

# Decolonization and Revolution

by Fabian Klose

Decolonization is a central historical trend. Occurring in four broad phases from 1776 up to 1991, it has shaped the present-day global system of states through the release of revolutionary forces. The term "decolonization" refers to the process through which colonial rule dissolved, and it encompasses the various political, economic, cultural and social dimensions of this process both in the periphery and in the metropole. For more than 200 years, decolonization has linked the history of Europe with that of the other four continents in significant ways, and it continues to influence the relationship between the European continent and the rest of the world right up to the present.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Introduction: Definition, Periodization and Models of Interpretation
2. The Atlantic Revolutions and American Independence (1776–1826)
3. The "White" Dominions and the Establishment of "Neo-Europes" (1839–1931)
4. The Anticolonial Revolution and the Dissolution of the European Colonial Empires (1914–1975)
5. The Collapse of the Soviet Empire as a Fourth Phase of Decolonization (1985–1991)
6. Summary
7. Appendix
  1. Literature
  2. Notes

Indices

Citation

The future historian may regard as the greatest "revolution" of the twentieth century not Lenin's overthrow of the short-lived free regime in Russia in November 1917, but the less conspicuous [...] and, yet, more far-reaching process which brought Europe's four hundred years old dominion of the globe to an end (Hans Kohn, October 1958).<sup>1</sup>

## Introduction: Definition, Periodization and Models of Interpretation

The term "decolonization" refers to the process whereby colonial rule dissolved in the periphery and in the metropole, with its various political, economic, cultural and social dimensions.<sup>2</sup> The transfer of national sovereignty rights led to the emergence of new independent states, thereby permanently changing international relations and the global system of states. The German economist Moritz Julius Bonn (1873–1965) (→ Media Link #ab) is credited with establishing the term as an academic concept. In his entry on "Imperialism" for the *Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences* published in 1932, he explicitly refers to decolonization: "All over the world a period of countercolonization began, and decolonization is rapidly proceeding."<sup>3</sup> This is how Bonn (→ Media Link #ac) described the beginnings of a trend which demonstrated its full transformative power after the Second World War. In the 30 years after 1945 – a short time period in relative terms – the European colonial empires in Asia and Africa disappeared completely from the global political map and were replaced by new independent states. Consequently, the term "decolonization" is often primarily associated with these developments in Asia and Africa in the second half of the 20th century.<sup>4</sup>

▲ 1

However, the phenomenon of the dissolution of European colonial rule can also be identified in the history of all the other continents and over a much longer time period. First of all, the colonies of North and South America achieved national independence between 1776 and 1826 in the context of the upheavals of the Atlantic revolutions of the late-18th and early-19th centuries. From 1839 onward, the British settler colonies in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa began pressing for greater political autonomy from Great Britain. The Statute of Westminster of 1931 ultimately

confirmed the independence of these states. In addition to the classic phase of decolonization from 1914 to 1975 referred to above,<sup>5</sup> the disintegration of the Soviet empire in the period from 1985 to 1991 can also be interpreted from the perspective of decolonization, thereby giving a total of four phases of decolonization.

▲ 2

The end of conditions of colonial rule is closely connected with the concept of revolution, which refers to a radical break with, and a fundamental and lasting transformation of, the existing political and social order.<sup>6</sup> While the second phase of decolonization saw the territories in question gradually separating from the colonial "motherland" over a long period of almost 100 years while retaining the British monarch as their ceremonial head of state, all of the other three phases involved revolutionary processes.<sup>7</sup> The resistance of the independence movements fundamentally called into question the colonial order and sought to establish a new order. The leading figures of the anticolonial movement in the 20th century consciously employed the rhetoric of revolution and spoke of the defeat of colonial rule in revolutionary terms. For example, Frantz Fanon (1925–1961) (→ Media Link #ad) wrote the following in his main work *The Wretched of the Earth*: "Decolonization, which sets out to change the order of the world, is clearly an agenda for total disorder".<sup>8</sup> Ho Chi Minh (1890–1969) (→ Media Link #ae), the founder and leader of the Viet Minh movement for Vietnamese independence, deliberately sought to portray the declaration of independence of his country from France as standing in the long tradition of the American and French revolutions of the 18th century.<sup>9</sup> While the colonizers used terms such as "rebellion" and "insurrection" in their attempts to depict anticolonial resistance directed against them as criminal attempts to overthrow legitimate authority, the anticolonial movement employed the concept of revolution as a "Legitimationstitel"<sup>10</sup> (legitimizing title) for their struggle for independence.

▲ 3

What causes and interpretations can be identified for the end of colonial rule? In spite of all the controversial debates about the weighting of individual factors,<sup>11</sup> one interpretative model which attempts to combine the various theoretical approaches has emerged increasingly strongly. According to this model, decolonization was the collective result of developments within the ruling metropolises ("metropolitan theory"), of the increasing strength and activity of the independence movements in the periphery ("peripheral theory"), and of certain developments in international politics ("international theory").<sup>12</sup> Thus, the causes for the dissolution of colonial rule are not to be found in one single isolated component alone, but in the interplay between metropolitan, peripheral and international forces.

▲ 4

## The Atlantic Revolutions and American Independence (1776–1826)

The first phase of decolonization from 1776 to 1826 brought about the national independence of most of the European colonies in North and South America. It was the result of the "Atlantic revolutions",<sup>13</sup> a veritable wave of interconnected revolutionary events which saw the existing concepts of order on both sides of the Atlantic being shaken to their foundations by mutual transatlantic influence, and which defined the "era of revolutions".<sup>14</sup> The cause of this "transatlantic chain reaction"<sup>15</sup> was increasing tension between the European metropolises and the American periphery. Through numerous reforms (the Hanoverian and Bourbon reforms), from the 1760s onwards London and Madrid noticeably strengthened their political and fiscal grip on their American possessions in an attempt to profit more from these possessions and thus to address the growing crises in their state finances.<sup>16</sup> The settler populations in the overseas territories viewed these developments as serious interference in their interests, particularly as they increasingly felt that they were not being treated as equal subjects of their monarchs. In spite of the emergence of an "American" identity, the populations overseas continued to view themselves primarily as English and Spanish. Consequently, their resistance was not initially aimed at separating off from their European motherlands. On the contrary, they sought to obtain a commensurate level of political participation in the affairs of the latter. It was only as events progressed that resistance radicalized, and violent campaigns for independence developed. This occurred in the international context of the aftermath of the Seven Years' War (1756–1763). Having been defeated, France was forced to relinquish its colonial possessions in North America and India. At the same time the war had also placed a severe financial burden on Great Britain – which had been victorious – a burden which was a central contributory factor in the

financial crisis which triggered the American Revolution.<sup>17</sup> The Napoleonic Wars (1803–1815) (→ Media Link #af), which were a direct military consequence of the expansion of the French Revolution beyond France, were a catalyst for the decolonization of South America.<sup>18</sup>

▲5

The North American Revolution (1775–1783) provided the initial impulse for the first wave of decolonization.<sup>19</sup> The *Declaration of Independence of July 4 1776* (→ Media Link #ag) was the decisive step towards the separation of the 13 New England colonies from the British crown and ultimately led to the foundation of the United States of America, which was recognized as an independent state in the Treaty of Paris of 1783. For Great Britain this meant the loss of its North American colonial empire – apart from its Canadian possessions – though London was able to compensate for this by switching its focus to India. Thus, the process of decolonization in the 18th century not only had the effect of bringing an end to colonial rule on one continent, but also of diverting expansionary forces to other regions of the world, resulting in more intensive colonial penetration of the Indian subcontinent.<sup>20</sup>

▲6

However, the American Revolution (→ Media Link #ah) also had a direct effect on developments in the European metropolises. Apart from the serious financial consequences and destabilizing political effect of French intervention on the side of the American revolutionaries, the American Revolution also established a strong precedent, of which there were loud echoes in the *French Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen* (→ Media Link #ai) of August 26 1789.<sup>21</sup> The influence of the French Revolution (→ Media Link #aj) itself was in some respects of global proportions, but it had an immediate effect on the situation in the important French Caribbean colony of Saint Domingue,<sup>22</sup> which was enormously economically valuable due to its sugar production. As a result of the turmoil unfolding in the colonial motherland, serious internal tensions emerged in the colony regarding the issue of legal equality among the various social strata of the European settler population. From 1791 onward, these tensions resulted in a violent revolt among the black slaves, who represented a majority of the population. Under the leadership of the freed slave Francois-Dominique Touissant Louverture (1743–1803) (→ Media Link #ak), the black rebels ultimately succeeded in bringing the whole island under their control and in repelling Spanish, British and French invasions. During the Haitian Revolution (1789–1804), slavery was completely abolished on the island, and on January 1 1804, the independence of the first sovereign black state of Latin America was proclaimed under the indigenous name of Haiti.<sup>23</sup>

▲7

However, the effects of the French Revolution were not only felt in the Caribbean. They spread to the whole of South America after the Iberian Peninsula became directly involved in the Napoleonic Wars. Due to the French-Spanish invasion of Portugal in 1807, the Portuguese king and the entire political elite fled the country and remained in the Portuguese colony of Brazil for the rest of the war. The temporary transfer of the centre of political power from Europe to the periphery fundamentally changed colonial relationships in the latter, and set a decisive process of emancipation in motion. On September 7 1822, the Portuguese crown prince, who had remained in the colony after the court had returned to Lisbon, declared the independence of Brazil from Portugal in the "Cry of Ipiranga" (→ Media Link #al) and had himself crowned Emperor Pedro I (1798–1834) (→ Media Link #am) of Brazil in December of the same year.<sup>24</sup>

▲8

In contrast to the largely peaceful emancipation of Brazil, the decolonization of Spanish America between 1808 and 1826 involved considerably more conflict and violence. In 1808, the French occupation of Spain and the imprisonment of the Spanish king triggered the complete disintegration of the metropolitan centre of rule. In the context of this power vacuum, provisional committees (Juntas) assumed the power to govern in the various American colonies.<sup>25</sup> Though these initially continued to pledge allegiance to the imprisoned Spanish monarch, there were increasingly vociferous calls for greater autonomy and liberal reforms. The ensuing conflict between republican and royalist forces witnessed civil-war-like conditions, which – even after the Spanish monarchy was re-established under the reactionary Ferdinand VII (1784–1833) (→ Media Link #an) in 1814 – escalated into a series of extremely violent wars for independence across Spanish America. Under the leadership of important figures such as Simón Bolívar (1783–1830) (→ Media Link #ao), José de San Martín (1778–1850) (→ Media Link #ap) and Bernardo O'Higgins (1778–1842) (→ Media Link #aq), the

republican movements had succeeded by 1826 in finally casting off Spanish colonial rule, and in establishing independent states throughout the former Spanish colonial empire from Mexico in the north to Chile in the south and the Rio de la Plata region in the east. Thus, Spain lost its entire overseas empire, with the exception of a few small vestiges in the Caribbean and in Asia, thereby becoming the "the imperial demotee of the 19th century" (→ Media Link #ar).<sup>26</sup>

▲ 9

In view of the violent conflicts and the possibility that Spain might attempt to recolonize South America with the help of its European allies, the young republic of the United States adopted a clear foreign policy position. In his State of the Union Address on December 2 1823, President James Monroe (1785–1831) (→ Media Link #as) declared US opposition to all future European colonial endeavours and attempts at intervention on the American continent.<sup>27</sup> This anticolonial and antiinterventionist stance, which only came to be referred to as the *Monroe Doctrine* (→ Media Link #at) later in the 19th century, did not, however, prevent the USA from subsequently pursuing expansionary efforts of its own, which were initially directed to the west against the indigenous populations and against Mexico with the annexation of Californian territories. This ultimately culminated in 1898 in the Spanish-American War, which resulted in a Spanish defeat and the loss of the remaining Spanish colonies of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Philippines and Cuba.<sup>28</sup> However, the former Spanish colonies did not receive independence, but instead came under the control of the US, as it sought to establish its position as a great power. In the Philippines, the nationalist movement under Emilio Aguinaldo (1869–1964) (→ Media Link #au), which had already fought against Spanish rule during the Philippines Revolution (→ Media Link #av) of 1896, offered stiff resistance to the USA, dragging the new colonial masters into a long war (1899–1913).<sup>29</sup> The first wave of decolonization ended the direct control of the European metropolises over the American continent, but it transferred control over these territories to the descendants of European settlers, instead of to the original indigenous population. In the case of the United States, it ultimately resulted in the establishment of a new imperial power, which claimed the inheritance of the Spanish empire from Cuba to the Philippines.

▲ 10

## The "White" Dominions and the Establishment of "Neo-Europes" (1839–1931)

The second wave of decolonization was not a revolution, but a process which took place over a period of almost exactly a century.<sup>30</sup> From 1839 to 1931, the British colonies of white settlement of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, started to press for greater political autonomy from Great Britain and finally became independent states, though constitutionally they retained the link with the British crown. Even more so than the first wave of decolonization, this wave saw the emergence of "Neo-Europes" on three different continents, in which political, social and cultural conditions were similar to those in Europe.<sup>31</sup> This development was motivated less by an anticolonial movement than by changes in the attitude of Great Britain itself. By gradually granting self-governance to the dominions, London was pursuing the strategic aim of keeping the colonies of white settlement firmly within the empire, which continued to expand in Africa and Asia, while also sharing the ever-growing costs of maintaining the empire directly with these colonies. The original goal was therefore not the dissolution of the empire, but the consolidation of colonial rule. Britain had learned from the American Revolution that gradual reforms which were advanced by the metropole itself could defuse any radical efforts towards independence that might arise in the periphery, and thereby secure British suzerainty in the long run.

