**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**

1.
2.
3.

**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)