

National Self-Determination

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What is National Self-Determination?

- People are trying to gain or keep the power to _____ their own _____
- They want to make their _____ decisions about what is in their _____ interests.

National Self-Determination Case Study's

- _____
- Vietnam
- _____
- India
- _____
- Kashmir
- _____

Timor-Leste

- Also known as _____ Timor – was a colony of Portugal.
- When the Portuguese left in 1975, _____ invaded Timor-Leste.

U.N. Intervention?

- The U.N. demanded the invaders leave - didn't, yet the U.N. did _____ to force them
- So for years, the people of Timor-Leste struggled to gain _____.
- _____ Timorese had been killed, and the country in ruins.

Plebiscite

- In August 1999, U.N. held a plebiscite (_____ vote) in Timor-Leste.
- Question was....do you want complete independence or to remain part of Indonesia? Most chose independence, but a violent minority was violently _____.

Self-Determination is difficult for Timor-Leste

- In 2002, Timor-Leste officially gained _____ and a U.N. mission was sent to keep peace.
- That mission ended in 2005, but in _____ the mission reopened because of violence.

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Self-Determination in 1918

- President Wilson called for ' _____ of nations' in Northern Europe.
- It did not apply to other nations such as Timor-Leste.

Self-Determination and Nation States

- Self-determination can _____ or drive people apart. The violence in Timor-Leste after the plebiscite was caused by _____ ideas of self-determination.
- The UN charter states who has the right to self-determination and what this right means.
- But the charter does _____ say what happens when people _____ sovereign countries want self-determination.

Kosovo – SD or Sovereignty

- Until Kosovo declared independence in _____, it had been a province of Serbia.
- Many Albanian (green) Kosovars welcomed independence, but many Serbian (red) Kosovars did not (meant losing part of their country).
- An independent _____ threatened Serbian Sovereignty.

Picturing the Pursuit of Self-Determination

- There are 4 different types of Self-Determination:
 1. Political SD
 2. Cultural SD
 3. _____ SD
 4. Social SD

Political SD...example

Pursuing National Self-Determination in Indochina

- By the early 1900's, much of SE Asia was ruled by _____ countries.
- France controlled Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia and renamed the region French _____.

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Japan invades Indochina

- When Japan invaded Indochina during WWII, some people wanted to pursue NSD.
- In Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh (_____) founded the Viet Minh = independence movement to fight the Japanese.
- When WWII ended, France took back original control of Vietnam, but Ho & the Viet Minh kept fighting for _____.

North & South Vietnam

- The war between the Vietnamese and the French finally ended in 1954 with the _____ of France.
- Vietnam was divided into the communist _____ (supported by China & SU) and the democratic _____ (supported by US).

Vietnam

- 1969 – 500 000 US troops fought North Vietnam and into Cambodia.
- America national interest was to stop the _____ of communism in _____ Asia.
- President Eisenhower used the _____ to explain how communist China and Russia might take over all SE Asia

Cambodia

- 1976, Communist leader, Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge party controlled the country.
- For years people were _____ by them. They had to give up their religion, private property, money.
- 1.5 million were starved murdered or died under Pol Pot's dictatorship

Seeking Justice in Cambodia

- Vietnamese forces overthrew Pol Pot in _____.
- Cambodia became a constitutional monarchy (_____) but was still unstable.
- 1993 Cambodians voted in UN supervised election, but peace was not achieved until _____.

Self-Determination in India

- At the beginning of the 20th century, _____ ruled over India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.
- Britain had trading rights (East Indian Company) over India, much like British had the _____ Bay Company in Canada.
- 1858, British had direct control over India, and they did not consult the people – _____ national interests were not considered.

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The Rise of Indian Nationalism

- 20th century – Indian nationalist movements gained strength – wanted the right to control themselves.
- British allowed them a parliament, with very little power.
- 1920's – Mohandas _____ (lawyer) began to emerge as leader of self-determination movement in India.

-fought for _____ for South Africans

-believed in _____, civil _____

-salt march

Creation of Pakistan

- Mohandas Gandhi wanted Muslims and Hindus to live _____ in one country.
- Muhammad Ali Jinnah (leader of the Muslim League) wanted Muslims to have their own country. Ali's ideas prevailed.
- Muslims moved from India to Pakistan and Hindus went from Pakistan to India.

