

Multimodal Text Set: Migration as a Result of Decolonization in Africa and Asia after WWII

Created by Morandi Hurst (Durham, North Carolina)

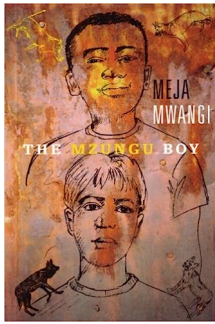
Overview of Text Set:

This text set focuses on migration as a result of the period of decolonization in Africa and Asia following WWII. The set includes a case study of 3 countries/regions: Indian Independence and the partition of India that led to the creation of Pakistan, Kenyan Independence, and the location of Kenya as the site of refugee camps for Africans from across the continent, and Syria following its independence from France, and the current civil war and refugee crisis. The text set includes different aspects of decolonization, including fights for independence and positive representations of freedom fighters, as well as negative aspects of decolonization, including civil war and refugee crises.

Essential Question:

How did decolonization and independence in Africa and Asia following WWII affect patterns of migration of different groups of people?

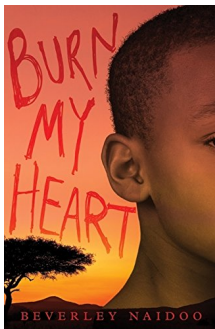
Kenyan Independence and Migration



The Mzungu Boy

By Meja Mwangi
Historical Fiction

The Mzungu Boy is set in the 1950s in Kenya, while the country is under British rule. A young Kenyan boy lives on a British-controlled plantation, under oppressive circumstances. The Mau Mau Rebellion, led by Kenyans, seeks to overthrow the British, and establish Kenya's independence.



Burn My Heart

By Beverley Naidoo
Historical Fiction

Burn My Heart centers on the stories of two young boys, one Black and one White, during the period of British colonial rule in Kenya. The Mau Mau Rebellion and uprisings geared at establishing Kenyan independence threaten the friendship of the two boys during a time of intense turmoil.



“Jamhuri Day: 4 Photos of Kenyan Flag Proudly Being Raised in 1963”

Tuko News

By Naomi Wandede

December 13, 2021

Photographs

A collection of photographs and commentary on the day of Kenyan Independence, December 12, 1963.

<https://www.tuko.co.ke/politics/436735-jamhuri-day-6-photos-kenyan-flag-proudly-raised-1963/>



“Joyful Kenya Gets Independence From Britain”

New York Times

By Robert Conley

December 12, 1963

Newspaper Article

A newspaper article from December 12, 1963, proclaiming Kenya’s independence from the United Kingdom.

<https://archive.nytimes.com/www.nytimes.com/learning/general/onthisday/big/1212.html>



Message to Prime Minister Kenyatta on the Occasion of the Independence of Kenya.

December 10, 1963

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

Once again, as has happened so frequently in these exciting years, a new nation has appeared in the family of mankind. And once again, the people of the United States see in that event a reaffirmation of the ideals which were embodied in their own struggle for freedom. As our own freedom for all our citizens was proclaimed to the world by our Declaration of Independence, so Kenya's freedom begins with her declaration of independence today.

The United States, under President Kennedy, welcomed and supported the growth of free and independent nations in Africa, and American policy will continue along the same lines. Our ultimate goal is a world dedicated to peace and freedom. To help achieve such a world, we will continue to combat those age-old enemies of world peace—illiteracy, illness, malnutrition, and poverty. We also are deeply committed to the attainment of basic human rights by all men. And we are irrevocably determined to speed that process by assuring equal rights to all Americans as quickly as we are able. In essence, then, the United States is devoted to the same basic human aspirations as those of the people of Kenya—and, indeed, as those of people of good will throughout the world.

To the courageous people of Kenya, the American people and I send the warmest good wishes as you enter into nationhood, just as the infant United States was encouraged and strengthened by the sympathy of those throughout the world who loved liberty, so your young and vigorous nation will have the understanding

“Message to Prime Minister Kenyatta on the Occasion of the Independence of Kenya”

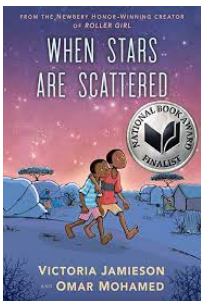
By Lyndon B. Johnson

December 10, 1963

Government Memo/Letter

A letter written by U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson, expressing his congratulations and support for Jomo Kenyatta and the independence of Kenya.

