DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA
UNIVERSITY OF MOSTAGANEM ABDEL HAMID IBN BADISS
FACULTY OF LETTERS AND FOREIGN LANGUAGES
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

The Emergence of Decolonization Movements within the British Colonies (1939-1973)

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Board of examiners:

Ms bellal Hanane

Ms Benouda siham

Ms Ouli farida

Supervised by:

MRS Ouli Farida

Submitted by:

Mr Aidi Mohammed Amine

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Abstract

With the emergence of Decolonization over the British Empire after the Second World War, history witnessed the vanish of the Greatest Empire the world has ever seen However, the level of these processes of decolonization increased with the urgent desire of people in achieving independence and expelling colonization. Decolonization is push the British Empire to the loss of its colonial possessions in Asia, Africa and elsewhere by using the outrage of nations and the international pressures for self-determination which translated to the acceptance of gradual granting of self-rule to the British colonies .This work deals in details with the issue of the Emergence of Decolonization Movements within the British Colonies 1939-1973 as a radical development in the Great Empire. it is also an analysis of the impact of decolonization in the degradation of the Empire. further, this work is focus on the Decolonization Process in some countries in Asia and Africa as attempt to illustrate and provide the thesis with historical events and as answers to what is the British Decolonization, what was meant by the self- government for colonies and how the Empire was retreated due Decolonization .The main conclusion drawn from this work is despite the differences of the historical views Decolonization and the Second World War had the major part in the dissolution of the empire and its imperial plots.

Key words: decolonization _ Britain _ empire _ unrest _ self-determination _ self-rule _ colonization _ imperialism _ nationalists _ decline _ second world war.

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advice.

DEDICATION

[To my parent with love]

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List of Acronymes :

U.S.A: the United States of America.

S .U: the Soviet Union.

U.N.O: the United Nations Organization.

U.M.N.O: the United Malay National organization.

U.G.C.C: the United Gold Coast Convention.

C.P.P: the Convention People's Party.

C.W: Cold War.

E.U: the European Union.

General introduction

The British Empire was the biggest and the most successful of all the European Empires belonging to its colonial achievements through history and its dominance over the world for centuries. It was also a global military and political force with a considerable significance represented in imperial interests that had been manifested in Asia , Africa and elsewhere .The imperial efforts of Britain succeeded in gathering a collection of various states ruled by the colonial office until the breakout of the Second World War 1939 which was recognized as a turning point in the history of the empire; it is the age of weakness and incompetency which glanced with the closeness of the end of the British Empire and combined with the occurrence of Decolonization movements in the British colonies which brought collapse to the Empire finally after brutal events of a long way of struggle and confrontations. Furthermore, the emergence of Decolonization within the British colonies coincided with the breakout of the Second World War which brought into focus the illegality of colonialism because most of the colonies became related after the war in attempting to regain independence like India and Ghana.

This dissertation seeks to probe the emergence of Decolonization within the British colonies from 1939; from the beginning of the Second World War to 1973; the joining of Britain to the European Union after the fall of the Empire which was caused by Decolonization and there are extracted events from the struggle of colonies in Asia and Africa in attaining independence as a profile to strengthen this thesis. However, it is important to note that it will not be sufficient to examine the Emergence of Decolonization solely without talking about the Effect of Decolonization over the British Empire and its causes, all this in order to give an efficient analyze.

In order to provide sum of information that are related to the emergence of the British decolonization from the outset of the second world war to the dismantlement of the great empire , this work contains different references including books , diaries and online articles especially previous works dealing with the subject .

CHAPTER ONE

Introduction:

Anti-colonial nationalism in the twentieth century played a vital role in shaping the years of decolonization that dominated the politics of British imperialism after the Second World War. However although Nationalism remains as a critical factor in explaining why and when Decolonization occurred; also many other issues played an equally prominent role. This chapter also indicates the reasons behind the desire of colonies in gaining the political independence and the right to choose their own forms of rule and leadership and also the emphasis in this chapter is on understanding why such changes occurred and so rapidly . This work investigates principally the evolution which prevailed the British colonies in the wake of the Second World War onwards and the intricate situation of the colonies in Asia and Africa since the British hegemony.

This chapter might lead us to conclude that the main impulsions of the British Decolonization referred generally to the mismanagement of the imperial administrations over the colonial holdings which caused a general discontent that played a substantial rule in the occurrence and the widespread of unrest which took several forms. Precisely, this chapter concentrates on the first paces of the independence struggle.

1. Defining of Decolonization:

The term Decolonization has distinctive senses belonging to the perception of the colonist and the colonized, Initially, For the colonists is an illegitimate move plotted to revolt against the foreign rulers those who seek for modernizing and civilizing people of the colonies in order to cope with the actual time and also they defined it after the accomplishment as mere another shape of colonization with altered manner pours in the dominator's interests at the end, Like what Darwin literally reported < *decolonization was the continuation of empire by another mean* >, Decolonization had been changed from formal

colonization to an informal colonization it means that people dismissed the colonial administration but it still exist political ties bind the two opposites and this which concluded in the institution of the British Commonwealth of Nations . But it is the contrary for the colonized people and some other adherents of Decolonization throughout the world they defined Decolonization as violent phenomenon deployed through the colonial territories and aims to regain their independence which they had lost after the coming of the colonist. In addition Decolonization stressed the colonial powers to accept its inevitability and its ultimate implementation due to effective events which contributed in the devolution of the rule from the colonial hands to the genuine rulers in the occupied territories like Nationalists.

Decolonization was not an easy process, However, And within it there was successes and failures represented in achieving independence for the occupied territories and in the other hand it resulted the dismantlement of the colonial empires such France and England ,Whatever Decolonization overlapped with the loss of the global status of the imperial powers by surrendering their empires to their subjects and eventually the complete withdrawing from the territorial claims .In fact, Decolonization had accomplished as consequence of global events involved in hastening the process increasingly such as the Second World War , The Cold War and the organization of the United Nations . Thus Decolonization process redrew the global map by the emergence of newly independent countries in the world.

2. Types of Decolonization Process:

There were several types of Decolonization operation applied by the invaders. Either amicable way, armed confrontation or political efforts. . That Decolonization processes took place during the colonial era of the Nineteenth Century to defy the foreign rulers and as

reflect to the brutal reality of Colonization .Whereas the critical conditions of the subject peoples during the Imperial era were a catalyst in the revolt which will brings independence for them late through political negotiations or bloodshed .

2.1 Destruction Campaigns over the Colonial Posses:

Some of the colonized territories had not the ability to stand against the colonialists by armed confrontation or political forms so they battled by demolishing the infrastructure as well as railways, burning farms, cutting crops and sometimes frighten the settlers they had followed the strategy of hit and run .In some cases, The main matter was enforce the colonizers to leave their countries in hurry and stressed them to abandon their own states with incredibly violent way. Indeed the colonial powers suffered great setbacks when they had economic losses accompanied the destruction campaigns that the rebels adopted as available option in that epoch. This remarkable potent unrest engulfed the greedy concerns of the colonizers and shaped a potential threat which will halt the colonial powers.

2.2 Armed Struggle:

Returns to the Decolonization Process coupled with violent stream in order to haste the process and get rid from the colonial exploitation to their raw resources and regain their total freedom that they had before the arrival of the colonial oppressors .This happened in Africa such as Nigeria, Guinea Bissau and Senegal. The majority of these colonies had precious resources that what made the colonists grip them, whereas other territories considered as strategic site for the colonists all those interests composed the colonial greed, the practice of unfair and discrimination over the colonies conducted to inescapable brutal confrontation resulted enormous amount of casualties amid both sides and huge devastation which remained the blood running across the colonies.

2.3 Ethnic groups:

Although ethnic and religious unity had the relevant role in the independence movements, All the organizations that had political inset and which adopted the political struggle in the case of gaining their self-rule they were armed by patriotism spirit which mainly derived from the stark ethnic background and they had massive support of the population because people trusted in them to achieve liberty for their nations .This successful contexture composed a great pressure on the colonialists, However, this attempts regarded as initial hopes to split from the foreign governance sphere .

Having strong ethnic base were the prime seeds for the colonized people to combat against the colonial rule who were under imperialist exploitation with a lot of grievances.

3. The Main Impulsions behind the Birth of Decolonization:

3.1 The Inner Impulsions:

3.1.1 Economic Progress:

Most of the colonies were economically powerful by the end of the WW II belonging to their raw resources. It had a long way of riots fascinated by the new birth of educated elites those who took their experience from the outside world and later they led the political struggle by constructing a realistic political force in their home lands.