▲ 11

Once again, the American continent was the point of departure for this process. In 1837, there were a series of violent revolts in British North America – the Canadian territories which had remained under British rule – against the political establishment there. In the aftermath, London dispatched a commission of inquiry under the leadership of the reforming politician John George Lambton, Earl of Durham (1792–1840) (→ Media Link #aw), to investigate the causes.<sup>32</sup> In the *Report on the Affairs in British North America* (→ Media Link #ax) submitted by the commission in 1839, Durham recommended the introduction of a "responsible government" in the Canadian colonial territories. In accordance with the Westminster model, the report suggested that the territories should receive their own parliament and a cabinet government elected by it, which would administer internal affairs, while external affairs and constitutional matters would

remain in the hands of the European metropole. The Durham Report became one of "the most important documents of global constitutional history"<sup>33</sup> and it established the framework within which the colonies of white settlement were able to develop into semi-independent dominions.

▲ 12

However, Durham's suggestions were only implemented in 1867 with the *British North America Act* (→ *Media Link #ay*), which brought the Canadian provinces together in the "Dominion of Canada". Following the Canadian example, the Australian overseas territories, which were originally established as penal colonies, were joined together in a confederation by the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* (→ *Media Link #az*) of July 9 1900. New Zealand (→ *Media Link #b0*) and the diminutive Newfoundland followed suit, both receiving dominion status on September 26 1907. In the case of South Africa, this process did not begin until after the bloody conflict of the Second Boer War (1899–1902) (→ *Media Link #b1*), which resulted in the incorporation of the Boer republics into the empire. On May 31 1910, the British colonies joined together in the South African Union (→ *Media Link #b2*).<sup>34</sup>

▲ 13

The next decisive stage on the road to national independence for the dominions was the First World War (1914–1918). After Great Britain's entry into the war, the five dominions remained loyal to the British Empire, and fought – in some cases sustaining very high casualties, such as those suffered by the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (ANZAC) at the Battle of Gallipoli (1915–1916) – to secure victory for the Allies over the Central Powers.<sup>35</sup> Participation in the war resulted in an enormous jump towards a self-governing status for the dominions. They were represented by their own delegates at the Versailles Peace Conference – albeit these were officially subordinate to the representatives of Great Britain – and, with the exception of Newfoundland, they each received a seat in the newly founded League of Nations. Additionally, three of the dominions received League of Nations mandate power over former overseas territories of the German Empire – South Africa over German Southwest Africa, Australia over New Guinea and New Zealand over Samoa – thereby becoming colonial masters themselves under the guise of their mandate powers.

▲ 14

With this increased domestic and international confidence, the dominions – which in the aftermath of the bitter struggle for Irish independence (1919–1921) and the subsequent signing of the *Anglo-Irish Treaty* (→ *Media Link #b5*) of 1922 also included the Irish Free State – continued to increase pressure on the imperial centre in London. They sought to resolve their limbo status with regard to foreign policy, and to finally resolve the question of their full national sovereignty. After intensive debates at various imperial conferences, the Inter-Imperial Relations Committee was established in 1926 to examine these issues. It was headed by the former British Prime Minister Lord Balfour (1848–1930) (→ *Media Link #b6*). Its final report, the so-called *Balfour Report* (→ *Media Link #b7*) of November 18 1926, concluded that the dominions were fully equal, autonomous communities within the empire, and that they voluntarily unite as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations in their shared loyalty to the British monarchy. The British parliament confirmed this conclusion in 1931 with the *Statute of Westminster* (→ *Media Link #b8*), thereby clearing the way for the complete sovereignty of the former white-settler colonies.<sup>36</sup>

▲ 15

The reforms initiated by Great Britain in the 19th century, which were intended to consolidate colonial rule, ultimately resulted in the 20th century in independent democratic states developing out of the empire. As sovereign states, the former settler colonies adopted to a large degree the political, social and cultural systems of their colonial "motherland", thereby ultimately establishing "Neo-Europes" on three different continents. This process also involved the complete marginalization of the indigenous population in all areas of life, the consequences of which are still being dealt with today.<sup>37</sup> The Apartheid regime from 1948 to 1994 in South Africa was undoubtedly the most serious form of racial discrimination and exclusion.<sup>38</sup>

▲ 16

The composition of the Commonwealth, which emerged during the second evolutionary phase of decolonization, fundamentally changed after the Second World War. The disintegration of the British Empire which occurred during this period was accompanied by the incorporation of former "non-white" colonies such as India (1947), Pakistan (1947) and Ceylon (1948) into the Commonwealth.<sup>39</sup> This change was illustrated among other things by the removal of the adjective "British" in favour of the more neutral title "Commonwealth of Nations" in the *London Declaration* (→ *Media Link #b9*) of April 26 1949. In the subsequent decades, other former overseas territories of the empire joined this loose affiliation of sovereign states. It now comprises a total of 54 member states, including the former Portuguese colony of Mozambique and the former Belgian colony of Rwanda.

▲ 17

## The Anticolonial Revolution and the Dissolution of the European Colonial Empires (1914–1975)

The third phase of decolonization is the one most closely associated with the term "decolonization" in the present and it refers to the end of European colonial rule after 1945.<sup>40</sup> The process of the dissolution of the European overseas empires had a profound effect on the international history of the 20th century. This process occurred relatively quickly given that colonial rule had existed in some cases for a number of centuries. For example, Egypt, Ethiopia and Liberia were the only formally independent states on the African continent – if one excludes white-dominated South Africa – in 1945. Only fifteen years later the number of formally independent states had grown to 27. After just 30 years, from 1945 to 1975, all the colonial empires had disappeared from the global map. The end of "European global domination" was thus a "part of the transition to a new order in the global system of states".<sup>41</sup> This transformation proceeded by no means linearly or according to a set pattern. There were considerable differences between the various regions, with cases of peaceful transition as well as extremely violent struggles for emancipation. The colonial policies and strategic aims of the colonial powers and the strength of the respective anticolonial movements were the decisive factors. The Cold War confrontation, the growing importance of international organizations (→ *Media Link #ba*) such as the United Nations, and the emergence of a regime of international human rights were central aspects of the international context in which the third phase of decolonization occurred and they had a decisive effect on that process.<sup>42</sup>

▲ 18

In contrast to the two preceding waves, this third one was "classic decolonization", with non-European populations rising up against foreign colonial rule and obtaining their political independence. However, autochthonous resistance was not exclusively a phenomenon of the 20th century. It had existed in many forms from the beginning of European expansion and colonial penetration. The numerous colonial wars and rebellions in different time periods in the various regions of the world are clear proof of strong resistance to European domination. These included for example the great rebellion of the indigenous population in Peru from 1780 to 1782, the guerrilla war led by Emir 'Abd-al-Qādir (1808–1883)(→ *Media Link #bb*) against the French occupation of Algeria from 1835 to 1847, as well as the great Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the Maori Wars of 1843 to 1872 against the British settlers in New Zealand.<sup>43</sup>

▲ 19

However, this anticolonial resistance was not able to fundamentally call into question or bring an end to European colonial rule. The successful Haitian Revolution of 1791 and the victory of the troops of Negus Menelik II (1844–1913) (→ *Media Link #bc*) on March 1 1896 in the battle of Adua, by which the Italian invasion of Abyssinia was repelled, were rare exceptions. The technological advantage of the European states in many areas, such as transportation, communication, tropical medicine and – not least – weaponry, proved too big, and meant that the indigenous groups were not able to halt the European advance for any significant period of time.<sup>44</sup> However, the perceived global victory of Europe also resulted in increasing criticism of colonial projects in the metropolises.<sup>45</sup> In particular, excessive violence and scandals in the overseas territories triggered public debates and campaigns which promoted colonial scepticism. For example, the internment of Boer civilians in British concentration camps during the Second Boer War and the reign of terror of the Belgian king Leopold II (1835–1909) (→ *Media Link #bd*) in the Belgian Congo were sharply criticized.<sup>46</sup> In addition to this, nationalist anticolonial political movements gradually began to form in the periphery itself, such as the Urabi movement, which was active in Egypt in the period 1879–1882, and in India,

the jewel of the British Empire, the Indian National Congress founded in 1885 as well as the All India Muslim League established in 1906.<sup>47</sup> These movements took massive encouragement from the victory of Japan in the Russo-Japanese War (1904–1905), which was the first instance of an Asian country defeating a "white" European country in a modern war. The perceived civilizational superiority of the "West" was dealt its first major blow.<sup>48</sup>

▲20

The new potency of anticolonial efforts in the 20th century resulted from the interplay between growing autochthonous nationalist anticolonial movements and the massive upheavals which occurred during the course of two global wars.<sup>49</sup> The First World War was the first decisive break with the past.<sup>50</sup> The mass killing of Europeans by Europeans on the battlefields demonstrated the absurdity of the supposed civilizational superiority of the "white man". African and Asian intellectuals and political leaders deliberately highlighted this fact in order to fundamentally call into question the civilizing mission of Europe, which was repeatedly cited to legitimize colonial rule.<sup>51</sup> Similar to the dominions, the large contribution of the colonies to the war effort – a considerable number of Indians and Africans fought on the side of their colonial masters – strengthened the confidence of the autochthonous colonial populations, who subsequently linked their contribution to the Allied victory with calls for concrete political concessions. During the Russian Revolution, V. I. Lenin (1870–1924) (→ Media Link #bf) raised the topic of the right of nations to self-determination, for example in the *Decree on Peace* (→ Media Link #bg) of October 26 1917. Subsequently, US President Woodrow Wilson (1856–1924) (→ Media Link #bh) also explicitly addressed the topic in his *Fourteen Points declaration* (→ Media Link #bi) of January 8 1918, thereby igniting hopes in the colonies.<sup>52</sup> The "Wilsonian Moment" was the initial spark which led to the emergence of a global anticolonial protest movement stretching from Egypt to India, Korea and China.<sup>53</sup>

▲21

Even the League of Nations, which emerged from the negotiations in Versailles, formally adopted the principle in Article 22 (→ Media Link #bj) of its Covenant, which stated that colonial territories must be guided towards independence over the long term. To achieve this, the newly established organization gave the victorious Allies guardianship over the former colonies of the German Empire and the Arab provinces of the dissolved Ottoman Empire (→ Media Link #bk). The aim was that these so-called mandated territories (→ Media Link #bl) would – in accordance with their developmental progress – be eventually granted independence. In reality, however, this meant that the leading colonial powers – Great Britain and France – simply incorporated the territories in question into their imperial territories under the pretext of the League of Nations mandate.<sup>54</sup>

▲22

Thus, the result was not the decolonization of the former territories of the Central Powers, but a change of colonial masters. Consequently, in the interwar period "the colonial world [reached] the apogee of its historical expansion",<sup>55</sup> which included the occupation of one the last remaining independent African state (Abyssinia) by Fascist Italy in 1935.<sup>56</sup> Parallel to this apogee of European colonial rule, central characters like Mohandas Karamchand "Mahatma" Gandhi (1869–1948) (→ Media Link #bm) in India, Ho Chi Minh in Indochina and Messali Hadj (1898–1974) (→ Media Link #bn) in Algeria continued to develop the anticolonial nationalist movements. They also received massive support from the Communist camp and increasingly established connections with one another.<sup>57</sup> This increasing interconnection and continuing evolution of international anticolonialism manifested itself clearly in the four Pan-African Congresses (→ Media Link #bo), which were organized by the American historian and human rights activist William Edward Burghardt Du Bois (1868–1963) (→ Media Link #bp) between 1919 and 1927. The Négritude movement initiated by Léopold Sédar Senghor (1906–2001) (→ Media Link #bq) and Aimé Césaire (1913–2008) (→ Media Link #br) forcefully advocated for the rediscovery of African culture and for political independence for Africa.<sup>58</sup>

▲23

The apparent security of European colonial rule on the eve of the Second World War proved illusory. The upheavals of the war of 1939 to 1945 shook the European overseas empires to their foundations. In Southeast Asia, Japanese troops succeeded in occupying almost all of the European colonies between December 1941 and April 1942. On February 15 1942, Japan even managed to capture the enormously important British base at Singapore (→ Media Link #bt) to the dismay of London. The campaign of conquest of imperial Japan caused irreparable damage to the prestige of European

colonial rule.<sup>59</sup> The significance of the remaining overseas territories – primarily in Africa – as a source of raw materials and troops for the Allied war effort increased dramatically.<sup>60</sup> In the case of France, the central African colonies even served – thanks to the vital support of the black governor Félix Éboué (1885–1944) (→ Media Link #bu) – as the last refuge of Free France, which was led by General Charles de Gaulle (1890–1970) (→ Media Link #bv) after the defeat in 1940 and the collaboration of the Vichy regime with the Third Reich (→ Media Link #bw).<sup>61</sup> On the whole, the relationship between the metropolises and the periphery was fundamentally changed by these developments, especially in view of the fact that hundreds of thousands of colonial subjects from India and almost all parts of Africa fought for the Allied cause in almost all theatres of war.

