

17.2

Nationalist Movements in Africa & Middle East

As a Young Historian, I will be able to...

- Explain how Africans resisted colonial rule.
- Describe the rise of nationalism in Africa.
- Describe how Turkey and Persia modernized.
- Understand how the mandate system contributed to Arab nationalism and to conflict between Jews and Arabs.

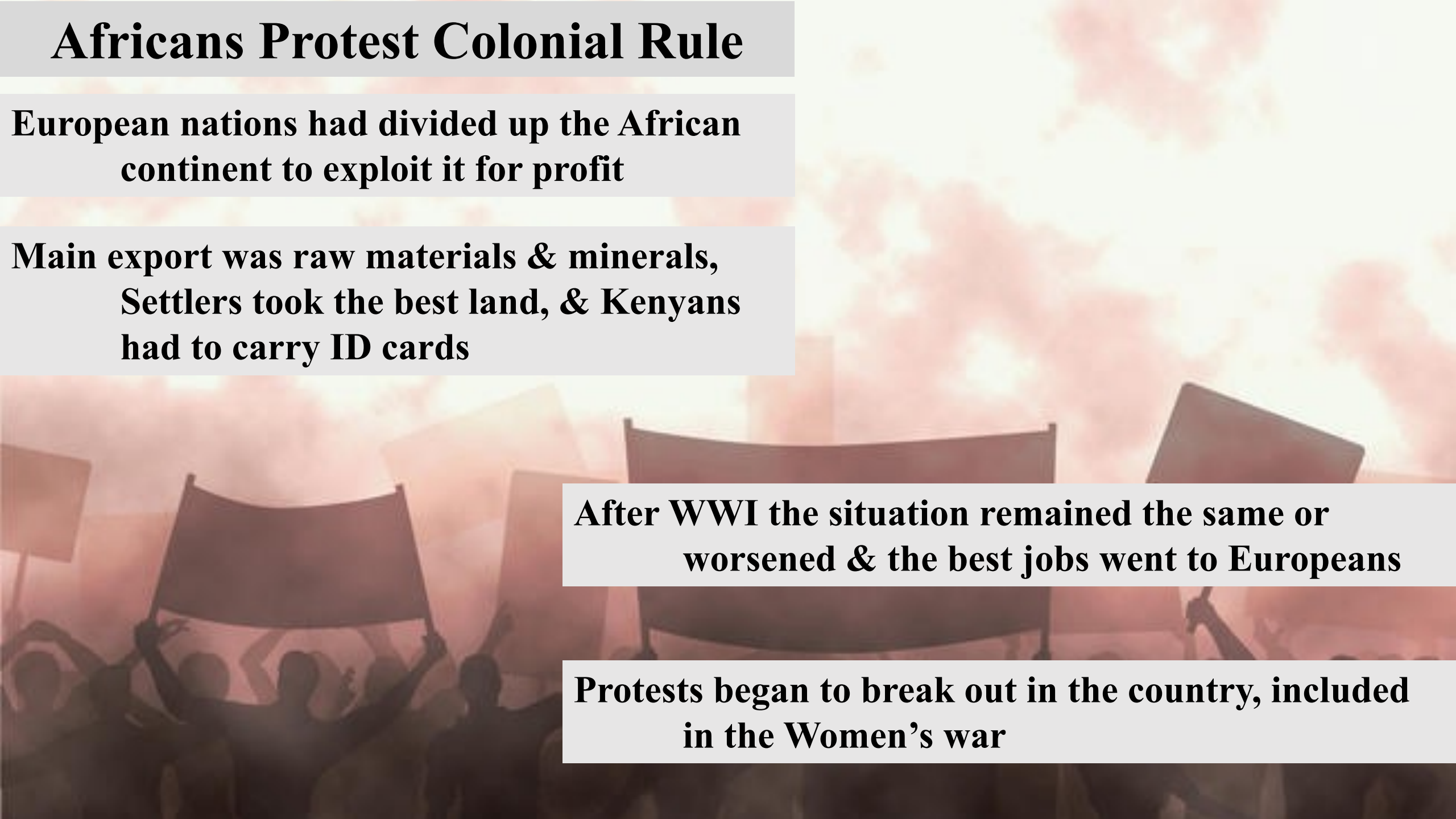
Africans Protest Colonial Rule

European nations had divided up the African continent to exploit it for profit

**Main export was raw materials & minerals,
Settlers took the best land, & Kenyans
had to carry ID cards**

**After WWI the situation remained the same or
worsened & the best jobs went to Europeans**

**Protests began to break out in the country, included
in the Women's war**



Segregation in South Africa

Between 1910 & 1940 whites in South Africa imposed a system of racial segregation to support white supremacy

Blacks were forced to live on crowded “reserves” & carry passes

Apartheid- Policy of rigid racial segregation, put into law

African National Congress (ANC) formed to fight back against these laws, fought for political actions for years



African Nationalism



Pan-Africanism- Movement that emphasized the unity of Africans worldwide

Marcus Garvey- Jamaican leader who believed to an end to colonial rule & move back to Africa

W.E.B. DuBois organized a Pan-African Congress to meet in Paris to charter an end to colonialism after WWI

Allies ignored demands but cooperation was formed among leaders of black nations & colonies

Writers & Egypt

Negritude Movement- Writers who expressed pride in African roots & protested colonial rule

Poet **Leopold Senghor** wrote about Africa's heritage & rejected negative colonial views

1922 Britain allows Egyptian independent & helps support the country

Muslim Brotherhood forms to form Islamic nationalism that rejected Western culture



Modernization of Turkey & Persia

Asia Minor- Peninsula in western Asia between the Black Sea & Mediterranean Sea

The people here, the ethnic Turks, fought to build a nation free from Western control

1920- The Treaty of Sevres gave control of Arabia & North Africa to foreign nations

Mustafa Kemal overthrows the Sultan & declares Turkey a republic, becomes **Ataturk**

Westernization

Ataturk mandates that Islamic law be replaced with a European model & grew education

Turkey grew via industrial expansion building railroads & factories with the help of Western advisors

Some Turks saw Ataturk as a hero who transformed Turkey into a modern power

Others rejected his ways & insisted on Islamic customs



Persian Nationalism

Inspired by Turkey, **Reza Khan** overthrows the Shah ruler & begins his own empire

Persia rushed to modernize building factories, roads, railroads, & a military

Persia also replaced Islamic Law with European style rule

Persia takes control of oil in the region forcing Britain to hire more Persian workers

Nationalism in the Middle East

Many Arab states sat above oil reserves giving them global power, which Europe tried to control

Pan Arabism- Nationalist movement for Arab nations after WWI

However, Arab groups were usually not united and & identified with religion & region

Arab nations fought with Allies during WWI expecting to get their own nations, France & Britain had other plans



Conflicts

European Mandates placed control over various Arab regions leading to modern conflicts

Theodor Herzl- Founded the modern Zionist political movement to reestablish a Jewish homeland in Palestine

Balfour Declaration- Britain declares support for this in the Palestine Mandate, but did not establish

“Nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil & religious rights of existing non-Jewish people”

Palestine Struggle

1910-1940 thousands of Arabs & Jews move to Palestine to escape racism & antisemitism

Eventually tensions between the groups began to mount

Jewish organization tried to purchase as much land as possible & set up a military

Arabs fought Jewish settlement to create claims on the region for a Arab-Israeli Conflict