Colonies were discontented with the colonial exploitation to their economy which done by the colonial corporations. Those colonies were great producers of numerous ranges of the agricultural products for instance spices and leathers in India also cocoa and palm oil in Ghana .as result to that gloomy situation the crops price experienced sharp fall and the products became worthless therefore those changes harshly affected the farmers and they

could not bear the burdens of life any more, Moreover the total profits of mining directed to Europe in order to enhance economy out there at the expense of the drudged colonies .That palpable exploitation revealed great hostility against the colonists and contributed in the formation of objection waves changed to unrest later .Eventually the unfair deportments made the colonies dissatisfied and quickened the end of the colonial age belonging to the frictions which had erupted across the colonies.

3.1.2 The Nationalist's Impact:

Nationalists had contributed greatly in Decolonization ,They held the torch of liberty aloft returning to their resistance for sake of regaining independence and carried their case to the world stage ,They represented the awakening of political awareness among the colonized territories with the wish of self-rule also they fought for their own political freedom . Those efforts absolutely prompted people to protest, rationing and conducting strikes against the brutality of the colonialists; In fact these nationalism movements came to form immense pressure on the colonists and condemn the occupation of their nations by stand firmly together in front of the colonizers and subsequently expel them.

The desire in attaining the full independence was a united sentiment among people so they were determined in battling the colonial government without hesitation and under the leadership of Nationalists, broadly the role of Nationalists was crucial in the political struggle by creating vigorous competition to block the colonial existence. there are some instances of Nationalism erupted throughout the imperial forces in form of parties conducted by educated persons such as The United Gold Coast Convection (UGCC) presided by kwame Nkrumah and established in Ghana , nationalists as Jamal Abdelnasser and the movement the Conservative Officers in Egypt ,AUNG SAN in Burma and the list goes on.

All those forms of resistance had the same ultimate demands and goals as well as fighting against injustice, discrimination of the colonial government, colonial exploitation and the national independence for their countries.

3.1.3 The Unfair Distribution of Resources:

Great masses of the genuine people amid the colonized territories were unpleasant with the subordinated policy of economy done by the colonial government because there were no coordination between local seller and the expatriate buyer while this was beneficial for the latter. These deals were establishing under lower prices serve the colonial interests and disregard the locals. All the efforts were devoted to strengthen the colonial economy instead of being used to promote the internal economy of the colonies. The excessive exploitation prompted the colonies to react madly against the colonial powers and start thinking in split apart from the chains of exploitation in tangible attempts. Consequently, the critical situation alarmed with the occurrence of new movements call for the self -determination and in the same time hinted with the closeness of the colonial withdrawal.

3.1.4 The Maturity of Colonies:

This ripeness refers to the vital role of the educated elites those who helped in scattering awareness among the aboriginals and depicting monstrous image represented the colonialists as oppressors and emphasized the unfair deeds that committed against the humanity over their societies. All those fundamental efforts came via the formation of political parties led by group of intellectuals appeared through the colonies in the eve of the second world war, the political parties considered as the final salvation for the locals to obtaining their national independence and often also to expel the foreign rule from their own countries.

The noticeable improvement in calling for self-rule participated in escalating the situation to brutal demonstrations aim to secure civil and political rights for the colonies also for sake of the long awaited independence, thus the maturity of people which formed due to the leaders of parties and regarded as significant catalyst for change as they were determined to achieve their goals by any means necessary even if it meant taking up arms.

3.1.5 The Subordinated Regime over the Colonies:

The colonial nature of ruling was based on persecution, discrimination and oppression through its institutions as well as army, police, court, and prison. The colonial authorities used those institutions to seize control of civil disobedience, non corporation and strikes. While the campaigns of deterring resulted thousands of arrests among the casual people whereas the apparent leaders of conflict were facing a long treason trial and others exiled to another countries and banned from practicing any kind of political activities.

The tyrannical nature of the colonizers assisted in stirring currents of turbulence across the colonies calling for the shift from the colonial dominance to sovereignty. Whereas people experienced hardly the cruel aftermath of colonization like the usurpation of their lands and other abuses so they were convinced doubtless that colonization is mere critical epoch and now it is time for secession to draw their own future with their own hands .Eventually the suppressed people of colonies conceived the disadvantages of colonization and its impact .so subsequently those sentiments pushed them to revolt against the colonialists with all the sorts of objection.

3.2 The Exterior Impulsions:

3.2.1 The Establishment of the UNO:

The united nation organization is tremendous part of the global history , This organization embodied the principal of the complete independence for the whole countries of the world and backed those weak territories in the attainment of self-rule at the expense of the superpowers also it was the foremost agency for hastening Decolonization processes by providing the moral right of the colonies for the freedom and managing their own political situation without the intervention of the foreign powers. The main aim of the organization of the United Nations was collapsing the imperial authorities and makes the world empty from the frictions by condemning any sort of colonization and showed a kind of resentment against the imperial dominance. Furthermore it pushed people to believe that they can defeat the grandeur of the colonizer just by focusing on their legitimate right in living peacefully in their own countries without foreign forces ruling them.

3 .2.2 The Influence of the International Intellectuals:

This squad of famous adherents of Decolonization Process formed inevitable fate which walked against the imperial current and they sided with the colonies in their task to regain independence .Those intellectuals took a part mainly in spreading awareness among oppressed people by their artistic works which were followed by millions of followers throughout the world .This wave adopted by thinkers ,philosophers ,poets ,political activists such as VOLTAIRE, FREDERICK, BARON MONTESQUIEU and others supported the unarmed struggle for sake of bring freedom to those territories with the transit of their case to the world stage and acquire more human sympathy abroad. , they were against the claims of the colonial powers that the small territories cannot stand alone without the aid of the forceful

countries via containment or colonization, on the whole it is evident that the intellectuals impacted massively on the pace of Decolonization Process because they shared the colonies their battling for independence by supporting them and shaped foreign voices were calling for lost rights such as independence.

3.2.3The Effect of the Second World War:

The Second World War brought into the world stage the irregularity of colonization by inspiring the self-determination amid the colonies and fuel the struggle for self-rule in those spots of conflicts. It was a crucial factor in pulling the colonial authorities to the edge by indicating the imminence of the imperial vanish. in addition to the positive effect of the Second World War through the colonies which regarded as sign of imperial break down .it was evident that this immense incident revealed the inability of the colonial authorities in conserving its colonies from split due to the aftermath of the war upon the colonial powers which brought massive crises hit the continuity of controlling the foreign holdings, this was arguably the Second World War contribution in increasing the growing demands of sovereignty because the involvement of the colonized people in war offered them new concepts attached with the colonial power and made them convinced with the idea that they can regain their liberty depending to the critical situation that the super powers were living it during the Post-World War .

The colonial powers were harshly weakened by the ultimate results of the war, so, they could not afford the burdens of the colonies any more they were focusing on the domestic matters of their countries, so subsequently, it was a bright opportunity to the colonies for the achievement of the full freedom.

3.2.4 The Rivalry between Capitalism and Communism after the Second World War:

The conflicting ideologies of Capitalism and Communism served as a vital role in the Decolonization Process. With disputes over countries such as Korea, Cuba, Egypt, Vietnam and elsewhere, it became clear that the politics of the Cold War contributed in hastening the Decolonization Process across the globe.

The two powerful poles had involved in the dissolution of the imperial countries such as England and France after the Second World War therefore. It led the world to become divided into two fronts, one dominated by the United States and one by the Soviet Union. Because the United States and the Soviet Union couldn't face with one another directly in Europe, so as strategy they carried their dispute to the occupied countries throughout the world. the two nations were strongly desired to influence the Process of Decolonization through supporting and encouraging the local chiefs of the colonies those who were either communists or capitalists to revolt against the former colonizers and after the success of gaining independence this territory became under the control of one of the two ideologies or maybe the two together via dividing the newly independent countries as well as Korea and Vietnam.

Those series of change drew another face to the world order by ending the supremacy of the colonial powers such as the British Empire and distinguishing the world to two parts the Capitalist pole and the Communist pole. At whole the concept of colonization changed from direct form to indirect one due to the impact of the two ideologies and the determination of the former imperial powers.

4. The Primary Occurrence of the British Decolonization (the unrest):

At the outset, in 1940 seven hundred million people were considering as colonial subjects of the British Empire. One decade later, that number fell to five million due the liberating movements which the empire experienced it in Asia .Africa and elsewhere from the empire.

Britain was known for its large military navy and its commercial trade before the outbreak of the Second World War. It pursued an effective policy contributed in reinforcing its economy at home behind the veil of civilizing and modernizing the inferior countries of the world especially in Asia and Africa .The two continents were basically easy targets to colonization belonging to the fragile governments that they had. Most of those countries were governed by traditional chieftaincy structures and relied on conventions as constitution, in addition.the messy pattern of life in the colonies facilitated the mission for the colonial authority to exploit their resources massively and under an autocrat rule lost touch with locals.