▲24

The surprisingly strong loyalty to the European colonial masters was due in part to the fact that the leaders of anticolonial nationalist movements hoped that an Allied victory would result in a liberal postwar climate based on the principles of the *Atlantic Charter* (→ Media Link #bx).<sup>62</sup> This declaration of principles issued jointly by US President Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882–1945) (→ Media Link #by) and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill (1874–1965) (→ Media Link #bz) on August 12 1941 included – in addition to the goal of improving international economic and social cooperation – the principle of the right of nations to self-determination.<sup>63</sup> Such promises were greeted with veritable euphoria in the colonies, and the colonized peoples judged the subsequent reordering of the world by these statements. Thus, immediately after the end of the war, the delegates at the Fifth Pan-African Congress, which met in Manchester from the 15th to the 21st of October 1945, referred directly to these Allied principles and demanded the immediate end of racist colonial rule. Their slogan was "Colonial and Subject Peoples of the World – Unite!"<sup>64</sup>

▲25

However, after the end of the Second World War, the European colonial powers initially showed no interest in relinquishing their colonial empires, since they – particularly Great Britain and France – viewed their empires as giving them equal status with the new super powers of the USA and the Soviet Union. Also, the vast mineral resources of the colonies were urgently needed for the economic regeneration of the metropolises after the destructive war.<sup>65</sup> Instead of proceeding with decolonization, the European powers set about recolonizing the territories lost in Asia and intensively exploiting the resources of the African territories, for example by means of a pronounced "development colonialism" and in the form of a "second colonial invasion".<sup>66</sup> However, these plans were met in Asia with veritable waves of revolution from the various nationalist movements, the force of which finally brought about the collapse of European colonial rule.<sup>67</sup>

▲26

First of all, the British had to acknowledge that their position in India (the "jewel of the empire") was a lost cause (→ Media Link #c0). Through the *Indian Independence Act* (→ Media Link #c1) of August 15 1947, they left with immediate effect. This involved the division of the subcontinent along religious lines into the states of India under Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru (1889–1964) (→ Media Link #c2), and Pakistan under the founding father Mohammed Ali Jinnah (1876–1948) (→ Media Link #c3). This process featured extreme violence between Hindus and Muslims which resulted in between 200.000 and one million casualties, as well as in a population exchange which was unprecedented in its scale, involving the displacement of over ten million people.<sup>68</sup> The British government also folded up the Union Jack in Burma and Ceylon in 1948, though it held on to the colony of Malaya, which was economically very valuable due to its rubber plantations and tin mines, by force up to 1960. The Netherlands failed in its attempt to reclaim Dutch India by violence, and on December 27 1949 the Dutch began their withdrawal from the Indonesian archipelago, due in part to pressure from the United Nations and the USA, which threatened to cancel its assistance to the Netherlands under the Marshall Plan. France, on the other hand, waged a costly war against the Viet Minh from 1945 to 1954 in an attempt to maintain its rule in French Indochina. The Battle of Diên Biên Phu, which occurred between March 13 and May 7 1954 and became the quintessential symbol of the defeat of the "white man", finally sealed the French withdrawal from South East Asia.<sup>69</sup>

▲27



Their victory over European colonialism made the new Asian states important allies of the territories in Africa which were still under colonial rule and resulted in closer ties between anticolonial forces on the two continents. The conference held in the Indonesian city of Bandung on April 18-24 1955, to which Indonesia's revolutionary icon and first president Ahmed Sukarno (1901–1970) (→ Media Link #c4) invited delegates from 29 Asian and African state as well as representatives of numerous independence movements, became a key moment.<sup>70</sup> In their concluding communiqué (→ Media Link #c5), the participants collectively condemned colonialism as a fundamental contravention of the principles of the UN Charter and as a serious infringement against human rights. They demanded an immediate end to the practice of colonial rule and pledged support for the campaign to attain this goal. The Afro-Asia bloc which formed in Bandung and out of which emerged the Non-Aligned Countries in 1961, became the international diplomatic spearhead in the fight against European colonialism and had its greatest effect in the context of the United Nations.

▲28

The two largest colonial powers – France and Britain – were also on the retreat in the Middle East, the important continental interface between Africa and Asia.<sup>71</sup> Paris and London relinquished their mandate rule over Syria, Lebanon and Palestine, which they had held from the period of the League of Nations, directly after the Second World War. The British withdrawal from Palestine was particularly dramatic, with the UN Partition Plan (→ Media Link #c6) of 1947 and the subsequent Arab-Israeli War of 1948. The final joint attempt of Britain and France to dominate the fate of the region failed in 1956. During this period, Egypt became the leader of the Pan-Arab movement under President Gamal Abdel Nasser (1918–1970) (→ Media Link #c7) and thus the greatest adversary of the two colonial powers.<sup>72</sup> On July 26 1956, Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal, which was of enormous economic and strategic significance and also symbolized British and French power in the region, in an attempt to finally free himself from Western influence. Having first consulted Israel, London and Paris reacted with the military occupation of the Canal Zone on November 5. However, diplomatic pressure from the super powers of USA and the Soviet Union forced them to retreat soon after. The Suez Crisis marked a fundamental turning point which clearly demonstrated the changed reality of global power in the context of the Cold War and clearly signalled the decline of the influence of the colonial powers.<sup>73</sup>

▲29

These signs of the disintegration of European power were not immediately apparent in the African colonies. However, the attempt to further penetrate the region in the context of the "second colonial invasion" was grist for the mill of the anticolonial nationalist movements. In general, the process of decolonization proceeded more slowly in Africa than in Asia, and varied considerably from region to region.<sup>74</sup> In West Africa, London and Paris were prepared to implement reforms – due at least in part to the growing financial burden which their colonial endeavours were placing on their national budgets. They gradually transferred political responsibility to autochthonous elites. This resulted, for example, in a largely peaceful transition to independence in Ghana under Kwame Nkrumah (1909–1972) (→ Media Link #c8) in 1957. However, the situation was completely different in the colonies of "white" settlement in North, Central and East Africa. Here the European settlers insisted on retaining their racially based minority rule, and demanded that the metropolises provide them with military support to deal with growing African resistance. In the British colony of Kenya (→ Media Link #c9) and French Algeria, which was even officially part of France, two extremely brutal decolonization wars were fought. There were massive resettlements and internments, systematic torture was employed, and grave war crimes were perpetrated against the indigenous populations, with hundreds of thousands of casualties.<sup>75</sup>

▲30

This escalation of colonial violence and the attendant serious violations of human rights resulted in colonialism – particularly with regard to the Algerian War – being increasingly vociferously condemned in the global media and becoming a central topic on the agenda of international politics.<sup>76</sup> The Afro-Asian bloc used the United Nations as an anticolonial forum in a very deliberate way, not least because the admittance of former colonies as new members resulted in a significant shift of power within the organization to the advantage of the bloc.<sup>77</sup> The wave of new members in 1960 was the apogee of this trend. With 17 African colonies obtaining independence in this year – Belgian rule in the Congo<sup>78</sup> also came to an end in this wave – 1960 went down in history as the "year of Africa". The anticolonial bloc immediately utilized its increased strength in the General Assembly to get UN Resolution 1514 (XV) *Declaration on Granting Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples* (→ Media Link #ca) passed on December 14 1960. In this

ground-breaking document, the international community strengthened the right of nations to self-determination, while also condemning colonialism as a fundamental violation of human rights, thereby removing all justification for colonialism.<sup>79</sup>

▲ 31

In his famous address to the South African parliament on February 3 1960, British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan (1894–1986) (→ Media Link #cb) referred to these developments as the "wind of change" (→ Media Link #cc). This wind subsequently swept the remaining vestiges of the European colonial empires from the map of the African continent, with three exceptions: the dictatorship in Portugal continued to cling to its overseas empire, and fought the resistance movements in Angola, Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique with grim determination from 1961 onward. It was the Portuguese Carnation Revolution of April 25 1974 – the causes of which were deeply rooted in the three anachronistic colonial wars – and the subsequent democratic transformation in the metropole which finally brought an end to the rule of the oldest European colonial power on the African continent in 1975.<sup>80</sup> The only remaining islands of "white" rule were Rhodesia, which unilaterally separated from London on November 11 1965 under Ian Smith (1919–2007) (→ Media Link #cd) and managed to survive as a European settler regime through the use of force up to 1979,<sup>81</sup> and the South African Apartheid state. In the Cold War conflict, which left bloody traces in Southern Africa in the form of the Angolan Civil War which mutated into a proxy war,<sup>82</sup> the racist regime in Pretoria was viewed by Western governments as an anti-Communist bulwark and a valuable ally.<sup>83</sup>

▲ 32

## The Collapse of the Soviet Empire as a Fourth Phase of Decolonization (1985–1991)

The Soviet Union played a central role in the process of the dissolution of the European colonial empires by providing – in line with the Marxist-Leninist tradition – massive material and moral support to the anticolonial movement worldwide. The USSR sought in this way to gain a decisive advantage over its Cold War rival, the USA, in the newly emerging states in Asia and Africa.<sup>84</sup> Paradoxically, the anticolonial super power was itself an imperial entity – perhaps not in the classic sense of the European colonial empires, but in its own specific context.<sup>85</sup> Stretching from the Baltic to the Pacific, the "inner empire" was a union of 15 republics with their own borders, which in some cases – such as in the Baltic and the Caucasus – were brought into the union of states by force. The 150 different ethnic groups gathered together in the union were subjected to a deliberate policy of Sovietization (→ Media Link #cf), which was intended to establish a common Soviet identity in which the Russian element – with Russian as the lingua franca and Moscow as the centre of power – was dominant. The "outer empire" consisted of the states of East Central Europe which had been occupied by the Red Army during the course of the Second World War and which nominally retained their sovereignty and even became independent members of the United Nations.<sup>86</sup> However, Moscow's powerful military presence guaranteed its direct control over these states, and it employed a new wave of Sovietization in order to keep the social, economic and political system in these states in line with its own socialist principles. The military alliance of the Warsaw Pact and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance were institutional manifestations of this bloc formation. Attempts to break out of this bloc prompted the imperial centre to intervene militarily, as it did in 1953 in the GDR, in 1956 in Hungary and in 1968 in Czechoslovakia. Moscow underlined its unrestricted leadership role with the Brezhnev Doctrine of 1968, which stated that Soviet interference in the internal affairs of other socialist states was justified if the socialist community as a whole was threatened.<sup>87</sup> The non-European socialist states Cuba, Vietnam and Angola were not directly part of the empire due to the lack of direct access to them, but as allies they formed a kind of "third ring" of the Soviet sphere of power.<sup>88</sup>

▲ 33

The decolonization of the Soviet empire occurred completely unexpectedly. It occurred between 1985 and 1991 at a very fast pace and not only fundamentally transformed the situation in the periphery, but also brought down the metropole itself due to the close connection between the "outer" and "inner" empire.<sup>89</sup> The process was triggered by Mikhail Gorbachev (\*1931) (→ Media Link #ch), who was elected General Secretary of the Communist Party on March 11 1985, thereby becoming the new strong man at the centre of power in Moscow. He reacted to the desperate economic circumstances in the Soviet Union, which were not least a result of the extremely high military expenditure

resulting from the Cold War arms race, with large "reforms from above". He did not intend that these reforms would dissolve the Soviet empire. Rather, he wished to consolidate it and point it in a new direction.<sup>90</sup> In terms of domestic politics, the intention was to fundamentally restructure the economic system and to democratize the political system, as reflected by the two catchwords "Perestroika" (restructuring) and "Glasnost" (openness). In the area of foreign policy, Gorbachev's policy of "new thinking" aimed at a rapprochement with the West and peaceful coexistence in a shared "European house". To this end, he reopened direct negotiations with the USA on armaments reduction, announced a unilateral reduction of the number of Soviet troops in the Eastern Bloc states, and brought an end to the bloody Afghanistan War, which had begun in 1979, by completely withdrawing the Red Army.<sup>91</sup>

▲ 34

This change of direction in foreign policy brought about a fundamental change in the relationship between the Soviet Union and its satellite states of the "outer" empire. Gorbachev now granted these states the free and independent choice of their own political and social system without any form of interference from Moscow in their internal affairs (Sinatra Doctrine), which constituted a radical break with the previous foreign policy dogma of the Brezhnev Doctrine. With the withdrawal of its "imperial watchman" (the Red Army) from 1988 onward, Moscow increasingly relinquished direct control over the states in Eastern Central Europe, thereby releasing them into complete independence.<sup>92</sup> Without military support from Moscow, the pro-Soviet regimes in these countries could no longer suppress the movements for democracy, as they had done for a long time. In the revolutionary year of 1989, the old regimes collapsed in a veritable chain reaction. It began with Poland and then Hungary, which was the first state to cut through the Iron Curtain, followed by the peaceful revolution in the GDR and the highly symbolic fall of the Berlin Wall on November 9 1989. By the end of the year, the Communist regimes had also fallen in Czechoslovakia ("Velvet Revolution"), in Bulgaria, and – after a violent overthrow – in Romania also.<sup>93</sup> The institutional manifestations of the "outer" empire disappeared in 1991 with the dissolution of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the Warsaw Pact.

▲ 35

The imperial retreat outside the Soviet Union also undermined central power within the Soviet Union, which was already weakened. The nationalities question which had raised its head during the course of the reforms then ignited in a veritable "explosion of ethnicity"<sup>94</sup> and resulted in bloody confrontations, such as between Armenia and Azerbaijan.<sup>95</sup> In particular, the Baltic republics and the republics in the Caucasus (→ Media Link #ci), which had been brought into the union by force, became nationalist flashpoints and ignited a conflagration. Revolutionary forces developed here which openly campaigned for secession from the union and demanded independence from Moscow. Lithuania led the way, declaring national independence on March 11 1990, followed by Latvia (May 4 1990) and finally Estonia (May 8 1990). Neither limited Soviet military interventions in Tiflis, Baku and Vilnius nor an attempted putsch against Gorbachev by the old Soviet cadres in the summer of 1991 were able to stop this process. After the largest Soviet republic (the Russian Republic) under its president Boris Yeltsin (1931–2007) (→ Media Link #cj) had expressed its opposition to the maintenance of the old union, the end of the Soviet Union (→ Media Link #ck) was finally sealed when the red flag of the union was taken down from above the Kremlin on December 25 1991.<sup>96</sup> The dissolution of the inner Soviet empire led to the establishment of 15 new states from Eastern Europe to Central Asia, which – with the exception of the Baltic republics and Georgia – entered a loose affiliation in the form of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).<sup>97</sup> The fourth wave of decolonization thus contributed to the dissolution of the core Soviet empire ("the last empire of the 20th century"),<sup>98</sup> brought an end to the bipolar global order and helped to overcome the division of Europe which had existed since 1945.

