











# Post-World War II Asia

## Turmoil and State Formation

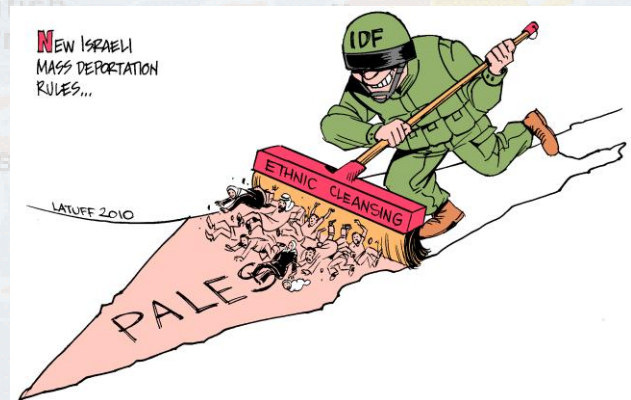
### Key

-  Sphere of Influence
-  Britain
-  China
-  France
-  Persia
-  The Netherlands
-  Portugal
-  Japan
-  United States
-  Siam



# Creation of Israel

- Created in 1948 to finally give Jews a homeland
  - With the support of the United Kingdom and the United States
- Done without consulting Palestinians living there
  - Israelis forcing relocation of Palestinians to allow for settlement by Israelis
    - Resulting in major tensions between Israelis and West against Palestinians and Arabs



# The Decolonization of India

- Following World War II Britain was trying to maintain imperial control
  - Policy of non-violence resistance led by Mahatma Gandhi
- Partition of India
  - Pakistan created Aug 14, 1947
  - India created Aug 15, 1947
  - Led to migration of over 14 million people



## Key












	Sphere of influence		Persia		The Netherlands
	Britain		Portugal		Russia
	China		United States		Siam
	France				
	Germany				
	Japan				

# Forming the People's Republic of China

- People's Republic of China formed in 1949
  - Agricultural “paradise” under communistic ideals
  - Under leadership of Mao Ze Dong
  - Closed off relations with almost all other countries



## Key

	Sphere of Influence		The Netherlands
	Britain		Russia
	China		Siam
	France		
	Persia		
	Germany		
	Japan		
	Portugal		
	United States		

# The Great Leap Forward and The Cultural Revolution

- Great Leap Forward
  - Economic reforms between 1958-1961
  - Trying to show strength of Chinese style communism
    - Steel and agricultural production
  - 30-40 million people died
- Cultural Revolution
  - Policies enacted by Mao between 1966-1976
  - Hoping to rebuild the ideals of the early communist party
  - Teachings written in “Little Red Book”
  - Purge of high command
  - Failed horribly



# Cambodian Genocide

- Led by communist leader Pol Pot of the Khmer Rouge from 1975 to 1979
  - Tried creating classless society
  - 1.5 million died from starvation, overwork, and execution
- Pol Pot and Khmer Rouge removed by Vietnamese















Key

	Siam		The Netherlands
	Britain		Russia
	China		Siam
	France		
	Germany		
	Portugal		
	United States		
	Japan		

# Rapid Economic Growth

- Under American oversight Japan's economy grew greatly in Post-World War II Era
  - Especially in electronics and automobiles
- Four Asian Tigers
  - Singapore, Taiwan, South Korea, and Hong Kong
  - High levels of economic development in the 1960s

## Key

	Sphere of Influence
	Britain
	China
	France
	Germany
	Japan
	Persia
	Portugal
	United States
	The Netherlands
	Russia
	Siam

# Tiananmen Square

- Protest against actions of government in June, 1989
- Student protest against corruption and in favor of liberal reforms
- Government enforced martial law
  - 2,000 dead?
  - 10,000 wounded?



## Key

-  Sphere of influence
-  Britain
-  China
-  France
-  Germany
-  Japan
-  Persia
-  Portugal
-  United States
-  The Netherlands
-  Russia
-  Siam