

Conflict and Independence

*The 20th Century since 1945: Promises
and Paradoxes (1945–Present)*



India and South Asia

China and Southeast Asia

The Middle East

Africa

Latin America

Thematic Icons



Economics and business



Geography and environment



Historical concepts and questions



Politics, government and citizenship



Religion and thought



Society and culture



War, diplomacy and foreign policy

Icons: For more detailed instructions, see the *User Guide*



Flash activity (these activities are not editable)



Teacher notes included in the Notes page



By the end of this section, you will have learned about reforms in China and the end of imperialism in Southeast Asia and be able to answer these key questions:

- How has China changed politically and economically since the 1970s?
- How did countries in Southeast Asia manage to obtain independence?
- What problems have Southeast Asian countries faced since independence?



After the death of **Mao Zedong** in the 1970s, China embarked on a program of economic reform which has seen it become a major international power. Watch this animation to find out more about changes in China after Mao.

Press **start** to begin.

start



Why are the Tiananmen Square protests censored?



China's economic miracle



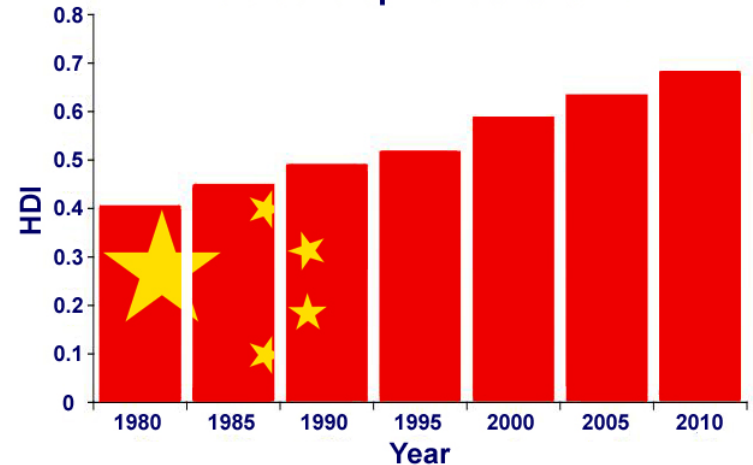
China has developed extremely rapidly. Since 2010, it has the world's second largest economy behind the U.S. due to Deng's political and economic reforms.

Its key industries are petroleum, mining, ore processing, textiles, machinery and armaments.

China has averaged an annual economic growth rate of 8% over the last 30 years, which has greatly reduced poverty.



China's development over time



What are the negative effects of China's growth?



The Philippines

The Philippines gained its independence from the U.S. in 1946, having suffered great damage during World War II. The U.S. gave the Philippines \$600 million in war damages and in return it was allowed to retain its military bases in the islands.

Initially, the Philippines was economically reliant on the U.S. but began to welcome Japanese investments. In 1965, **Ferdinand Marcos** became president and began a 20-year authoritarian rule under martial law in which he stole millions of dollars.



The Philippines has since welcomed democracy, but faces challenges of corruption and **separatist terrorist** groups.

Why did the U.S. want to maintain its military bases?



Malaysia and Singapore



After Japanese occupation in World War II, colonial Malaya was returned to British rule. This was met by resistance from the people and a communist insurgency. Britain defeated the communists and granted its Southeast Asian territories independence in 1957.

Drag each statement to the correct place, depending on which country it refers to.

Press **start** to begin.

start





Burma was formerly part of British India and achieved independence in 1948. Nationalist revolutionary **Aung San** was key in achieving independence.

Democracy was initially established until a military **coup** in 1962. Burma, now called Myanmar, has been under military rule since the coup despite major anti-government and pro-democracy protests.



Aung San Suu Kyi, daughter of Aung San, is a political leader advocating democracy. She spent 15 of the 21 years between 1989 and 2010 under house arrest. Some economic and political reforms have been made since her release.





Indonesia had been ruled by the Netherlands for over three centuries, but in 1945 Indonesia declared its independence. The Dutch were unwilling to give up their colony and the Indonesian people, led by the nationalist **Sukarno**, revolted.



In 1949, after the Dutch lost the backing of the U.S. and the **United Nations**, Indonesia was granted independence. Sukarno was the country's first leader, presiding over an **authoritarian** regime. One of his generals, **Suharto**, assumed the presidency in 1968.

The economy grew rapidly under Suharto's regime and since his fall in 1998, Indonesia has been more open and liberal.

Why did the Dutch not want to give up Indonesia?



Indochina was an area of Southeast Asia colonized by France in 1887. It consisted of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

Drag each country to the correct location on the map. Press the information buttons to find out about the end of colonialism in each country.

Press **start** to begin.

start



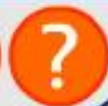


The countries of Southeast Asia were colonial possessions that won their freedom after World War II.

Can you match each Asian country to the imperialist power that granted it independence?

Press **start** to begin.

start



Which Southeast Asian country was never colonized?