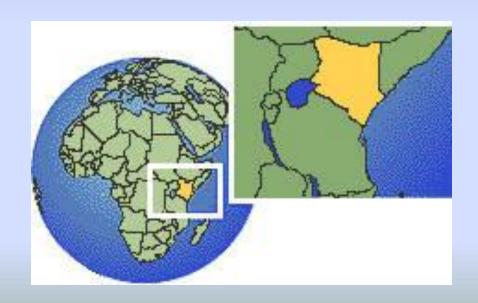


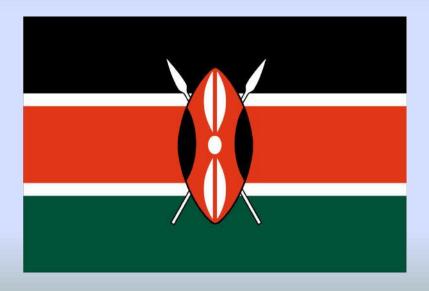


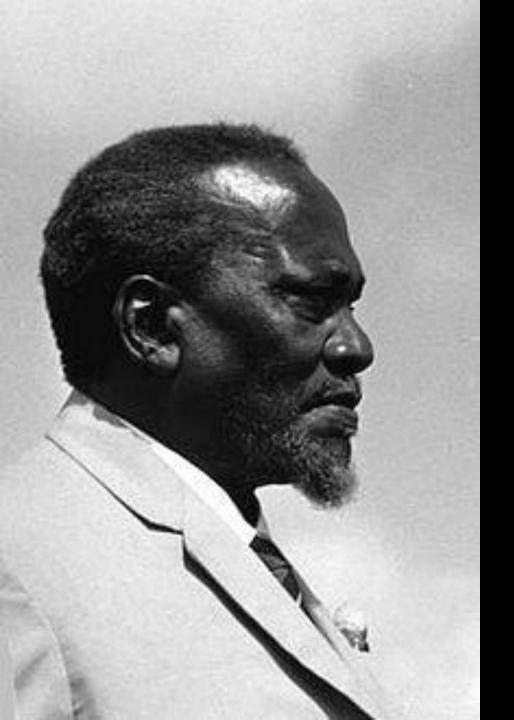


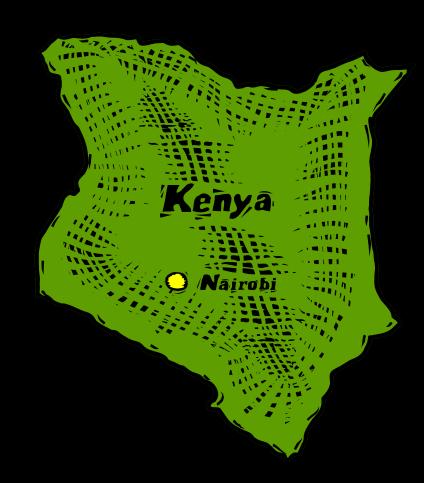


2. Kenya (#1 export=coffee):
independence 1963 from Britain
a. Jomo Kenyatta*--led
independence movement &
became Kenya's 1st Prime
Minister









- 3. Algeria: independence 1962 from France
 - a. Muslim majority there: =bloody wars for independence with France
 - b. Open immigration with France today, terrorism issue

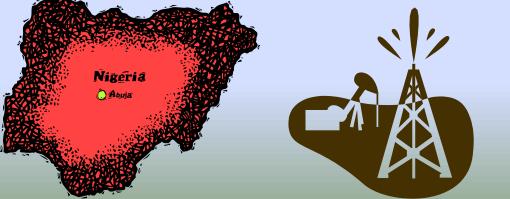




- C. Economic Links with Europe
 - 1. Still tied to imperial economy: export raw materials for profit, cash crops, must import food a. Problems when prices of that crop fall
 - b. =rising debt, few factories (=no industrialization)
 - =not enough jobs
 - =Still *Developing* nations

D. Ethnic Tensions & Nationalism

- 1. After imperialism: many tribes separated into many countries=tribal loyalty, not to new country
- 2. Nigeria: (rich in <u>oil</u>=OPEC today) with 200 ethnic groups there a. =Civil War: millions died b. Now: still dangerous



3. Rwanda (former Belgian colony): Genocide in 1994

a. <u>Hutu</u> v. <u>Tutsi</u>

- -85% of Rwanda
- -darker complexion
- -all African
- -shorter



-14% of Rwanda-lightercomplexion,-mixed African &European-taller



up to one million killed in 3 months in 1994

Long ago, Rwanda and Burundi were one nation. The Hutu and Tutsi lived here.

