

## Section

# 1

# The New Imperialism

## Get Ready to Read!

### What's the Connection?

In past chapters, you learned how the Industrial Revolution changed the lives of Europeans. By the 1800s, industry had also changed Europe's relationship with the world.

### Focusing on the Main Ideas

- European nations built empires to help their economy and to spread their ideas. (page 762)
- Control of India passed from the East India Company to the British. (page 764)
- European nations ruled almost all of Africa by 1914. (page 766)
- The United States became an imperial nation after defeating Spain and taking control of the Philippines and Puerto Rico. (page 769)

### Locating Places

Singapore (SIHNG•uh•POH)

Cuba (KYOO•buh)

Philippines (Fih•luh•PEENZ)

Panama (PA•nuh•MAH)

### Meeting People

Robert Clive

Leopold II

William McKinley

### Building Your Vocabulary

imperialism

(ihm•PIHR•ee•uh•sh•zuhm)

colony

protectorate

(pruh•TEHK•tuh•ruht)

sphere of influence

sapoy (SEE•POY)

### Reading Strategy

**Organizing Information** Use a chart like the one below to show the colonies that each imperialist nation controlled.

Imperialist Nation	Colonies



## When & Where?



1850

1857  
Revolt against British in India

1875

1869  
Suez Canal opens

1884  
France sets up protectorate in Vietnam

1900

1914  
Panama Canal opens

## The Rise of Imperialism

**Main Idea** European nations built empires to help their economy and to spread their ideas.

**Reading Focus** A store owner with too many goods on the shelves must find new customers or he or she will lose money. Read on to find out how Europeans solved a similar problem on a grander scale.

As nationalism spread, the industrial countries of Europe looked abroad for raw materials and new markets. In the 1800s, they rushed to take over lands in Asia and Africa where these markets and goods were found. As a result, the world entered the Age of Imperialism. **Imperialism** (ihm•PIHR•ee•uh•uh•zuhm) is a type of relationship between countries in which one nation directly or indirectly controls the government or the economy of another nation.

**Building Empires** Europeans wanted new lands for more than just trade and profit. They believed that ruling foreign peoples would add to a country's power. They also believed that imposing their ideas and practices on others would improve the lives of foreign peoples.

Imperial nations ruled other people in many different ways. Sometimes they created a **colony**, which they ruled directly. Sometimes they set up a **protectorate** (pruh•TEHR•tuh•ruht). There the local people had their own government, but the imperial government controlled the military and could tell the local rulers what to do. In other cases they set up a **sphere of influence**, a region where only one imperial power had the right to invest or to trade.

**The First Empires: Southeast Asia** As early as the 1500s, Europeans were drawn to Southeast Asia for its spices. They took control of many island groups, including the



▲ French military officers with peasants in the Tonkin region of Vietnam

Philippines and the East Indies. During the 1800s, Europeans began taking over Southeast Asia's mainland. There they grew crops, such as coffee and tea. They also began to use the area's raw materials, such as petroleum, rubber, and tin.

In 1819 a British official named Thomas Stamford Raffles founded a colony on a small island at the tip of the Malay Peninsula. Known as **Singapore** (SHING•uh•joh), or "the city of the lion," it became an important port for ships going to and from China.

The French followed the British to mainland Southeast Asia. Both countries soon competed for territory. The British took control of the rest of the Malay Peninsula and Burma to the north. Meanwhile, French Catholic missionaries entered nearby Vietnam. Fearing the British would move into Vietnam, the French sent in troops, and in 1884 Vietnam became a French protectorate. In all of Southeast Asia, only Siam—today known as Thailand—kept its freedom.

**Reading Check Contrast** What is the difference between a colony and a protectorate?

## Britain's Empire in India

**Main Idea** Control of India passed from the East India Company to the British.

**Reading Focus** Has a new business ever moved into your neighborhood? What things did it make better or worse? As you read, ask how Britain made things better and worse in India.

Earlier you learned that the Moguls ruled India in the early 1600s. As time went on, their power weakened. Rulers spent too much money on wars and palaces, and Indian people began to resent this waste. At the same time, Hindus did not like the Moguls trying to make them Muslims. Rising discontent made it easy for Europeans to take over India.

**What Was the East India Company?** In 1600 British traders from the East India Company arrived in India. Over the next 50 years, they built a string of trading forts along India's coasts. The East India Company set up an army and supported local Indian rulers who agreed to work with them. The company's army also fought the French, Britain's main rival in India.

One of the most energetic East India Company officials was **Robert Clive**. He led British and Indian soldiers against French forts. By 1757, Clive and his army had pushed the French out of most of India. The French were left with only one fort and a few coastal holdings.