<https://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/documents/message-prime-minister-kenyatta-the-occasion-the-independence-kenya>



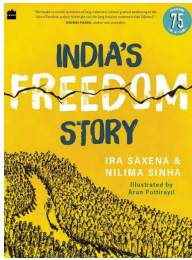
When Stars are Scattered

By Victoria Jamieson and Omar Mohamed

Graphic Novel

The story of two brothers who grow up in a Kenyan refugee camp, after fleeing civil unrest in nearby Somalia. They have been separated from family, and have hopes of being resettled in the United States.

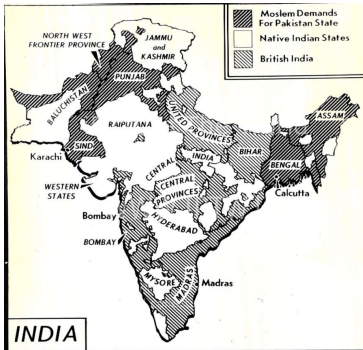
Indian Independence and Partition



India's Freedom Story

By Ira Saxena and Nilima Sinha
Young Adult Nonfiction

A nonfiction story of India's independence, written for children and teenagers, in honor of the 75th anniversary of India's independence.



A Collection of Maps Representing India's ethnic groups and partition, acquired by Columbia University

August, 1947
Map

A collection of maps including borders of different ethnic groups, and lines of partition following Indian independence.

<http://www.columbia.edu/itc/mealac/pritchett/00maplinks/modern/maps1947/maps1947.html>

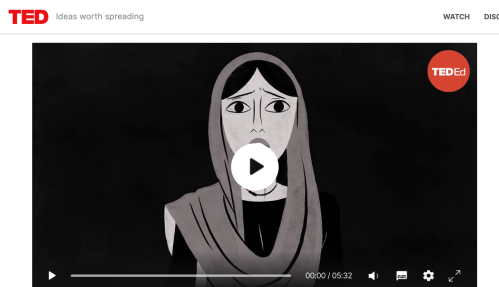
- 1930s:** The idea for a separate homeland for Muslims is introduced.
- 1935:** Great Britain reforms policies to grant greater independence to Indians. Muslims worry they will be a permanent minority in a fully independent India.
- 1940:** Muslim leader Jinnah calls for the establishment of Pakistan as a separate state for Indian's Muslims.
- 1944:** Hindu leaders fail to convince Jinnah to keep India unified.
- Aug. 1946:** Hindus and Muslims clash in Calcutta over formation of interim government. Approximately 5,000 die.
- March 1947:** The British Government sends Louis Mountbatten to India to determine a plan for transferring power to Indians before June 1948.
- June 3, 1947:** Mountbatten announces the Partition Plan and speeds up the transfer of power by ten months.
- Aug. 14-15, 1947:** Transfer of Power: India gains independence from Great Britain.
- Aug. 16-17, 1947:** Decision for partition boundaries is released and published.
Migration and violence due to partition continues until the end of 1947. Approximately 15 million people migrated, and between 300,000 and one million refugees lost their lives during partition.

Timeline of Indian Independence and Partition

By Stanford History Education Group (SHEG)
Timeline

A timeline included as part of a lesson on the partition of India into two countries, India and Pakistan, upon gaining independence from Britain.

https://sheg.stanford.edu/history-lessons/india-partition?check_logged_in=1



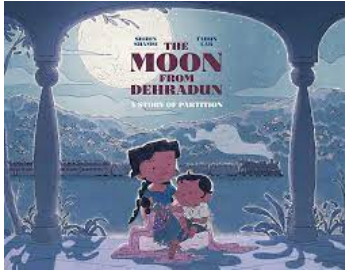
Why was India split into two countries?
3,110,352 views | Haimanti Roy • TED-Ed

“Why was India Split into Two Countries?”

By Haimanti Roy
TedEd
Informational Video

A description of the history of Indian independence and the partition of India into two separate states, including Muslim Pakistan.

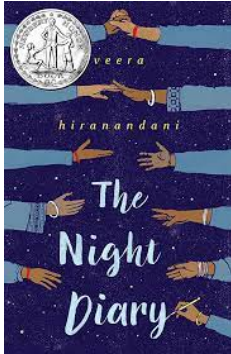
https://www.ted.com/talks/haimanti_roy_why_was_india_split_into_two_countries?language=en



The Moon from Dehradun: A Story of Partition

By Shirin Shamsi
Children's Picturebook

A picturebook written in honor of the 75th anniversary of the partition of India, in which a little girl must leave India to move to newly established Muslim Pakistan.