The event of the Second World War was the main reason that pushed Britain to surrender almost all of their overseas territories. The war significantly lowered the position of England in the world order and broke the immunity of the empire .The Second World War combined with the occurrence of strong blocks condemn colonization vigorously and support Decolonization for their interests as well as the United States and the Soviet Union. Consequently colonialism had become less acceptable in international arenas.

Ultimately .all the events which accompanied the Second World War led to dismantlement of the British Empire and resulted surges of unrest appeared in all the poles of the empire and came late with the independence of those countries this took place precisely in Asia and Africa.

4.1 In Asia:

The scale of discontent and the demands for self-determination obviously escalated during the post 1940 .It was mainly the coming era of elevating the blockade which surrounding their countries and overwhelming the British dominance ,However, there were numerous uprisings and riots that erupted over the course of the long British occupation, the clear disapproval of colonization commenced to spread among the Asian colonies one after the other with manifest advance, in some respects, that movements of rebellion aimed at first to boycott the British institutions in order to score grave economical problems for sake of threatening the colonial existence in their countries but after short time that attempts evolved to a great discord resulted a cruel confrontations later .   .

It is worthy noting that the origins of disobedience and anti-colonial revolts along the British Empire were also stretched back to the beginning of the twentieth century after the First World War, enormous account of the empire's subjects had fought on the western front beside England, this involvement in the First World War gave the subject peoples an clear insight about the fake superiority that the British imperialists claimed. However, the input in the war was greatly influential to the independence movements which appeared, while another reason contributed in the growth of awareness among people about the state of disturbance that the empire had tested after the First World War it is the economic crisis of 1930 which hit the world significantly. Britain in particular had been affected hardly by this crisis and became gradually start losing its ability in controlling the whole empire, eventually, the feebleness of the empire became observed by the subject people which increasingly pushed them to challenge the British high authorities at the outset in nonviolent demonstrations expressed their desire in bring change and setting new laws serve their formal interests but after while the friction ran extremely and transformed to general struggle.

It is not surprising that within the years of the Second World War Britain had been exposed to massive amount of devastating economic crises made the financial situation of the empire more dismal and disrupted the infrastructure of the society at home especially when Britain engaged in the Second World War for conquer Germany but actually this attempt was costly because the German air forces punished England severely through air strikes caused wide damage in the urban districts also displaced citizens and scored huge numbers of casualties approximately about 400 000 died during the wartime, among them soldiers from the edges of the empire such as the Asians , Britain after the Second World War seemed exhausted and it could not bear the burdens of the empire any more also its relations with colonies became gloomy and ambiguous. the crucial situation accompanied with waves of unrest appeared as output to the ripeness of awareness amid the subject peoples because they became knowing about the British state after the Second World War according to their involvement in the war as overseas British soldiers which provided to them the opportunity to be in touch with the outside world and dismiss the marginalizing of the British colonial government upon them completely.

Most of people in the Asian colonies formed new bases of insurgence against the British rule ,more importantly, that insurgence became prominent inside their societies because they believed that they get the peak of change via lifting challenge , such movement of freedom was empowered by strong characters labeled Nationalists such as mahatma Gandhi in India , tunku Abdul rahman in Malaya Aung san in Burma and others in rest Asia those nationalists had been backed by the Japanese giant which coincidently coupled with their culmination.

At that time the Japanese wanted to set themselves as the rulers of Asia under the slogan of *ASIA FOR ASIANS* the Japanese pursued their wills in preventing the British expansion across Asia through two strategies ,First , the attraction of the nationalists forces

by funding and encouraging them to attain their right of self-determination beneath the notion of *the enemy of my enemy is my friend* and indicate the overthrowing of the British rule as mutual goal they seek for it together in hasty way ,The Second strategy was the use of military power .accordingly, the Japanese took the advantage that they were technically advanced in war despite the fact that the British forces were unprepared and exhausted due to the aftermath of the involvement in the world war.

The military intervention of the Japanese had confused the British cards in the region according to the adjustment which came to the prominence after the British_ Japanese rivalry, the military aid of the Japanese assisted the British Asian colonies in containing the spread of the British empire at the expense of their motherlands ,therefore the British colonies in Asia succeeded in establishing several political and social blocks and fronts convicted the British colonial rule and played a leading role in bringing peace to the region relying on the Japanese determination to return the Asian territories which were stolen by Britain like India ,Burma Malaya and elsewhere . The Japanese wanted to establish united and great Asia, thus, they thought that if they succeeded in building great Asia, they would achieve stability in the region and purge Asia from the colonial greeds.

The British's failure to appease the Asian, the discontent of subjects, the abuse of the government and negligence of civil rights, all were outcomes that prevented the British colonial government from taking control over the Asian colonies and rollback the endless unrest. Moreover, the Japanese fostered the growth of anti-British sentiment in Asia in order to create great pressure over the ailing regime which the British had during that time .As consequence, most of the colonies decided to assert their right in gaining independence through waging war against Britain which represented in principal instrument to face the British dominance by developing a defensive and grand military forces combined with the supply of Japan as an attempt to exchange their loyalty and support to keep all the efforts

directed toward peace and stability in the continent mainly their prime concern was the eventual self-rule for the Asian countries inspired by the refreshment of the nationalists to the dreamed people that began with the elementary unrest which appeared in non violent marches represented the primary occurrence of the process of Decolonization in Asia yielded a brutal clashes between the British government and the Asian protestors which resulted great amount of victims in the Asian side like what happened in Burma 3ooo casualties during peaceful demonstration . Those events undoubtedly prompted people to protest more and more without caring about the size of the humanitarian losses. So, starting from that acts subject people drew their pathway because they proclaimed their emancipation by setting the countdown of Decolonization through the frequent acts of insurgence.

4.2 In Africa:

Before discussing the events which took place in Africa during the first paces of the riddance from the British rule ,It is important to address the impact of the Asian struggle and the significance of their determination in the fight of the African independence, Asia established the platform for the departure of the African Decolonization and it would be impossible to write the African history and the struggle against the British imperialism in Africa without indicating the great effect of Asia in fuelling the awareness inside Africa during the British occupation.

Probably the African primary struggle began under the Asian overseeing, as evident most of the African colonies mirrored the struggle in Asia via following the Asian manner in starting their revolution at first they began with positive actions the same way that the Asian colonies had followed before .In general the call for self-rule in Africa rooted actually to the Asian revolution which became decisive in the expulsion of the British rule.

For far extent ,the British existence in Africa seemed irresistible for the weakened Africans according to its military forces and the large population of the British settlers whose were residing in the richest areas and they regarded as the patrons of the most properties in African colonies such as South Africa, Rhodesia and Kenya .stretching from Cairo to the Cape almost the African countries were a British unitary polity meanwhile Britain were using them as springs feeding its economy at home voraciously next to neglecting the interests of aboriginal inhabitants with extremely way .Otherwise, they also used them as cheap laborers serving in plantation and picking crops for the exportation toward Europe in order to reconstruct the ruined economy there which affected due to the crises that devastate Europe and Britain specifically after the First World War like the great depression ,this manifest exploitation contrasted with the desires of locals because they would benefit from their own local products solely and promote their livelihood .African colonies did not stop dreaming with better life so they returned to the resistance against the British rule trying to bring back their land but they had not the ability to defend themselves against that colonial giant ,obviously the sole reason that provoked people to mutiny and create currents of turbulence as reaction to the British economic abuse is the massive exploitation to their agricultural products.

The First World War changed the economic structure of Britain gravely so as substituted scheme Britain resorted to Africa's mineral and wealth in order to rebuild its economy, as result, the British interest were growing in African and led to significant expansion exposed Africans to more pressures by taking lands from them and given it to the settlers and also they witnessed the unfair dominance of the British companies like the British South African Company for farming and mining.

Ordinary Africans seemed soundly affected by these maltreatments because the majority were relying on agriculture for survival, all this in general yielded an African

complaining from the colonial government because it had the big part in the tightened condition of life in the African colonies , Eventually, people began to call for the dissolution of the colonial system and regain the self-rule ,So that phase tested a rise of nationalism and loud voices shouting with independence in various colonies returning to their mutual demands. broadly ,in the colonial territories more active support to the nations freedom had aroused wide opposition and empowered liberating movements along the road of self-determination often also sharpened the disagreement over lands between the genuine inhabitants and the settlers .In West Africa ,Britain had to face magnificent crises which began in Ghana with the protests of the unemployment of the demobilized African soldiers when they returned from war in 1948 .with unexpected scale riots broke out between the demonstrators and the colonial police . Meanwhile the confrontations caused two died men from the protestors had made people unpleasant with the colonial government and pushed them to involve in guerilla wars, later the government was forced to assert a state of emergency in Ghana and to contain the situation, the colonial government in that time brought an aid troops from the neighboring colonies contributed in the relaxation of the unrest by killing twenty nine African man and injured 266. Whilst other colonies followed Ghanaian footsteps and kept the unrest ongoing depended on strikes, boycotts, non corporation with the government to handicap all the active sectors.