During the next 100 years, Britain's East India Company took over much of India and

### Imperialism in Asia



▲ Troops traveling through India

These native workers are shown on a plantation in Ceylon. ▶

**What year did British traders arrive in India?**



▲ This photo shows an upper-class Indian family during the time of British rule.

grew wealthy. It brought many European ideas and practices to the Indian people. Many Indians, however, felt that the British were trying to change their culture.

In 1857 **sepoys** (SEE•POY), or Indian soldiers in the company's army, rebelled against their British officers. The revolt then spread rapidly across northern India. Britain quickly sent more soldiers to India and put down the rebellion. Afterward, there were bitter feelings between the British and the Indians.

**British Rule in India** Soon after the uprising, Britain took direct control of India from the company. A viceroy, an official standing in for Britain's Queen Victoria, arrived to head the Raj (RAHJ), as British

India's government was now called. The viceroy's government both helped and hurt the Indian people.

The British brought unity to India. The government was run well, and schools were founded. In addition, the British introduced railroads, the telegraph, and a postal service throughout India.

British rule, however, brought great hardships as well. Cheap British textiles flooded India and destroyed the local textile industry. The British also forced many farmers to grow cotton instead of food. Soon India did not produce enough food to feed its people. In the 1800s, millions of Indians died from starvation.

**Reading Check Cause and Effect** Why did the Indians rebel against the British?



## Europe Divides Africa

**Main Idea** European nations ruled almost all of Africa by 1914.

**Reading Focus** Have you ever bought something just because everyone else had it? Read to learn why Europeans competed to take over Africa.

Africa was the last populated continent to be colonized by Europeans. In previous chapters, you learned that Europeans in the 1500s built trading stations along Africa's west coast. In the 1800s, European missionaries and explorers finally opened up Africa's inland areas to European control.

**The Struggle for North Africa** The first part of Africa to be conquered by Europe was also the closest. In the early 1800s, Europeans crossed the Mediterranean and took control of North Africa. French soldiers

seized control of the territories that are today the countries of Algeria and Tunisia. The last territory France claimed in North Africa was Morocco, which it divided with Spain in 1904.

At the eastern end of North Africa, European businesses began operating in Egypt. In 1869 they opened the Suez Canal. Built by Egyptian workers and paid for with French funds, it linked the Mediterranean and Red Seas. The Suez Canal provided a shorter water route to India and East Asia. In 1875 the British took control of the Suez Canal. After Egyptians rebelled, the British made Egypt a protectorate.

By 1900, only Tripoli, today known as Libya, remained free from European control. Then, in 1911, Italy defeated the Ottoman empire in a brief war and was given control of Tripoli.

### Primary Source

#### "Standard Treaty"

The British Royal Niger Company presented this fill-in-the-blank treaty to many African leaders.

"We, the undersigned Chiefs of \_\_\_\_\_, with the view to the bettering of the condition of our country and people, do this day cede [give] to the Royal Niger Company, for ever, the whole of our territory extending from \_\_\_\_\_.

The said Royal Niger Company agree to pay native owners of land a reasonable amount for any portion they may require.

The said Royal Niger Company bind themselves to protect the said Chiefs from the attacks of any neighboring aggressive tribes."

—Royal Niger Company, "Standard Treaty"

#### British colonists in Nigeria



#### DBQ Document-Based Questions

What does the Royal Niger Company offer to the Africans in exchange for their land?



**West and Central Africa** During the 1800s, most of West and Central Africa also came under European rule. For hundreds of years, Europeans had been involved in trading enslaved West Africans. By the early 1800s, however, many Europeans had decided slavery was wrong and should be stopped. When Britain declared the slave trade illegal, other European nations soon followed its lead.

Europeans then sought out West Africa's gold, timber, hides, and palm oil. To control this trade, Britain, France, and Germany

took over areas along Africa's Atlantic coast. Eventually, they moved inland. Meanwhile, the only place in West Africa where non-Europeans ruled was Liberia. There, African Americans freed from slavery had founded the republic of Liberia in 1847.

In Central Africa, European control began when King **Leopold II** of Belgium decided to conquer the region. The king spoke often about improving the lives of Central Africa's people. His main concern, however, was making money by selling rubber grown on plantations in the Congo.



▲ These African workers are shown on a rubber plantation in French Equatorial Africa. The pails are full of liquid rubber tapped from rubber trees. **Which European country was the first to conquer territory in Central Africa?**

Leopold ordered his soldiers to force Africans to collect rubber for him. Anyone who resisted was shot. After missionaries and other Europeans protested, however, the king turned over the Congo to Belgium's government. The government did away with forced labor.

Leopold's move into the Congo spurred other European powers into action. Over the next few years, they divided the rest of the African continent among themselves. By 1914, Liberia and Ethiopia were the only independent African countries.

**What Was the Boer War?** The European race for the African continent led to a war in South Africa. This conflict became known as the Boer War. It was fought between the British and the Boers. How did this war begin?