▲ 36

In Southern Africa, the decolonization of the Soviet empire brought an end to the proxy war in Angola, which had been ongoing since 1975.<sup>99</sup> As part of the process of rapprochement and de-escalation between the super powers, a UN treaty (→ Media Link #cl) between Angola, Cuba and South Africa was signed on December 22 1988, in which the three parties directly involved in the conflict agreed that the Cuban troops would be withdrawn from Angola, and the South African army would withdraw from Southwest Africa. This enabled the former German colony to achieve national independence under the name Namibia. In turn, this withdrawal from the conflicts in Angola and Namibia had direct consequences for the "inner decolonization" of South Africa.<sup>100</sup> After Pretoria had lost its function as bulwark against Communism, the West increased its diplomatic and economic pressure on the South African regime, in order to force it

to relinquish its policy of Apartheid. Total isolation among the international community coupled with enormous internal resistance to Apartheid forced the government under the new president Frederik Willem de Klerk (\*1936) (→ Media Link #cm) to negotiate with the African National Congress (ANC).<sup>101</sup> After the Apartheid laws had been rescinded, the leader of the ANC, Nelson Mandela (1918–2013) (→ Media Link #cn), was released from prison after 27 years of captivity on February 11 1990, and the process of democratization began to assume concrete form (→ Media Link #co). With the election of Mandela as the first black president of South Africa on April 27 1994, the last remaining vestiges of direct white colonial rule on the African continent disappeared. South Africa is thus a special case in the history of decolonization. With the attainment of dominion status in 1910 and the subsequent gradual achievement of national sovereignty from the British Empire, with the direct effects which the disintegration of the Soviet empire had on it, and with the hard-won transfer of rule from the "white" population to the indigenous population, South Africa combined central elements of the second, third and fourth waves of decolonization.

▲ 37

## Summary

From the late-18th century, decolonization was a central defining historical trend, which shaped the global system of states as it exists today through the release of destructive and constructive forces. On the one hand, the dissolution of the colonial empires contributed considerably to the end of Europe's centuries-long unchallenged global dominance and to the disintegration of the Eurocentric global order. New non-European global powers, such as the United States, assumed a dominant role and filled the political vacuum. On the other hand, new states came into being on all of the continents, and in many cases adopted a political, social and economic system which was rooted in Europe. In spite of its revolutionary character – with the exception of the second phase – and the obvious breaks with the past, decolonization nonetheless by no means meant that close links between Europe and the rest of the world completely or abruptly disappeared. On the contrary, it was possible in the context of decolonization to restructure and redefine this web of relationships. Dependency relationships which emerged during colonial rule did not simply end with the attainment of "formal" national independence. Instead, previous political and economic asymmetries often persisted in the "informal" context and hampered independent approaches to development in the former "colonized world".<sup>102</sup> The extent to which the paradigm of globalization, which currently appears very popular, can be usefully applied to the analysis of these processes is hotly debated in historical studies.<sup>103</sup>

▲ 38

Decolonization was not a one-way street. The European continent did not just leave its mark on the "rest of the world" without itself being affected in a lasting way. Specifically, the methodological change of perspective brought about by Postcolonial Studies<sup>104</sup> has demonstrated that it was a reciprocal, multidimensional process which left lasting traces in the periphery as well as in the metropole. The historical debates about the various effects of decolonization on the metropole are in full swing<sup>105</sup> and demonstrate how significant the topic is for a European historiography which incorporates the view from outside Europe.<sup>106</sup> Together, the four phases of decolonization have profoundly affected the relationship of the continent to the rest of the world right up to the present, as these processes connected the history of Europe with that of the other continents in important ways for a period of more than 200 years.

▲ 39

Fabian Klose, Mainz

## Appendix

### Literature

Adas, Michael: Contested Hegemony: The Great War and the Afro-Asian Assault on the Civilizing Mission Ideology, in: *Journal of World History* 15, 1 (2004), pp. 31–63.

Adelman, Jeremy: *Sovereignty and Revolution in the Iberian Atlantic*, Princeton, NJ 2006.

- Adomeit, Hannes et al. (ed.): Die Sowjetunion unter Gorbatschow: Stand, Probleme und Perspektiven der Perestrojka, Stuttgart et al. 1990.
- idem: Imperial Overstretch: Germany in Soviet Policy from Stalin to Gorbachev, Baden-Baden 1998.
- Ageron, Charles-Robert: Art. "Décolonisation", in: Encyclopaedia Universalis 7 (2004), p. 1–17.
- Albertini, Rudolf von: The Impact of Two World Wars on the Decline of Colonialism, in: Journal of Contemporary History 4, 1 (1969), p. 17–35.
- Albrecht, Ulrich: "Revolution", in: idem et al. (ed.): Lexikon der Internationalen Politik, Munich 1997, p. 447–448.
- Aldrich, Robert / Hilliard, Christopher: The French and British Empires, in: John Home (ed.): A Companion to World War I, Malden, MA 2010, pp. 524–539.
- Altmann, Gerhard: Abschied vom Empire: Die innere Dekolonisation Großbritanniens 1945–1985, Göttingen 2005.
- Altrichter, Helmut: Der Zusammenbruch der Sowjetunion 1985–1991, in: Stefan Plaggenborg (ed.): Handbuch der Geschichte Russlands, Stuttgart 2002, vol. 5: 1945–1991: Vom Ende des Zweiten Weltkriegs bis zum Zusammenbruch der Sowjetunion, pp. 561–578.
- idem: Russland 1989: Der Untergang des sowjetischen Imperiums, Munich 2009.
- Altstadt, Audrey L.: Decolonization in Azerbaijan and the Struggle to Democratize, in: Donald V. Schwartz et al. (ed.): Nationalism and History: The Politics of Nation Building in Post-Soviet Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia, Toronto 1994, pp. 95–126.
- Anderson, David: Histories of the Hanged: The Dirty War in Kenya and the End of Empire, London 2005.
- Andrew, Christopher M. / Kanya-Forstner, Alexander S.: The Climax of French Imperial Expansion, 1914–1924, Stanford 1981.
- Ansprenger, Franz: The Dissolution of the Colonial Empires, London et al. 1989.
- [Anonymus]: Art. "Entkolonialisierung", in: Brockhaus Enzyklopädie 8 (2006), pp. 131–133.
- [Anonymus]: Art. "Revolution", in: Brockhaus Enzyklopädie 23 (2006), pp. 66–67.
- Ash Garton, Timothy: We the People: The Revolution of '89 Witnessed in Warsaw, Budapest, Berlin and Prague, Cambridge 1990.
- Aydin, Cemil: A Global Anti-Western Moment? The Russo-Japanese War, Decolonization and Asian Modernity, in: Sebastian Conrad et al. (ed.): Competing Visions of World Order: Global Moments and Movements, 1880s–1930s, New York, NY 2007, pp. 213–236.
- idem: The Politics of Anti-Westernism in Asia: Visions of World Order in Pan-Islamic and Pan-Asian Thought, New York, NY 2007.
- Bailyn, Bernard: Atlantic History: Concepts and Contours, Cambridge et al. 2005.
- Baines, Gary et al. (ed.): Beyond the Border War: New Perspectives on Southern Africa's Late-Cold War Conflicts, Pretoria 2008.
- Barkan, Elazar: Völker klagen an: Eine neue internationale Moral, Düsseldorf 2002.
- Barkey, Karen et al. (ed.): After Empire: Multiethnic Societies and Nation-Building: The Soviet Union and the Russian, Ottoman, and Habsburg Empires, Boulder, CO et al. 1997.

- Barracough, Geoffrey: *The Revolt Against the West*, in: Prasenjit Duara (ed.): *Decolonization: Perspectives from Now and Then*, London et al. 2004, pp. 118–130.
- Baugh, Daniel: *The Global Seven Years War: 1754–1763*, Harlow et al. 2011.
- Bayly, Christopher: *Origins of Nationality in South Asia: Patriotism and Ethical Government in the Making of Modern India*, Delhi 1998.
- idem / Harper, Tim: *Forgotten Wars: Freedom and Revolution in Southeast Asia*, Cambridge, MA 2007.
- idem: *The Birth of the Modern World: 1780–1914*, Malden, MA et al. 2011.
- Beasley, William. G.: *Japanese Imperialism 1894–1945*, Oxford 1987.
- Beissinger, Mark R.: *Rethinking Empire in the Wake of Soviet Collapse*, in: Zoltan Barany et al. (ed.): *Ethnic Politics after Communism*, Ithaca, NY 2005.
- Bonn, Julius Moritz: Art. "Imperialism", in: Edwin R. A. Seligman (ed.): *Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences*, vol. 7 (1932), pp. 605–613.
- idem: *The Crumbling of Empire: The Disintegration of World Economy*, London 1938.
- Borgwardt, Elizabeth: *A New Deal for the World: America's Vision for Human Rights*, Cambridge, MA et al. 2005.
- Branche, Raphaëlle: *La torture et l'armée pendant la guerre d'Algérie 1954–1962*, Paris 2001.
- Brinkley, Douglas et al. (ed.): *The Atlantic Charter*, New York, NY 1994.
- Brown, Archie: *The Gorbachev Revolution and the End of the Cold War*, in: Melvyn P. Leffler et al. (ed.): *The Cambridge History of the Cold War*, Cambridge et al 2010, vol. 3: *Endings*, pp. 244–266.
- Brubake, Jane / Cooper, Frederick: *Empires in World History: Power and the Politics of Difference*, Princeton, NJ et al. 2010.
- Bührer, Tanja et al. (ed.): *Imperialkriege von 1500 bis heute: Strukturen – Akteure – Lernprozesse*, Paderborn 2011.
- Burke, Roland: *Decolonization and the Evolution of International Human Rights*, Philadelphia, PA 2010.
- Callahan, Michael D.: *Mandates and Empire in Africa: The League of Nations and Africa 1914–1931*, Eastbourne 2008.
- Carlton, David: *Britain and the Suez Crisis*, Oxford et al. 1989.
- Cavaliero, Roderick: *The Independence of Brazil*, London et al. 1993.
- Chamberlain, Muriel E.: *Decolonization*, Oxford et al. 1999.
- Chasteen, John C.: *Americanos: Latin America's Struggle for Independence*, Oxford 2008.
- Clayton, Anthony: *The Wars of French Decolonization*, London et al. 1994.
- Cole, Juan R. I.: *Colonialism and Revolution in the Middle East: Social and Cultural Origins of Egypt's Urabi Movement*, Princeton, NJ 1993.
- Connelly, Matthew: *A Diplomatic Revolution: Algeria's Fight for Independence and the Origins of the Post-Cold War Era*, Oxford et al. 2002.
- Conrad, Sebastian et al. (ed.): *Jenseits des Eurozentrismus: Postkoloniale Perspektiven in den Geschichts- und Kulturwissenschaften*, Frankfurt am Main et al. 2002.
- idem: *Dekolonisierung in den Metropolen*, in: *Geschichte und Gesellschaft* 37, 2 (2011), pp. 135–156.

Cooper, Frederick: *Colonialism in Question: Theory, Knowledge, History*, Berkeley, CA 2005.

idem: *Reconstructing Empire in British and French Africa*, in: Mark Mazower et al. (ed.): *Post-War Reconstruction in Europe: International Perspectives, 1945–1949*, Oxford 2011, pp. 196–210.

Dahm, Bernhard: *Der Dekolonisationsprozeß Indonesiens: Endogene und exogene Faktoren*, in: Wolfgang J. Mommsen (ed.): *Das Ende der Kolonialreiche: Dekolonisation und die Politik der Großmächte*, Frankfurt am Main 1990, pp. 67–88.

Darwin, John: *Britain, Egypt and the Middle East: Imperial Policy in the Aftermath of War, 1918–1922*, London et al. 1981.

idem: *Britain and Decolonization: The Retreat from Empire in the Post-War World*, Basingstoke 1988.

idem: *The End of the British Empire: The Historical Debate*, Oxford 1991.

idem: *A Third British Empire? The Dominion Idea in Imperial Politics*, in: Judith M. Brown et al. (ed.): *The Oxford History of the British Empire*, Oxford et al. 1999, vol. 4: *The Twentieth Century*, pp. 64–87.

idem: *After Tamerlane: The Rise and Fall of Global Empires: 1400–2000*, London et al. 2008.

Dawisha, Karen et al. (ed.): *The End of Empire? The Transformation of the USSR in Comparative Perspective*, Armonk, NY et al. 1997.

De Tinguay, Anne (ed.): *The Fall of the Soviet Empire*, Boulder, CO 1997.

Dinkel, Jürgen: *Globalisierung des Widerstands: Antikoloniale Konferenzen und die "Liga gegen Imperialismus und für nationale Unabhängigkeit" 1927–1937*, in: Sönke Kunkel et al. (ed.): *Aufbruch ins postkoloniale Zeitalter: Globalisierung und die außereuropäische Welt in den 1920er und 1930er Jahren*, Frankfurt am Main 2012, pp. 209–230.

Doyle, William: *The Oxford History of the French Revolution*, Oxford 2002.

Dubois, Laurent: *Avengers of the New World: The Story of the Haitian Revolution*, Cambridge, MA 2004.

Dunlop, John B.: *The Rise of Russia and the Fall of the Soviet Empire*, Princeton, NJ 1995.

Echenberg, Myron: *Morts pour la France: The African Soldiers in France during the Second World War*, in: *Journal of African History* 26 (1985), pp. 363–380.