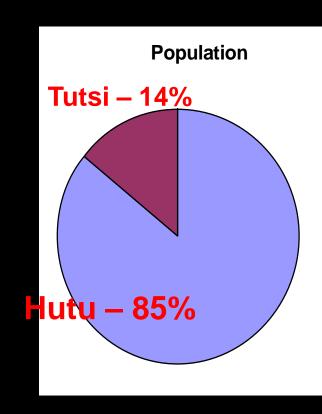




Hutus vs. Tutsis

• The Hutus were the majority – around 85%. But they were considered commoners.

• The Tutsis were the minority – around 14%. But they were considered the elite, ruling class because of their large estates, large number of servants, and large number of cattle.



Physical Appearance

- Because the Hutus and Tutsis did not usually intermarry, their offspring began to develop similarities in their features.
- The Tutsis were often very tall, thin, with narrow features, and fair skin.
- The Hutus were often shorter, stronger, with broader features, and darker skin.

This is a picture from the movie Hotel Rwanda.

The man on the right, plays a Hutu character. The woman on the left, plays a Tutsi character.



WARNING!

- Human rights groups warn the international community of an impending genocide.
- •In March of 1994, the human rights groups are forced to flee Rwanda due to the impending calamity. Only the Red Cross stays behind.



The U.N. Leaves

 The U.N. is forced to leave for a variety of reasons, including increased violence in Rwanda and world tensions following a crisis that occurred in Somalia.

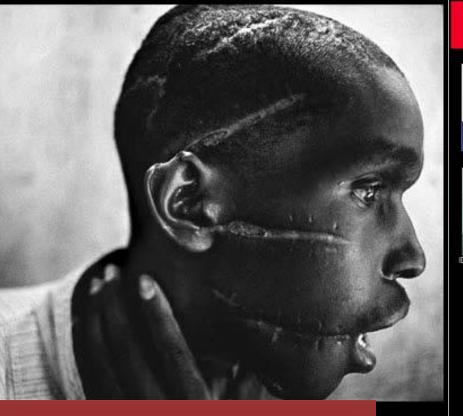












WANTED FOR GENOCIDE





















YUSUF JOHN MUNYAKAZI, RYANDIKAYO, CHARLES SIKUBWABO, ALOYS NDIMBATI

INDICTED

Rewards of up to U.S. \$5,000,000 are offered for information that leads to the arrest of persons indicted by the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda for serious violations of international humanitarian law and their transfer to Tribunal custody. If you have information about any of the above persons, please contact Rewards for Justice through the telephone number or email below.

CALL NOW - Kinshasa (243)98367160 or (243)8808308 | In the eastern Congo: (00250) 08574066 Nairobi (254)722-298483 or (254)733-250208

WRITE NOW - Kinshasa: JusticeRewards@yahoo.com | Nairobi: Rewards@state.gov ALL CONTACTS WILL BE KEPT CONFIDENTIAL | www.rewardsforjustice.net

UP TO U.S. \$5,000,000 REWARD









The Death Toll

In the span of 100 days, an estimated 1,000,000 Tutsis were slaughtered.

They were killed primarily with knives, machetes, and clubs.

100,000 of these were children.

Justice for Genocide

- •The new government of Rwanda continues to seek justice for the innocent murder of close to a million people.
- Many people have been tried in court and found guilty of war crimes.
- •500 have been put to death for their war crimes, and another 100,000 are still in prison!!!

Rwandan Genocide video

 http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/fro ntline/shows/ghosts/video/

http://vimeo.com/7604441

 http://www.cbsnews.com/video/wa tch/?id=3004020n

- 4. End of Apartheid in South Africa a. Europeans had ruled Africa for 350yrs.
 - i. Dutch (Boers) & British ii. 90% Black, 10% White



- b. Apartheid*-created in 1910 to separate the races & control the large African majority population=segregation:
 - i. Black & white only zones
 - ii. Separate facilities for everything
 - iii. Banned interracial marriages



FOR USE BY WHITE PERSONS

THESE PUBLIC PREMISES AND THE AMENITIES THEREOF HAVE BEEN RESERVED FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF WHITE PERSONS.

By Order Provincial Secretary

VIR GEBRUIK DEUR BLANKES

HIERDIE OPENBARE PERSEEL EN DIE GERIEWE DAARVAN IS VIR DIE UITSLUITLIKE GEBRUIK VAN BLANKES AANGEWYS.

Op Las Provinciale Sekretaris

CITY OF DURBAN

UNDER SECTION 37 OF THE DURBAN BEACH BY-LAWS. THIS BATHING AREA IS RESERVED FOR THE SOLE USE OF MEMBERS OF THE WHITE RACE GROUP.

STAD DURBAN

HIERDIE BAAIGEBIED IS. INCEVOLGE
ARTIKEL 37 VAN DIE DURBANSE
STRANDVERORDENINGE, UITGEHOU VIR
DIE UITSLUITLIKE GEBRUIK VAN LEDE
VAN DIE BLANKE RASSEGROEP.

