Nationalism triggered independence movements to overthrow colonial powers.
Indian Nationalism Grows

• Hindu Indian National Congress and the Muslim League want to get rid of British rule
• 1 million Indians enlisted in army for the British
• Britain promised reform which would eventually lead to self-government
• British did not live up to promise and passed the Rowlatt Acts in 1919
Amritsar Massacre

• Rowlatt Acts
  – Jail protesters without trial for as long as two years
  – Many Indians educated in Western ways and knew of trial by jury

• Amritsar Massacre
  – 10,000 go to the city of Amritsar
  – Fast and pray and listen to political speeches
  – 10 minutes of shooting that killed 400 and injured 1200
  – Nationalism grew overnight
Gandhi’s Tactics of Nonviolence

• Mohandas K. Gandhi
  – British educated lawyer who fought for Indian Independence

• Blended ideas from all major religions

• Millions followed him and called him Mahatma or “Great soul”
Gandhi

• British officers were not punished for Amritsar Massacre
• Indian Congress endorses civil disobedience
  – Deliberate and public refusal to obey unjust law, and non-violence as the means to achieve independence
Boycotts

• Encourages Indians to not buy British goods, attend government schools, pay British taxes, or vote in elections

• Encouraged all Indians to weave their own cloth
Strikes and Demonstrations

- Take economic toll on Britain
- Factories hurt, trains were behind, jails became overcrowded
Salt March

• Salt could only be bought from the British and Indians had to pay taxes on it
• Gandhi and his followers walked 240 miles to the seacoast to gather seawater and make their own salt
• Many foreign journalists witnessed the beatings of defenseless Indians practicing civil disobedience
Britain Grants Limited Self-Rule

• Pressure from many countries
• 1935 British Parliament passes Government of India Act
  – Local self-government and limited democratic elections, but not total independence
  – Now trouble between the majority Hindus and the minority Muslims
Nationalism in Southwest Asia

• Turkey becomes a Republic
• Ottoman Empire was left with Turkey only
• Greek invaders backed by British were defeated by the Turks led by Mustafa Kemal
  – “father of the Turks”
• Kemal becomes first president of the new Republic of Turkey, which is the 1st in Southwest Asia
Turkey’s Republic

• Kemal
  – Separates Islamic laws from laws of the nation
  – Abolished religious courts and created a new legal system based on European law
  – Granted women the right to vote and to hold public office
  – Launched government funded programs to industrialize Turkey and spur economic growth
Persia Becomes Iran

- Upset with Great Britain trying to take over
- Military officer named Reza Shah Pahlavi overthrew the ruling Shah
- Pahlavi begins to modernize country
- Changes from Greek name of Persia to Iran
Saudi Arabia Keeps Islamic Traditions

- Abd al-Aziz Ibn Saud unifies Saudi Arabia
- Unlike Turkey sticks with Islamic traditions
- Modernizes country but only in religiously acceptable areas
Oil Drives Development

- Discovery of oil causes many Western nations to pour huge amounts of money in investments
- 2/3 of world’s oil supply found in the Persian Gulf
1. How did Gandhi’s tactics of civil disobedience affect the British?
2. How did Southwest Asia change as a result of nationalism?
3. How did newly found petroleum supplies change the new nations in Southwest Asia?
4. What do you think a nation might gain and lose by modernizing?
5. How did World War I create an atmosphere for political change in both India and Southwest Asia?
6. Compare and contrast the different forms of government adopted by the four nations in this section?