Setting The Stage...
WWI broke up the Empire and the British Empire which controlled India began to crack. The weakening of these empires inspired nationalistic activity in India, Turkey and other Southwest Asian countries. had been stirring in India however since the mid 1800s. Upper class Indians who had attended British schools learned Western ideals of nationalism and democracy and wanted to apply that to their own country.

Indian Nationalism Grows
- India had two political groups that worked to get rid of foreign rule in India; Indian Congress Party in 1885 and the Muslim League in 1906.
- Though deeply divided in their viewpoints they had common ground in working towards independence from the British.

World War I Increases Nationalist Activity
- Most Indians showed little interest in nationalism until WWI. Indians who had enlisted in the British army had believed they would receive reforms that would eventually lead to self government.
- In 1918, when Indian troops returned home the did not keep their promise and Indians were again treated like second class citizens.
- Radical nationalists carried out acts of violence to show their hatred of rule, as a result the British passed the Rowlatt Acts.
- The Rowlatt Acts allowed the government to jail protesters for up to two years without a trial.
- Western educated Indians, educated in schools, believed that this violated their individual rights.

Amritsar Massacre
- 10,000 Hindus and Muslims flocked to Amritsar in the spring of 1919 to protest the Acts.
- They intended to fast, pray and listen to political speeches during a huge festival. This was concerning for the British since the increased nationalism also brought together the two groups who were always at odds, the Hindus and the Muslims.
- Unknowingly, the Indians were breaking the law that stated there could be no public meetings and a British commander ordered troops to fire on the crowd - nearly 400 Indians died and wounded.
- This incidence was called the Massacre and turned millions of Indians, who were once loyal British subjects, into nationalists demanding independence.

Gandhi's Tactics of Nonviolence
- K. Gandhi emerged as the leader of the independence movement. His strategy for battling injustice evolved from his religious approach which had been developed from blending ideas from all the world’s religions.
- Soon he was given the name Mahatma meaning “

Noncooperation
- When the British failed to punish the soldiers who were responsible for the Amritsar Massacre, Gandhi encouraged a policy of .
- In 1920, the Congress Party endorsed civil disobedience which was the deliberate and public refusal to obey any unjust law.
- Gandhi then launched his campaign of civil to weaken the British government’s authority and economic power over India.
Boycotts

- Gandhi called for a boycott on all British goods, a refusal to attend British schools, pay taxes or vote in elections. He successfully staged a ________________ of British cloth.
- Gandhi himself dedicated 2 hours a day to weaving his own yarn and wore homespun cloth. As a result of this boycott, sale of British cloth dropped drastically.

Strikes and Demonstrations

- Gandhi’s “weapon” of civil disobedience took an economic toll on the British. They struggled to keep trains running, factories operating and overcrowded jails from bursting.
- Throughout the 1920s the British arrested thousands of Indians that had participated in strikes and ________________, even with Gandhi’s pleas for non violence protests often led to riots.

The Salt March

- 1930, Gandhi organized a demonstration to defy the __________ Acts. Indians were not allowed to purchase salt anywhere other than from the British government - they also had to pay a large tax on it.
- In opposition, Gandhi and his followers marched 240 miles to the seacoast to make their own salt by collecting seawater and letting it ________________. This peaceful protest was called The Salt March.
- More demonstrations continued against the salt tax and eventually ________________ people, including Gandhi were arrested.

Britain Grants Limited Self Rule

- Eventually Gandhi and his followers were rewarded when the British ________________ passed the Government of India Act in 1935. It provided local self government and limited democratic elections but not total independence.
- The Government of India Act however created more tension between ________________ and Hindus since they had conflicting ideas for the future of India.
Nationalism in Southwest Asia

After the breakup of the __________ Empire and increasing Western interest in the region, nationalism began to rise in this region. Independence movements were launched as a way to rid themselves of imperial rulers.

**Turkey Becomes a Republic**

At the end of WWI, the Ottoman Empire was forced to give up all its territories except ___________.

In 1919, Greek soldiers invaded Turkey and threatened to conquer it. The Turkish sultan was powerless; however, Mustafa Kemal, successfully fought off the Greeks with the help of the Turkish nationalists. Afterwards they were also able to overthrow the last Ottoman ___________.

In 1923, Kemal became the first president of the new Republic of Turkey, the first republic of ___________ Asia. His number one goal of transforming Turkey into a modern nation was achieved by:

- separating laws of Islam from laws of the nation
- got rid of religious courts and created a new legal system based on European law.
- granted ___________ the right to vote and hold public office.
- launched government funded programs to industrialize Turkey and spur economic growth.

Kemal died in 1938 but the changes he made gave Turkey a new sense of national identity. His influence was so strong that he was given the name ___________ - “father of the Turks”

**Persia Becomes Iran**

After WWI, the British tried to take over all of Persia thus causing a nationalistic revolt. In 1921, a Persian officer seized power and in 1925 he deposed the ruling ___________.

Similar to Kemal, the new leader Reza Shah Pahlavi, worked to modernize ___________. He set up public schools, built roads and railroads, promoted industrial growth and extended women’s rights.

Different from Kemal, he kept all the power to himself and changed the name from Greek Persia to the ___________ name of Iran.

**Saudi Arabia Keeps Islamic Traditions**

In 1902, Abd al-Aziz Ibn Saud, a member of a once powerful Arabian family worked to unify Arabia. In 1932, he renamed the new kingdom ____________ after his family.

Ibn Saud kept with Arab and Islamic traditions. Loyalty to the Saudi government was based on custom, religion and family ties.

He worked to modernize Saudi Arabia like Kemal and Reza Shah however, it was limited to religiously accepted areas.

There was also no efforts to begin ____________.

**Oil Drives Development**

While nationalism was on the rise in this region, the ____________ was also going in a new direction.

The rising demand for petroleum products in industrialized countries brought new ____________ explorations to Southwest Asia.

During the 1920s and 1930s, European and American companies discovered large oil deposits in Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and ____________. Foreign businesses invested large amounts of money to develop these oil fields.

Geologists will later learn that the land around the Persian Gulf has nearly ____________ of the world’s known supply of oil.

Oil led to rapid and dramatic economic changes and _____________. There was so much money to be made and as a result, Western nations tried to dominate this region.