By this time it was clear that all the African colonies become motivated by the waves of unrest that erupted in the neighboring colonies also their pursuits was gradual change through the African countries ,they desired tightly to establish a movement for secure the civil and political rights of the Africans .In some respects. The role played by the nationalists in the primary occurrence of Decolonization was pivotal in the continent's nationalist struggles, in organizing anti-colonial activities and in scattering nationalist notions. They were always having a part in the religious protests, political protests, inciting the disturbances and

in representing the people's wills very well. they also used their influence to fight the unfair colonial policies and racial segregation which imposed by the British settlers, Linked to all the efforts that they did for the Africans interest they worked often on emphasizing the idea of Africa for Africans and no more foreign interventions.

The Nationalists positive deeds inspired people in Africa to erupt against the colonial administration and it extended to the streets through carrying the National Flags and signpost, they had wrote on it words militate the colonial existence in their homelands . people during that decisive events showed a kind of firm unity gather them as strong bloc against the British rule .the determination of Africans on freedom collided with the colonial tyranny so as results there was brutal confrontation almost times caused loss of lives served to strengthen the Morales of Africans for concentrating on independence to award their martyrs .

The outrage of the people became so influential and important over the colonies because it mapped to the next major outburst which appeared in the generalize of the conflict amid the occupied African nations, However, It meant that Africa advances slowly toward its substantial form of home rule but at that phase exactly the self-governance was not fully achieved yet according to the preventive measures that the colonial government established as strategy to enclose civil rebellion and quashing protests as the military intervention , jailing protestors and banned any kind of people aggregation .Despite this Britain did not success in frustrating the civil rebellion eventually because the desire for independence was still raging in every African heart this certainly indicates the seize of hostility that the Africans held toward the British, Simply they would prevent the British from quelling the African revolution in its premiere stages ,in addition to this .events in Africa during the Second World War set Britain under serious pressure to face the realistic escalation of nationalists. Meanwhile, the resentment in the African continent clarified to Britain the situation in Africa that people would settle for nothing less than radical change brings total liberty for them and

the only way for that in their perception was stand firmly and protest the British administration until they receive an attention   .These issues coupled with the seriously weakened condition of Britain and her empire in the post-Second World War and with the independence of her precious colonies in Asia like India and Malaya .

The grievances of the African colonies had evidently not altered or budged towards the British. Nevertheless the colonial intended to abandon the conflict that emerged in term of independence .this rift in points of view sustained to be an hindrance in negotiations between both the British and the African colonies regarding to the dispute about the complete independence which the British denied the recognition of this suggestion this introduced an disagreement between the two sides contributed in fueling the feud more and more , However , What is significant   that the colonies did not submit to the alleged immunity of the British empire like they thought .

Fundamentally, the dismissing of colonization became epitomized generally in the attitudes of the anti-colonial leaders of struggle against the British government therefore more than few colonialists denounced the British empire as the empire of devil through their verbal declaration which triggered the enmity and made their temporary plight known at the world level ,all of them deemed the direct colonial rule illegal and it should devolve the administration to them with official recognition .

Generally , the scattering of the unrest validated the notion that every territory has the right for self-determination and the time of change have came to terminate the colonial age by the proclamation of struggle in Africa .Initially the unrest concurred with the indignance of people which shared in quickening the liquidation of the imperial burden , indeed the transition of events was rushed and Africa had made a clear declaration of its intent to renounce the British hegemony over the continent . Arguably this was done out necessity

rather than option. the undeniable African awareness had been stimulated by the unrest and led to the destruction of the white man's supremacy also proved to the colonial world that Africa can improves itself solely .

5. Conclusion:

This chapter has intended to deliver a background into the British Decolonization Process and how some impulsion escalated peoples resentment in the colonies, However it is clear from the outset that the British colonies in Asia and Africa would settle for nothing less than self-rule. From the perspective of the colonies the eviction of the British was the only way their political and economic freedom could be achieved. A result, by the post- Second World War the British leadership in Asia and Africa had receded, with the nationalists taking the lead due to a substantial role that they played . This chapter actually focuses widely on the colonies' eager to liquidate the British government .undoubtedly , the subject people of the British empire were chiefly reliant at first and foremost on non-violent protests to show their agony but the transition of events took another direction developed to the demand for independence .

CHAPTER TWO

Introduction:

By the post-Second World War, things were not going well inside the British Empire, remaining in the colonies became much harder and the will of independence became more desirable in the British territories, also the war had aroused a wide resistance and strengthened the nationalist movements. The situation became crucial for Britain to halt the rate of Decolonization. Those British territories were obtaining their sovereignty while Britain stand by because it tried and failed in containing that surges .

The British imperial system had collided with the flowering of the anti-colonial movements in Asia and later on in Africa which were aiming to regain independence because they made the British woe in the post-Second World War useful for the proclamation of the extensive struggle in their homelands and also it was a catalyst for the sustained revolts across significant portions of the colonies. With mush of Decolonization led by political forces and national militaries the British existence had receded obviously in the colonies and the cohesion of the empire had been affected negatively due to the ongoing rate of the liberating movements .In many respects, the British weakness offered a great insight into the extent of Decolonization which left the British with sever setbacks and radical changes which the reservation of the empire from dislocation that was harshly difficult and allowed the colonies to become more motivated to perfect their process of self-rule actually that attitudes became longer influential and surely accounted as a significant push, it showed the available chance for independence .This inspired colonies in the edges of the empire to be freed . Eventually, The need for Decolonization was increasing rapidly in Asia and Africa .This made people convinced that there was no concrete benefit in staying under the British control also they concluded that they would leave the empire as soon as possible and that what happened in the British colonies after long battles and bloody campaigns . Discussing the period from the

Second World War to independence, this chapter will concentrate on the final years of the independence struggle in Asia and Africa. Often it will also draw particular attention to the efforts of nationalists and their pursuing of different objectives.

1. The Rapid Pace of the British Decolonization:

It was apparent that The fortitude of nations had significant impact in speeding the wheel of independence .However, the impediments that the empire had experienced across the colonies assisted the strong willed nationalists in their pursuing of independence evidently and despite all the blood that was shed on the colonies soil, independence did not stop because they conceived that the continuity of struggle will help them in achieving freedom at the end. The appalling losses endured by the British Empire during the prolonged upheavals in the colonies urged Britain to surrender its territories in Asia and Africa .This approach indicated the victory of the colonies in extracting the rule from the colonial hands and embodied the effectiveness of both the political and the armed struggle in remodeling the governance.

This increase of the independence movements was influenced by variety of factors. nationalists had the major part especially in the successful campaigns which led to unleashed Decolonization through the whole empire and intensified the resistance on colonialism in the world .It was a watershed for the Asians and the Africans in the formalization of new government serves the people matters rather than the foreigners and mar the colonial plans that pursued to wide exploitation. However, the rising tensions and the series of independence demands met finally a salute from Britain after a rejection of these proposals in the beginning and for the first time the process of Decolonization occurred in the Asian colonies such as India .Burma and Malaya.

For more clarification and to broaden our understanding about the process of Decolonization and its expansion through the British Empire we will recognize more

historical facts encompassed the road of independence in some colonies in Asia and later in Africa .with this in mind . This chapter will discuss with more details the intrinsic events that took place in Asia especially India, Burma and Malaya and after in Africa.

2. Decolonization in Asia:

The most important colonies for the British empire in Asia were India, Burma and Malaya belonging to their precious resources which had supplied the empire.

2.1 Decolonization of India:

For more than a century, India had been the crown jewel of the British Empire. Indian soldiers and resources played a vital role in both World Wars and the British initially hoped that Indian wealth would help the empire in the process of reconstruction after the Second World War. Its complex compound of various cultures and its vast and varied resources, provided British corporations continual opportunities for trade and new products. Throughout the Nineteenth and early Twentieth century, the British aggressively defended against threats to India. For decades Britain engaged in the "Great Game" with Imperial Russia, since the British feared Russia's southward expansion and its attempts to spreading communism over the British colonies. They also tried carefully to stabilize relations with Muslims across their gigantic empire in Asia, fearing that a Muslim enmity against the British rule could threaten their control of India, which had a Muslim minority. Another potential threat came to the prominence and budged the British existence in Asia is the Japanese invasion to the British colonies .However the Japanese armies tried to take down British control in the continent with the aid of the nationalism waves in British Asia .subsequently, They gave huge devastation to the British empire and annihilated British control in the region of Malaya and Burma in 1943 for particular time.