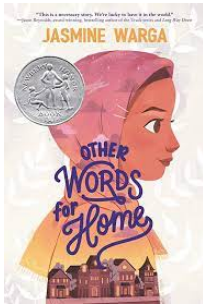


The Night Diary

By Veera Hiranandani
Historical Fiction

A story of a half-Muslim, half-Hindu girl, living in what is now Pakistan, in 1947. After gaining independence from Britain, India has been partitioned into two states, creating tension between Hindus and Muslims. This novel traces the story of a girl caught in the middle, looking for a home, as she chronicles her experiences in letters written to her mother.

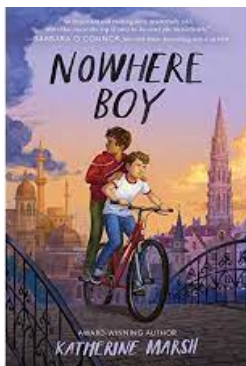
Syria: Decolonization, Civil War, and Migration



Other Words for Home

By Jasmine Warga
Realistic Fiction

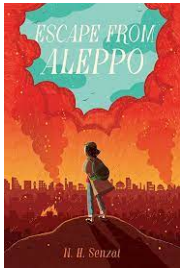
This book tells the story of Jude, a young girl fleeing civil war in Syria, who arrives in the United States in middle school. After leaving her home and family behind, she must learn to build a new home, and explore a new identity, in another country.



Nowhere Boy

By Katherine Marsh
Realistic Fiction

Nowhere Boy tells the story of teenagers Ahmed and Max, two boys who arrive in Belgium from completely different worlds. Ahmed has just fled his native Syria, while Max has arrived from Washington, D.C. Together, the boys develop a friendship, and explore feelings of hope and bravery, against the backdrop of a refugee crisis.



Escape from Aleppo

By N.H. Senzai
Realistic Fiction

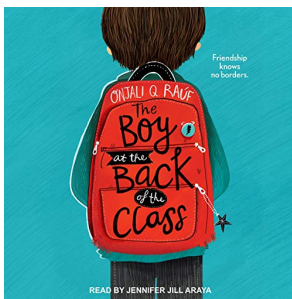
This book tells the story of Nadia, a young girl forced to flee her home in Aleppo, Syria, in the midst of the civil war.



Run for Your Life

By Jane Mitchell
Realistic Fiction

Run for your Life tells the story of Azari, who is forced to flee with her mother to Ireland to escape civil war in Syria. She must learn to adapt to her new life and a new culture in Ireland, where running becomes both a lifeline and a necessity.



The Boy at the Back of the Class

By Onjali Q. Rauf
Realistic Fiction

Ahmet is new to class in an American school. His circumstances intrigue his classmates, and as they learn more about him, they begin to discover the very real war that Ahmet fled in Syria. His classmates then become determined to reunite him with his family.

A Second Chance

Story by Sandra Davidson Photography by Baxter Miller

Lama, Lamis and Aya first touched North Carolina soil on February 20th, 2016. A short flight from JFK delivered the women to RDU, where an ambulance sat waiting. The sisters, Lamis (25) and Lama (36), helped Lama's daughter, Aya (11), into the ambulance that rushed her to Duke Hospital where she would begin treatment for Fanconi Anemia, a rare life-threatening genetic disease.

It could be said that the family had been travelling for 72 hours, since they boarded a New York bound plane in Istanbul, Turkey, for permanent resettlement in the United States. But it could also be said that the family had been travelling since 2011 when Lama and Aya fled their war-torn home in Syria. Their arrival in North Carolina marks the beginning of what they hope will be a second chance at life.

"A Second Chance for Syrian Refugees"

By Sandra Davidson
Blog Post

An article written on the blog "Bit and Grain" about the arrival of Syrian refugees in the community of Durham, North Carolina.

<http://www.bitandgrain.com/stories/syrian-refugees-in-nc>

On Independence Day, A Subdued Syrian Capital

April 17, 2013 - 3:55 PM ET



This photo, from the official Syrian Arab News Agency (SANA), shows members of the Damascus Youth volunteer group waving Syrian colors at a checkpoint in Damascus, on the country's national day.
Syrian Arab News Agency/SANA via AP

The writer is a Syrian citizen living in Damascus who is not being further

"On Independence Day, a Subdued Syrian Capital"

By anonymous writer for *NPR*
April 17, 2013
News Article

This article describes the complicated feelings of Syrians on Independence Day, decades after freedom was earned from the French, but while the country is in the midst of a civil war.

<https://www.npr.org/sections/thetwo-way/2013/04/17/177614460/on-independence-day-a-subdued-syrian-capital>