



Middle East & Africa after WWI



PDN

Enduring Understanding:

Africans felt the impact of colonial rule by producing profits for their parent countries. Calls for change fueled new nationalist movements.

Essential Questions:

1. How did nationalism contribute to changes in Africa and the Middle East following WWI?
2. How did Africans resist colonial rule?
3. How did the mandate system affect the Middle East?



Objectives

- Explain how Africans resisted colonial rule
- Describe the rise of nationalism in Africa
- Describe how Turkey and Persia modernized
- Understand how the mandate system contributed to Arab nationalism and to conflict between Jews and Arabs

Middle East: Turkey



- Treaty of Sèvres

- Ottoman Empire gave up much of its territory (including homeland of ethnic Turks)

- Allies had plans

- distribute land to Greece & other countries
 - Turks fought these plans



Middle East: Turkey

- Kemal Mustafa (aka: Kemal Atatürk)
 - WWI hero, who led Turks against Allied plans
- October 1923
 - Turks had already defeated Greeks
 - announced establishment of Turkey



Middle East: Turkey

- Kemal Mustafa changed to Kemal Atatürk
 - Atatürk means “Father of the Turks”
- government in Turkey was **TOTALLY SECULAR**
 - government had nothing to do with & was not influenced by religion

Middle East: Persia/Iran



- 1921 → Reza Khan led overthrow of shah
- 1925 → Khan became shah himself
- 1935 → Persia becomes Iran

Middle East: French Mandate(s)

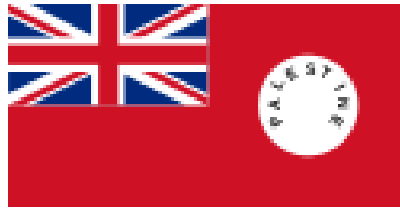
- Syria & Lebanon



- 1916 → Husayn bin Ali led Arab nationalists against Ottoman control
 - wanted an independent Arab nation

Middle East: British Mandate(s)

■ Palestine



- Jewish national movement = Zionism
 - wanted a Jewish homeland
- 1921 → Transjordan cut out of Palestine
 - supported by 1917 Balfour Declaration



Middle East: British Mandate(s)

- Iraq

- Husayn bin Ali's son, Faisal = King of Iraq



Africa

- during WWI → continent almost entirely under European control
 - only two countries were not under control (Liberia & Ethiopia)
- war increased nationalist feelings
 - wartime sacrifices

Colonialism (1914)





Africa

- WWI caused trade with Europe to slow
- European spending in Africa dried up
 - Money was needed to rebuild Europe after the war instead of spending on Africa
- Africa suffered physically, economically for Europe



Africa

- Treaty of Versailles (1919)
 - no Africans in negotiations
 - Germany's colonies transferred to other European Powers



Africa

- Pan-African Congress (post-WWI)
 - meetings began in 1919
 - organized by people of African heritage
 - members from around world
 - conferences led to demands for African independence



Africa

■ Egypt



- Arabs in north Africa wanted independence from Great Britain
- protesters who demanded independence were arrested & many were killed
- February 1922 → Great Britain proclaimed Egypt independent nation
 - couldn't maintain control

- Many countries wouldn't get independence until after World War II