Sub-Saharan Africa, 1900-1945
Colonial Africa: Economic and Social Changes

- Very few Europeans
  - Algeria, Kenya, S. Africa
  - Dominated economy
    - Benefited Europeans

- Forced labor
  - Little pay
  - Poor health
  - Racism
Religious and Political Changes

- During colonial period many Africans converted to ____; except in ______.
- Islam spread through the influence of:
- Contradiction of liberal views
Nationalist movements

- Blaise Diagne in Senegal
- W.E.B. Dubois
- Marcus Garvey
The Indian Independence Movement, 1905-1947
The Land and the People

- Land
  - Fertile land led to increase in population
    - 250 million to 389 million, from 1900 to 1941
  - Deforestation and declining amount of farm land per family

- Classes
  - Peasants, property owners, and urban craftsmen, traders, and workers

- English
Religion

- Hinduism
- Islam
  - Northwest and eastern Bengal
British Rule and Indian Nationalism

- Indian Civil Service
  - Manipulated the introduction of technology into India in order to protect the development of radical politics, and to maximize the benefits to Britain and to themselves.
- Indian National Congress 1885
  - Hindu
- All-India Muslim League 1906
  - Muslim
- British resisted industrialization
  - Jamshedpur in 1911
    - Pramatha Nath Bose
    - Jamseji Tata
Increase in tension in 1918-1919
- Flu influenza epidemic
- Massacre of 10,000 protestors
**Mahatma Gandhi and Militant Nonviolence**

- Mohandas K. (Mahatma) Gandhi (1869-1948)
  - Lawyer
  - S. Africa
  - Indian National Congress
  - Ahimsa
  - Satyagraha
  - Quasi-religious aura
  - Political and public relations tactician
    - “Walk to the Sea”
    - Fasts/hunger strikes
    - Arrests
India Moves Toward Independence

- In 1920s the British slowly began to give Indians control.
  - Education, economy, and public works
  - Taxes
- Jawaharlal Hehru
  - Support from wealthy businessmen
- World War 2
  - Division
Partition and Independence

- Pakistan
  - Muslim League’s leader Muhammad Ali Jinnah (1876-1948)
  - Partition into two states
    - segregated
The Mexican Revolution, 1910-1940
Mexico in 1910

- Geography
  - Numerous foreign invasions
  - 85% land controlled by:
    - Majority of peasants were Indian and mestizo
- Resentment by poor
  - Forced in wage labor, debt, and relocation
By 1910 General Porfirio Diaz had ruled for 30 years.

- Modernization
- Discrimination against nonwhite majority of Mexicans
- Decline of standard of living
Revolution and Civil War, 1911-1920

- Mexican Revolution
  - Series of ambitious social classes
  - Constitutionalists
    - Est. 2 million casualties
    - Agrarian reforms
    - Social programs
      - Appealed to workers and middle class
The Revolution Institutionalized, 1920-1940

- The Revolution lost momentum in the 1920s, but it had given representatives of rural communities, unionized workers, and public employees a voice in government.

- National Revolutionary Party, Mexican Revolutionary Party
  - President Lazaro Cardenas
    - No generals
    - Redistributed land
    - Government schools
    - Expropriated foreign owned companies
When Cardena’s term ended in 1940 Mexico was still a land of poor farmers with a small industrial base. Nonetheless, the Mexican Revolution had established a stable political system, tamed the military and the Catholic Church, and laid the foundations for the later industrialization of Mexico.
Argentina and Brazil, 1900-1949
The Transformation of Argentina

- Introduction of railroads and refrigerator ships transformed Argentina from exporter of hides to meat.
- Oligarquía
  - Export agricultural goods
  - Import manufactured goods
Brazil and Argentina, to 1929

- Middle class
- Exploitation of peasants after WW1
- Industrialization
- European and U.S. companies
The Depression and the Vargas Regime in Brazil

- Authoritarian regimes
- Brazil
  - Getulio Vargas
    - Import substitution industrialization
    - Beneficial to urban workers
    - Unequal distribution of wealth
    - Fascist state
    - Overthrown in 1954
Argentina After 1930

- In 1943 Colonel Juan Peron established a government that modeled Nazi Germany
  - Populist dictatorship
  - Rapid industrialization
  - Lavish spending
    - Depleted capital gained during war
  - Failure to create a stable government
Mexico, Argentina, and Brazil: a Comparison

- Mexico underwent a traumatic and profound social revolution. Argentina and Brazil remained under the leadership of conservative regimes that were devoted to the interests of the wealthy land workers and which were periodically overturned by military coups and populists demagogues.