



**DECOLONIZATION & END OF
APARTHEID IN AFRICA AND
THE PARTITION OF INDIA**

Why did countries want to decolonize?

- After WW2, African leaders wanted to create their own independent countries
- More than 50 countries gained independence from their colonizers
- Some struggles were violent, while others were non-violent
- Negritude movement: a movement to celebrate African culture, heritage, and values



Decolonization of Ghana



Decolonization of Ghana

- Formerly a British colony
- First colony south of the Sahara to gain independence (1947)
- Leader: Kwame Nkrumah
- New schools, roads, hospitals, and industrial programs were developed but they were very costly
- Tactics used:
 - Non-violent
 - Organized strikes and boycotts



Decolonization in Algeria



Decolonization in Algeria

- Formerly a French colony
- After WW2 French refuse to share power with native Algerians
- Gains independence in July 1962
- Leader: Ahmed Ben Bella (part of FLN)
- Attempts to make Algeria socialist state, unsuccessful modernization attempts
- Tactics used:
 - Violence
 - Civil War continues



Decolonization in Kenya



Decolonization of Kenya



- Formerly a British colony
- Gained independence in 1963
- Leader: Jomo Kenyatta
- Kenyatta tried to modernize the country, but Kenya still struggles with poverty, corruption, and ethnic conflict
- Tactics Used: violent struggle; the Mau Mau Uprising led to 10,000 deaths

Apartheid ends in South Africa



Apartheid ends in South Africa

- South Africa first gained self-rule in 1910
- By 1931, South Africa had a constitutional government
- **BIG PROBLEM:** the system set up in South Africa gave whites all the power
 - Apartheid: a complete separation of races
 - No social contact between whites & blacks
 - Segregated schools, hospitals, and neighborhoods