IDOLOBHA LÄSETHEKWINI

NGAPHANSI KWESIGABA 37 SOMTHETHO WAMABHISHI ASETHEKWENL LENDAWO IGCINELWE UKUSETSHENZISWA NGAMALUNGU OHLANGA OLUMHLOPHE KUPHELA.



Racial Concentrations and Homelands Racial concentrations of 30% or more by magisterial district VEND NOTE: Portions of Colored, Indian, and white areas may also have an equal or slightly larger percentage of other racial groups. Black areas have no other racial groups as high as 30%. Homelands are traditional areas set aside by the South African government for specific black FAO WA ethnic groups. All have a black population in excess of 90%. Bophuthatswana, Transkei, and Venda have been granted nominal independence by South Africa. BOPHUTHATSWANA Indians S. NDEBELE ANGWAN Coloreds **→** Pretoria Whites Johannesburg Blacks SWAZILAND Black homeland SWAZI Homeland name Based on 1970 census **QWAQWA** . Kimberley Bloemfontein' LESOTHO Durban TRANSKEI .Umtata * Reaufort West CISKEL East London Cape Town Port Elizabeth Riversdale ..

- c. African National Congress (ANC)*--created 1912
 - i. Black political party that opposed apartheid
 - ii. Sharpeville Massacre 1960 ANC banned
 - iii. Nelson Mandela*--ANC leader sent to jail (for 30 years)









ANC flag

Sharpeville Massacre

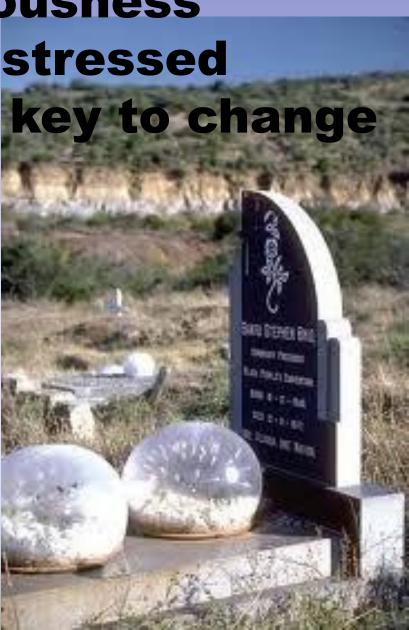


- d. Success of Anti-Apartheid Movement:
 - i. Desmond Tutu--black **Anglican bishop** --got foreign businesses to boycott South African products due to apartheid --ex. Shell Gas =nonviolent protests =successful

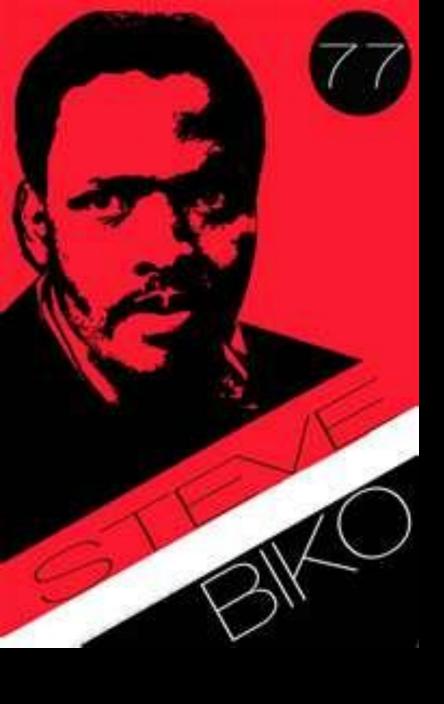
ii. Steve Biko (1946-77)