In the 1600s, Dutch settlers arrived on Africa's southwestern coast. There they founded the port of Cape Town. The Dutch settlers became known as Afrikaners or Boers. In the early 1800s, Britain seized the Dutch territory and renamed it Cape Colony. The Boers resented British rule. So they moved inland and settled areas that they named the Orange Free State and the Transvaal.

As the Boers moved into these areas, they fought African groups that were already living there. One group known as the Zulu had created a large empire in the 1800s. The Zulu often fought with the Boers. By the late 1800s, the Zulu were also fighting the British, who eventually destroyed the Zulu Empire.

Tensions grew between the British and Boers when British settlers discovered gold and diamonds in the Transvaal. Britain's Cecil Rhodes—Cape Colony's prime minister and the owner of several gold and diamond companies—decided to take the Transvaal from the Boers. War erupted in 1899 and ended with the Boers' defeat three years later.

In 1910 Britain united the Boer republics, the Cape Colony, and one other British colony into the Union of South Africa. This new country became self-governing within the British Empire. The Boers and British ran the government, keeping out South Africa's much larger nonwhite population.

**Reading Check Identify** What territories in Africa had rubber plantations?

## Section

## 2

Nationalism in  
China and Japan

## Get Ready to Read!

**What's the Connection?**

European imperialism changed the shape of the world in the late 1800s. However, Chinese nationalism and Japanese imperialism also made their mark on global affairs.

**Focusing on the Main Ideas**

- The arrival of Europeans greatly changed Chinese society. (page 772)
- Sun Yat-sen introduced ideas that helped cause the collapse of the Qing dynasty. (page 774)
- After Americans visited Japan, the Japanese reorganized their society and economy and began building an empire. (page 777)

**Locating Places**

Hong Kong (HAHNG KAHNG)  
Edo (EH•doh)  
Port Arthur

**Meeting People**

Sun Yat-sen (SUN YAHT•SEHN)  
Yuan Shikai (yu•AHN SHHR•kai)  
Oda Nobunaga  
(ohd•ah noh•bun•ah•gah)  
Tokugawa Ieyasu (toh•kug•ah•wah ee•ch•yats•u)  
Matthew Perry  
Mutsuhito (MOOT•suh•HEE•toh)

**Building Your Vocabulary**

extraterritoriality (ih•trah•struh•tuh•ee•uh•tuh•ee•A•luh•tee)  
daimyo (DY•mee•oh)

**Reading Strategy**

**Summarizing Information** Use a chart like the one below to summarize the work of three Asian leaders.

Leader	Accomplishments



## When &amp; Where?



1850

1842  
The Opium  
War ends

1875

1868  
Meiji era  
begins in  
Japan

1900

1900  
Boxer Rebellion  
erupts in China

1905  
Japan  
defeats  
Russia



## China and the West

**Main Idea** The arrival of Europeans greatly changed Chinese society.

**Reading Focus** Have you ever played sports where everyone on the team gets a chance to play? Read to learn how the Open Door policy applied the same idea to China.

During the Age of Imperialism, China was ruled by the Qing dynasty. The Qing came to power in 1644. Qin rulers were descended from the Manchus, warriors who lived to the northeast of China. The Qing dynasty ruled China until 1911.

Under Qing rule, the Chinese followed their traditional way of life until the 1800s. Then came the Industrial Revolution in Europe. European businesses and merchants wanted to increase their trade with China.

**What Was the Opium War?** By 1800, the Chinese already were trading with many Europeans, including the British. Chinese demand for British goods, however, was low. On the other hand, British demand for Chinese goods, especially tea, was high. As a result, the British had to trade more valuable goods, such as silver, for Chinese products.

The British then tried to get the Chinese to buy more cotton from India. When that failed, the British started selling opium to the Chinese. Opium is an addictive drug, so demand shot up in southern China. Silver began flowing into, rather than out of, British pockets.

The Chinese emperor warned the British to stop trading opium. When the British refused, war broke out in 1839. Chinese troops surrounded the port at Guangzhou. They demanded that traders surrender their opium. British warships responded by destroying forts on China's coasts and rivers. The Chinese emperor surrendered, and the Opium War ended in 1842.

After the war, the Chinese agreed to open five ports to British ships, limit taxes on British goods, and pay for the costs of the war. They also gave the British the island of **Hong Kong** (HANG KONG), which in time became one of the world's busiest ports. Europeans who lived in China were subject to their own laws but not Chinese laws. This legal practice is called **extraterritoriality** (uh • tuh • ee • A • kuh • tee).

▼ Britain's navy was important to the spread of British power around the world. Here a British warship attacks Chinese naval forces. **What did the British gain by their victory in the Opium War?**



## Spheres of Influence in China 1911



**China Tries to Reform** During the 1850s, Chinese peasants were subject to high taxes and suffered from harsh weather. Crops failed, and many Chinese starved to death. As a result, peasant unrest spread across China.