Eckert, Andreas: *Kolonialismus*, Frankfurt am Main 2006.

idem: *Bringing the "Black Atlantic" into Global History: The Project of Pan-Africanism*, in: Sebastian Conrad et al. (ed.): *Competing Visions of World Order: Global Moments and Movements, 1880s–1930s*, New York 2007, pp. 237–257.

Eddy, John et al. (ed.): *The Rise of Colonial Nationalism: Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and South Africa First Assert Their Nationalities, 1880–1914*, Sydney et al. 1988.

Elkins, Caroline: *Britain's Gulag: The Brutal End of Empire in Kenya*, London 2005.

Elliott, John Huxtable: *Empires of the Atlantic World: Britain and Spain in America 1492–1830*, New Haven, CT et al. 2006, pp. 292–324.

Epple, Angelika: *Globalisierung/en*, Version: 1.0, in: *Docupedia-Zeitgeschichte*, online: <http://docupedia.de/zg/Globalisierung?oldid=84617> [05/03/2014].

Esdaile, Charles: *Napoleon's Wars: An International History, 1803–1815*, London et al. 2008.

Esebebe, Olisanwuche P.: *Pan-Africanism: The Idea and the Movement: 1776–1963*, Washington, DC 1994.

Fall, Bernard B. (ed.): *Ho Tsch Minh: Revolution und nationaler Befreiungskampf: Reden und Schriften 1920 bis 1968*, Munich 1968.

- Fanon, Frantz: *The Wretched of the Earth*, New York 2004.
- Fisch, Jörg: *Das Selbstbestimmungsrecht der Völker: Die Domestizierung einer Illusion*, Munich 2010.
- Frey, Marc: Drei Wege zur Unabhängigkeit: Die Dekolonisierung in Indochina, Indonesien und Malaya nach 1945, in: *Vierteljahreshefte für Zeitgeschichte* 50, 3 (2002), pp. 399–433.
- idem: *Dekolonisierung in Südostasien: Die Vereinigten Staaten und die Auflösung der europäischen Kolonialreiche*, Munich 2006.
- Füredi, Frank: *Colonial Wars and the Politics of Third World Nationalism*, London et al. 1994.
- Füssel, Marian: *Der Siebenjährige Krieg: Ein Weltkrieg im 18. Jahrhundert*, Munich 2010.
- Gallagher, John: Nationalism and the Crisis of Empire 1919–1922, in: *Modern Asian Studies* 15, 3 (1981), pp. 355–368.
- Geggus, David Patrick: The Effects of the American Revolution on France and its Empire, in: Jack P. Greene et al. (ed.): *A Companion to the American Revolution*, Malden, MA et al. 2000, pp. 523–530.
- idem (ed.): *The World of the Haitian Revolution*, Bloomington, IN 2009.
- Geiss, Imanuel: *The Pan-African Movement: A History of Pan-Africanism in America, Europe and Africa*, London 1974.
- Ghachem, Malick W.: *The Old Regime and the Haitian Revolution*, Cambridge et al. 2012.
- Godechot, Jacques: *France and the Atlantic Revolution of the Eighteenth Century, 1770–1799*, New York, NY 1965.
- Grant, Kevin: Christian Critics of Empire: Missionaries, Latern Lectures, and the Congo Reform Campaign in Britain, in: *Journal of Imperial and Commonwealth History* 29, 2 (2001), pp. 27–58.
- Greene, Jack P.: The American Revolution, in: *The American Historical Review* 105, 1 (2000), pp. 93–102.
- Hall, H. Duncan: *Commonwealth: A History of the British Commonwealth of Nations*, London et al. 1971.
- Harambour-Ross, Alberto: Art. "Revolution", in: Peter N. Stearns (ed.): *The Oxford Encyclopedia of the Modern World*, Oxford 2008, vol. 6, pp. 373–376.
- Hargreaves, John D.: *Decolonization in Africa*, London et al. 1988.
- Headrick, Daniel R.: *The Tools of Empire: Technology and European Imperialism in the Nineteenth Century*, New York, NY et al. 1981.
- Healy, David F.: *US Expansionism: The Imperialist Urge in the 1890s*, Madison, WI et al. 1970.
- Hilger, Andreas (ed.): *Die Sowjetunion und die Dritte Welt: UdSSR, Staatssozialismus und Antikolonialismus im Kalten Krieg 1945–1991*, Munich 2009.
- Hobsbawm, Eric: *The Age of Revolution: Europe 1789–1848*, London 1975.
- Hochschild, Adam: *King Leopold's Ghost: A Story of Greed, Terror, and Heroism in Colonial Africa*, New York, NY 1999.
- Holland, Robert F.: *European Decolonization 1918–1981: An Introductory Survey*, Basingstoke et al. 1985.
- idem: The British Empire and the Great War, 1914–1918, in: Judith M. Brown et al. (ed.): *The Oxford History of the British Empire*, Oxford et al. 1999, vol. 4: *The Twentieth Century*, pp. 114–137.
- Hunt, Lynn: *Inventing Human Rights: A History*, London et al. 2007.



- Ibhawoh, Bonny: *Imperialism and Human Rights: Colonial Discourses of Rights and Liberties in African History*, Albany, NY 2007.
- Jackson, Ashley: *The British Empire and the Second World War*, London 2006.
- Jankowski, James: *Nasser's Egypt: Arab Nationalism and the United Arab Republic*, Boulder, CO et al. 2002.
- Jansen, Jan C. / Osterhammel, Jürgen: *Dekolonisation: Das Ende der Imperien*, Munich 2013.
- Jeffrey, Keith: *The Second World War*, in: Judith M. Brown et al. (ed.): *The Oxford History of the British Empire*, Oxford et al. 1999, vol. 4: *The Twentieth Century*, pp. 306–328.
- Kalter, Christoph: *Die Entdeckung der Dritten Welt: Dekolonisierung und neue radikale Linke in Frankreich*, Frankfurt am Main 2011.
- Keal, Paul: *European Conquest and the Rights of Indigenous Peoples: The Moral Backwardness of International Society*, Cambridge 2003.
- Khan, Yasmin: *The Great Partition: The Making of India and Pakistan*, New Haven, CT et al. 2007.
- Kingseed, Cole C.: *Eisenhower and the Suez Crisis of 1956*, Baton Rouge, LA et al. 1995.
- Klein, Thoralf et al. (ed.): *Kolonialkriege: Militärische Gewalt im Zeichen des Imperialismus*, Hamburg 2006.
- Klose, Fabian: "Source of Embarrassment": Human Rights, State of Emergency, and the Wars of Decolonization, in: Stefan-Ludwig Hoffmann (ed.): *Human Rights in the Twentieth Century: A Critical History*, Cambridge 2011, pp. 237–257.
- idem: *Human Rights in the Shadow of Colonial Violence: The Wars of Independence in Kenya and Algeria*, Philadelphia, PA 2013.
- Kloster, Wim: *Revolutions in the Atlantic World: A Comparative History*, New York, NY et al. 2009.
- Kohn, Hans: *The United Nations and National Self-Determination*, in: *The Review of Politics* 20, 4 (October 1958), pp. 526–545.
- Koselleck, Reinhart: "Revolution, Rebellion, Aufruhr, Bürgerkrieg", in: Otto Brunner et al. (ed.): *Geschichtliche Grundbegriffe: Historisches Lexikon zur politisch-sozialen Sprache in Deutschland*, Stuttgart 1984, vol. 5, pp. 653–788.
- Kotkin, Stephen: *Armageddon Averted: The Soviet Collapse, 1970–2000*, Oxford 2001.
- Kruke, Anja (ed.): *Dekolonisation: Prozesse und Verflechtungen, 1945–1990*, Bonn 2009.
- Kunze, Thomas / Vogel, Thomas: *Von der Sowjetunion in die Unabhängigkeit: Eine Reise durch die 15 früheren Sowjetrepubliken*, Bonn 2011.
- Kyle, Keith: *Suez: Britain's End of Empire in the Middle East*, London 2011.
- LaFeber, Walter: *The New Empire: An Interpretation of American Expansion, 1860–1898*, Ithaca, NY 1998.
- Langley, Lester D.: *The Americas in the Age of Revolution, 1750–1850*, New Haven, CT et al. 1996.
- Lapidus, Gail W. et al. (ed.): *From Union to Commonwealth: Nationalism and Separatism in the Soviet Republics*, Cambridge et al. 1992.
- Lee, Christopher (ed.): *Making a World After Empire: The Bandung Moment and its Political Afterlives*, Athens, GA 2010.
- idem: *Decolonization of a Special Type: Rethinking Cold War History in Southern Africa*, in: *Kronos* 37 (2011), pp. 6–11.

- Lévesque, Jacques: The East European Revolutions of 1989, in: Melvyn P. Leffler et al. (ed.): The Cambridge History of the Cold War, Cambridge et al. 2010, vol. 3: Endings, pp. 311–332.
- Lieven, Dominic: The Russian Empire and the Soviet Union as Imperial Polities, in: Journal of Contemporary History 30, 4 (1995), pp. 607–636.
- Lindner, Ulrike: Neuere Kolonialgeschichte und Postcolonial Studies, Version: 1.0, in: Docupedia-Zeitgeschichte, online: [http://docupedia.de/zg/Neuere\\_Kolonialgeschichte\\_und\\_Postcolonial\\_Studies?oldid=84642](http://docupedia.de/zg/Neuere_Kolonialgeschichte_und_Postcolonial_Studies?oldid=84642) [05/03/2014].
- Linn, Brian McAllister: The Philippine War, 1899–1902, Lawrence, KS 2000.
- Louis, William Roger: Imperialism at Bay: The United States and the Decolonization of the British Empire, 1941–1945, New York, NY 1978.
- idem: The Era of the Mandates System and the Non-European World, in: Hedley Bull et al. (ed.): The Expansion of International Society, Oxford 1984, pp. 201–213.
- idem: The British Empire in the Middle East 1945–1951: Arab Nationalism, the United States, and Postwar Imperialism, Oxford 1984.
- Louw, P. Eric: The Rise, Fall and Legacy of Apartheid, Westport, CT 2004.
- Low, David A. / Lonsdale, John: Towards the New Order 1945–1965, in: idem et al. (ed.): History of East Africa, Oxford 1976, vol. 3, pp. 1–63.
- Lynch, John: The Spanish American Revolutions 1808–1826, New York, NY et al. 1986.
- Mackie, Jamie: Bandung 1955: Non-Alignment and Afro-Asian Solidarity, Singapore 2005.
- MacQueen, Norrie: The Decolonization of Portuguese Africa: Metropolitan Revolution and the Dissolution of Empire, London et al. 1997.
- Manela, Erez: The Wilsonian Moment: Self-Determination and the International Origins of Anticolonial Nationalism, Oxford 2007.
- Mansergh, Nicholas: Das Britische Commonwealth: Entstehung – Geschichte – Struktur, Munich 1969.
- Marr, David G.: Vietnamese Anticolonialism 1885–1925, Berkeley, CA 1971.
- Martin, Ged: Britain and the Origins of Canadian Confederation, 1837–1867, Basingstoke et al. 1995.
- Martin, Terry: The Affirmative Action Empire: Nations and Nationalism in the Soviet Union, 1923–1939, Ithaca, NY 2001.
- Mattioli, Aram: Experimentierfeld der Gewalt: Der Abessinienkrieg und seine internationale Bedeutung 1935–1941, Zürich 2005.
- Maul, Daniel: Human Rights, Development and Decolonization: The International Labour Organization 1940–1970, Basingstoke 2012.
- Mazower, Mark: No Enchanted Palace: The End of Empire and the Ideological Origins of the United Nations, Princeton, NJ et al. 2009.
- McIntyre, W. D.: Colonies into Commonwealth, London 1966.
- Nesbitt, Nick: Universal Emancipation: The Haitian Revolution and the Radical Enlightenment, Charlottesville, VA et al. 2008.
- Ninkovich, Frank: The United States and Imperialism, Oxford 2001.

- Nolutshungu, Sam C.: South Africa and the Transfer of Power in Africa, in: Prosser Gifford et al. (ed.): Decolonization and African Independence: The Transfer of Power, 1960–1980, New Haven, CT et al. 1988, pp. 477–503.
- Onslow, Sue (ed.): Cold War in Southern Africa: White Power, Black Liberation, London et al. 2009.
- Osterhammel, Jürgen: Europamodelle und imperiale Kontexte, in: Journal of Modern European History 2 (2004), pp. 157–181.
- idem: Kolonialismus: Geschichte, Formen, Folgen, Munich 2006.
- idem: Die Verwandlung der Welt: Eine Geschichte des 19. Jahrhunderts, Bonn 2010.
- Ouimet, Matthew J.: The Rise and Fall of the Brezhnev Doctrine in Soviet Foreign Policy, Chapel Hill, NC et al. 2003.
- Page, Melvin E. (ed.): Africa and the First World War, Basingstoke et al. 1987.
- Palmer, Robert R.: The Age of Democratic Revolution: A Political History of Europe and America, 1760–1800, Princeton, NJ 1959, vol. 1: The Challenge.
- idem: The Age of Democratic Revolution: A Political History of Europe and America, 1760—1800, Princeton, NJ 1964, vol. 2: The Struggle.
- Panigrahi, D. N.: India's Partition: The Story of Imperialism in Retreat, London 2004.
- Pearson, Raymond: The Rise and Fall of the Soviet Empire, Basingstoke et al. 2002.
- Pereboom, Maarten L.: "Decolonization", in: Peter N. Stearns (ed.): The Oxford Encyclopedia of the Modern World, Oxford 2008, vol. 2, pp. 428–430.
- Pérez, Louis A. Jr.: The War of 1898: The United States and Cuba in History and Historiography, Chapel Hill, NC et al. 1998.
- Perkins, Bradford: The Cambridge History of American Foreign Relations, Cambridge 1993, vol. 1: The Creation of a Republican Empire, 1776–1865.
- Plaggenborg, Stefan: Experiment Moderne: Der sowjetische Weg, Frankfurt am Main et al. 2006.
- Porter, Andrew: Sir Roger Casement and the International Humanitarian Movement, in: Journal of Imperial and Commonwealth History 29, 2 (2001), pp. 59–74.
- Pravda, Alex: The Collapse of the Soviet Union 1990–1991, in: Melvyn P. Leffler et al. (ed.): The Cambridge History of the Cold War, Cambridge et al. 2010, vol. 3: Endings, pp. 356–377.
- Rathbone, Richard et al. (ed.): Africa and the Second World War, New York, NY 1986.
- Reichardt, Rolf: Das Blut der Freiheit: Die Französische Revolution und demokratische Kultur, Frankfurt am Main 1998.
- Reinhard, Wolfgang: Geschichte der europäischen Expansion, Stuttgart 1985, vol. 2: Die Neue Welt.
- idem: Kleine Geschichte des Kolonialismus, 2nd ed., Stuttgart 2008.
- Rodríguez O., Jaime E.: The Independence of Spanish America, Cambridge 1998.
- idem: The Emancipation of America, in: The American Historical Review 105, 1 (2000), pp. 131–152.
- Rothermund, Dietmar: The Routledge Companion to Decolonization, New York, NY 2006 (Routledge Companions to History).
- Rubinstein, Alvin Z.: Moscow's Third World Strategy, Princeton, NJ 1988.