-- "Black Consciousness
Movement" that stressed
education as the key to change









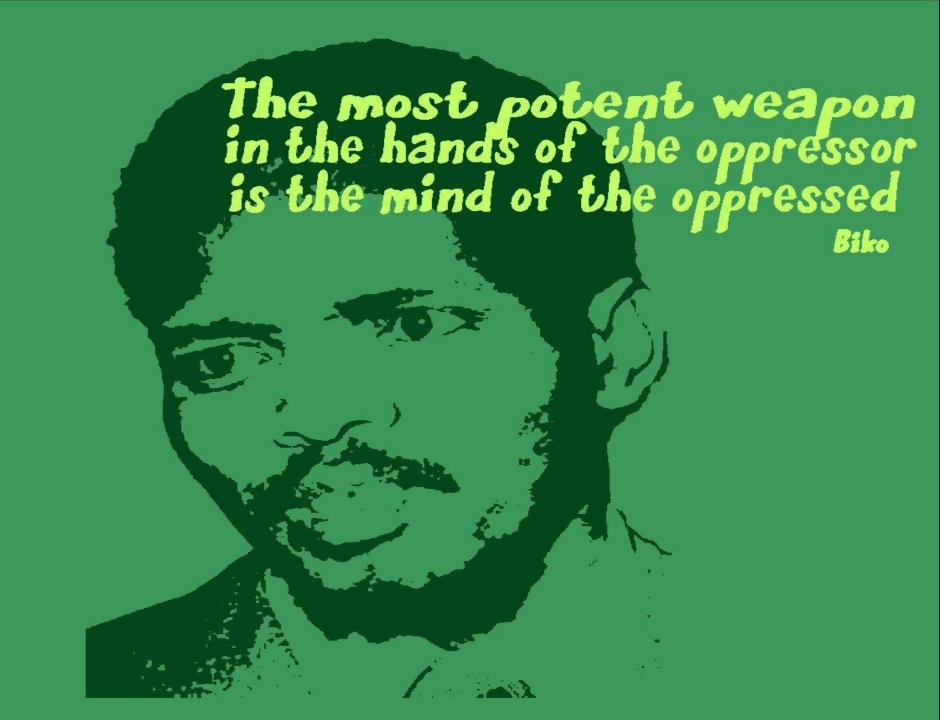
BIKO AND SOLIDARITY



BLACK PEOPLE'S CONVENTION TRIBUTE TO THE LATE HONORARY PRESIDENT

BANTU STEPHEN BIKO

One Azania: One Nation





"Biko" anthem by Peter Gabriel



iii. Soweto Massacre in 1978

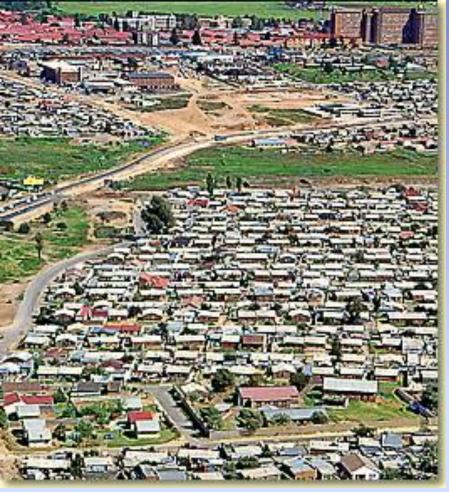
-7000 black South African school children killed by White troops as they were peacefully protesting







ARM YOURSELVES WITH KNOWLEDGE FOR FREEDOM!



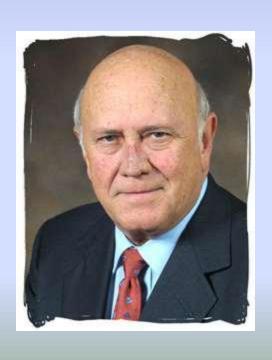








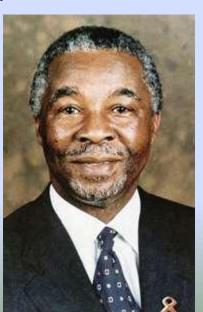
iii. F.W. deKlerk--South Africa President 1989 =legalized the ANC --repealed segregation laws --released Mandela in 1990

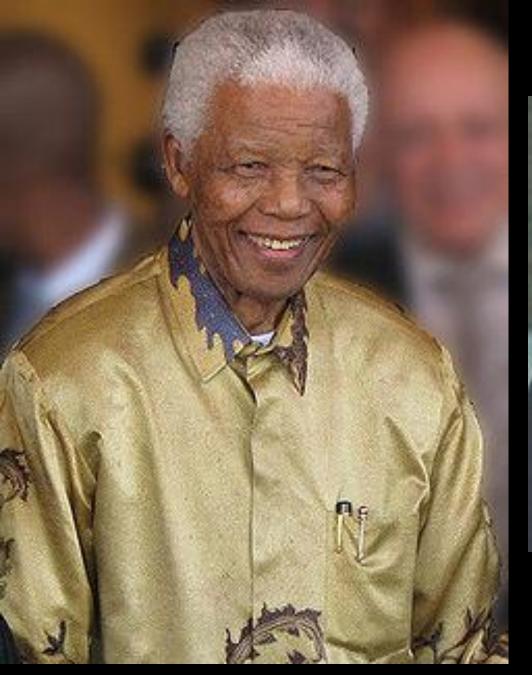




iv. Mandela elected President 1994=end of apartheid =South Africa a Democracy & the only 1st world (developed & industrialized) nation in Africa v. Today: Thabo Mbeki, President











NELSON MANDELA
"IN MY COUNTRY WE GO TO PRISON FIRST
AND THEN BECOME PRESIDENT."





Biko by Peter Gabriel

