



# Chapters 30.3-6

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# Social

## India

- India was divided into classes of peasants, landowners, and bureaucrats
- The Top were the Maharaja which were the wealthy princes
- Conversations between Jinnah and Nehru caused violence between Hindus and Muslims
- Hindus and Muslims were massacred by one another
- Mohandas K. Gandhi
  - Began a privileged life
  - Studied law in South Africa
  - During WW1 joined INC
  - Preached non-violence and truth seeking
  - Brilliant leader, rejected British ideas
  - Organized famous “walk to the sea”





# Social Continued...

## Africa

- Women are very independent
- Men often leave families for better opportunities
- There were mission schools, but few students went on to university

## Argentina + Brazil

- The Oligarquia (wealthy landowners and exporters) received special treatment from the government (Argentina)
- Outspoken middle class demanding a share in government
- The poor, lower class were mainly spanish and Italian immigrants





# Political

## India

- In 1885, The Indian National Congress was formed to advocate for the rights and justices of Indians
- In 1920s Britain handed control of “national” areas such as education, the economy, and public works to Indians
- 1947, Indian National congress split India into Pakistan and India
- India annexed Kashmir because it had a majority of Muslims
- Supported British in WW1, but were jipped from independence in the end
- Gradually admitted more Indians into Civil Service and the officer corps
- Jawaharlal Nehru wanted to create a modern industrial India
- In 1940, the leader of the Muslim League, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, demanded a country for their own, to be called Pakistan





# Political continued.

## South America

- General Jose Uriburu won the presidency over the popular candidate
- The oligarchy did nothing to lessen the poverty caused by the depression
- Colonel Juan Peron lead a revolt to ensure the citizens knew that there only jobs were “work and obedience”. He was inspired by the Nazi’s
- Peron’s wife helped him launch a campaign based on social benefits for women and children.
- Lazaro Cardenas was chosen to be president of Mexico in 1934
- He put peasants in government and removed generals from government positions




# Political Continued...

## Argentina

- Middle class obtains secret ballot in 1916 and elects Hipolito Irigoyen as a liberal president. The first president elected by universal male suffrage.

## Brazil

- In 1930 Getulio Vargas, a state governor, stages a coup and proclaims himself president of Brazil. He instituted many reforms in favor of urban workers but did not aid the peasants nor challenge the great landowners. Realizing he could not be re-elected, he stages another coup in 1938 and created the Estado Novo (New State) where he is the supreme leader and turns Brazil into a Fascist state.
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# Interaction

## India

- Began to develop modern systems
- Despite frequent famine (1896-1900), India's population grew from 200 to 319 million people
- Most peasants moved to cities to be rickshaw workers
- 1919- Attack from British General Reginald Dyer- ordered troops to fire on a crowd of demonstrators
  - 10,000 participants
  - Killed 379
  - Wounded over 1200
- Viceroy Lord Linlithgow declared war without consulting a single Indian
- Some Indians were so anti British they joined the Japanese in WWII





# Interaction Continued\_

## Africa

- Many men migrated for better opportunities
- Europeans brought new technology
- The Europeans were hungry for the natural resources Africa had

## Argentina

- European consumers savored fresh meat being freed from wartime rations
- British interests were very important to the Argentinian economy
- English workers were used on the railroads instead of Spanish
- Since no Latin America country could create its own transmitters, four powerful radio company's create a cartel to control all radio communication in Latin America



# Interaction Continued...

## Brazil

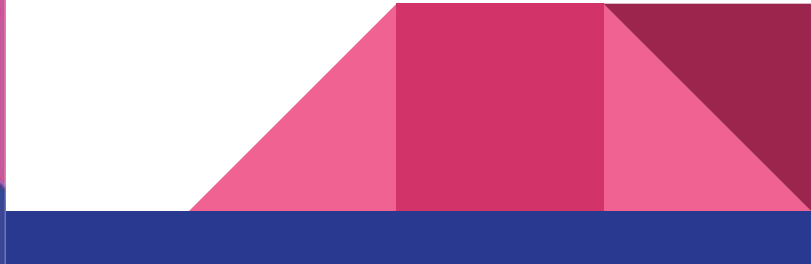
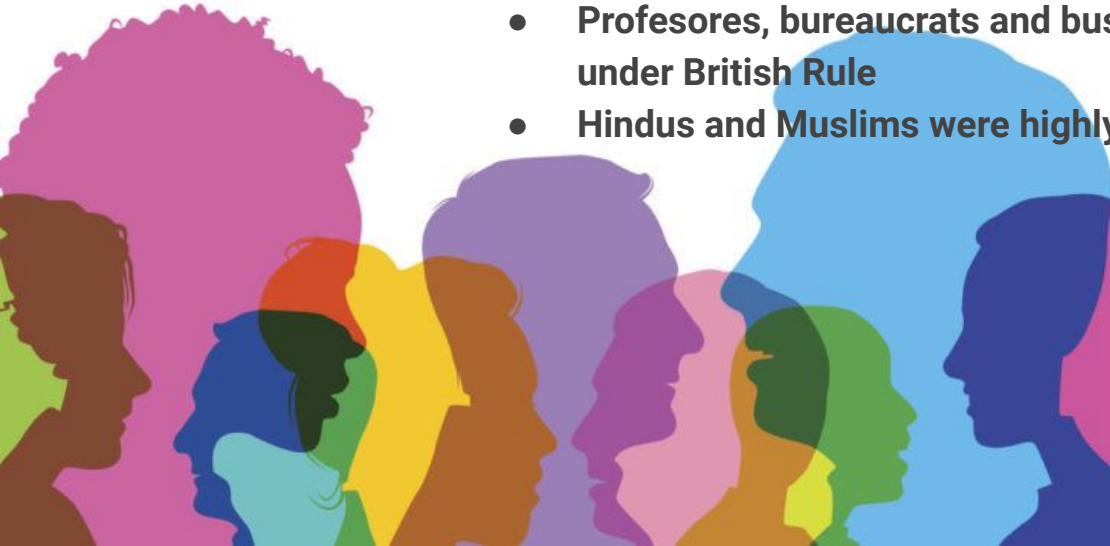
- Cities grew as poor peasants looking for work arrived from the countryside.
- The poor turned steep hillsides and vacant lands into favelas (slums) of makeshift shacks in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo.
- Henry Ford invests 8 Million in 1930 to clear land in the Amazon rainforest to create the site of the world's largest rubber plantation, receiving opposition from Brazilian workers and politicians forcing him to abandon the project after already clearing 3 million acres.





