

# Introduction to Colonialism and Nationalism

---

- • Colonies spread across Asia, Africa, and Latin America.
- • Inspired by European ideas: nationalism, democracy, socialism.
- • Colonies had diverse languages and religions.
- • Traditional rulers rejected freedom and democracy.
- • Movements began reshaping these societies.

# China's National Movement (Phase 1)

---

- • China was ruled by the Manchu dynasty.
- • Sun Yat-sen introduced democracy and socialism.
- • His 3 Principles: Nationalism, Democracy, Socialism.
- • May Fourth Movement (1919) fought inequality.
- • Nationalism rose against foreign domination.

# Rise and Fall of Guomindang (KMT)

---

- • Chiang Kai-shek led the Guomindang (KMT).
- • Tried to unify China through military control.
- • Ignored peasants, workers, and women.
- • Promoted conservative family and social values.
- • Failed due to narrow support and vision.

# Emergence of Communist Party of China

---

- • Communist Party of China (CCP) formed in 1921.
- • Mao Zedong led peasant-based revolution.
- • Land redistribution and women's rights promoted.
- • Long March built CCP's strong base.
- • CCP gained popular rural support.

# Establishing People's Republic of China

---

- • PRC was established in 1949 under CCP.
- • 'New Democracy' united all anti-imperial groups.
- • Landlords lost power; peasants gained land.
- • Women's rights and education expanded.
- • One-party rule established by CCP.

# Nigeria under Colonial Rule

---

- • Nigeria created by British merging tribal regions.
- • North: Muslims; South: Christians and tribal.
- • British used 'divide and rule' policy.
- • Racism and elitism excluded Africans.
- • Nationalism grew among educated Africans.

# Rise of Nigerian Nationalism

---

- • Herbert Macaulay formed NNDP in 1923.
- • Azikiwe formed NYM and NCNC.
- • Pan-Africanism united tribes against colonizers.
- • Trade unions and soldiers led protests.
- • Ethnic unity was a major challenge.

# Nigeria's Independence and Civil Struggles

---

- • Nigeria became independent in 1963.
- • Civil wars and military rule followed.
- • North dominated power, creating conflict.
- • Oil wealth fueled corruption and inequality.
- • Democracy returned only in 1999.

# Oil Politics and Environmental Damage

---

- • Oil is Nigeria's biggest resource today.
- • Foreign companies gained most profits.
- • Oil spills harmed health and land.
- • Ken Saro-Wiwa protested and was executed.
- • Environment and people's rights were ignored.

# Conclusion and Key Lessons

---

- • China and Nigeria faced different challenges.
- • China succeeded with reforms and unity.
- • Nigeria struggled with internal divisions.
- • Colonial legacies still affect both today.
- • Unity, democracy, and justice are essential.