Chapter 26
Challenging the West, 1914–1945

People
Emiliano Zapata: small landowner in Mexico who wanted more land for the poor and led revolts against Diaz and Madero.
Lazaro Cardenas: dedicated reformer as Mexican President; redistributed land and nationalized Mexico’s oilfields.
Sun Yat-sen: led a revolution to overthrow the rulers of China and replaced it with a republic.
Chiang Kai-shek: Chinese Nationalist who defeated warlords, and purged communists.
Jawaharlel Nehru: a charming and wealthy Indian leader of the nationalist movement.
Mohammad Ali Jinnah: leader of The Muslim League; challenged Gandhi and Nehru believing they only represented Hindus; wanted a separate homeland for Muslims.
Mustafa Kemal: leader of the Ottoman resistance to British soldiers on the Dardanelles; forced the British to retreat; became president of the Republic of Turkey and tried to Westernize the new nation.
Sharif Hussein Ibn Ali: the governor of Makkah; led a rebellion against the Ottomans in exchange for Britain’s recognition of him as ruler of an Arab Kingdom; this recognition never came about because Britain signed more powerful agreements with France and Russia.
Henry McMahon: the British High Commissioner in Egypt who made the initial promise of Islamic rule in Palestine.
Huda Sha’rawi: an Egyptian feminist and nationalist who organized an anti-British demonstration by veiled women, and who tore off her veil in a public place to challenge the harem system and raise the status of women.

Terms
ejidos: collective village properties created in an attempt to help peasants escape poverty.
nationalization: government take-over of foreign-owned property in a country in the national interest (with or without compensation).
warlords: Chinese landowners who challenged for territory and political control during a period of central government’s weakness.
Long March: Chinese communist retreated to escape the siege by the nationalists.
Rape of Nanjing: the Japanese military massacre of Chinese when they seized the capital of China. satyagraha: a form of passive resistance used by Indian nationalists against the British.
Gallipoli: the Allied military campaign to invade the Ottoman heartland during the First World War failed here.
Arab Revolt: an uprising against the Ottomans by Arabs in order to create a kingdom of their own in Palestine.
Balfour Declaration: announcement by the British in support of creating a Jewish homeland, the nation of Israel in Palestine.
White Paper: the British attempted to calm Arab anxieties and limit Jewish immigration with the release of this document.
1. Diaz realized he was in trouble in the 1911 election campaign, and resigned. Congress split into factions: some wanted only political change, while others demanded social change, too. Succeeding presidents seemed powerless, as radicals resorted to rebellions and assassinations.

2. • Land redistribution.
• Special credit bank for rural cooperatives.
• Support of education and a national trade union.
• Oilfield nationalization.
As well, a formidable political machine was created (the PRI) which remained in power to 2001), and a distinct Mexican national identity was created.

3. Students and radical-minded teachers demanded a culture change from Confucianism toward more western ideas (“Mr. Democracy” and “Mr. Science”). This change included improving the status of women, getting rid of warlords, strengthening China, and eliminating foreign encroachment.

4. • Chinese Nationalists and Communists interpreted democracy and science in very different ways.
• Nationalist landlords and lower-class Communists were really at war.
• Chiang purged the communists until the First World War.
• In 1945, Japanese occupation ended, leaving China in a civil war between the Nationalists and Communists over who would control the country.

5. – The son of a government minister who received an English education to be lawyer.
– In South Africa, he began non-violent protests against race laws.
– He embodied Indian nationalism and challenged British rule in India.
– He was adored by the people as a saint and philosopher; called “Mahatma” or Great Soul.

6. – Originally an élite group of Muslims.
– Became a rival party of Indian National Congress.
– Demanded a separate homeland for the Muslims: Pakistan.
7.  
− Fought on four fronts, defeated on two, and lost land.  
− Their win at Gallipoli gave them great glory.  
− Lost most Arab provinces.  
− Greece won independence.  
− British and French were in control.  
− Inspired a Turkish fight for an independent nation.

8.  
− Supported Young Turks.  
− Led victory at Gallipoli.  
− Established alternative government after the First World War.  
− In War of Independence he defeated the French and the Greeks.  
− In 1923 he was unanimously elected President.  
− Abolished caliphate; Turkey was made a secular, democratic nation-state.

9.  
− McMahon promised Arabs a kingdom if they would fight the Ottomans.  
− Balfour promised support for a Jewish homeland in Palestine.  
− Britain also agreed to split Ottoman territories with France.

10.  
− French and British control was legitimized as “mandates.”  
− Argued they were not ready for self-government, and would need tutoring so they would be prepared for future independence.  
− After successful rebellions, they did win independence.