# Cultural India

- Indian entrepreneurs built plants to manufacture iron and steel, cement, paper, textiles, sugar, and other products
- Under British rule, developed Railroads and modern cities
- Profesores, bureaucrats and business men learned and spoke English under British Rule
- Hindus and Muslims were highly suspicious of one another



## C

# Culture continued\_

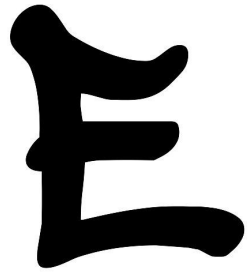
## Africa

- Europeans prided themselves for 'helping' the Africans when they really harmed them.
- Missionaries made Christianity common in western and southern Africa.
- Strong European Influence in western and southern African
- Islam became a popular religion in areas such as Somalia, Sudan, and Mali
  - Arab merchants were often in these countries

## Brazil and Argentina

- Oligarquía in Argentina owned fine homes in Buenos Aires, a city that was built to resemble Paris. They travelled frequently to Europe, and spent lavishly.
- Brazil's elite built palaces in Rio de Janeiro and even an opera house deep in the Amazon.





# **Economic**

## **India**



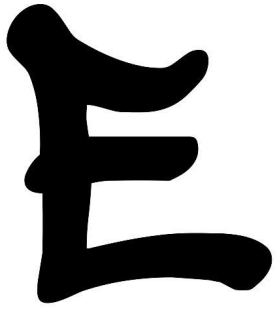
- Indian entrepreneurs built plants to manufacture iron and steel, cement, paper, textiles, sugar, and other products
- Under British rule, developed Railroads and modern cities
- India contain fertile land, but peasants had a very little area

## **South America and Africa**

- Argentina and Brazil were both harmed economically by the depression
- Most women in Africa worked in the market and were economically independent







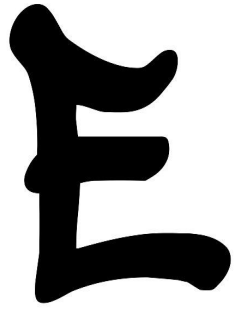
# **Economic continued...**

## **Africa**

- The Europeans built mines, railroads, and plantations.
- Colonists took over African lands
- Some of the most expensive trade items were palm oil, cacao, and coffee.

## **Brazil**

- Value of agricultural and mineral exports fell by two thirds between 1929 and 1932.
- By 1936 industrial production had doubled, especially in textiles and small manufactures.



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# Economics continued...

## South America

- Cardenas seized control of foreign owned oil industry

## Argentina

- Argentina's Pampas become one of the world's great centers of meat and wheat production.
- British companies built railroads, processing plants, and public utilities.
- Imported almost all manufactured goods from Europe and the US



# ART



## Marilyn Diptych

- 1962
- Andy Warhol
- Shows the same image of Marilyn Monroe more than 50 times on 2 silver canvases
- Uses “silkscreen” technique where he uses a pre existing photograph
- Larger than 6 by 9 feet
  - Size shows importance of Monroe
- Based on Christian painting “Diptych with the Virgin and Child Enthroned and the Crucifixion” whose purpose was to invite people to worship Christ
  - By using “Diptych” Warhol invites the audience to worship Monroe like they do with Christ

ART



## The Bay

- 1963
- Helen Frankenthaler
  - “Color Field” painter
- Acrylic on canvas
- Made by pouring the paint onto the canvas when it was wet
  - Uses “soak-stain” method
  - Diluted Acrylic paint
- Shows her use of technique and focuses on how she made it, not what she made



# ART



## Lipstick (Ascending) on Caterpillar Tracks

- 1969-1974
- Claes Oldenburg
- Corten steel, aluminum, cast resin, and polyurethane enamel
- 20 feet tall
- Shows a tube of lipstick coming out of a military vehicle
- Located at Yale
  - Arrived during an Anti-War Rally protesting the Vietnam War
  - Meant to be temporary but still resides there today