

Background: The 20th century is a time period marked with regional, national, and global conflicts. In particular, these global conflicts ushered in a new global political order that left the once-powerful European nations weakened and struggling to rebuild. In this loss of political power and influence, the European countries had to face the reality that their colonial empires abroad were slipping from their grasps. Each case of decolonization was handled differently by the Europeans and the Nationalists. Due to the nature of global integration, European influence was not fully removed from the old colonial holdings as the new nation-states gained freedom. However, the 20th century brought the first time since the age of Imperialism that most countries in Africa and Southeast Asia managed to obtain self-rule from their European conquerors.

Directions: For each section, you will be required to conduct research to effectively explain how each example supports the Key Concept(s) that the events occur under after reading the overview for the section. There are questions for each section that must be answered fully in order to effectively complete this assignment.

Section 1: Algeria

Overview: Algerians found themselves needing to take up arms in order to gain their freedom. The French had arrived not just as rulers, but as settlers: over one million Europeans lived in Algeria. Following World War II, in which many Algerians fought with de Gaulle's Free French Army, an Algerian Nationalist group formed, demanding equal rights to white settlers as well as a voice in their own governance. The French harshly suppressed this movement.

Key Concept(s)	Research and questions to support
<p>6.2.I: Europe dominated the global political order at the beginning of the 20th century, but both land-based and transoceanic empires gave way to new states by the century's end.</p> <p>6.2.I C: Some colonies achieved independence through armed struggle.</p>	<p>Click here to answer the following questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What years did the Algerian War (for Independence from France) span? 2. When did the independence movement begin? When did it gain momentum? 3. Describe the National Liberation Front (FLN) and the Battle of Algiers. 4. In what year was the agreement signed that granted Algeria independence? 5. How does this event effectively support the KC 6.2.I and KC 6.2.I C?
<p>6.2.II: Emerging ideologies of anti-imperialism contributed to the dissolution of empires and the restructuring of states</p> <p>6.2.III B: The migration of former colonial subjects to imperial metropolises (the former colonizing country, usually the major cities) maintained cultural and economic ties between the colony and the metropole even after the dissolution of the empire</p>	<p>Click here to answer the following questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What initiated the extensive colonial migration of Algerians to France during the 20th century? 2. Describe what it meant to be a <i>French subject</i> rather than a <i>French citizen</i>. 3. What assumptions were the colonial authorities' concerns regarding Algerian emigration based upon? 4. Describe the Algerian migration to France up until 1945 (who was migrating and why?) In what ways did the migrations support the statement to the left regarding the economic ties between the colonized and colonizing country? 5. What were men granted following WWII? 6. Describe how the Algerian diaspora in France "played a leading role in the Algerian War of Independence):

	7. Describe the legacies of decolonization as to effectively support Algerian migrations as an example of KCs 6.2.II and 6.2.III B (explicitly explain the migration patterns, economic and cultural ties)
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Section II: Vietnam

Overview: Vietnamese nationalists had to fight colonial reoccupation forces to win their independence. After helping drive the Japanese from his country during World War II, Ho Chi Minh [a Vietnamese revolutionary and Marxist] had declared an independent Democratic Republic of Vietnam in 1945 (explicitly referring to the American Declaration of Independence in asserting the right of the Vietnamese people to be free from foreign rule.) Ignoring Ho Chi Minh's declaration, France sent forces to re-establish colonial control, only to be defeated in 1954. The French military raised concerns to the government that they could not fight two colonial insurrections simultaneously (Algeria) and the French made the decision to focus on Algeria since it was a settler colony. Following the French removing their troops, Vietnam was split into two separate entities to wait for pending elections. The United States, in the midst of the Cold War with the Soviet Union, feared Marxist Ho Chi Minh would win those elections and supported the creation of a separate South Vietnamese country. Conflict between the two intensified as the US supplied the south with weapons and military training, while the North sponsored a southern-based rebel army [Vietcong]. This conflict became known as the Vietnam War.

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<p>6.2.I: Europe dominated the global political order at the beginning of the 20th century, but both land-based and transoceanic empires gave way to new states by the century's end.</p> <p>6.2.I C: Some colonies achieved independence through armed struggle.</p> <p>6.2.II: Emerging ideologies of anti-imperialism contributed to the dissolution of empires and the restructuring of states</p> <p>6.2.II A: Nationalist leaders and parties in Asia and Africa challenged imperial rule</p>	<p>1. Based on the description above, in what ways can the decolonization of Vietnam be utilized to support KC 6.2.I C. Do some additional research on the decolonization of Vietnam and do a brief comparison of Vietnam and Algeria and their struggles for independence. Describe it below:</p> <p>2. Click here to read about Ho Chi Minh and his role as a nationalist leader challenging the imperial rule of France and then answer the following questions below:</p> <p>a. What event inspired Ho Chi Minh?</p> <p>b. Scroll down past the video clips, what actions did Ho Chi Minh take while <i>in France</i> to fight for Vietnam's independence?</p> <p>c. Explain how the German defeat of France emboldened Ho Chi Minh and what happened during and after World War II.</p> <p>3. Keep reading, describe how the Vietnam War ended and the result.</p> <p>4. Click here to read about the Domino Theory and explain its connection to the Vietnam War.</p>

