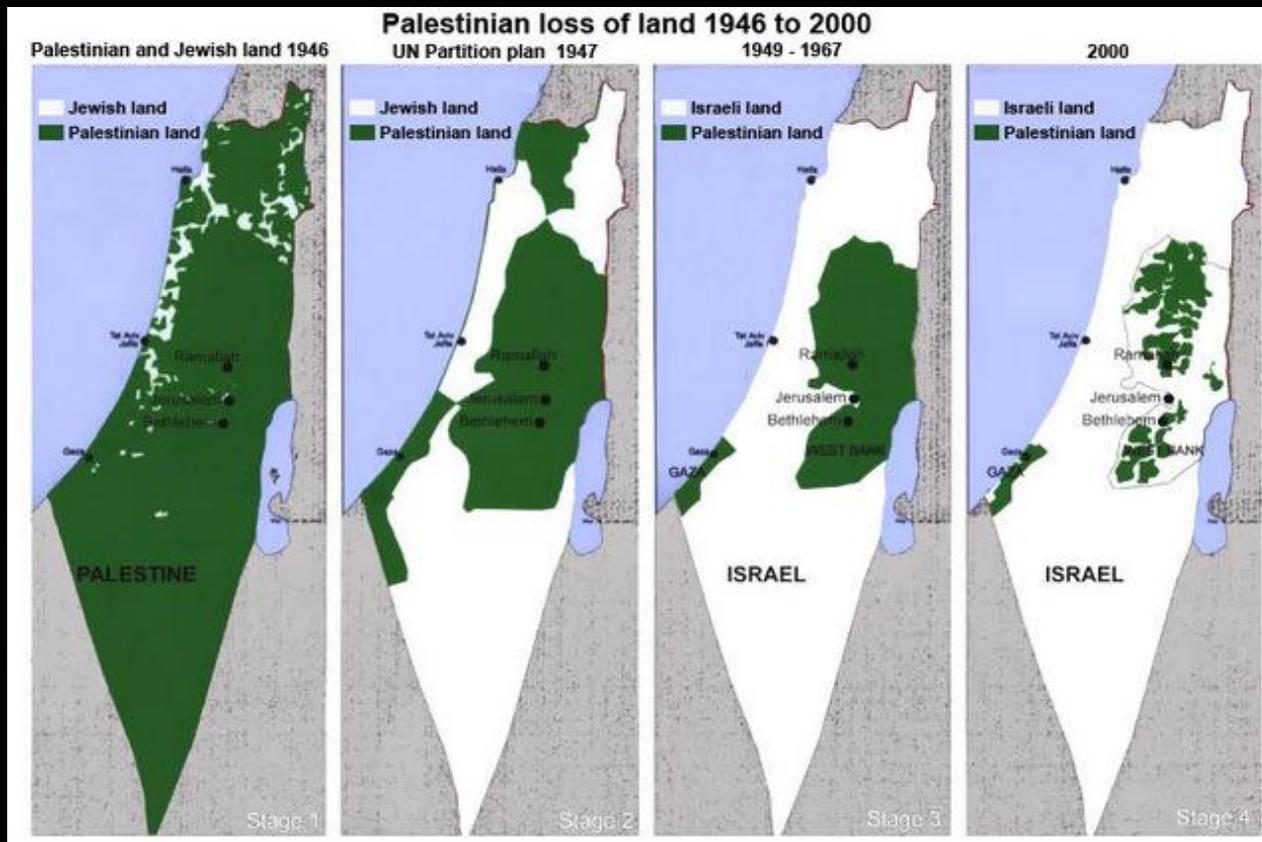


Effects of WWII outside of Europe

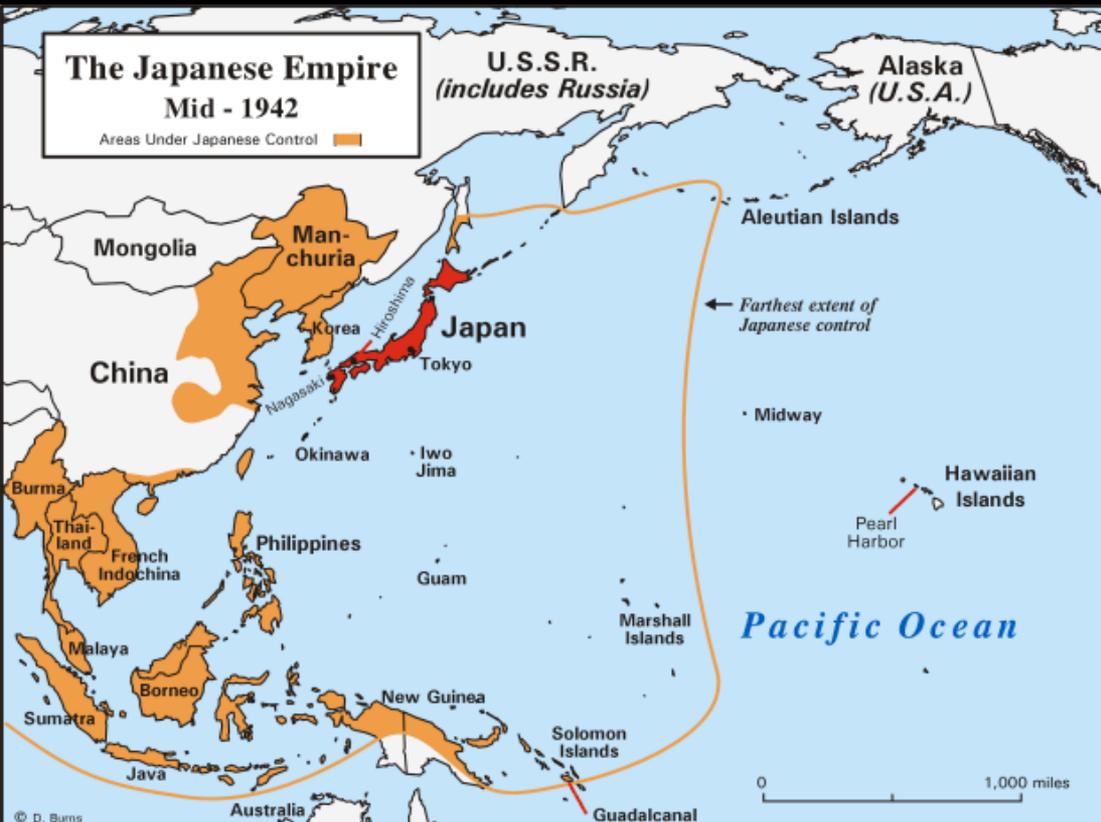
Zionism

- Failure to stop mistreatment and genocide of Jews, refusal of entry to safe places
- Need for Jewish state – precedent of Balfour Declaration during British Mandate period



European Colonial Areas in Asia

- Captured by Japanese during war – treated brutally
- Used to supply raw materials for war effort