- Sachsenmaier, Dominic: Searching for Alternatives to Western Modernity: Cross-Cultural Approaches in the Aftermath of the Great War, in: *Journal of Modern European History* 4, 2 (2006), pp. 241–260.
- Saunders, Chris / Onslow, Sue: The Cold War and Southern Africa 1976–1990, in: Melvyn P. Leffler et al. (ed.): *The Cambridge History of the Cold War*, Cambridge et al. 2010, vol. 3: Endings, pp. 222–243.
- idem: Ending of the Cold War and Southern Africa, in: Artemy M. Kalinovsky et al. (ed.): *The End of the Cold War and the Third World: New Perspectives on Regional Conflict*, London et al. 2011, pp. 264–276.
- idem: The Angola/Namibia Crisis of 1988 and its Resolution, in: Sue Onslow (ed.): *Cold War in Southern Africa: White Power, Black Liberation*, London et al. 2009, pp. 225–240.
- Schewardnadse, Eduard: *Als der Eisene Vorhang zerriss: Begegnungen und Erinnerungen*, Duisburg 2007.
- Schölch, Alexander: *Ägypten den Ägyptern! Die politische und gesellschaftliche Krise in den Jahren 1878–1882 in Ägypten*, Zurich 1972.
- Schröder, Hans-Christoph: *Die Amerikanische Revolution: Eine Einführung*, Munich 1982.
- Schulin, Ernst: *Die Französische Revolution*, Munich 2004.
- Schumacher, Frank: "Niederbrennen, plündern und töten sollt ihr": Der Kolonialkrieg der USA auf den Philippinen (1899–1913), in: Thoralf Klein et al. (ed.): *Kolonialkriege: Militärische Gewalt im Zeichen des Imperialismus*, Hamburg 2006.
- Schumann, Matt / Schweizer, Karl. W.: *The Seven Year War: A Transatlantic History*, New York, NY 2008.
- Sexton, Jay: *The Monroe Doctrine: Empire and Nation in Nineteenth-Century America*, New York, NY 2011.
- Shankar, S.: Art. "Decolonization", in: John C. Hawley (ed.): *Encyclopedia of Postcolonial Studies*, Westport, CT et al. 2001, pp. 131–139.
- Shepard, Todd: *The Invention of Decolonization: The Algerian War and the Remaking of France*, Ithaca, NY 2006.
- Shipway, Martin: *Decolonization and Its Impact: A Comparative Approach to the End of the Colonial Empires*, Malden, MA et al. 2008.
- Singh, Lalita P.: *India and Afro-Asian Independence. Liberation Diplomacy in the United Nations*, New Delhi 1993.
- Smith, Tony: "Decolonization", in: Joel Krieger (ed.): *The Oxford Companion to the Politics of the World*, Oxford 2001, pp. 193–194.
- Strayer, Robert W.: Decolonization, Democratization, and Communist Reform: The Soviet Collapse in Comparative Perspective, in: *Journal of World History* 12, 2 (2001), pp. 375–406.
- Stuchtey, Benedikt: *Die europäische Expansion und ihre Feinde: Kolonialismuskritik vom 18. bis in das 20. Jahrhundert*, Munich 2012.
- Talbot, Ian / Singh, Gurharpal: *The Partition of India*, Cambridge et al. 2009.
- Tan, Seng et al. (ed.): *Bandung Revisited: The Legacy of the 1955 Asian-African Conference for International Order*, Singapore 2008.
- Terretta, Meredith: "We Had Been Fooled into Thinking that the UN Watches over the Entire World": Human Rights, UN Trust Territories, and Africa's Decolonization, in: *Human Rights Quarterly*, 34, 2, (2012), pp. 329–360.
- Thomas, Martin: *The French Empire at War 1940–45*, Manchester 1998.
- idem, et al. (ed.): *Crisis of Empire: Decolonization and Europe's Imperial States 1918–1975*, London 2008.
- Thompson, Andrew: *The Empire Strikes Back? The Impact of Imperialism on Britain from the Mid-Nineteenth Century*,

Harlow 2005.

Vale, Peter: The Cold War and South Africa: Repetitions and Revisions on a Prolegomenon, in: Gary Baines et al. (ed.): *Beyond the Border War: New Perspectives on Southern Africa's Late-Cold War Conflicts*, Pretoria 2008, pp. 22–41.

Wellenreuther, Hermann: *Von Chaos und Krieg zu Ordnung und Frieden: Der Amerikanischen Revolution erster Teil, 1775–1783*, Berlin 2006 (Geschichte Nordamerikas in atlantischer Perspektive von den Anfängen bis zur Gegenwart 3).

Wende, Peter: *Das Britische Empire: Geschichte eines Weltreichs*, Bonn 2012.

Wendt, Reinhard: *Vom Kolonialismus zur Globalisierung: Europa und die Welt seit 1500*, Paderborn 2007.

Westad, Odd Arne: *The Global Cold War: Third World Interventions and the Making of Our Times*, Cambridge 2005.

White, Nicolas J.: *Reconstructing Europe Through Rejuvenating Empire: the British, French, and Dutch Experiences Compared*, in: Mark Mazower et al. (ed.): *Post-War Reconstruction in Europe: International Perspectives, 1945–1949*, Oxford 2011, pp. 211–236.

Wolpert, Stanley: *Shameful Flight: The Last Years of the British Empire in India*, Oxford et al. 2006.

Wood, Gordon S.: *The American Revolution: A History*, London 2005.

Young, Crawford: *Politics in the Congo: Decolonization and Independence*, Princeton, NJ 1965.

Young, Robert J. C.: *Postcolonialism: A Very Short Introduction*, Oxford 2003.

Ziai, Aram: *Neokoloniale Weltordnung? Brüche und Kontinuitäten seit der Dekolonisation*, in: *Aus Politik und Zeitgeschichte* 44–45 (2012), pp. 23–30.

## Notes

- <sup>1</sup> Kohn, *United Nations* 1958, p. 531.
- <sup>2</sup> For a definition of the term "decolonization", see: Shankar, *Decolonization* 2001, pp. 131–139; Smith, *Decolonization* 2001, pp. 193–194; Pereboom, *Decolonization* 2008, pp. 428–430. In German usage, the terms "Dekolonisierung" and "Entkolonialisierung" exist in parallel to "Dekolonisation" and are usually used synonymously, see the entry "Entkolonialisierung" in: *Brockhaus Enzyklopädie* 8 (2006), pp. 131–133. One exception is Christoph Kalter, who draws a distinction between "Dekolonisation" and "Dekolonisierung" (see: Kalter, *Entdeckung* 2011, p. 30).
- <sup>3</sup> Bonn, *Imperialism* 1932, pp. 605–613, see p. 612. Bonn discusses the topic in greater detail in his book *The Crumbling of Empire: The Disintegration of World Economy* published in 1938, in which he uses the terms "counter-colonization" and "decolonization" synonymously (Bonn, *Crumbling of Empire* 1938). According to Charles-Robert Ageron, the term "decolonization" was first used in 1836 by the French journalist Henri Fonfrède (1788–1841) in his critique of the French occupation of Algeria. On the history of the term, see: Ageron, article on "Décolonisation" 2004, p. 1; Rothermund, *Decolonization* 2006, pp. 1–2; Shepard, *Invention* 2006, pp. 5–6.
- <sup>4</sup> Jan C. Jansen and Jürgen Osterhammel, for example, deal exclusively with the "classic" phase of decolonization from 1945 to 1975 in their influential survey work *Dekolonisation: Das Ende der Imperien* (see: Jansen / Osterhammel, *Dekolonisation* 2013).
- <sup>5</sup> For a periodization with three phases, see for example: Reinhard, *Europäische Expansion* 1985, pp. 203–204; Osterhammel, *Kolonialismus* 2006, p. 44; Wendt, *Kolonialismus* 2007, pp. 177–180; 283–287; 315–345; Reinhard, *Kolonialismus* 2008, pp. 142–152; 172–176; 310–374.
- <sup>6</sup> For a definition of the term "revolution", see for example: Albrecht, *Revolution* 1997, pp. 447–448; Harnambour-Ross, *Revolution* 2008, pp. 373–376; the entry "Revolution" in: *Brockhaus Enzyklopädie* 23 (2006), pp. 66–67. On the history of the term, see: Koselleck et al., *Revolution* 1984, pp. 653–788.
- <sup>7</sup> For a definition of the term "revolution", see for example: Albrecht, *Revolution* 1997, pp. 447–448; Harnambour-Ross, *Revolution* 2008, pp. 373–376; the entry "Revolution" in: *Brockhaus Enzyklopädie* 23 (2006), pp. 66–67. On the history of the term, see: Koselleck et al., *Revolution* 1984, pp. 653–788.
- <sup>8</sup> Fanon, *Wretched of the Earth* 2004, p. 2.

9. ^ Declaration of Independence of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, September 2 1945, in: Fall, Ho Tschi Minh 1968, pp. 161–164.
10. ^ On the concept of revolution as a "Legitimationstitel", see Koselleck, Revolution 1984, p. 655.
11. ^ On the historiography and the various interpretative models, see: Rothermund, Decolonization 2006, pp. 21–32.
12. ^ The British historian John Darwin was the first to argue in favour of combining the various approaches (see: Darwin, Britain 1988, pp. 17–25; idem, End of the British Empire 1991). Wolfgang Reinhard also supported this position (Reinhard, Kolonialismus 2008, p. 147).
13. ^ The concept of the "Atlantic revolutions" was first developed in the 1960s by the historians Robert R. Palmer and Jacques Godechot (Palmer, Age of Democratic Revolution 1959; idem, Age of Democratic Revolution 1964; Godechot, France and the Atlantic Revolution 1965). For more recent research on this area, see: Bailyn, Atlantic History 2005; Adelman, Sovereignty and Revolution 2006; Kloster, Revolutions 2009; Osterhammel, Verwandlung der Welt 2010, pp. 747–777.
14. ^ Hobsbawm, Age of Revolution 1975; Brubake / Cooper, Empires 2010, pp. 219–250.
15. ^ Osterhammel, Verwandlung der Welt 2010, p. 586.
16. ^ On this development, see for example: Rodríguez O., Emancipation of America 2000, pp. 131–152; Elliott, Empires of the Atlantic World 2006, pp. 292–324; Bayly, Birth of the Modern World 2011, pp. 92–96.
17. ^ On the global dimensions of the Seven Years' War, see: Schumann / Schweizer, Seven Years War 2008; Füssel, Siebenjährige Krieg 2010; Baugh, Global Seven Years War 2011.
18. ^ On the international dimension of the Napoleonic Wars, see: Esdaile, Napoleon's Wars 2008.
19. ^ For an all-America perspective, see: Langley, Americas in the Age of Revolution 1996. For comprehensive literature on the North American Revolution, see for example: Schröder, Amerikanische Revolution 1982. For more modern literature on the topic, see: Greene, American Revolution 2000, pp. 93–102; Wood, American Revolution 2005; Wellenreuther, Chaos und Krieg 2006.
20. ^ On Britain's shift of emphasis to India, see: Bayly, Birth of the Modern World 2011, pp. 94–95; Brubake / Cooper, Empires 2010, pp. 240–245; Wende, Britische Empire 2012, pp. 145–168, particularly p. 153.
21. ^ Hunt, Inventing Human Rights 2007, pp. 113–145; Geggus, Effects of the American Revolution 2000, pp. 523–530; Schröder, Amerikanische Revolution, pp. 161–166. For a sample of the very extensive literature on the French Revolution, see: Reichardt, Blut der Freiheit 1998; Doyle, French Revolution 2002; Schulin, Französische Revolution 2004.
22. ^ On the global dimensions of the French Revolution, see: Bayly, Birth of the Modern World 2011, pp. 96–100.
23. ^ On the Haitian Revolution, see for example: Nesbitt, Universal Emancipation 2008; Geggus, World of the Haitian Revolution 2009; Dubois, Avengers of the New World, 2004; Ghachem, Old Regime and the Haitian Revolution 2012.
24. ^ On Brazilian independence see: Cavaliero, Independence of Brazil 1993.
25. ^ On the independence of Spanish America see for example: Lynch, Spanish American Revolutions 1986; Langley, Americas in the Age of Revolution 1996, pp. 166–213; Rodríguez O., Independence of Spanish America 1998; Chasteen, Americanos 2008.
26. ^ Osterhammel, Verwandlung der Welt 2010, p. 602 ("imperiale[r] Absteiger des 19. Jahrhunderts").
27. ^ On the significance of the Monroe Doctrine see: Perkins, Cambridge History of American Foreign Relations 1993, pp. 147–169; Sexton, Monroe Doctrine 2011.
28. ^ On the Spanish-American War and US imperialism see: Pérez, War of 1898 1998; LaFeber, New Empire 1998; Healy, US Expansionism 1970; Ninkovich, United States and Imperialism 2001.
29. ^ On the struggle of the Philippines for independence see: Linn, Philippine War 2000; Schumacher, Kolonialkrieg der USA 2006, pp. 109–144.
30. ^ Osterhammel, Verwandlung der Welt 2010, pp. 593–596.
31. ^ On the use of the term "Neo-Europes" or "new Europe" in this context see: Wendt, Kolonialismus 2007, p. 283; Reinhard, Kolonialismus 2008, pp. 152–176.
32. ^ On the leading role played by Canada in this development see: Martin, Britain and the Origins of Canadian Confederation 1995.
33. ^ Osterhammel, Verwandlung der Welt 2010, p. 595 ("d[ie] wichtigsten Dokumente der globalen Verfassungsgeschichte").
34. ^ On the development of the "white" dominions see: McIntyre, Colonies into Commonwealth 1966, pp. 35–116; Eddy / Schreuder, Rise of Colonial Nationalism 1988; Wende, Britische Empire 2012, pp. 169–193.
35. ^ See Mansergh, Britische Commonwealth 1969, pp. 293–341; Hall, Commonwealth 1971, pp. 125–178; Holland,