In 1851 a religious leader named Hong Xiuquan (HAHNG ZHOO • GWAHN) organized a huge rebellion. He convinced many Chinese peasants that the time had come to overthrow the emperor and build a “Heavenly Kingdom” in China where life would be much better. The words Tai Ping mean “Heavenly Kingdom,” so this rebellion became known as the Tai Ping Rebellion. It lasted for 13 years. The rebels

captured many cities and controlled much of southern China. Eventually, Europeans helped the Chinese government destroy the rebel army. About 20 million people lost their lives in the Tai Ping Rebellion.

Reform-minded Chinese officials convinced the emperor that Western technology could help stop uprisings and foreign takeovers. As a result, the Chinese built railroads, weapons factories, and shipyards. Despite these changes, Europeans continued to chip away at the emperor’s power.

**European Spheres of Influence** After the Tai Ping Rebellion, powerful leaders arose in China’s heartland. They sold the right to

trade, build, and mine in their area to European nations. In this way, different parts of China became spheres of influence under the control of Russia, Britain, France, and Germany. Even Japan, now a rising power, took part of China—the offshore island of Taiwan.

The United States did not claim a sphere of influence in China. Instead, it called for an Open Door policy under which China was open to trade with all countries. In 1899 the other nations agreed to this policy.

Many Chinese hated the foreigners in their country and began to organize secret societies to drive them out. Some members of China's government, including the Empress Tzu Hsi (TSOO SHEE), supported these secret societies. Europeans and Americans called them Boxers, because the name of their secret society meant "righteous and harmonious fists."

In 1900 the Boxers attacked foreigners and Chinese Christians in Beijing. Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Japan, and the U.S. sent in troops and crushed the Boxer Rebellion.

**Reading Check** Describe What did Great Britain gain from winning the Opium War?



▲ Members of the secret society known as the Boxers are rounded up after the failed rebellion. **Why did the Boxer Rebellion fail?**

## The Revolution of 1911

**Main Idea** Sun Yat-sen introduced ideas that helped cause the collapse of the Qing dynasty.

**Reading Focus** If you could, how would you change the government? Read to find out what Chinese rebels did when they had the chance to make changes.

Chinese leaders tried to hold on to their power by making more changes. For example, they replaced China's civil service examination system with a European-style educational system. They also set up regional assemblies and a national assembly.

Middle-class Chinese considered these changes to be too little too late. They grew angry when they learned that the assemblies could not pass laws but only give advice to the emperor. Furthermore, peasants, artisans, and miners continued to resent the high taxes the government had imposed to pay its debts to foreign nations.

In 1905 a young medical doctor named **Sun Yat-sen** (SUN YAHT • SEHN) founded a movement of revolutionaries that later became known as the Nationalist Party. Its members believed the Qing dynasty could no longer rule the country. Unless China

was united under a strong government, it would be at the mercy of other countries. Sun developed a three-stage plan to change China: (1) take over the government, (2) prepare the people for self-rule, and (3) establish a constitution and a democracy.

In 1911 Sun's followers staged an uprising, and the Qing dynasty fell. Sun's Nationalists did not have the military or political backing to set up a government, however. As a result, they turned to the head of the Chinese army, General Yuan Shikai (yu•AHN SHIH•KI).

## The Rise of Imperial Japan

**Main Idea** After Americans visited Japan, the Japanese reorganized their society and economy and began building an empire.

**Reading Focus** Have you ever watched what someone else did and then changed how you did things to match what they did? Read to learn how the Japanese changed their society to be more like Europeans and Americans.

Like China, Japan felt pressures from Europe and the United States. Previously you learned that Japan was in chaos at the end of the 1400s. The shogun, or the country's military ruler, no longer controlled the country. **Daimyo** (DY•mee•oh), or heads of noble families, ruled their own lands and waged war on their neighbors.

During the 1500s, three powerful leaders restored strong central government to Japan. The first was **Oda Nobunaga** (ohd•ah noh•bun•ah•gah). He seized Kyoto, the capital, and placed the shogun under his control. Then, he spread his rule over Japan's central plains. After Nobunaga, another strong military leader named Toyotomi Hideyoshi (toh•yoh•toh•mee hee•dee•yoh•shee) ruled Japan. Hideyoshi was, in turn, followed by the powerful daimyo **Tokugawa Ieyasu** (toh•kug•ah•wah ee•eh•yahs•u), who became shogun in 1603. Ieyasu's descendants remained in power until 1868. The Tokugawa family's long rule was known as the "Great Peace."

**Europeans in Japan** Meanwhile, Europeans were starting to trade with Japan. In fact, Hideyoshi and Ieyasu used European firearms to help unify Japan. Jesuit missionaries arrived soon after the traders and converted thousands of Japanese to Christianity by the late 1500s.

