

## North Africa - Decolonization 1948/1949 - 1962

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### ABSTRACT

Studying the history of Africa is very difficult, also and therefore none of known African tribes knew the letter, or no writing signs. Moreover Africans didn't create the own calendar, of system of digits, didn't use the plough (outside Ethiopia), with wheel, didn't use also the force of the wind or water; didn't use the draught work of animals, neither knew no mechanical tools. This short list is only an incomplete so visible registration of gaps in comparison with Europe whether Asia. In this situation general de Gaulle which in 1958 returned to power, commenced steps aiming for political finishing the — war in spite of attempts to arouse the rebellion through embittered. armies. From May 1961 confidential peace negotiations lasted till March 1962 in Evian in France. They closed with the agreement, on the power of which 3 July 1962 Algeria became an independent country. The huge majority of French settlers was forced to the defection. Mohammed included the helm of the politics Ben Bella. Alongside peace negotiations in Algeria and France a dogged fight of the baulk lasted French security services and created, by officers incited to rebel terrorist. Organisation de T Armee Secrete (OAS), which front, with form steel oneself general Raoul Salan. Huge OAS hatch for breaking after the abortive assault on de Gaulle'a in March 1962 hiding certain bonds with ancient colonies next time.

**Keywords:** North Africa; decolonization

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Libya was the first country of North Africa which after the World War II gained independence. British persons in 1951 handed authorities over to the yr monarchal, above with the one former. Italian. colony. leader of the Islamic Senussi move, emir for Idrisowi Mohammed. The Idris king was a conservative and pro-Western politician. In Libya British and American military bases existed. In 1958 the yr was discovered tarn gigantic deposits of petroleum which soon became not only a source of serious incomes of the kingdom, but also a beginning of his destabilization. Sudan, administered by Egypt and Large.Mastiff, after neutralizing possessive aspiration of Egypt, in 1953 a self-government received the yr. in two

years later whereas, one-sidedly proclaimed the full independence. In 1958 they committed the coup d'état, as a result of which general Ibrahim Abbud included the authoritarian regime there. Rezim of Abbuda and his successors turned out extremely to be hard and cruel towards subjects. Fanatical return being noticeable already in the interwar period to the Islam and propagated before of traditional social doctrine, as well as birth of the Arabic nationalism, of which cradle. Egypt, and distinct weakening France caused the existence, that exercising the class of the IV Republic met the full control over Algeria, Tunis and Morocco oneself with demanding the independence for these countries. Peculiarly a case of Algeria was complicated. Under the formal account she constituted the part of France and was inhabited in eleven per cent by French, so-called settlers colony (was of them in 1948 yr of 930 thousand). In May 1945 it reached tarn for violent start-ups directed against France which consumed the many thousand loss of life. Soon then in Algeria the thriving resistance was formed anti-French, which the head office from 1949 was located in Cairo for.

Offers put forward by Paris of full equality of rights of Arabs were rejected by the community Algerian, — distant from somewhere else from the uniformity. The Algerian Revolutionary Committee in Cairo directed by Mohammed of Ahmed Ben Belle adapted a lot of elements of the communist ideology at that time, used of theses from to support and of considerable help of the Eastern bloc however what doesn't result, from around he was a satellite of Moscow at any time. Algerian conflict gained the special dimension, when in 1952 on the Sahara large deposits of petroleum were discovered.

In 1954 Algerian independence organizations formed the liberation front National (FLN), which 1 November began this year will come into existence. Fights were run with large and the cruelty, and Arabic losses amounted of about two hundred fifty killed thousands. In 1958-1960 years French armies broke guerrillas and pacified the country. Then however it turned out, around neither the huge majority of the French society, nor the IV government of the Republic want to rule in Algeria with military-police methods and exposing oneself to serious international repercussions. In this situation general de Gaulle which in 1958 returned to power, commenced steps aiming for political finishing the — war in spite of attempts to arouse the rebellion through embittered armies colony. From May 1961 confidential peace negotiations lasted till March 1962 in Evian in France. They closed with the agreement, on the power of which 3 July 1962 Algeria became an independent country.

The huge majority of French settlers was forced to the defection. Mohammed included the helm of the politics Ben Bella. Alongside peace negotiations in Algeria and France a dogged fight of the baulk lasted French security services and created, by officers incited to rebel terrorist. Organisation de Armee Secrete (OAS). With form steel oneself general Raoul Salan. Huge OAS hatch for breaking after the abortive assault on de Gaulle'a in March 1962 per cent by French, so-called settlers colony (was of them in 1948 yr of 930 thousand). In May 1945 it reached tarn for violent start-ups directed against France which consumed the many thousand loss of life.