Kashmir NSD

- Kashmiri people lived in a clearly defined territory in the NW _____ Mountains. They spoke Kashmiri, a distinct language and were a _____ cultural group.
- 1947, British, Indian & Pakistan leaders decided that Kashmiris should have the right to decide whether to join India or Pakistan.
- UN held a _____ on the issue. But before this occurred, India invaded and took control of the Kashmir territory.
- Kashmiri people have never been allowed to vote on their future.
- Kashmiri people have _____ Indian control, and this has often led to violence.
- Today, many Kashmiri people want _____ independence, not join India or Pakistan
- Many Kashmiri people have disappeared in India occupied Kashmir.

NSD in Tibet

- 2008, China (Beijing) hosted the Summer _____.
- _____ took the opportunity to publicize their demands for national self-determination.

Tibet & China

- The Autonomous Region of Tibet is a _____ of China.

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- Tibetans had their own culture, language, traditions and religion (ruled by the _____ Lama) – hold political and _____ power.

UN and Tibet

- 1950, when India and Pakistan were establishing their own independent gov'ts, China _____ Tibet.
- The Dalai Lama asked the _____ for help.
- He said the people of Tibet have been ' _____ by force to become a part of China against their will and _____'.
- UN said China and Tibet should _____ the problem.

The Struggle Continues...

- As the Chinese took greater control of the gov't, the Dalai Lama and his gov't fled to India.
- The Chinese put down the _____ religion, destroyed monasteries and outlawed Tibetan _____ and culture.
- Thousands of Tibetan civilians and Buddhist _____ and nuns were killed, imprisoned or sent in exile...Tibetan cultural _____.
- **Complete Attachments 2 & 3. Hand in.there is no attachment #1!**

National Self-Determination in Canada

- First Nations
- Inuit
- Metis
- Quebec

Aboriginal Independence

- Long before the British and the French came to Canada, Aboriginals were _____.
- They made their own laws, provided their own physical and economic security, and lived by their own cultures and values.

First Nations Pursuit of SD

- Assembly of First Nations (AFN) believe self-determination involves the right of people to freely:
 - Decide their own political status and pursue their economic, social and cultural development
 - Dispose of and _____ from their wealth and natural resources

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Conflicting Ideas

- A _____ right to self-determination may conflict with a nation-state's right to sovereignty
- In 1990, Aboriginals told the Royal Commission on Aboriginal People's that they did not want independence, but they wanted the right to self-government.
- Told that SD includes _____, so Indigenous peoples are entitled to choose their own gov't within existing states

Self-Determination must include...

- Settling land claims and regaining control of economic development
- Passing on to their children their culture and values...several educational offer teaching of First Nations culture and history.

Inuit Pursuit of Self-Determination

- 1999 – Creation of _____ demonstrates how the Canadian gov't and Aboriginal Communities can work successfully together.

Metis Pursuit of Self Determination

- Alberta is the only province in Canada with _____ Settlements (degree of self-governance)
- Metis Nation of Alberta continues to fight for the right to self-determination and self-government.

Metis Settlements in Alberta (map)

Quebec and National Self-Determination

- Francophone Quebecois identify themselves as a _____ cultural group.
- They share a language, historical tradition and a traditional territory.
- Many Aboriginal/English speaking Quebecers may not want to pursue SD which may clash with French Separatists.

"If Quebec leaves Canada, Aboriginals would leave Quebec and stay with Canada"

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Unintended Results of Pursuing National Self-Determination

Realities of Self-Determination

- Often, _____ often _____ their homes, personal security, economic prosperity and if they leave their homeland, may lose their cultural heritage.

Refugees

- 2006 – nearly _____ million people around the world were living as refugees
- A refugee is someone who is forced to leave their home to seek safety because of _____, natural disaster, or _____.

Host Countries

- Are the countries that _____ in refugees.
- The sudden arrival of a flood of refugees can _____ the resources of a host country and often causes resentment.
- UN and NGO's try to assist.
- Some Afghan refugees have been in Pakistani refugee camps since _____

Cartoon

Refugees were fleeing conflicts in many areas.

Host countries were also trying to send many refugees away...

What is the cartoonists message about refugees' chance of finding safety?