- British Empire and the Great War 1999, pp. 114–137.
36. ^ On this development see: Mansergh, *Britische Commonwealth* 1969, pp. 390–456; Hall, *Commonwealth* 1971, pp. 229–690; Darwin, *Third British Empire* 1999, pp. 64–87; Wende, *Britische Empire* 2012, pp. 247–250.
  37. ^ See for example: Barkan, *Völker klagen an* 2002, pp. 221–320; Keal, *European Conquest and the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* 2003.
  38. ^ On the history of Apartheid see for example: Louw, *Apartheid* 2004.
  39. ^ On the further development of the Commonwealth of Nations see: McIntyre, *Colonies into Commonwealth* 1966, pp. 176–337; Mansergh, *Britische Commonwealth* 1969, pp. 591–679; Hall, *Commonwealth* 1971, pp. 763–869; Wende, *Britische Empire* 2012, pp. 309–322.
  40. ^ For an overview of the third phase of decolonization in the various European colonial empires see: Thomas, *Crisis of Empire* 2008; Kruke, *Dekolonisation* 2009; Jansen / Osterhammel, *Dekolonisation* 2013, pp. 52–85.
  41. ^ Osterhammel, *Kolonialismus* 2006, pp. 120–121 ("europäische Weltbeherrschung", "Teil des Übergangs zu einer neuen Ordnung des Weltstaatensystems").
  42. ^ *Ibid.* p. 119; Eckert, *Kolonialismus* 2006, pp. 86–94.
  43. ^ Klein, *Kolonialkriege* 2006; Bühner, *Imperialkriege* 2011.
  44. ^ See in particular: Headrick, *Tools of Empire* 1981.
  45. ^ See Stuchtey, *Europäische Expansion und ihre Feinde* 2012.
  46. ^ Hochschild, *Leopold's Ghost* 1999; Porter, *Sir Roger Casement* 2001, pp. 59–74; Grant, *Christian Critics of Empire* 2001, pp. 27–58.
  47. ^ See Schölch, *Ägypten den Ägyptern* 1973; Cole, *Colonialism and Revolution* 1993; Bayly, *Origins of Nationality* 1998, pp. 1–132; Barraclough, *Revolt Against the West* 2004, pp. 118–130; Aydin, *Politics of Anti-Westernism* 2007.
  48. ^ Aydin, *Global Anti-Western Moment* 2007, pp. 213–236.
  49. ^ For John Darwin, the period from the outbreak of the First World War in 1914 to the Japanese occupation of Singapore in 1942 marks the disintegration of the Eurocentric world order. See Darwin, *After Tamerlane* 2008, pp. 365–423, particularly p. 421. Rudolf von Albertini had already emphasized the particular significance of the two world wars for the end of colonialism (Albertini, *Impact of Two World Wars* 1969, pp. 17–35). See also: Jansen / Osterhammel, *Dekolonisation* 2013, pp. 28–32, 47–52.
  50. ^ On the various effects of the First World War in the African colonies see: Page, *Africa and the First World War* 1987; Aldrich / Hilliard, *French and British Empires* 2010, pp. 524–539.
  51. ^ In particular see: Adas, *Contested Hegemony* 2004, pp. 31–63; Sachsenmaier, *Searching for Alternatives to Western Modernity* 2006, pp. 241–260.
  52. ^ On the right of nations to self-determination see: Fisch, *Selbstbestimmungsrecht* 2010, pp. 144–182.
  53. ^ Manela, *Wilsonian Moment* 2007; Gallagher, *Nationalism and the Crisis of Empire* 1981, pp. 355–368.
  54. ^ See Louis, *Era of the Mandates System* 1984, pp. 201–213; Callahan, *Mandates and Empire in Africa* 2008. The mandate system of the League of Nations was transferred to the UN trusteeship system after the Second World War.
  55. ^ Osterhammel, *Kolonialismus* 2006, p. 42 ("die koloniale Welt [erreichte] das universalhistorische Maximum ihrer Ausdehnung"). On the apogee of European colonial rule and expansion in the Middle East during the interwar period see: Andrew / Kanya-Forstner, *Climax of French Imperial Expansion* 1981; Darwin, *Britain, Egypt* 1981.
  56. ^ On the Italian invasion of Abyssinia see: Mattioli, *Experimentierfeld der Gewalt* 2005.
  57. ^ Shipway, *Decolonization* 2008, pp. 35–60; Dinkel, *Globalisierung des Widerstands* 2012, pp. 209–230.
  58. ^ See Geiss, *Pan-African Movement* 1974; Esedebe, *Pan-Africanism* 1994; Eckert, *Bringing the "Black Atlantic"* 2007, pp. 237–257.
  59. ^ On Japanese imperialism see: Beasley, *Japanese Imperialism* 1987, particularly pp. 220–250.
  60. ^ On the effects of the Second World War see: Rathbone, *Africa and the Second World War* 1986; Holland, *European Decolonization* 1985, pp. 37–69; Ansprenger, *Dissolution of the Colonial Empires* 1989, pp. 145–158; Jeffrey, *Second World War* 1999, pp. 306–328; Echenberg, *Morts pour la France*, pp. 363–380; Jackson, *British Empire and the Second World War* 2006.
  61. ^ Thomas, *French Empire at War* 1998.
  62. ^ On the significance of the Atlantic Charter for the anticolonial nationalist movements see: Ibhawoh, *Imperialism and Human Rights* 2007, pp. 151–158; Borgwardt, *New Deal for the World* 2005, pp. 34–35.
  63. ^ On the Atlantic Charter and the negotiations see: Brinkley, *Atlantic Charter* 1994; on the role of the USA see:

Louis, *Imperialism at Bay* 1978.

64. ^ Concluding appeal of the resolution "Declaration to the Colonial Workers, Farmers and Intellectuals", online: <http://www.marxists.org/archive/padmore/1947/pan-african-congress/ch03.htm> [31/03/2014]. On the Fifth Pan-African Congress see: Esedebe, *Pan-Africanism* 1994, p. 164.
65. ^ Cooper, *Reconstructing Empire* 2011, pp. 196–210; White, *Reconstructing Europe* 2011, pp. 211–236.
66. ^ On the "second colonial invasion" or the "second colonial occupation" see: Low / Lonsdale, *Towards the New Order* 1976, pp. 12–16; Hargreaves, *Decolonization in Africa* 1988, pp. 107–109; Shipway, *Decolonization* 2008, p. 62 and p. 118.
67. ^ In particular see: Bayly / Harper, *Forgotten Wars* 2007; Füredi, *Colonial Wars* 1994.
68. ^ On the decolonization and partition of India see for example: Talbot / Singh, *Partition of India* 2009; Khan, *Great Partition* 2007; Panigrahi, *India's Partition* 2004; Wolpert, *Shameful Flight* 2006.
69. ^ On the decolonization of South East Asia see: Dahm, *Dekolonisationsprozeß Indonesiens* 1990, pp. 67–88; Clayton, *Wars of French Decolonization* 1994, pp. 39–78; Frey, *Drei Wege zur Unabhängigkeit* 2002, pp. 399–433; idem, *Dekolonisierung in Südostasien* 2006; Shipway, *Decolonization* 2008, pp. 87–113.
70. ^ On the Bandung Conference see: Mackie, *Bandung 1955* 2005; Lee, *Making a World After Empire* 2010; Tan, *Bandung Revisited* 2008; Burke, *Decolonization and the Evolution* 2010, pp. 13–34.
71. ^ See Louis, *British Empire in the Middle East* 1984.
72. ^ Jankowski, *Nasser's Egypt* 2002.
73. ^ On the Suez Crisis see: Carlton, *Britain and the Suez Crisis* 1989; Kingseed, *Eisenhower and the Suez Crisis* 1995; Kyle, *Suez* 2011.
74. ^ For an overview of decolonization on the African continent see: Hargreaves, *Decolonization in Africa* 1988; Rothermund, *Decolonization* 2006, pp. 127–195; Shipway, *Decolonization* 2008, pp. 114–231.
75. ^ On the radicalization of colonial force in the two decolonization wars see for example: Klose, *Human Rights* 2013; Anderson, *Histories of the Hanged* 2005; Elkins, *Britain's Gulag* 2005; Branche, *La Torture* 2001.
76. ^ Connelly, *Diplomatic Revolution* 2002; Klose, *Source of Embarrassment* 2011, pp. 237–257; idem, *Human Rights* 2013, pp. 192–230; Terretta, *Human Rights*, pp. 329–360; Jansen / Osterhammel, *Dekolonisation* 2013, pp. 106–107.
77. ^ Singh, *India and Afro-Asian Independence* 1993; Mazower, *No Enchanted Palace* 2009, pp. 149–189; Maul, *Human Rights, Development* 2012.
78. ^ On the decolonization of the Congo see: Young, *Politics in the Congo* 1965.
79. ^ Burke, *Decolonization and the Evolution of International Human Rights* 2010, pp. 35–58.
80. ^ On the Portuguese wars of decolonization see for example: MacQueen, *Decolonization of Portuguese Africa* 1997.
81. ^ On Rhodesia see: Holland, *European Decolonization* 1985, pp. 279–292; Hargreaves, *Decolonization in Africa* 1988, pp. 218–228.
82. ^ On the proxy wars in southern Africa and the intervention of the two super powers see: Westad, *Global Cold War* 2005, pp. 207–241; Onslow, *Cold War in Southern Africa* 2009; Saunders / Onslow, *Cold War and Southern Africa* 2010, pp. 222–243.
83. ^ On South Africa as a special case in the decolonization process and its role in the Cold War see: Nolutshungu, *South Africa and the Transfer of Power in Africa* 1988, pp. 477–503; Vale, *Cold War and South Africa* 2008, pp. 22–41; Lee, *Rethinking Cold War History* 2011, pp. 6–11.
84. ^ See: Rubinstein, *Moscow's Third World Strategy* 1988; Hilger, *Sowjetunion und die Dritte Welt* 2009.
85. ^ On the extensive debates on the imperial character of the Soviet Union see for example: Lieven, *Russian Empire and the Soviet Union* 1995, pp. 607–636; Adomeit, *Imperial Overstretch* 1998, pp. 25–48; Martin, *Affirmative Action Empire* 2001; Beissinger, *Rethinking Empire* 2005, pp. 14–45; Plaggenborg, *Experiment Moderne* 2006, pp. 245–321.
86. ^ On the division into an "inner empire" and an "outer empire" see for example: Kotkin, *Armageddon Averted* 2001, pp. 20–23; Pearson, *Rise and Fall of the Soviet Empire* 2002, pp. 45–49; 116–165.
87. ^ See Ouimet, *Brezhnev Doctrine* 2003.
88. ^ See Plaggenborg, *Experiment Moderne* 2006, pp. 277–278.
89. ^ On the use of the term "decolonization" in relation to the end of the Soviet empire see: Altstadt, *Decolonization in Azerbaijan* 1994, pp. 95–126; Chamberlain, *Decolonization* 1999, pp. 93–115; Strayer, *Decolonization* 2001, pp. 375–406; Pearson, *Rise and Fall of the Soviet Empire* 2002; Reinhard, *Kolonialismus* 2008, pp. 364–365. On the dissolution of the Soviet empire in the comparative perspective see: Barkey, *After Empire* 1997; Dawisha,