The Jesuits angered Hideyoshi by destroying Japanese shrines. As a result, he



▲ This Japanese painting shows Commodore Perry's arrival in Edo Bay in 1853. *Before Perry arrived in Japan, who were the only Europeans allowed to trade there?*

banned Christian activities, expelled all missionaries, and persecuted Japanese Christians. European merchants were the next to go. Ieyasu allowed only the Dutch to remain in Japan at the port of Nagasaki.

Tokugawa rulers oversaw major changes in Japan. The samurai gradually ceased to be a warrior class. Many became managers on the lands of the daimyo. Trade and industry spread, especially in cities such as **Edo** (known today as Tokyo), Kyoto, and Osaka. The class system became rigid. It excluded *eta*, or outcasts, who worked in trades thought to be impure, such as killing animals and tanning hides. Laws stated where the *eta* lived, how they dressed, and even how they wore their hair. Women also led very restricted lives.

**Perry Arrives in Japan** In 1853 Commodore **Matthew Perry** and four American warships arrived in Edo Bay (now Tokyo Bay). Perry presented a letter from U.S. president Millard Fillmore to the shogun. The letter invited



**The Meiji Restoration** At the time the shogun was overthrown, Emperor **Mutsuhito** (mooT•suh•HEE•toh) was known as the Meiji, or “Enlightened,” emperor. Thus, the late 1800s and early 1900s is known in Japan as the Meiji era. Just as shoguns controlled earlier emperors, Japan’s new ruling samurai now controlled Mutsuhito.

The Meiji leaders were determined to make Japan a great power able to stand up to the Europeans and Americans. First, they did away with the old social system. The daimyo lost much of their land, power, and privileges. Then, in 1889, Japanese leaders wrote a new constitution to set up a constitutional monarchy. The people elected lawmakers to the legislature.

Power, however, was held by the Meiji leaders, who acted on behalf of the emperor. They chose the prime minister and his advisers.

Japan’s new government set up a modern army and navy. All Japanese men were expected to serve for a certain amount of time in the armed forces. Meiji leaders also made major changes in Japan’s

society. They improved roads and opened public schools. Education was required for all, including women.

Above all, the Meiji pushed for Japan to industrialize. They helped build new factories and gave certain privileges to the rich and powerful families who ran them. Japan’s new industrial society also had a dark side though. Mill workers often worked 20-hour days, and miners were shot when they refused to work in extreme heat.

**Japan Builds an Empire** As they watched European nations and the United States rise in power and wealth, Japanese leaders came

Japan to have trade and diplomatic relations with the United States.

Within six months, Perry and an even larger fleet returned to Japan for an answer to the president’s letter. Fearing an American attack, the Japanese agreed to open ports to U.S. trade and to exchange ambassadors. Japan soon made similar agreements with European nations.

Many Japanese were unhappy with the treaties and considered them unfair. They feared the treaties would keep Japan weak. In 1868 a group of samurai attacked the shogun’s palace in Kyoto and took power in the emperor’s name.

to believe a nation needed an empire to be strong. Colonies would supply Japan with raw materials, cheap labor, and markets for manufactured goods.

As the first step toward building an empire, in 1876 the Japanese navy forced Korea to open its ports to Japanese trade. The Chinese had controlled Korea for a long time and resented Japan's presence there.

In 1894 China and Japan went to war. The Japanese destroyed China's fleet and captured the Manchurian city of **Port Arthur**. In the peace treaty that followed, China agreed to give Taiwan to Japan and independence to Korea.

Russia also wanted to trade with Korea. As a result, Japan and Russia competed for markets there. In 1904 Japan attacked a Russian naval base at Port Arthur, which Russia had seized from China in 1898. The Japanese army then marched into Manchuria. Russian troops in the area tried to stop them but were driven back.



▲ Japan's modern naval fleet easily defeated Russia's forces. **Why did Japan come into conflict with Russia?**

Meanwhile, Russia sent its main fleet all the way around the world to attack Japan. When it arrived, Japan's new modern navy quickly sank the Russian ships. In 1905 Russia agreed to give up Port Arthur and part of Sakhalin (SA • kuh • uss), an island north of Japan. The whole world now recognized Japan as a major power.

**Reading Check** Explain Why did the samurai attack and replace the shogun?

## Section 2 Review

### History *online*

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### Reading Summary

#### Review the **Main Ideas**

- In the 1800s, European powers created spheres of influence and controlled trade within China.
- A revolution overthrew the Qing dynasty in 1911 but failed to create a democratic government for China.
- The Meiji Restoration changed Japan's society and economy and made Japan into a major world power.

### What Did You Learn?

1. **What were the causes of the Boxer Rebellion?**
2. **Why did Admiral Perry sail to Japan? What was the result of his mission?**
3. **Sequencing Information** Draw a time line like the one below. Fill in dates and events related to changes in China in the 1800s and 1900s.  