- Including: Burma, Malaysia, Dutch Indies (e.g. Sumatra), Philippines, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam



Active guerilla resistance to the Japanese by nationalists like Ho Chi Minh



Effects of the Japanese loss

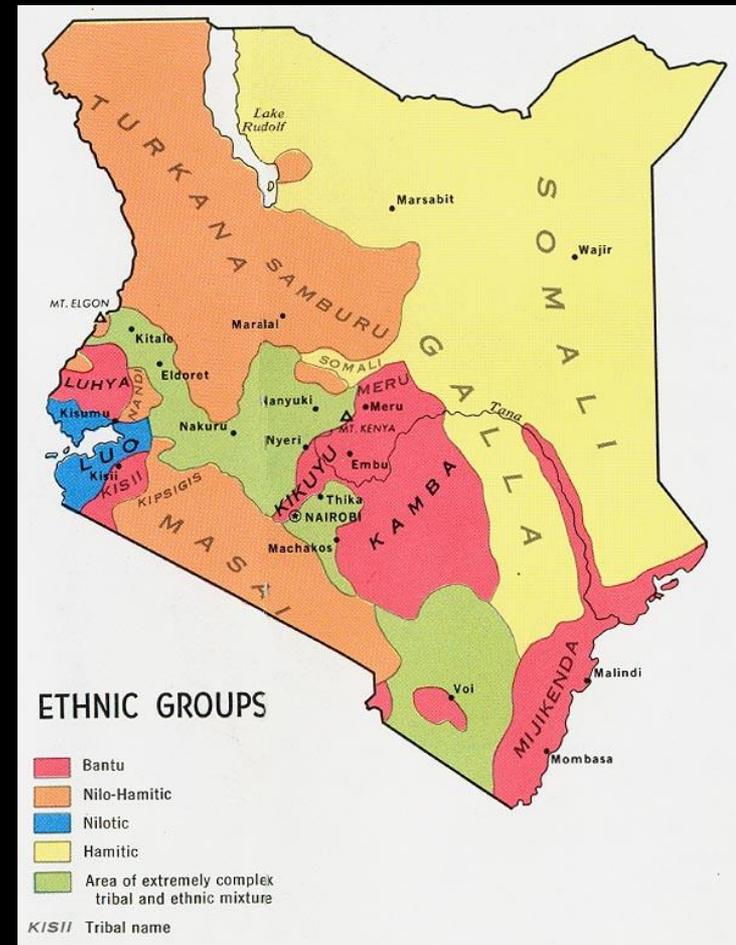
- Korea independent, BUT divided into Soviet-allied north and Western-allied South
- Other colonies returned to former colonial “masters”, e.g. French Indo-China (including Vietnam), Hong Kong, Burma



