**World history topic 8: Independence movements (1800–2000)**

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This theme focuses on the emergence of new states in the 19th and 20th centuries. It explores the origins and rise of independence movements, the reasons for their success, the challenges that new states faced in their first 10 years, and the responses to those challenges. Some examination questions will require students to make reference to two movements, each chosen from a different region. In order for students to be able to make meaningful comparisons across all aspects of the prescribed content, it is recommended that a minimum of three independence movements should be studied. Please note that the focus of this topic is specifically on movements seeking independence from a foreign power, so topics such as solidarity in Poland would not be an appropriate example.

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| **Topic** | **Prescribed content** |
| Origins and rise of independence movements, up to the point of independence | Development of movements: role and relative importance of nationalism and political ideology  Development of movements: role and relative importance of religion, race, social and economic factors  Wars as a cause and/or catalyst for independence movements  Other internal and external factors fostering growth of independence movements |
| Methods used and reasons for success | Methods of achieving independence (including violent and non-violent methods)  Role and importance of leaders of independence movements  The role and relative importance of other factors in the success of independence movements |
| Challenges faced in the first 10 years, and responses to the challenges | Challenges: political problems; ethnic, racial and separatist movements Social, cultural and economic challenges  Responses to those challenges, and the effectiveness of those responses |

***Africa and the Middle East***: Ben Bella and Algeria; Nkrumah and Ghana; Kenyatta and Kenya; Mugabe and Rhodesia/Zimbabwe

***The Americas:*** José Martí and Cuba; San Martín and the former Viceroyalty of the River Plate; Bolivar and Gran Columbia; Dessalines and Haiti

***Asia and Oceania***: Nehru, Gandhi and India; Jinnah and Pakistan; Somare and Papua New Guinea; Ho Chi Minh and Vietnam

***Europe:*** Kolokotronis and Greece; Kossuth and the establishment of dual monarchy in Hungary (1867); Collins, de Valera and Ireland

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| **Origins and rise of independence movements, up to the point of independence**  Evaluate the importance of war as a cause or catalyst for TWO independent movements. Each chosen from a different region.  To what extent did external factors rather than internal factors contribute to the growth of **two** independence movements?  Examine the factors which favoured the emergence and growth of TWO independence movements , each from a different region.  Evaluate the role of mass movements and economic factors in the growth of independence movements in one newly independent state.  “Charismatic leadership was essential to the growth of independence movements.” With reference to TWO newly independent states, to what extent do you agree with this statement? |
| **Methods used and reasons for success**  **Methods**  Compare and contrast the methods used to achieve independence in TWO states. Each chosen from a different region.  Assess the methods used by one nationalist leader to achieve independence.  With reference to TWO ex-colonial states, analyze the factors which led to the rise of a successful independence movement.  **Success**  “Strong leadership was essential to the success of independence movements.” Discuss with reference to **two** independence movements , each from a different region.  “The successful formation of a state relied on the political experience of its leader.” With reference to TWO independence movements, to what extent do you agree with this statement?  Compare and contrast the methods used to achieve independence in TWO Independence Movements, each chosen from a different region.  Evaluate the importance of external factors in the achievement of independence in TWO newly independent nations.  Compare and contrast the importance of leadership in the achievement of independence in two newly independent states, each chosen from a different region.  With reference to one independence movement, examine the impact of armed struggle on the overall success of that movement.  “Both religion and economics were equally important to the success of the independence movements.” With reference to one state, to what extent do you agree with this statement?  “The haste with which decolonization took place was the result of the weakness of the colonizing power rather than the strength of colonial nationalism.” With reference to two ex-colonial states, to what extent do you agree with this statement?  Assess the contribution of leadership to the achievement of the independence in TWO newly independent states, each chosen from a different region. |
| **Challenges faced in the first 10 years, and responses to the challenges**  “Political problems were the most serious challenges to new states in the first ten years of their independence.” Discuss with reference to TWO states.  ‘The greatest challenge facing newly independent states were economic.” With reference to ONE newly independent state, to what extent do you agree with this statement?  “Despite the achievement of independence, social and economic progress in most newly independent states remained limited.” With reference to ONE independence movement, to what extent do you agree with this statement?  Examine the changes in social and cultural conditions since independence in one post-colonial state.  How successful were the methods used to deal with the political challenges faced by one state after it achieved independence?  In what ways, and with what success, did two post-independence states deal with either ethnic tensions or separatist movements?  With reference to one post-colonial state, assess the economic and political challenges it faced in the decade after independence.  To what extent were economic issues the most important challenge facing two post-colonial governments?  Examine the social and economic consequences of independence for two newly independent states, each chosen from a different region. |

