Chapter Summary

Nationalism Around the World

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

How can political control lead to nationalist movements?
How does economic exploitation lead to nationalist movements?

The goals of many nationalist movements, which began to take shape around the world before World War I, were reached after the war. The European victors of the war established new countries and areas of control, while maintaining pre-war colonies. Ideas of nationalism and reform, however, remained strong in these countries. The new nations of Turkey, Iran, and Saudi Arabia were created, and the Balfour Declaration supported the creation of a national Jewish homeland in Palestine. Nations in Africa and Asia opposed colonial rule. Conflicts arose between the Nationalists and the Communists in China. In Latin America, the Great Depression made politics unstable, and in many cases military dictatorships were the result.

Nationalism in the Middle East

• The Young Turks deposed the shah; many ethnic Turks wanted a Turkish state, which led to genocide against Armenians; the British undermined Ottoman rule by supporting Arab nationalist activities in the Arabian Peninsula; these factors contributed to the decline and fall of the Ottoman Empire after World War I.

• After World War I, Great Britain and France divided Ottoman territories in the Middle East; modernization and nationalist movements helped Turkey, Iran, and Saudi Arabia become modern states.

• The Balfour Declaration expressed support of a Jewish homeland in Palestine; increased Jewish immigration to Palestine led to tensions between the Jewish and Muslim inhabitants of Palestine.

Nationalism in Africa and Asia

• After World War, I Western-educated Africans organized to end colonial rule in their countries.

• In the 1920s, the Comintern helped to spread communism throughout Asia.

• Mohandas Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru led India’s independence movement; Gandhi used civil disobedience to protest British colonial rule.

• Japan’s need for raw materials led to Japanese militant forces conquering all of Manchuria; peaceful policies end by the late 1920s; a military draft law was passed and leaders called for Japanese expansion abroad.

Revolutionary Chaos in China

• The Nationalists and the Communists formed an alliance to drive the imperialists out of China, but then fought each other for control of China after Sun Yat-sen’s death.

• After the alliance split, the Communists went into hiding and, under Mao Zedong, tried to revive the Communist movement among the working class.

• Chiang Kai-shek faced social problems, economic problems, and threats from Japan as he tried to build a new Chinese nation.
Nationalism in Latin America

- Foreign investments and the Great Depression led some Latin American nations to emphasize domestic industry.
- In most Latin American countries, turmoil led to military dictatorships and authoritarian rule.
- Latin American artists adapted European modern art techniques to their own native roots.