The greatest threat to British rule in India, However, came from the core of the country. The civil agitation catalyzed many smaller factions worked towards self-determination and the independence movements became quite popular .The Indian independence movement gained strength throughout the 1920s and 1930s. The movement was chiefly under the leadership of Mohandas (nicknamed Mahatma) Gandhi. A kind of resentment began to spread among ordinary Indians. At the time, Gandhi had only recently returned from South Africa where he had remained for more than twenty years, as the "voice and conscience of thousands" of racially subjected Indians. Upon his return to India, Gandhi advocated for Indians to boycott British institutions and products in an attempt of non-violent civil disobedience, this movement was ultimately known as "Swadeshi." in 1942 Gandhi tried to convince the British to surrender India for sake of letting its country out of their war burdens also he planned to relinquish the British control **.** Gandhi's momentum reached a climax during World War II and consequently caused great tension on Britain, forcing them to recognize the significance of the Swadeshi movement. The British instantly imprisoned Gandhi and most other nationalist leaders until the end of the war but this used to be only a provisional solution.   Additionally, pressures from within India were complemented by the outbreak of the Second World War, Britain's economic and human resources were affected by the War effort; that factor was important in pushing Britain to the realization that it was no longer realistic for them to prolong their control of India. This coincidently met with the release of nationalists at the end of the war which indicated the return of the independence calls again and stressed Britain this time to regard their demands.

Considering the critical situation of British economy, it is not surprising that within a year of the war's end, the British had announced the necessity of Indian independence. In the spring of 1946, a summit held between a British Cabinet Mission and independence leaders in Delhi to discuss issues**.** After almost two months of negotiations they offered India its

independence which concluded in Clement Attlee speech   the Prime Minister of Great Britain at that time.

> "India is today in a state of great tension and this is indeed a critical moment… It is a time emphatically for very definite and clear action… Let us all realise that whatever the difficulties, whatever the divisions may be, there is this underlying demand among all the Indian peoples… Is it any wonder that today she claims – as a nation of 400,000,000 people that has twice sent her sons to die for freedom – that she should herself have freedom to decide her own destiny? My colleagues are going to India with the intention of using their utmost endeavours to help her to attain that freedom as speedily and fully as possible."

This was verbal declaration from Clement Attlee ensured the recognition of independent India after prolonged time of conflicts.

Also they agreed about some resolutions represented in the following decisions, when the British surrendered control of India which comprised a mix of directly-controlled provinces under the control of a subservient monarch two countries would take its place: India, Hindu-majority country and Pakistan a Muslim-majority country. Undoubtedly according to these accords Britain aimed to expose the country to a kind of partition represented in the appearance of sectarianism amid the area due to the British agenda which endeavours to make the discord permanent after the achieving of independence.

In the outset Hindus and Muslims had lived in accorded sphere in India for centuries, often they were neighbors in the same villages but the bickering between the independence

movements formed a new enmity between supporters of the two religions. In addition the Gandhi's party comprises from mostly Hindu Indians, another major independence group was the All-India Muslim League, conducted by Muhammad Ali Jinnah. Although Gandhi showed respect for all religions in India, many of his supporters did not. Thus Jinnah and other Muslims feared that the Hindu majority would make the Muslims compliants in an independent state. The fears profoundly increased and Tensions ran extremely high.

During the final steps of the speedy handover of power enormous number of Hindus and Sikhs left new Pakistan and went to India .these transfers brought massive and violent confrontation between the two castes in order to preside the hierarchy rule. In fact there was a dispute concerning the federal system of the new government led to mistrust overwhelmed the relation between the two opponents ,Ultimately India gained its independence but civil war erupted on the horizon and evolved to sectarian upheavals late this what worsened the situation severely and enforced the country to start from the bottom .

2.2 Decolonization of Burma:

On 4 January 1948, sixty three years since the Burmese monarchy was driven out by the British, Burma finally achieved its independence after long and bloody campaigns. Discussing the period from the Second World War to independence, the next lines will illustrate more about the Process of Decolonization and the formalization of independence

During the Second World War The collapse of British power in South-East Asia due to the intervention of the Japanese armies in the area encouraged a resurgence of nationalism and desire for self-determination in Burma coupled with waves of rebellion fostered by nationalists those who formed political awareness amongst the Burmese , However , the first independence of Burma achieved with the occupation of Japan to their nation which broke the illusion of the British invulnerability .Nationalist's morales were strengthened when they had

witnessed the defeat of the British which gave confidence to the Burmese authorities, that independence could be achieved under the Japanese control rather than the British , with the Japanese supervision , the Burmese started replacing the British administration. On 1August 1943 Burma had been announced as independent state by the Japanese. It exchanged a kind of administrative collaboration with the Japanese to manage the new state but after while the British recaptured Burma with the assistance of Anti-Fascist Organization under the leadership of Aung San according to an agreements had been made between them in addition to the participation of the allied forces which took the significant part in that military operation .in the first few months of 1945 the British succeeded in the expulsion of the Japanese and vowed to form new Burma . During that transition the dream for independence had been renewed for the second time.

After the return of Britain to Burma the rejection of the British existence was arguably rifer amid the Burmese than anywhere else in British Asia and the ripeness of nationalists after the Japanese occupation prompted the desire for independence to drive the British out of Burma again, just as they had done with the Japanese. After the return of the British forces, the new prime minister of Burma BA MAW addressed in public speech the declaration of war against the British for sake of achieving self-rule.

'…They have destroyed our freedom. They have taken away our wealth. They

have turned upside down the whole of our history, our civilization and our

culture…'

This gave a clear clarification of the Burmese intention at the time of reoccupation by the British. This fighting character of a whole nation distinguished Burmese nationalism from that of other colonies after World War II. However .intricate events stormed the years of gaining independence with rising nationalism over the globe combined with the critical state

of Britain after the Second World War and the appearance of America at the world stage as great power with its anti-imperialist ideologies , Pressures for independence and calls for freedom would not go quietly within Burma . For the Burmese there was a shift from the battlefield into the political arena to finish their fight for freedom began with the white paper which sought to draw the future of Burma by holding several meetings between the Burmese leaders and the British government in June 1945. This document declared eventual election and potential independence but it content conflicted with the Burmese leaders so they could see no clear end with the amendments of the white paper .as an altered solution they transferred to the negotiation to attaining their objectives but this later one did not bring any new changes to the nation.

This time waves of strikes handicapped the British government of Attlee which applied by Aung San and represented in the Rangoon police strike beginning on 5th September 1946. The demonstration escalated from a police strike consisting of a couple of thousand Burmese to 20,000 people by 4th October. Obviously The Attlee government were reluctant to such movements but after long months of negotiations Attlee became convinced of the opinion that 'if the principle of independence was sound for India it was also sound for Burma' and the British hope to make Burma a part of the commonwealth of nations willingly is still ongoing but the Burmese saw it as false sense of independence.

A date was set for Burmese independence and their fight against the British was almost complete. Divisions and conflict emerged in Burma's political scene and the Commonwealth question was just one of the important discussions that emerged over the remainder of the year until independence was eventually granted.
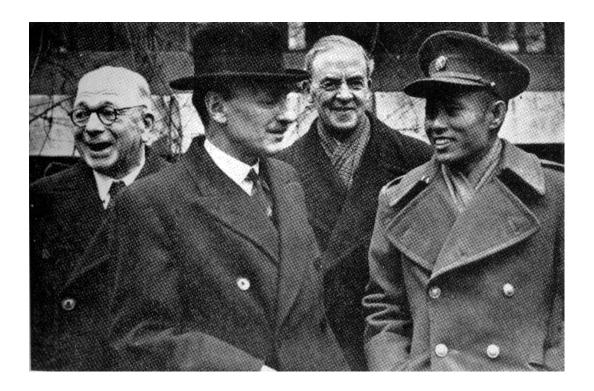
Figure 1 Aung San and Clement Attlee during negotiations leading to the Aung San-Attlee Agreement, January 1947.

From Hugh Tinker, Burma, the Struggle for Independence, 1944-1948: Documents from Official and Private Sources, vol. I (London: H.M.S.O, 1983-1984), p. 795

Ultimately, the Process of Decolonization terminated in Burma with which Singh had written.

