

Thematic Essay - Nationalism

Nationalist Leaders

- Leader: Mohandas Gandhi
- Nation: India

- Leader: Emperor Meiji
- Nation: Japan

Mohandas Gandhi/India

Ideas AND Methods:

India is a British colony – “Crown Jewel”

Nationalism – Pride and love in one’s country

Self Determination – Desire to be free of imperial rule, Rule your own nation.

Civil Disobedience – Refusal to Obey Unjust Laws

Non-Violent Protest – Desire to achieve goals without the use of violence

Hunger Strike – Gandhi Fasts (Doesn’t Eat) to end violence between Hindus/Muslims

Salt March – Gandhi leads followers on a March to Indian ocean to make Salt. Protest against British Taxes on Salt

Homespun Movement – Gandhi encourages Indians to make their own clothing/textiles to avoid supporting British Industries.

Impact on their people and nation

- Gandhi Achieves Indian Independence from British Colonial Rule.
- India is partitioned into India for Hindus and Pakistan for Muslims.
- India struggles to overcome the negative aspects of Colonial Rule. Cash crop economy doesn't meet the needs of the people – need for GREEN REVOLUTION.

Emperor Meiji/Japan

Ideas and Methods:

Modernization – The Desire to become modern and technologically advanced.

Westernization – Process of become more like the Industrialized West (Western Europe)

Imperialism – Process by which a stronger country takes over a weaker country.

Industrialization – Process by which a country builds up industries and develops a factory system.

- Creates transportation network
- Reforms banking, government, social classes

Impact on the People and Nation

- Japan becomes a modern industrial nation
- Industrialization creates a need for Raw Materials → Japanese Imperialism
- Japan invades Manchuria, Korea and China
- Advanced transportation and communication systems.
- Westernizes so they KEEP OUT THE WEST
- Imperialism (Military Aggression) gets Japan involved in WWII