Section III: British Gold Coast in Africa (Ghana)

Overview: “Britain had by the end of the Second World War had come to the conclusion that running the Empire was more trouble than it was worth. At the same time African Nationalists were increasingly vociferous in their demands for self-rule. But it was not clear how to dismantle the colonial machine, or when to dismantle it. The Gold Coast in the 1950s was a country with the highest level of education in the whole of Sub-Saharan Africa. Gold Coast nationalists had campaigned for home rule before the Second World War. But it was Kwame Nkrumah who harnessed his leadership to the mood of the people. Already in 1947, Nkrumah was a full-time politician, installed as General Secretary of the United Gold Coast Convention. He was imprisoned by the British for inciting people to revolt against the British but returned in 1948 and formed the more radical Convention People's Party, or CPP. In 1951 he was imprisoned for inciting strikes. Later in the year, elections were held for a larger and newer Legislative Council, with Africans in the majority. The CPP won. Nkrumah was released. He negotiated a new constitution with the British and in 1954 he became Prime Minister. Independence was now in the cards and there was a sense of excitement abroad. Three years later he led his country to independence.”

Taken directly from “BBC World Service | The Story of Africa.” BBC News. BBC, n.d. Web. 31 Mar. 2017.

Key Concept(s)	Research and questions to support
KC 6.2.I B: Some colonies negotiated for their independence KC 6.2.II A: Nationalist leaders and parties in Asia and Africa challenged imperial rule	<ol style="list-style-type: none">Click here to read about the push for independence for the British Gold Coast.<ol style="list-style-type: none">How did WWII play a role in inspiring African Nationalists to begin movements towards independence?Describe Kwame Nkrumah (include his views, education, and party)How does the Convention People’s Party represent KC 6.2.II A? (Explain how this party and Nkrumah both represent Nationalist parties/ leaders challenging imperial rule)Continue to read, in what ways did the British <i>negotiate</i> with the Gold Coast? (Be explicit as to how this supports KC 6.2.I B.)Describe what was established once The Gold Coast became an independent dominion on March 6, 1957.What did Ghana’s independence set the stage for? Which other European countries began to have their empires dissolved by nationalist movements and which new states were emerging as a result in Africa? (KC 6.2.I and 6.2.II)

Section IV: India

Overview: When Britain called for Indian men to fight in World War II, Gandhi asked for independence in exchange - and the British put the entire Indian National Congress [the Indian Nationalist party] in jail. Indian soldiers fought for Britain in World War II anyway, but the war made Britain even weaker, and it made India's fighting abilities stronger. After the war, Britain tried to keep control of India and its wealth by promising more rights for Indians, but more and more Indians participated in the huge non-violent demonstrations Mohandas Gandhi led to end the hated salt tax and pressure Britain for full independence. In 1947, the Indian National Congress negotiated a deal for independence from Britain.

Taken directly from "India's Independence." How did India become Independent? - History of India - Quatr.us. N.p., 01 Sept. 2016. Web. 31 Mar. 2017.

Key Concept(s)	Research and questions to support
<p>6.2.I B Some colonies negotiated for their independence</p> <p>6.2.II A Nationalist leaders and parties in Asia and Africa challenged imperial rule</p> <p>6.2.II B: Regional, religious, and ethnic movements challenged both colonial rule and inherited imperial boundaries</p> <p>6.2.III A: The redrawing of old colonial boundaries led to population displacement and resettlements</p>	<p>1. Click here to read about India's non-violent movement to "Defy the Crown"</p> <p>a. Why was Gandhi's approach to independence appealing to "average Indians"?</p> <p>b. What did Gandhi target first? Describe his actions and the British response.</p> <p>c. Scroll to <i>India Overview</i>. The demands from the Indian National Congress (the Nationalist party working with Gandhi for independence) were ignored by the British, even though they granted self-rule to both Canada and Australia after 1915. Using your prior knowledge, why do you believe Great Britain wanted to retain India as a colony?</p> <p>d. Scroll down and read the section under <i>India: People</i> and read the Mohandas Gandhi section. Use evidence from that section to support both KC 6.2.I B and 6.2.II A.</p> <p>3. Click here to read about the Indian Muslim leader, Mohammad Ali Jinnah who led the Muslim League and opposed many of the Indian National Congress' boycotts against the British.</p> <p>a. As Muslim and Hindu relations deteriorated, what viewpoint regarding the future of India did Jinnah adopt? What was his justification?</p> <p>b. Use the rest of the article to explain how Jinnah's actions support both KC 6.2.II B and 6.2.III A.</p> <p>4. Click here to read about the India/Pakistan Partition of 1947. (Think of this as the culminating moment of Indian independence)</p> <p>a. Describe the period of mass-migration and its effects because of the newly independent India and Pakistan.</p> <p>b. How is the India-Pakistan partition an example of KC 6.2.II B and 6.2.III A? Do additional research if necessary.</p>