> '…The English sun, which had not set over our country for a
>
> hundred years, finally went down'; Burma's fight for freedom
>
> was complete…'

These words indicated that the Burmese had reclaimed their freedom and their democracy after a complex and prolonged struggle with the British government which admitted finally the right of self-determination of the Burmese.

2.3 Decolonization of Malaya

The history of the British involvement in Malaya dated back to 1786, When the East India Company established a trading post on Penang Island. Malaya was of particular significance to the British for its strategical location .

When the British regained their holdings in Malaya from the Japanese at the end of the Second World War, they faced a gloomy situation. The Japanese occupation had ruined the British economy and the majority of the Malay people had grown stronger as vital part of the resistance. Moreover, memories of disastrous British losses in the war with Japan made the returning empire seem feeble. As reaction , The British quelled widespread insurrection, which led the militant arm of the Malaysian Communist Party to declare war on the British Empire in 1948 they adopted the fighting to liberate the Malayan people from the British enslavement. The resulting conflict termed the Malayan Emergency. Communist parties were illegal in the British sight and their members had been arrested and imprisoned without trial and for suspicious involvement. The Communists began a guerrilla war against the British forces and with the help of many Malay soldiers. As result, after a bloody confrontation the British isolated and defeated the Communists who were the founders of disturbance within the colony.

Later, an election held in 1955 .the United Malay National Organization (UMNO) was the winner under the leadership of Tunku Abdul Rahman who became later a prime minister when the independent Federation of Malaya came into reign in 1957.

At a ceremony in the new Merdeka Stadium in Kuala Lumpur, Abdul Rahman proclaimed Malaya as a sovereign, democratic and independent State founded on the values of liberty and justice and ever seeking the welfare and happiness of its people and the maintenance of a just peace among all nations.

Eventually, The Union Jack was lowered and the Malayan flag lifted aloft in its place, while elsewhere in the country there were fireworks, bonfires, dances and concerts as an expression to the general joy of the complete independence.

3. Decolonization in Africa

Through the Process of Decolonization that began in most African territories, at the close of World War II, African nationalists gained greater political power; they stressed the need for self-reliance. During the Post-World War II, The struggle of independence within Africa became more and more visible often powerful and became even supported to a certain extent by the new appeared powers, the Soviet Union (SU) and the United States of America (USA) which were anti- colonialists and also pressured the countries that owned colonies to give up their empires. In the beginning of 1950, certain colonies gained independence after protracted struggle .However. The Process of Independence was diverse in every colony; each colony had its certain track to follow. When Decolonization began, there were reasons for optimism. The year 1960 was heralded throughout Africa and the West as "the Year of Africa" for the inspiring change that swept the continent.

Fully recognizing to the potential or the remarkable change that African independence could bring to global politics, on February 3, 1960 Harold McMillan, prime minister of Great Britain from 1957 to 1963, delivered his famous speech "wind of change" to the South African parliament.

" the growth of national consciousness in Africa is a political fact" also he said

"and we must accept it as such …I believe that if we cannot do so we may

imperil the precarious balance between the east and west on which the peace of

the world depends*"*

He cautioned the western nations to change their behavior toward Africa to prevent the continent from falling under the sway of the east. From Macmillan's perspective, it did seem that change was inevitable for the political and constitutional settlements between Britain and her African possessions and independence was thought to be eventual and desirable for most territories.

Between 1950 and 1964, Britain almost completely divested herself of her major remaining colonies in Africa, this regarded as true change in the nature of British colonial policies in Africa which had reflected the resolution of the British colonial heritage in the African continent.

3.1 Decolonization of Ghana

It is evident that Ghana became the first state in sub-Saharan Africa to gain independence from British colonial rule in 1957.arguably Ghana's Decolonization did not involve military struggle especially when we compare it with other African countries such as South Africa , also Kwame Nkrumah one of the Ghanaian nationalists who was a pan-africanist from the left wing and the driving force behind the Gold Coast's eventual independence , He took several roles in West African Student Groups while he was continuing his study in university.

Significantly, in west Africa particularly after the Second World War there was increased evolution of political activities and growth of political parties .Founded in 1947 ,the United Gold Coast Convention (UGCC) was the first common political party in Ghana to call for self-determination ,with massive support from the educated Ghanaians and the ordinary people the UGCC party became nationwide and debated the dissatisfaction of people with the colonial administration about the economic situation within the colony and the other issue of

the widespread of unemployment   but all these attempts yielded a riots against the government in 1948 .

Consequently, rioting and devastation became extended along the colony and the colonial government blamed the United Gold Coast Convention leaders for all the destruction .Dr J.B, Danquah and others arrested and jailed for their efforts in fuelling struggle and citing disturbance.

It was easy for Nkrumah to take the opportunity of the civil discontent in the colony as part of the mission for independence. Nkrumah preferred a campaign of 'Positive Action': non-violent protest, which was very similar to Gandhi's civil disobedience in India. Nkrumah split with the United Gold Coast Convention and started the Convention People's Party (CPP) in 1949.other leaders of the new party were Hbademah and Kojo Botso.

The first goal the party pursued towards the realization of the ultimate goal of "self-government now" was known as positive action .this was non-violent form of resistance termed by general strikes, boycotts and demonstrations which were very similar to Gandhi's resistance in India. Again in 1950 Kwame Nkrumah announced his "positive action" campaign which contained of a boycott of the colonial businesses, non-cooperation with the colonial government and general workers strike.   Consequently when protests had been erupted Nkrumah and some CPP leaders were again arrested and imprisoned for rebellion.

In the 1951 election, the CCP won a majority of seats in the legislative assembly, after short time the colonial government released   Nkrumah from jail and gave him high rank in government business but the other parties like the UGCC composed a political opposition to Nkrumah and his party, the Ghanaian parties objected the new form of government and they called for federalist system, this is formed new splits over the political level. After five year passed from the election the CCP submitted a proposal calling for independence, the British

government accepted that suggestion and take it in consideration after long way of negotiations.

The Gold Coast achieved independence on 06 March 1957 and it was renamed the Republic of Ghana, with Kwame Nkrumah as the first president of the newly independent country. With Ghanaian miracle the waves of British Decolonization began in Africa that occurred in nearly every British territory ,after Ghana gained its independence the Prime Minister of Great Britain, Harold Macmillan, addressed a famous speech known as the "Wind of Change:" in 1960 indicated the inevitability of Decolonization in Africa .

3.2 Decolonization of Egypt :(Suez crisis)

There is no question that in many instances and not just in the prior period of Decolonization, the British had forced by circumstances .military losses, political turbulence, humiliating defeats and global diplomatic considerations all affected the speed and progress of the British Decolonization.

The next stage of Decolonization is the failure of Britain in owning the Suez canal ,this debacle began with the coup of Gamal Abdel Nasser which he led to topple the ruling of king Farouk who had deemed as collaborating too with the British , pressures for British military withdrawal from the canal intensified during the years of Nasser's reign ,Whatever, the new Egyptian leader embarked his campaign by nationalizing and asserting the legitimacy of his country over the canal ,these official arrangements restricted the access of the British vessels to the canal which created new obstacles to the British shipping toward Asia ,these new adjustments in the area outraged Britain extremely .as reaction, Britain devised a secret plan with the French and the Israelis to get control of the canal which so called the triple aggression over Egypt ,according to plan ,the Israelis were to raid Egypt

while Britain and French would suggest a truce or ceasefire knowing that Nasser would refuse. this would offer them the excuse to attack Egypt .mainly this what happened between 29 and 31 October 1956 but despite the fact this move met international condemnation comprised the United States, UN and Soviet Union . The British troops ultimately were forced to withdraw from Egypt under international pressures especially the Americans intervention which had a particular effect over that case.

The Suez crisis underscored the Egyptian independence and forced Britain to leave the national soil unconditionally also devalued the place of the British Empire in the world according to the change in the power structures by the rising of the United States and the Soviet Union so Britain's position became acutely difficult.

3.3 **Decolonization of Kenya:**

Britain's colony in Kenya was not as important economically as India or even Egypt but it was a major rubber producer. Nonetheless, tens of thousands of Britons had settled there, the colony had become a major producer of coffee and tea. It also became a key base for British forces in their attack on Italy during the Second World War. The British rule remained unchallenged until 1952, when the bloody Mau Mau Rebellion began. The Kikuyu, the largest ethnic group in Kenya had been mostly excluded from colonial governance. While many of them supported peaceful protest, some grew irritated and embraced violence. The Mau Mau resorted to vandalism, spreading chaos and assassination in an attempt to imbalance the colonial governance. In reaction, the British imposed military law on Kenya and declared war on the rebels. By 1956, the rebellion had been crushed but the British Empire's operation in Kenya exposed to international condemnation. In fact this was not a defeat for the Mau Mau rebellion but actually is a belated victory represented in the growth of the political work against what so called the British dirty war in Kenya.