4. **Cause and Effect** How did trade between Britain and China lead to the Opium War?
5. **Compare and Contrast** What was the Open Door policy, and how was it different from European policies?
6. **Summarize** Describe Japan's rise to power in the late 1800s and early 1900s.
7. **Persuasive Writing** Write an editorial for a newspaper in China presenting your views on China's treatment by the European powers.

## India Becomes Independent

**Main Idea** Led by Gandhi, India gained independence from Britain.

**Reading Focus** Have you ever tried hard to win someone over to your point of view? Read to learn how Indians finally convinced the British to leave their country.

Previously, you learned that India came under British rule in the 1700s. The British built railroads, bridges, and ports in India. They did little, however, for India's people, who faced famine and other hardships. By the late 1800s, a movement for freedom began to take root and spread across the country.

The Indians who first called for independence were upper class and British-educated. Many lived in cities, such as Bombay (now Mumbai), Calcutta (now Kolkata), and Madras (now Chennai). Some were trained in British law and held government posts.

India's nationalists wanted reform and not revolution. The British, however, were slow in making changes. In 1885 a group of Indian leaders met in Mumbai to form the Indian National Congress (INC). The INC did not ask for independence right away. They did demand a role in ruling India.

**Who Was Gandhi?** In 1919 a crowd of 10,000 Indians gathered for a political meeting at a walled garden in the city of Amritsar. Without warning, British troops blocked the exit from the garden and opened fire. They killed hundreds of people and wounded over a thousand. This Amritsar massacre made Indians more determined than ever to end British rule.

The most popular Indian leader was **Mohandas K. Gandhi** (MOH•huhn•duhs GAHN•dee). He opposed violence in all



▲ Mohandas Gandhi (right) worked for an independent India along with Jawaharlal Nehru (left), who became India's first prime minister. *How did Gandhi protest British rule?*

forms. Instead, he protested British rule using nonviolent **civil disobedience**—the refusal to obey unjust laws.

In 1930 Gandhi led Indians in protesting the salt tax. The British taxed every grain of salt sold. They also made it illegal for Indians to collect salt on their own. Gandhi and his followers openly defied the British ban. The salt tax protests resulted in 60,000 arrests, including Gandhi's.

Pressured by protests, the British Parliament passed the Government of India Act in 1935. This law allowed Indians to run India's provinces, or regions. The British, however, kept control of India's national affairs.

Some Indians rejected the act. Others accepted it as a step toward full independence. The INC began running candidates for offices in regional governments. In 1937 candidates of the largely Hindu INC won in 8 of the 11 provinces. As a result, India's Muslims began to worry how the much larger Hindu population might treat them in an independent India.

# Biography

## MOHANDAS GANDHI

1869–1948

When Mohandas Gandhi was arrested in 1922 and charged with rebellion, he defended himself by saying, "Nonviolence is the first article of my faith." Gandhi's strong belief in nonviolence developed early in his childhood. His mother, Putlibai, who was a devout Hindu, taught the principles of peace and tolerance to Mohandas and his older siblings.

Gandhi grew up in Porbandar, the capital of a small territory in western India. He did not do well in school. In one school report, he was described as "good at English, fair in Arithmetic and weak in Geography; conduct very good, bad handwriting." At home, Gandhi helped his mother with chores and helped take care of his dying father. In his free time, he took long walks by himself.

Gandhi's family wanted him to follow in his father's footsteps and study law. So in 1888 Gandhi sailed to England and entered one of London's law colleges. While living in London, he read for the first time an English translation of the Bhagavad Gita. Reading the Bhagavad Gita proved to be one of the greatest influences on Gandhi's life. It returned him to the Hindu religion. It also exposed him to two ideas that he would come to live by in his life and work. One idea was that material goods kept a person from pursuing a spiritual life. The other idea was to be peaceful and even-tempered in all situations.

In his work as a lawyer, Gandhi found that his true calling was mediation, or helping opposing groups resolve conflicts. In his later role as a political and spiritual leader, his talent for mediation helped him tackle enormous conflicts involving colonialism, racism, and violence.



▲ Mohandas Gandhi

**"The force of love is the same as the force of the soul or truth."**

—Mohandas Gandhi, "Indian Home Rule"

### Then and Now

Why do you think that Gandhi's approach to conflict resolution remains important and necessary in society today?



**British India Is Divided** After World War II, India's Hindus and Muslims were bitterly divided. The British realized that India would have to be split into a largely Hindu, but secular country and a Muslim country. **Pakistan** (PA•kih•STAN)—the Muslim country—would be made up of two regions separated by India—the largely Hindu country. West Pakistan was northwest of India, and East Pakistan was to the northeast.

