**Decolonization**

**Imperialism**: A large country takes over a small country, and takes its natural resources

**Colony**: The small country, when run by a large country

**Decolonization**:

**Steps for Chaos**



**India**

* Ethnic Problems:
* In an attempt to calm religious tension, India broke into two parts
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Hindu
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Muslim
* After WWII England no longer had time or money to run India

**Problems After Decolonization**

* Lack of leadership
* Poverty
* Overpopulation
* Health concerns

**Africa  
  
South Africa & Apartheid**

Early History

* The English instituted a policy of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + Apartheid = “Separateness”

**Hendrik Verwoerd**

* Prime Minister of South Africa from 1958 until his assassination in 1966
* “Architect of Apartheid”

**Rural vs. Urban**

* + Group Acts of 1950 & 1986

**Homelands**

* “Reservations” or “Bantustans”
* Verwoerd forced Africans to move onto these reservations


  + Outside the homelands, treated as aliens
* Completely incapable of supporting large populations
* Lack of food and medicine

**Apartheid**   
Resistance and Protests

* Apartheid is Challenged

Nelson Mandela

* Thousands of other South African non-whites were imprisoned and executed for their resistance against apartheid.

1960 Sharpeville Massacre

* In 1960, during a peaceful protest in the city of Sharpeville, 69 people were killed
* This massacre ignited additional demonstrations and protests against the unfair treatment of non-whites

1985 Demonstration

* The message was simple: “Freedom in Our Lifetime!”

1994

* Reservations abolished and territories reabsorbed into the nation of South Africa
* + International sanctions
  + Decreased labor force
  + Cut investments from countries like U.S.A.
* First multiracial election

**Africa and Decolonization**



**Problems**

* Poor economies
* Multiple groups want power

**The Rwandan Genocide**

**Imperialism**

* Tutsis were the minority of the population
* When kings distributed the land, they gave it the to Tutsis who charged Hutus to live and work on the land

**Identification**

* The Belgians:
  + Issued passcards to Rwandans
  + Gave preferential treatment to Tutsis

**Decolonization**

* Beginning of a Social Revolution
* Hutus begin to form a nationalist party (Parmahutu) to fight for their rights in 1959
* Began killings of Tutsi (20,000 the first year)
* 200,000 Tutsi refugees flee border

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ killed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to get back for the oppression from the Tutsi’s when they were in power.**

**The Rwandan Civil War**

* Between the government of President Habyarimana (Hutu) and the rebel Rwandan Patriotic Front (Tutsi group in other country)

  + Peace agreements were signed, but Habyarimana (Hutu President) will not step down

**The Catalyst**

* On April 6, 1994,the airplane carrying Rwandan President Habyarimana and the Hutu president of Burundi was shot down as it prepared to land in Kigali
* Both presidents died when the plane crashed.
* Responsibility for the attack is disputed
* In spite of disagreements about the identities of its perpetrators, the attack on the plane is to many observers the catalyst for the genocide

**United Nations**

* They tried to get Tutsi’s out of the country

**Foreign Response**

* All other nations:
  + France
  + US
  + Great Britain
  + Canada
* + Tourists
  + Reporters
  + Aid workers

**The Beginnings of Genocide**

* National radio urged people to stay in their homes
* The government-funded-Hutu-station RTLM broadcast vitriolic attacks against Tutsis and anyone who protected them

**Genocide**



**Refugee’s**

* Some were able to escape out of Rwanda and to safety (Kenya, Congo, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Uganda)
* Most were only able to escape with help from friends who lived outside of Rwanda
* Issues Post-Genocide
* Two million Hutu fled from Rwanda, to Burundi, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zaire (now the Democratic Republic of the Congo)