The Mau Mau rebellion is potent example of the impact of such movement on policy beyond the armed struggle it was sort of reappearance took a political figure which brought independence to Kenya in 1963 after prolonged political struggle adopted a bushed negotiations .

4. The War of Ideologies and Its Effect on the British Decolonization:

In many respects and in many places , the Post-Second World War was tremendously different than it had been prior to six years of global conflict ,the wartimes had speeded up technological gains , shifted political alliances and engendered radically changed economic structures while Britain's obvious decline in economic and political sphere degraded its position as major figure on the world stage ,Certainly , the weakness of the British empire paralleled with the rise of America which became the most distinctive power on the post 1945 epoch and its effect became visible on the entire world either economically or politically with its complex attitudes against colonialism ,Meanwhile , another stiff rival came to existence as potential threat on the world stage situated in the eastern front of Europe is the Soviet Union , the communist ideology produced serious menace sought to increase the capitalist ideology throughout the world . In hasty way that conflict had evolved to cold war between the two edges represented in the division of the world to two blocs.

Britain according to its critical situation found itself forced to be under the US wing because it was heavily reliant on flow of American aids to save its ruined economy due to the war's aftermath so Britain was inevitably turned towards capitalism while many of its colonies located beside the USSR. Although America had better economic structure at the post-war era than any other nation but it collided with powerful enemy called the Soviet Union which possessed huge military capacities .Despite the fact that the Soviet Union had imperial intentions, it funded and fostered nationalist surges in colonies under the Western Europe

hegemony such as the British colonies In Asia, Africa and elsewhere, in more details the capitalist world in generally.
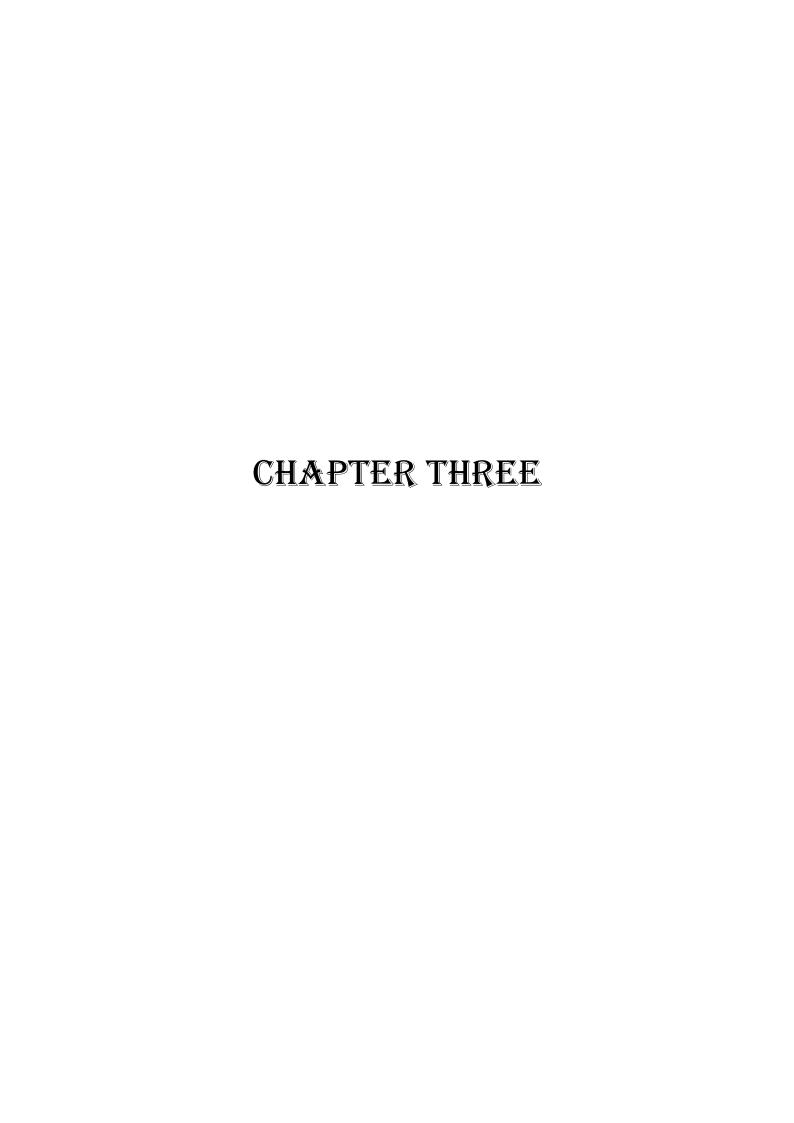
The USA and SU worked to secure their positions via eliminating colonization and form new independent nations affected by either capitalism or communism .The Cold War conflict had stressed Britain to dissolve its empire definitely .Moreover ,that result was intensely humiliating to a power that had colonized so very much territories in the past . the British culmination had clashed with the conflict between the USA and the SU .the SU encouraged anti-colonialism movements in order to decrease the dominance of the capitalist power .in the other hand the fear that former colonies will embrace communism rather than capitalism intensified the war acutely .These colliding ideologies was crucial factor in the advance of the Process of Decolonization almost in all the resistance of the British colonies had took several forms such as political parts and insurgents backed by either capitalists or communists .

It was apparent that the conflicting ideologies of capitalism and communism contributed positively in the British Decolonization throughout the world.

5. Conclusion:

In this chapter, we have seen that the process of Decolonization was immensely effective in making the British Empire exhausted due to the continual confrontations. As results and begin with the Decolonization of India in Asia which inspired the repressed people around the British Empire and led increasingly to a general rebellion advocated to compel the British occupier outside their countries. Britain abandoned most of the remaining colonies in Africa after the intensification of the struggle within the colonies. Finally, the struggle of some countries in Asia and Africa took prolonged time until they achieved independence that appeared as a study case in this chapter above to show the stages and sorts of the British

Decolonization by reviewing the history of some colonies during the struggle period and the obtaining of independence.

CHAPTER THREE

Introduction:

The accomplishment of Decolonization eroded the British Empire more deeply due to the stark experiences within the ex-colonies in various places from the globe. During the early 20th centuries, Britain had a control over so many territories of the world; it was known prominently that "the sun never set on the British Empire." since the end of World War II. However, that claim had been gradually lost its sense, the British Empire before the outbreak of the World War II comprised 57 colonies including America, Asia and Africa. From London, the British managed about 20 percent of world's population and owned nearly 25 percent of the world's land mass but today the British colonial possessions have been decreased to 14 scattered islands such as the British Virgin Islands in the Caribbean and Pitcairn Island in the South Pacific. The imperial ambitions of Britain clashed with the cold war a bipolar world dominated by two anti-colonial powers, the USA and USSR. Which they had shrunk the British dominance over the occupied countries. Britain after the continual pressures whether from the impact of Decolonization or the international opinion toward its policy, the hoped empire became finally desolated.

1. The Incompetency of the British Empire after Decolonization:

Belonging to the economic and physical devastation caused by Decolonization surges, Britain faced acute crises in its empire alarmed with the gradual dismantling of the greatest power which at the end of the process Britain revived the institution of the commonwealth of nations in desperate attempt to remain its colonies and construct the ailing empire at the expense of 54 former British colonies.

Britain tried through this strategy to refresh the economy at home and bringing profound changes to the local situation such as unemployment, monetary fall and other important issues. The imperial achievements of Britain might begin to crumble during the

nationalistic tide which swallowed the colonial giant, starting with the leaving of India in 1947. The Empire had affected acutely between the years 1939_1973 because its status , wealth and dominance had been cruelly reduced .also Britain could not bear the burdens of the ongoing defeats that caused by Decolonization which repealed the term of Empire .However, in these difficult times Britain was forced to bow to the fuss inside its empire .Nevertheless, Britain set tolerant approaches to its colonies for sake of calming the outrage like the offering of independence to some colonies in Asia and Africa this proposal combined with some voices inside England supported independence for the colonies according to the brutal discrimination by the colonial government against the native inhabitants ,as result Britain after the new born opposition which came from the bosom of the empire ,it did not have the catalyze to continue ruling its vast territories .

The Britons were aware that they are passing with intense situation threatened their sacred empire but actually this was harsh reality hit their status severely and represented in the ongoing waves of independence between 1939_1973 by the approval of Britain and the dunning of USA .Worst of all was the reliance of Britain on the American financial aids to mend its infrastructure, this step devaluated her order as great power in the world. Ironically, the great power Britain became live under the subservience after a long history of colonial achievements , also the loss of the precious colonies stopped the flow of economical revenues which deepened the wounds of the empire more and more .