In August, 1947, India and Pakistan became independent. Many Hindus in Pakistan fled to India, while many Muslims in India fled to Pakistan. Fighting erupted during this mass movement, and more than 1 million people were killed.

**Tensions With Pakistan** When British India ended, local states ruled by princes had to decide their future. Most became part of India. Others went with Pakistan.

The state of Kashmir joined neither India nor Pakistan. Most people in **Kashmir** (KASH•meer) were Muslims, but the ruler was Hindu. Pakistan invaded Kashmir, and its ruler turned to India for help. The result was a war between Pakistan and India. In 1949 the war ended, with most of Kashmir controlled by India.

In addition to conflicts with India, Pakistan faced conflicts within. Military leaders took over the elected government and ruled from 1958 until 1971. Also in 1971, East Pakistan declared its independence. After a brief civil war, it became a new nation named **Bangladesh** (BANNG•gluh•DEESH).

India and Pakistan continued to clash. More wars were fought over Kashmir, and both nations built nuclear weapons. In December 2001, Kashmir terrorists killed

**NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC** **India and Pakistan 1947**

**KEY**

- ← Flight of Muslims to Pakistan
- ← Flight of Hindus to India

**Using Geography Skills**

Political borders in South Asia were often places of conflict.

1. From what areas of India did most Muslims flee?
2. About how far apart were East and West Pakistan?

845

nine people at India's Parliament building. The Indian government blamed Pakistan, but Pakistan denied responsibility. Five months later, terrorists attacked an Indian army base in Kashmir. This time, India and Pakistan almost went to war but pulled back after successful talks.

**India Modernizes** After independence, the Indian National Congress, renamed the Congress Party, began to rule India. The party's leader and India's first prime minister was **Jawaharlal Nehru** (juh•WAH•huh•UHL NEHR•oo). A British-educated lawyer, Nehru had helped lead India's freedom movement. In 1948 Nehru lost a close ally when Gandhi was assassinated.

Nehru tried to raise the standard of living in India through Five-Year Plans. He placed industry under government control. He also expanded farmlands, which set the stage for India's Green Revolution, or rapid increase in crops. By 1979, Indians were raising enough crops to feed all of India.

Nehru died in 1964. Two years later, his daughter, Indra Gandhi, became prime minister. Gandhi continued her father's policies but was assassinated in 1984. Gandhi's son, Rajiv Gandhi, served as prime minister from 1984 to 1989. He, too, was killed while campaigning.

While India struggled politically, reforms in the 1990s helped shift the country toward a free enterprise economy. The government now encourages foreign investments. One of the fastest-growing industries in India today is the making of computer products.

**Reading Check** Cause and Effect What was the result of the massacre at Amritsar?

Achmed Sukarno was Indonesia's first leader after the country gained independence. Why did the Dutch give Indonesia independence?

## Empire Ends in Southeast Asia

**Main Idea** Nationalist movements led to independence for many Southeast Asian nations.

**Reading Focus** How old is the United States? Did you know that most countries in the world are less than 100 years old? Read to learn why so many new countries have appeared so recently.

Nationalism also erupted in Southeast Asia. After World War II, many Southeast Asian nations gained their freedom. Some countries reached this goal more easily than others did. For example, the United States granted independence to the Philippines in 1946, but the Netherlands was less willing to give up its control of the Dutch East Indies.

**The Dutch Leave Indonesia** After World War II, Achmed Sukarno and his nationalists declared the East Indies to be independent. They renamed their country Indonesia.



## Africa Becomes Independent

**Main Idea** Most African colonies gained independence in the 1950s and 1960s.

**Reading Focus** What do you do if you think you are not being treated fairly? Do you speak out? Read on to learn how Africans sought better treatment and independence from European rulers.

Black Africans fought in World War I with British and French forces. Many hoped they would be rewarded with independence. Instead, Britain and France further increased the size of their empires.

After the war, Africans became more politically active and staged protests. European governments responded with force and arrests. But they also began to make reforms. Africans, however, were not happy with these halfway steps. They wanted independence.

Nationalism was strong among European-educated Africans. Most of them worked in colonial government and businesses. They saw the striking gap between the way Europeans supported democracy at home yet denied it to colonial peoples overseas. From this group came the leaders who convinced Africans to demand their freedom. However, most of Africa would not gain independence until the 1960s.

### New Arab States in North Africa

African movements for freedom had their first success in North Africa. After World War II, Egyptian nationalists set out to end British influence in Egypt. In 1952 Egypt's king, whom the British supported, was overthrown. British troops left Egypt, although Britain kept control of the Suez Canal until 1956.

Egypt's neighbor, Libya, won its freedom in 1951. The discovery of oil in 1959 made Libya's leaders very

wealthy. The people of Libya, however, remained poor. In 1969 a military officer named Muammar al-Qaddafi overthrew Libya's king and set up a socialist government. Its goal was to spread Libya's oil revenue more equally among the people.