Korea the site of one of the first PROXY WARS between the US & USSR starting in 1950

Sub-Saharan Africa after WWII

- Unsuitability of imperial boundaries: ethnic lines vs. political



Western “advances” not widespread

- Healthcare and education, though introduced, were available to a minority of people
- Introduction of western culture often brought more troubles than it solved

Imperialist economic policies

- Due to inability to pay high enough wages (and traditional lifestyles that provided well), couldn't attract workers.
- Workers forced to work – usually through head-tax payable only in colonizer's currency
- Ultimate goal: extract natural resources

Effects of forced labor

- High death rates due to poor medical care, dangerous conditions
- Men left wives and children back home, got involved with prostitutes, and brought back venereal diseases
- Concentration of labor force meant quicker spread of non-venereal diseases, e.g. Sleeping Sickness

Few native Intelligencia

- Lack of access to education meant few advanced
- Selection for upper levels based on **mastery of colonizer's language**
- Elite that emerged were used to run the bureaucracy – but not given the top jobs (these went to white Europeans)

Missionaries

- Shakeup of traditional order following the Congress of Berlin lead to abandonment of native religions
- **Christian and Muslim missionaries gained many converts** – Christianity in coastal areas of South & West, Islam in coastal East & Sahel
- Missionaries provided services imperial governments would not: craft skills, literacy, jobs

Rise of African Nationalism

- Small, educated elite were aware of contradictions between western ideals and virtual slavery of imperialism



Blaise Diagne of Senegal

African Intelligencia

- Blaise Diagne, member of new native intelligencia, agitated for African participation in politics and fair treatment in French Senegal
- French foreign legion **notoriously abusive**



African Intelligencia

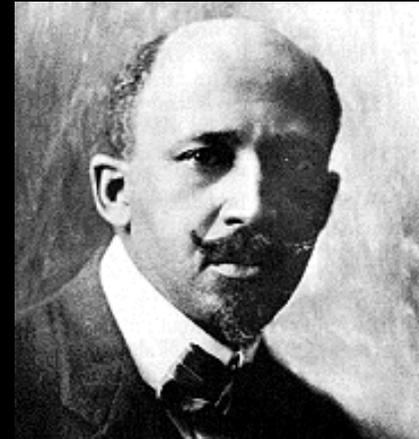
- J.E. Casey Hayford of British West Africa organized **autonomy movement**



African National Congress

- Formed to represent natives interests against colonial powers
- Goal was independence and sovereignty
- Inspired by W.E.B. DuBois and Marcus Garvey's idea of “**Negritude**” – unity of all African peoples

DuBois



Garvey



Effects of WWII on Sub-Saharan Africa

- Drain on resources: imperial powers needs to war goods meant intensified exploitation
- Forced labor
- Campaign to push Italians out of Ethiopia led by Emperor Haile Selassie

Emperor Haile
Selassie (r. 1930 –
1974)



Algeria

- French humiliation during WWII
- Weakened infrastructure, parliament, economy
- France determined to hold on to colonial possessions, inc. **Indo-China & Algeria**
- 1954 – Brutal war in Algeria
- Perceived failure led to empowerment of Charles de Gaulle
- 1962 – Algeria independent, but French sympathizers fled due to bitterness

N Algeria







Charles De Gaulle