**Theory Task**

Define the following;

* Nationalism
* Colonialism
* Decolonialisation
* Neo - colonialism

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| **Case Studies: What will you study?** | **Class** | **Self** |
| 1. Asia: Indian Independence   Colonial Ruler – Britain  Gained independence: 1947  Thoughts? |  |  |
| 1. Asia: Vietnam   Colonial Ruler – France  Gained Independence: 1954  Thoughts? |  |  |
| 1. Americas: Cuban Independence   Colonial Ruler – Spain  Gained independence: 1898/1902  Thoughts? |  |  |
| 1. Europe: Ireland   Colonial Ruler – Britain  Gained independence: 1922  Thoughts? |  |  |
| 1. Africa: Zimbabwe   Colonial Ruler – Britain  Gained Independence: 1980  Thoughts? |  |  |

***Task: Check out the humanities website to get a brief overview of each independence movement - http://www.bishoustonhumanities.net/independence-movements-1800---2000.html***

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| **Compare and Contrasting Independence Movements** | | | |
| **Independence Movement** | ***India*** | ***Cuba*** | ***Ireland*** |
| Long term Historical Context: How does the long term history of each nation create a context for a rise in nationalism? | India before 1857:  Develop an understanding of the main developments in the Indian subcontinent before the 1857 rebellion. | Cuba before 1823:  Develop an understanding of the main developments in colonial Cuba before 1823 and the Monroe Doctrine. | Ireland before 1800:  Develop an understanding of the main developments in Ireland before the 1800 Act of Union. |
| Colonial period:  Social, political, economic, religious factors in creating a nationalist context. | The causes and results of the 1857 rebellion and the development and rule of the British Raj. | The effects of the Monroe Doctrine and the features of Spanish colonial Cuba 1823 - 1843 | The effects of the Act of Union on Ireland and the effects of British rule up to 1867. |
| Rise of the Early Nationalist Movement | Chart the pearly, political movement from the earliest days up to 1914. | Chart the Early political, nationalist movement up to | Chart the Early political, nationalist movement up to |
| Effects of War | The First World War  The Second World War | The First War of Independence  The Spanish American War | The First World War |
| Independence movement  Key details | 1920 - 1947 | 1843 - 1898 | 1867 - 1919 |
| Methods used to gain independence: Peaceful | A summary of all non – violent tactics used.  Evaluate their success. | A summary of all non – violent tactics used.  Evaluate their success. | A summary of all non – violent tactics used.  Evaluate their success. |
| Methods used to gain independence: Violent | A summary of all violent tactics used.  Evaluate their success. | A summary of all violent tactics used.  Evaluate their success. | A summary of all violent tactics used.  Evaluate their success. |
| Key Leader – the role of the individual | Gandhi | Marti | Collins/de Valera |
| Winning independence – reasons for success | 1945 – 1947 – Key events in the gaining of Independence.  Evaluate: Reasons for success | 1898 - 1902 – Key events in the gaining of Independence.  Evaluate: Reasons for success | 1919 – 1922 – Key events in the gaining of Independence.  Evaluate: Reasons for success |
| Challenges faced:  First 10 years | 1947 - 1957 | 1898 – 1910 | 1922 - 1932 |
| Challenges faced:  Long term | 1957 - onwards | 1910 - onwards | 1932 - onwards |