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## **2. BRITISH IMMIGRANT COMMUNITIES IN BLACK AFRICA**

A decolonization of British estates was more complicated and continuing over time in Africa. As the first sovereignty relatively an affluent and stable colony of the Gold Coast got. In 1957 The Gold Coast was connected with British Togo (trust territory UN) and gained independence as Ghana. This country, ruled by the Prime Minister (later of also a president) Kwame Nkrumah, developed in first years of the independence dynamically and steel oneself with symbol large, allegedly, possibilities an independence of countries of Black Africa is carrying which.

In Nigeria, think too most valuable, British colony in Africa, a partial self-government body was led into 1954, in addition — was granted her on account of sure national traditions and complicated. ethnic — structure form federal. Nigeria gained independence in 1960 In 1961 independence also became Sierra Leone and Tanganika (tery - torium fiduciary UN), from which after including the yr of the Zanzibar sultanate in 1964 (independent protectorate from 1963) they created Tanzania. Soon then Uganda gained independence (1962) and Gambia (1965). Peculiarly a road to the independence of Kenya was complicated. This Koeln unrolled relatively well and in the 20th century there numerous British persons settled. However a strong independence movement concentrated around the Kikuju tribe existed in Kenya. When first efforts of getting the influence on governments failed, led Kikuju to the outbreak of an uprising in 1952 determined as Mau-Mau (the etymology of this word is vague). British authorities reacted radically to manifestations of terror involving the serious

build-up. After muffling Mau-Mau (above ten thousand killed) what took place in 1959, talks began about handing over the authority to residents of the settlement, in which both white politicians being among them, and black leaders from Jomo Kenyatta. at the head demonstrated the readiness for the compromise. In 1963 Kenya got the sovereignty. and Kenyatta led the government (from 1964 president), which steel oneself with one of leaders at most valued of Black Africa.

### **3. BRITISH ESTATES IN ASIA AND OTHER AREAS OF WORLD**

British authorities having a deterrent example of Burma in front of eyes from large. with carefulness disposable bonds set about colonial linking with Great Britain with Malays having material economic and strategic meaning and Singapore. The carefulness was justified, because on the area of Malays strong communist guerrillas turned up at 1948 recruiting oneself firebrands out of the Chinese population. At the head of it, added in fights against Japanese men. of move, steel KP leader of Malays of Peng China. After the period of the indecision the government of Churchill in 1952 sent to the yr general Gerald Templera as the High Commissioner on Malaya. Applying modern methods of the fight very much, did he take control to 1956 of the yr of revolts? communist at the same time with road of laborious negotiations led for conciliating an ethnic groups stirred up discord this way, around already in 1957. They received Malaya independence in frames of the Commonwealth. In 1963 from Malays and Singapore and wealthy British North Borneo which they just got independence, Federations of Malaysia were formed.

This creature turned out to be long-lasting, in spite of around at the beginning of his being was in aggressive conflict from Indonesia. which aspired to the Sarawaku self-control and Sabahu, former British — of what North Borneo being included in. Conflict ended in 1966, when Suharto general Raden included the helm of governments in Indonesia. In 1965 Singapore withdrew from the Federation of Malaysia, which steel oneself independent. republic, governed in the authoritarian way, but all at the same time very effective by Kuan Yew president Lee. The last British estate in this area of world, sultanate Brunei, which thanks to rich oil deposits and reached gas immeasurable, affluence, all the way to 1983 the yr voluntarily remained the British protectorate. In 1965 Maldives gained independence. In 1966 — yr after the period of — racial tensions a British colony gained independence Guyana. British Honduras (from 1973 Belize), yr being pleased from 1964 full autonomy., in 1981 a yr gained independence. Guyana and Belize belong, to the Commonwealth.

At the beginning of sixties also withdrawing British persons from the region of the Caribbean Sea started. After an unsuccessful attempt of joining one's islands in this area with the Federation of Western India, in 1962 London granted Jamaica and Trynidadowi and Tobago the independence, in 1966 whereas for island Barbados. In seventies and eightieth British persons retreated from West Indian islands: from Bahamow, Grenada, Dominica, Lucii Sr., Sr. Vincent, Antiguy, Old Christopher and Nevis.