Britain did not cope with the contest of the European empires in Asia and Africa such as the French and the Dutch because they considered as unsafe barriers had the same perception with Britain about the colonial expansion and they would always annex ate more territories they were steel opponents played pivotal role during and after the Second World War. That threatened policies had been unbearable for the British side according to its grave situation after the Second World War which eventually decreased the British colonial role in

the world. For the British themselves, the evolution of the world order also provided extreme reluctance to the imperialism ideology in the whole world and established the necessity of self- determination, mainly the new changes exposed Britain to sequence of troubles proved the incompetency of the empire.

The British Empire after exhausting years was the theater of conflicts which brought millions of casualties and lots of destruction. Its economy and the social life had been seriously destabilized which push the British leaders to react immediately by embarking on wide and expensive campaigns of social reform to promote all the aspects of life and reconstruct the empire again.

2. The Fall of the British Empire:

After a long British occupation to huge number of territories within the globe and over centuries eventually and officially the empire came to an end because it did not have neither money nor troops to defend its colonies against the inner threat of nationalists and the new powerful forces of USA and USSR . The rapid pace of the Process of Decolonization after the Second World War drew the final dissolution of one of the greatest empires in history. Furthermore, since the beginning of the Cold War, America had the relevant effect on the British decisions due to the sum of loans that America offered to Britain during the critical times which had use it to humiliate Britain so Britain, the colonizer of America, had become in some ways the colony. The United States quickly displaced England as the main stabilizing power in the West.

The British Empire actually expired when India and some Asian territories gained independence since 1947 onwards this shaped the first serious figure of decline and followed later with the independence of the British Africa which truly brings the empire down this had revealed in the invasion of Suez and the withdrawal cowardly within a week. The Suez crises

very publicly exposed Britain's weakness to the world and confirmed Britain's decline on the world stage, however. Britain's remaining colonies in Africa, except for self-governing Southern Rhodesia, were all granted independence by 1968. British withdrawal from the southern and eastern parts of Africa was not a peaceful process but it revealed the brutality of the white race this contributed in weakening the empire acutely due to the severe confrontations. definitely the empire began to suffer from a sort of disappointment to the failure of its imperial schemes which accelerated the crash noticeably also the chaos of conflicts made the continuity impossible for Britain in retaining its holdings and harmed Britain's standing and prestige as an imperial power . The realization that Britain could not defend its entire empire pressed most of its colonies to build new linkages with the USA because they were threatened by the Japanese forces and the USSR after the Second World War which left Britain essentially bankrupt .

The British Empire's days ended and the Process of Decolonization that had begun after the Second World War was largely complete so Britain moved to tackle the most pressing issues in home and abroad and leaving the international matters to the new organization of the UNITED NATIONS and the USA. Ultimately Britain turned its attention towards reconstruction at home and reconciliation with the former colonies often also with the European neighbors and the benefiting from the full support of United State.

Britain tried desperately to salvage its desolated empire through tempting the colonies to establish new links aim to collaboration and improving the states in all sections but the Britons did not perceive that the colonial era was over and that new independent states became aware about the exploitation ideology of Britain .this was huge shift for the imperial era manifested the vanish of great colonial power through history.

3. The British Empire Legacy :(the negative)

The British Empire after the Second World War surrendered most of its colonies in hasty way due to the immense pressures which implemented by the nationalists, under all these influences Britain left many issues unsolved in the colonies which created an competitive sphere about who should govern the new independent state, that misunderstanding was frequently accompanied by bloodshed or civil unrest and religious or ethnic confrontations.

The death toll was still increasing notably in the former colonies followed by the appearance of dictatorships rule overwhelmed the regimes and concepts of freedom had been changed ,laws became not respected by the brutal and murderous regimes ,Whatever ,all these changes consider as outcomes of the colonial plots to expose the colonies to sort of chaos after Decolonization which had manifested in new term called sectarianism is like new device to continue colonization while these disputed castes keep fighting each other for obscure claims.

The most obvious negative legacy of the British empire was the outbreak of violent and conflicts in incredible rate based on religious and ethnic enmities between peoples, the Indian subcontinent for example budged by a violent civil war and continuing sectarian conflicts where the state had not been able to establish peace and violence had sustained with the loss of lives accounted by the millions especially Bangladesh, which gained its independence in a violent conflict with Pakistan.

The violent ethnic conflict and the growing tensions between the aboriginal people in colonies are the product of the British empire and its negative legacy after the end of the Process of Decolonization, remarkably, the intense desire of Britain in returning to exploit the

resources of the ex colonies had succeeded for far extent via the veil of the intervention for finishing of the disputes.

4. The Commonwealth of Nations as Informal Empire:

After the gaining of independence from Britain, a new relationship had appeared between the empire and the independent colonies concluded in the resurgence of the commonwealth, it was only after the independence of India in 1947 that the commonwealth indicated its new shape and decreased the dominance of the empire over the colonies which they became the new members of the modeled institution with the declaration of allegiance to the crown.

The Commonwealth of Nations of 1947 onwards had been viewed as post-colonial figure when Britain sought to create new ties with its recent independent colonies as final attempt to renew the shape of its empire. The British did not surrender their empire totally; However, Britain established the institution of the Commonwealth of Nations, in which all former colonies of the empire could take part. The revived institution of the Commonwealth after the accomplishment of Decolonization contained all the Britain's former imperial holdings excepting some former colonies which withdrew and other which was suspended. Furthermore, the commonwealth of nations became an association of decolonized nations had recognized the legitimacy rule of the British monarch represented by the queen Elizabeth and her heir prince Charles as vice in some cases.

The Commonwealth of Nations values generalized in democracy, human rights, international peace and the promotion of economy. The most significant aspect of the membership in the Commonwealth permits the member country's citizens to live and work in Britain and in some other countries of the Commonwealth with regarding the English

Language as the first language in the communication of the Commonwealth like holding summits and sporty events.

From the outset the institution of the Commonwealth of Nation was revived to be post-colonial club gathering the scattered edges of the empire after the success of Decolonization and made it a voluntary choice for former colonies, some colonies accepted this new offer because they could not manage their domestic matters in the post-colonial era so they submitted their application for the membership in order to enhance the critical situation of the new state. In some cases it is possible to say that Britain had succeeded in collecting the remains of its empire indirectly through the foundation of the Commonwealth Institution.

5. Conclusion:

Fundamentally, in this chapter there is special focus on the impact of the Process of Decolonization on the British Empire which was the main factor in the dissolution of the empire officially. All this concluded in the post-colonial era that depicted the vanish of the British imperial system. It had also discussed the relation between the British empire and its former colonies and how Britain intervened in the former colonies since independence. This chapter explores the disadvantages of the colonial legacy within the independent state which then appeared as violent conflicts and menaced the construction of these countries economically, socially and politically. However, the British Empire dominance was over after series of Decolonization movements and the empire was finished entirely. It is clear that Britain had been exposed to a huge commotion led her to the dismantlement.

General conclusion

Decolonization had a real impact on the British Empire. It was the beginning of a new era in the British history. As many empires Britain suffered a lot during that epoch, it was a hard time for the British administration, as well as the British subjects. The Empire was moving from crises to another and the politicians as Harold Mc Milan and others attempted to took her from that storm of problems.

Before the Process of Decolonization the Britons were the masters of the world, most of the globe followed their values and standards, that era was considered by historians as the era of stability. However, at the end of the Second World War the Empire was changing as well as the new order of the world powers when Britain became the third power after the UNITED STATES and USSR. The Empire suffered lot because of these two giants' impact over the world. They fascinated the anti-colonial movements and condemned imperialism in order to advertising their ideologies.

However, at the end of Second World War, the British Empire was exposéd to waves of unrest inside the colonies calling for self-determination and which produced a flood of crises drowned the Empire and made it unable in order to suppress that insurgence . The rise of Nationalism and the waging of independence campaigns in various colonies undermined the British's capability to maintain its Empire. Moreover, Britain was exhausted and almost of all colonies gained its independence after the end of the Second World War with the decade starting with India in 1947 .Britain had been humiliated by Decolonization which proved the destruction of the myth of the British Empire, However after the retreat Britain sought to regroup its empire through the revival of the institution of the Commonwealth of Nations but in fact this step did not recover the British wealth and status because it was mere linkages with sovereign countries but the Britons did not stop trying so

they directed their attention towards Europe which represented in the application for membership in the European economic community in 1973. Finally, Britain was convinced that its empire had been lost and it should rely on its own efforts and forget the colonial age.

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