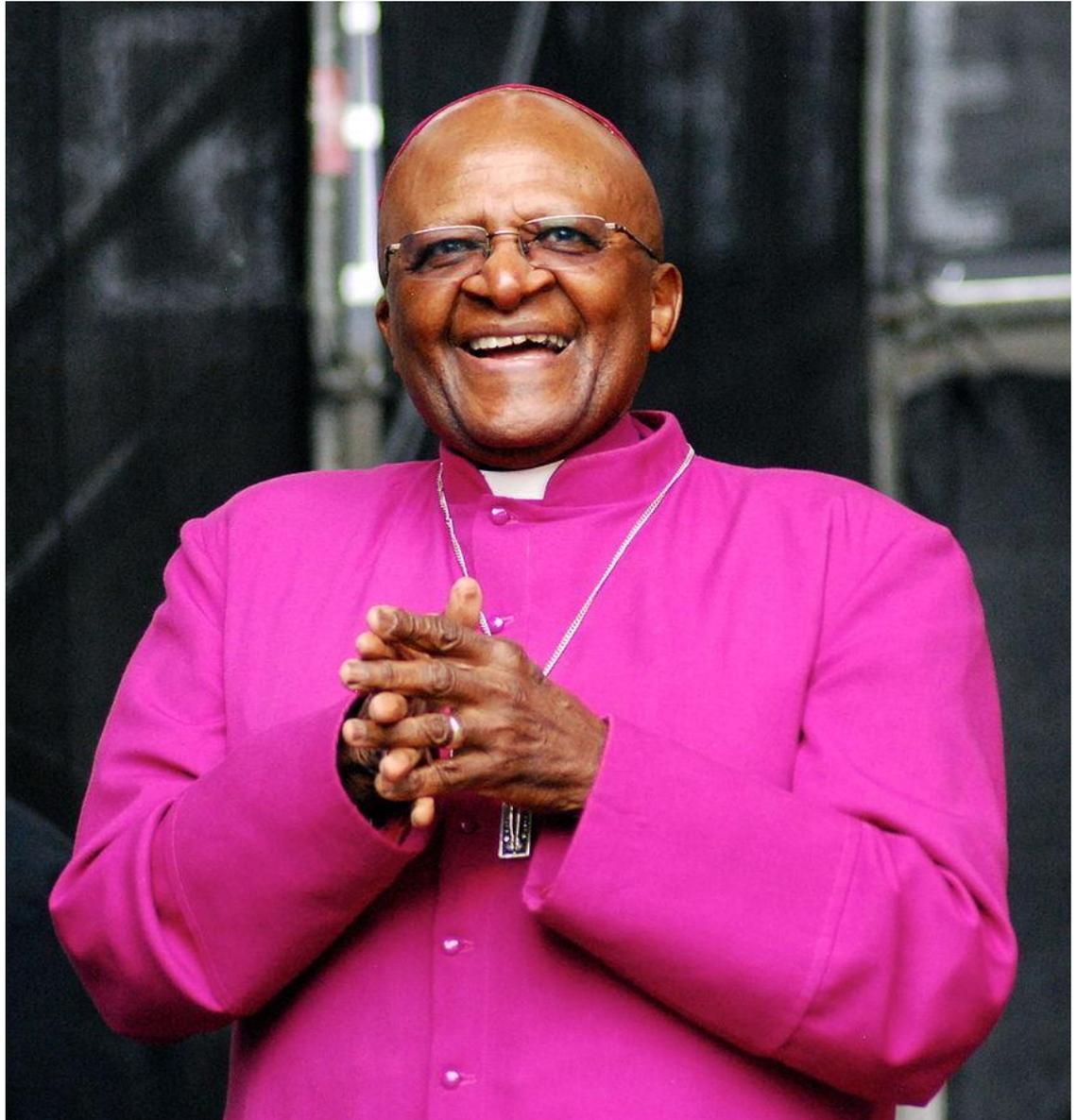
Apartheid ends in South Africa



- The African National Congress was formed to fight for equal rights
- The government banned the ANC and put Nelson Mandela in prison for 27 years

Apartheid ends in South Africa

- Archbishop Desmond Tutu won the Nobel Peace Prize for his campaign to end apartheid
- 1989, F.W. de Klerk was elected as president of South Africa
- Under his leadership, the government repealed apartheid laws
- In 1994, all races were allowed to vote, and Nelson Mandela was elected





South Africa Today

- HIV/AIDS is an epidemic in South Africa
 - They are currently ranked 4th in the world
- It doesn't help that South African leaders questioned the science behind the connection between HIV and AIDS



Types of Decolonization

- **Indigenous** – the native population rises to overthrow the Europeans.
- **Colonial** – the European colonists rise to overthrow European establishment at the expense of the native populations.
- **Constitutional** – a relatively peaceful change of power from European power to native rule under a written constitution.



The Partition of India



The Partition of India

- New nations emerged from the British colony of India
 - It was expensive to maintain a colony
- After WW2, people in India began to press for their freedom
- Religious groups in India were also struggling against each other (Muslims, Hindus, and Sikhs)



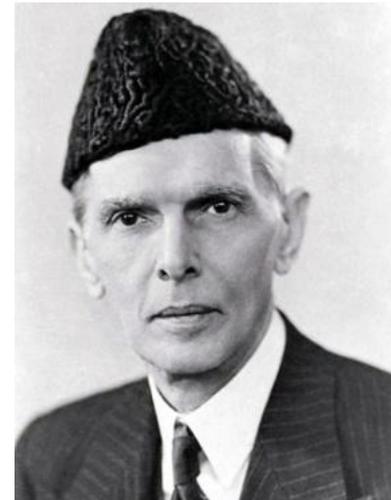
Partition of India

Hindus

- 350 million Hindus in India in the 1940s
- The Congress Party was formed to advocate for Hindus