### **4. THE SOUTHERN AFRICA AND THE APARTHEID**

In the period, when world with the tension observed independence and antykolonialny movement in central and north Africa, noon reverence of this continent experienced transformations leading in the wrong direction. In 1948 the yr, as a result of been elections,

retreated from the life of the political Connection of the southern Africa moderate and British Boer politician Jan Smuts holding the yr from 1939 the ZPA Prime minister. from that moment on all the way to 1990 in the country a radical right-wing National Party had authority. Daniel F. Malan became the first Prime Minister coming from her rows. New government lie in wait to realize ideas of the apartheid into force (— differences in the Ik. Afrikaans), meaning. total sortings of races, their separate development on own territories. At bases of the apartheid which developed from the beginning the 20th century, convincing about the inherent superiority of the white race over colourful races lay, and for her anxieties of dominating the South of Africa by the black population became political base.

In 1949-1961 years the South African parliament accepted the most important acts creating the system of the apartheid. They forbided the baulk to marry and to keep sexual relationships with representatives of corner races, classifications and making a note in the National Register of the race ordered every inhabitant of the country (many categories) and writing down her in personal documents. They for bided the joint conducting business activities moreover. Separate areas of settling for whites came into existence and colorful, separate means of communication (including taxis and lifts), separate public buildings etc. The South African civil service acquired the right to resettle the population moreover. However attempts to introduce the apartheid at churches acting in ZPA failed (except for the Dutch Reformed Church). In 1959-1963 years on the ZPA area ten territories intended exclusively for the black settlement were created. They were it is so-called Bantustan (in the official language homelands). They filled the 13.7% of the area of the country (Africans decided about 68% of the country's population) and possessed the partial autonomy. For Blacks (as a rule without families) they allowed moreover to stay in the vicinity of places of employment in allocated camps or housing estates, being supposed according to the law to serve exclusively as bedrooms. In conditions of the economic boom ZPA survived which in fiftieth and sixtieth years, they grew in a flash, in such a way that biggest from them South-Western Township by Johannesburga — known universally as Soweto — is counting over two million residents at present.

Social, economic and political discrimination and humiliations an apartheid brought which, afflicted South African Blacks peculiarly painful, because compared with residents of other areas of Black Africa they had a better education and the higher standard of living as a rule. The new system had to in this situation trigger the opposition. He gained power slowly and gradually happened mass, because the apartheid came into effect with stages, but ZPA spent a long stretch of the outstanding trade boom what to some extent absorbed and moved the unavoidable opposition away in the time. With bonfire of the black opposition steel oneself yr existing from 1912 African Congress (ANC). In the first week or so of governments of the Nationalist Party in ANC supporters of the peaceful contest prevailed for equality of rights with Albert John Lutuli (the Nobel Peace Prize in 1960) at the head. Towards however of lack of successes of this method in ANC at the turn of fiftieth and sixtieth years a radical faction captured the majority with Mandela Nelson, at the head. She had numerous connections with the illegal communist party.

In the history of the fight against the apartheid a massacre became a symbolic turning point in Sharpeville (21 March 1960,), which police shot 69 demonstrators dead during. A Congress was an organiser of the demonstration Afrikaners (Pac) came into existence in 1959 and delivering the password,, Africa for Africans ", and in one's programs less radical than ANC. in response to waves of protest ANC and Pac made the government illegal. the Underground executive committee of these groupings took the rally attempt to organize the armed struggle. In spite of however of wide support from ANC foreign countries wasn't able

effectively to threaten the South African state. In 1962 Mandela Nelson was under arrest (sentenced in 1964 to life carrying) and majority of leaders of the radical ANC wing.

## **5. CONCLUSIONS**

British persons in 1951 handed authorities over to the yr monarchal, above with the one former. Italian. colony. leader of the Islamic Senussi move, emir for Idrisowi Mohammed. The Idris king was a conservative and pro-Western politician. In Libya British and American military bases existed. In 1958 the yr was discovered tarn gigantic deposits of petroleum which soon became not only a source of serious incomes of the kingdom, but also a beginning of his destabilization. Social, economic and political discrimination and humiliations an apartheid brought which, afflicted South African Blacks peculiarly painful, because compared with residents of other areas of Black Africa they had a better education and the higher standard of living as a rule. The new system had to in this situation trigger the opposition. He gained power slowly and gradually happened mass, because the apartheid came into effect with stages, but ZPA spent a long stretch of the outstanding trade boom what to some extent absorbed and moved the unavoidable opposition away in the time. With bonfire of the black opposition steel oneself yr existing from 1912 African Congress (ANC). In the first week or so of governments of the Nationalist Party in ANC supporters of the peaceful contest prevailed for equality of rights with Albert John Lutuli (the Nobel Peace Prize in 1960) at the head. Towards however of lack of successes of this method in ANC at the turn of fiftieth and sixtieth years a radical faction captured the majority with Mandela Nelson, at the head. She had numerous connections with the illegal communist party.

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