France began letting go of its North African empire in 1956. At this time, the French gave full independence to Morocco and Tunisia. Because many French people lived in Algeria, France decided to keep control there. Algerian Arabs, however, fought back to free their homeland. Algeria finally won independence in 1962.

**Africa South of the Sahara** Freedom also came to African colonies south of the Sahara. Kwame Nkrumah (KWAHM • eh eh • KROO • muh) led a nationalist movement in Britain's colony of the Gold Coast in West Africa. In 1950 Nkrumah led workers in a strike that put pressure on British officials. The British jailed Nkrumah but soon freed him as protests continued. In 1957 the Gold Coast, now renamed Ghana, became independent under Nkrumah.

Nigeria, Britain's largest African colony, won its freedom in 1960. Other British colonies in Africa followed. After a violent uprising in the 1950s, Kenya became independent in 1963 under the leadership of Jomo Kenyatta. The new nations of Zambia and Malawi arose in central Africa during the mid-1960s. Another colony in the region, Rhodesia, broke away from Britain. However, a small but powerful group of Europeans remained in control. This group refused to allow the



▲ Jomo Kenyatta



▲ Ghana, led by Kwame Nkrumah, shown here speaking, was the first former British colony to gain independence in Africa. *What was Britain's largest African colony and when did it gain freedom?*

much larger black population to rule. After a long struggle, the African population finally won control. In 1980 Rhodesia became the independent nation of Zimbabwe.

France wanted to avoid conflicts in its colonies south of the Sahara. In 1958 the French gave their colonies a choice. They could have limited self-rule with French aid, or they could become totally independent with no help from France.

Guinea's nationalist leader, Ahmed Sékou Touré (ah•MEHD SEH•koo TOO•ray), chose full independence. France withdrew its officials from Guinea and vowed not to help the new nation. Then Guinea accepted aid from the Soviet Union. France did not want its other African colonies to

follow this same path, so it gave them both full independence and aid.

In the Belgian Congo, nationalist leaders demanded independence during the 1950s. Belgium reacted by arresting the leaders. As riots mounted, the Belgians finally gave the Congo its freedom in 1960. Ten years later, the country was renamed Zaire. Today it is known as the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Portugal ruled its colonies of Angola and Mozambique with an iron hand. During the 1960s, rebels attacked the Portuguese, but Portuguese troops kept the rebels in check until the 1970s. Then a revolution in Portugal unseated that country's dictator. Portugal's new democratic government freed Angola and Mozambique in 1975.

Some African leaders believed in **Pan-Africanism**—the unity of all black Africans. In 1963 thirty-two African states founded the Organization of African Unity (OAU). The OAU was the first step toward joining all the new countries in a broader community. Today, the OAU has been replaced by an even more closely united organization known as the African Union (AU).

**Apartheid in South Africa** Previously, you learned that Boer and British territories united in 1910 to form South Africa. Most of South Africa's people were black Africans, but the smaller European population ran the government. Black South Africans founded the African National Congress (ANC) in 1912 in hopes of gaining power.

In the 1940s, white South Africans strengthened their rule through a system known as apartheid, or "apartness."

**Apartheid** (uh•BAHR•wv) was carried out through laws that separated racial and ethnic groups and limited the rights of blacks. For example, black South Africans had to live in separate areas called "homelands." People of non-European background were not even allowed to vote. Blacks protested the laws, and the white government responded by cracking down on the protesters.

In 1960 police opened fire on a peaceful march in the town of Sharpeville. They killed 69 people. Two thirds of them were shot in the back while running away. In 1962 police arrested **Nelson Mandela**, the leader of the ANC. The arrest did not end the protests against apartheid, but it would be nearly 30 years before South Africa abolished the apartheid system.

**Reading Check** Explain Why did France eventually give its African colonies aid and independence?

## Section 5 Review

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### Reading Summary

#### Review the Main Ideas

- India gained independence from Britain, struggled to modernize, then began building a free enterprise economy.
- Nationalist movements led many Southeast Asian colonies to independence. Communist and democratic nations fought to influence and control these new nations.
- Nationalist movements developed in Africa in the 1950s and 1960s. Many African colonies soon gained independence.

### What Did You Learn?

1. What was the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, and why was it important?
2. What was the INC, and what role did the INC play in India's independence movement?
4. **Contrast** What were the differences between the independence movements in Algeria and Kenya?
5. **Cause and Effect** What was the result of Nehru's Five-Year Plans?

#### Critical Thinking

3. **Sequencing Information** Draw a time line like the one shown. Fill in events related to the war in Vietnam.



6. **Identify** Which groups were fighting for control of Indonesia after World War II?
7. **Creative Writing** Suppose you are the leader of a newly independent nation. Write five goals for your country and explain how the country will work toward those goals.