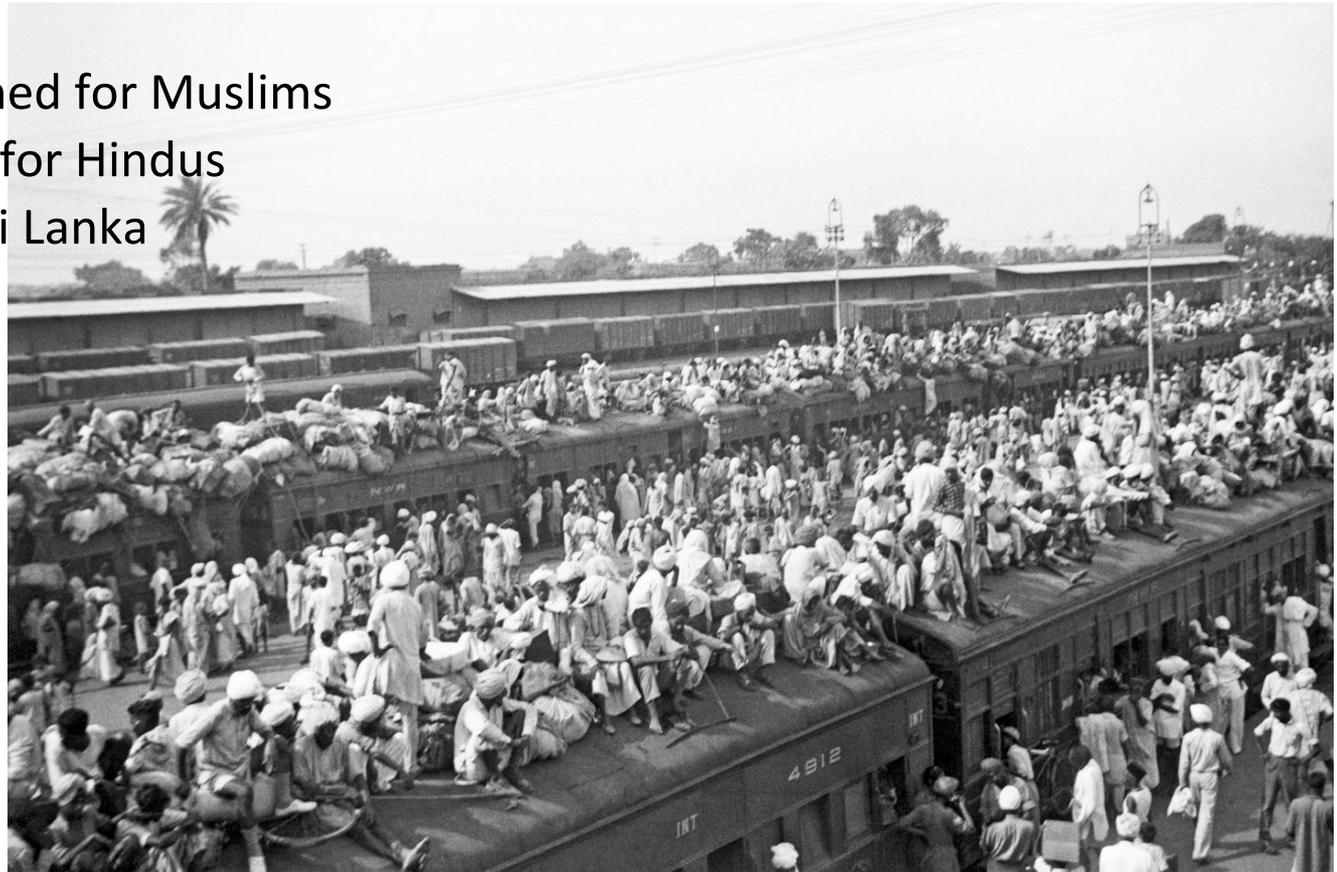
Muslims

- 100 million Muslims living in India in the 1940s
- The Muslim League is formed to advocate for Muslims
- Leader was Muhammad Ali Jinnah



Partition of India

- The British decided to “break apart” (partition) India
- In the summer of 1947, 10 million people were on the move
- Over 1 million people died in the scramble to move to the country they desired
 - Pakistan was formed for Muslims
 - India was formed for Hindus
 - Ceylon became Sri Lanka
 - East Pakistan became Bangladesh





India after Partition

- The world's largest democracy
- Jawaharlal Nehru becomes first prime minister
- Indira Gandhi takes over
 - Assassinated by her Sikh bodyguards
- Constant religious strife
- Constant social and gender inequality
- Possesses nuclear weapons (but so does Pakistan)