- End of Empire 1997; de Tinguy, Fall of the Soviet Empire 1997.
90. ^ John Darwin interprets Gorbachev's policy of reform as an attempt to move from the model of direct rule to "informal empire" (see Darwin, *After Tamerlane* 2008, pp. 478–479).
  91. ^ On Gorbachev's policy of reform see: Adomeit, *Sowjetunion unter Gorbatschow* 1990; Brown, *Gorbachev Revolution* 2010, pp. 244–266.
  92. ^ Stephen Kotkin also compares the peaceful withdrawal of the Red Army and the associated position of strict non-intervention in the Eastern Bloc states with the bloody decolonization wars of France, Portugal and the Netherlands (see Kotkin, *Armageddon Averted* 2001, p. 89).
  93. ^ On the course of the revolutions and the disintegration of the Communist regimes in Eastern Central Europe see: Ash, *We the People* 1990; Altrichter, *Russland 1989 2009*, pp. 307–388; Lévesque, *East European Revolutions* 2010, pp. 311–332.
  94. ^ Altrichter, *Der Zusammenbruch der Sowjetunion* 2002, p. 563 ("Explosion des Ethnischen").
  95. ^ On the nationalities question and the ethnic conflicts see: Lapidus, *From Union to Commonwealth* 1992.
  96. ^ On the dissolution of the "inner empire" see: Dunlop, *Rise of Russia* 1995; Altrichter, *Russland 1989 2009*, pp. 213–297; idem, *Der Zusammenbruch der Sowjetunion* 2002, pp. 561–578; Pravda, *Collapse of the Soviet Union* 2010, pp. 356–377.
  97. ^ The five new states are Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Russia, Belarus, Ukraine, Moldova, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan. See Kunze / Vogel, *Von der Sowjetunion in die Unabhängigkeit* 2011.
  98. ^ Quote from the last foreign minister of the Soviet Union, Eduard Shevardnadze, in: *Schewardnadze, Als der Eiserner Vorhang zerriss* 2007, p. 208.
  99. ^ Saunders, *Angola/Namibia Crisis* 2009, pp. 225–240. For a detailed discussion of the wars in Namibia and Angola in the context of the Cold War see: Baines, *Beyond the Border War* 2008.
  100. ^ On the connection between the end of the Cold War and the "inner decolonization" of South Africa see: Westad, *Global Cold War* 2005, pp. 392–393; Wendt, *Kolonialismus* 2007, pp. 324–325; Vale, *Cold War and South Africa* 2008, pp. 37–38; Saunders / Onslow, *Cold War and Southern Africa* 2010, pp. 238–243; Saunders, *Ending of the Cold War* 2011, pp. 264–276.
  101. ^ On the end of Apartheid see for example: Louw, *Apartheid* 2004.
  102. ^ See Ziai, *Neokoloniale Weltordnung* 2012, pp. 23–30.
  103. ^ While Reinhardt Wendt argues in this vein, Frederick Cooper argues against, see: Wendt, *Kolonialismus* 2007, pp. 325–330 and pp. 349–356; Cooper, *Colonialism in Question*, pp. 91–112. For an overview of the debate see: Epple, *Globalisierung* 2012.
  104. ^ For an overview of Postcolonial Studies see for example: Conrad, *Jenseits des Eurozentrismus* 2002; Young, *Postcolonialism* 2001; Lindner, *Neuere Kolonialgeschichte* 2011.
  105. ^ See for example Thompson, *Empire Strikes Back* 2005; Altmann, *Abschied vom Empire* 2005; Conrad, *Dekolonisierung in der Metropole* 2011.
  106. ^ On the central importance of the colonial perspective and decolonization for a history of Europe see: Osterhammel, *Europamodelle* 2004, pp. 157–181.

This text is licensed under: CC by-nc-nd 3.0 Germany - Attribution, Noncommercial, No Derivative Works

---

Translated by: Niall Williams  
Editor: Johannes Paulmann  
Copy Editor: Claudia Falk

**Eingeordnet unter:**

Europe and the World › European Overseas Rule › Decolonization and Revolution

---

## Indices

DDC: 321 , 325

## Locations

Adwa DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4084730-5) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4084730-5)  
Afghanistan DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4000687-6) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4000687-6)  
Africa DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4000695-5) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4000695-5)  
Algeria DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4001179-3) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4001179-3)  
Angola DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4002050-2) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4002050-2)  
Asia DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4003217-6) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4003217-6)  
Australia DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4003900-6) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4003900-6)  
Baku DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4080246-2) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4080246-2)  
Bandung DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4820072-4) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4820072-4)  
Berlin DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4005728-8) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4005728-8)  
Brazil DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4008003-1) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4008003-1)  
Bulgaria DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4008866-2) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4008866-2)  
Burma DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/253018-1) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/253018-1)  
Canada DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4029456-0) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4029456-0)  
Ceylon DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/19826-2) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/19826-2)  
Chile DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4009929-5) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4009929-5)  
China DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4009937-4) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4009937-4)  
Congo Area DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4459362-4) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4459362-4)  
Cuba DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4033340-1) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4033340-1)  
Czechoslovakia DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4078435-6) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4078435-6)  
Diên Biên Phu DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4085434-6) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4085434-6)  
Dutch East Indies DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/81775-2) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/81775-2)  
Egypt DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4000556-2) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4000556-2)  
Estonia DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4015587-0) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4015587-0)  
Ethiopia DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4000639-6) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4000639-6)  
France DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4018145-5) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4018145-5)  
Georgia DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4022406-5) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4022406-5)  
German Democratic Republic (1949-1990) DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4011890-3) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4011890-3)  
German Southwest Africa DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/111163-2) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/111163-2)  
Ghana DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4020949-0) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4020949-0)  
Guam DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4094188-7) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4094188-7)  
Guinea-Bissau DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/2038336-8) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/2038336-8)  
Haiti DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4022974-9) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4022974-9)  
Hungary DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4078541-5) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4078541-5)  
India DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4026722-2) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4026722-2)  
Indochina DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4072778-6) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4072778-6)  
Indonesia DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4026761-1) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4026761-1)  
Ireland DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4027667-3) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4027667-3)  
Israel DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4027808-6) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4027808-6)  
Italy DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4027833-5) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4027833-5)  
Japan DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4028495-5) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4028495-5)  
Kenya DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4030236-2) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4030236-2)  
Korea DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4032466-7) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4032466-7)  
Latvia DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4074187-4) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4074187-4)  
Lebanon DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4035567-6) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4035567-6)  
Liberia DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4035583-4) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4035583-4)  
Lisbon DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4035919-0) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4035919-0)

Lithuania DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4074266-0) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4074266-0)  
London DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4074335-4) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4074335-4)  
Madrid DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4036862-2) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4036862-2)  
Malaya DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4037202-9) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4037202-9)  
Manchester DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4037286-8) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4037286-8)  
Mexico DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4039058-5) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4039058-5)  
Moscow DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4074987-3) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4074987-3)  
Mozambique DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/134325-7) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/134325-7)  
Namibia DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4075202-1) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4075202-1)  
New Guinea DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4075319-0) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4075319-0)  
New Zealand DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4041915-0) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4041915-0)  
Newfoundland DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4075364-5) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4075364-5)  
North America DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4042483-2) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4042483-2)  
Ottoman Empire DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4075720-1) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4075720-1)  
Pakistan DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4075812-6) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4075812-6)  
Palestine DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4044381-4) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4044381-4)  
Paris DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4044660-8) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4044660-8)  
Peru DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4045312-1) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4045312-1)  
Philippines DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4045771-0) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4045771-0)  
Poland DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4046496-9) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4046496-9)  
Portugal DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4046843-4) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4046843-4)  
Pretoria DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4116098-8) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4116098-8)  
Puerto Rico DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4076429-1) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4076429-1)  
Romania DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4050939-4) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4050939-4)  
Russia DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4076899-5) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4076899-5)  
Samoa DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/3018268-2) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/3018268-2)  
Singapore DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4055089-8) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4055089-8)  
South Africa DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4058393-4) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4058393-4)  
South America DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4078014-4) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4078014-4)  
Southeast Asia DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4058448-3) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4058448-3)  
Southern Rhodesia DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/15632-2) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/15632-2)  
Sovjet Union DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4077548-3) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4077548-3)  
Syria DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4058794-0) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4058794-0)  
Tbilisi DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4060146-8) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4060146-8)  
United Kingdom DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4022153-2) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4022153-2)  
United States DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4078704-7) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4078704-7)  
Vietnam DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4063514-4) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4063514-4)  
Vilnius DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/5057560-0) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/5057560-0)  
Warsaw DNB [↗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/4079048-4) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/4079048-4)

---

## Citation

Klose, Fabian: Decolonization and Revolution, in: European History Online (EGO), published by the Leibniz Institute of European History (IEG), Mainz 2014-07-25. URL: <http://www.ieg-ego.eu/klosef-2014-en> URN: urn:nbn:de:0159-2014072209 [YYYY-MM-DD].

When quoting this article please add the date of your last retrieval in brackets after the url. When quoting a certain passage from the article please also insert the corresponding number(s), for example 2 or 1-4.


Export citation from: HeBIS Online Catalogue [↗](http://cbsopac.rz.uni-frankfurt.de/DB=2.1/PPNSET?PPN=343962977) (http://cbsopac.rz.uni-frankfurt.de/DB=2.1/PPNSET?PPN=343962977)  
WorldCat [↗](http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/884707998) (http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/884707998)

#### Link #ab

- Moritz Julius Bonn (1873–1965) VIAF   (<http://viaf.org/viaf/35250308>) DNB  (<http://d-nb.info/gnd/118661515>) ADB/NDB  (<http://www.deutsche-biographie.de/pnd118661515.html>)

#### Link #ac



-  (<http://www.ieg-ego.eu/en/mediainfo/moritz-julius-bonn-187320131965>)  
Moritz Julius Bonn (1873–1965)


#### Link #ad

- Frantz Fanon (1925–1961) VIAF   (<http://viaf.org/viaf/22490>) DNB  (<http://d-nb.info/gnd/118686070>)

#### Link #ae

- Ho Chi Minh (1890–1969) VIAF   (<http://viaf.org/viaf/39391273>) DNB  (<http://d-nb.info/gnd/11855168X>)



-  (<http://www.ieg-ego.eu/en/mediainfo/ho-chi-minh-in-moritzburg-1957>)  
Hồ Chí Minh in Moritzburg

#### Link #af

- Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars (<http://www.ieg-ego.eu/en/threads/alliances-and-wars/war-as-an-agent-of-transfer/frederick-c-schneid-the-french-revolutionary-and-napoleonic-wars>)


#### Link #ag

- "Declaration of Independence" (<http://www.ieg-ego.eu/de/threads/europaeische-medien/europaeische-medienergebnisse/die-amerikanische-revolution-als-europaeisches-medienergebnis/thomas-froeschl-die-declaration-of-independence-in-europa-1776-1815>)

#### Link #ah

- American Revolution (<http://www.ieg-ego.eu/en/threads/european-media/european-media-events/american-revolution/frank-becker-the-american-revolution-as-a-european-media-event>)




#### Link #ai

- French Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen of August 26 1789 (English translation)  ([http://avalon.law.yale.edu/18th\\_century/rightsof.asp](http://avalon.law.yale.edu/18th_century/rightsof.asp))

#### Link #aj

- French Revolution (<http://www.ieg-ego.eu/en/threads/european-media/european-media-events/rolf-reichardt-the-french-revolution-as-a-european-media-event>)

#### Link #ak

- Francois-Dominique Touissant Louverture (1743–1803) VIAF   (<http://viaf.org/viaf/10637807>) DNB  (<http://d-nb.info/gnd/118574612>)







- <http://www.ieg-ego.eu/en/mediainfo/franc327ois-dominique-toussaint-louverture-174320131803>  
François Dominique Toussaint Louverture, bronze bust, Château de Joux, France

#### Link #al



- <http://www.ieg-ego.eu/en/mediainfo/pedro-americo-184320131903-independencia-ou-morte-o-grito-do-ipiranga-1888>  
Pedro Américo (1843–1903), Independência ou Morte! (O Grito do Ipiranga), 1888

#### Link #am

- Pedro I of Brazil (1798–1834) VIAF   (<http://viaf.org/viaf/71432325>) DNB  (<http://d-nb.info/gnd/118983318>) ADB/NDB  (<http://www.deutsche-biographie.de/pnd118983318.html>)

#### Link #an

- Ferdinand VII of Spain (1784–1833) VIAF   (<http://viaf.org/viaf/286447916>) DNB  (<http://d-nb.info/gnd/119307421>) ADB/NDB  (<http://www.deutsche-biographie.de/pnd119307421.html>)




#### Link #ao

- Simón Bolívar (1783–1830) VIAF   (<http://viaf.org/viaf/35731693>) DNB  (<http://d-nb.info/gnd/118513052>)






- <http://www.ieg-ego.eu/en/mediainfo/simon-bolivar-178320131830>  
Simón Bolívar, bust in Punta de Piedras, Isla Margarita, Venezuela

#### Link #ap

- José de San Martín (1778–1850) VIAF   (<http://viaf.org/viaf/49350681>) DNB  (<http://d-nb.info/gnd/12018060X>)

#### Link #aq

- Bernardo O'Higgins (1778–1842) VIAF   (<http://viaf.org/viaf/71417380>) DNB  (<http://d-nb.info/gnd/119516608>)

#### Link #ar



- **1808** (<http://www.ieg-ego.eu/en/mediainfo/map-showing-the-progress-of-the-independence->

movements-in-south-america)

Map showing the progress of the independence movements in South America





#### Link #as

- James Monroe (1785–1831) VIAF   (<http://viaf.org/viaf/20476583>) DNB   (<http://d-nb.info/gnd/118784595>)

#### Link #at

- Monroe Doctrine  ([http://avalon.law.yale.edu/19th\\_century/monroe.asp](http://avalon.law.yale.edu/19th_century/monroe.asp))

#### Link #au


- Emilio Aguinaldo (1869–1964) VIAF   (<http://viaf.org/viaf/55092261>) DNB   (<http://d-nb.info/gnd/124878237>)

#### Link #av




-  (<http://www.ieg-ego.eu/en/mediainfo/emilio-aguinaldo-186920131964-among-supporters>)  
Emilio Aguinaldo (1869–1964) among supporters


#### Link #aw

- John George Lambton Durham (1792–1840)  (<http://viaf.org/viaf/66437707>)




-  (<http://www.ieg-ego.eu/en/mediainfo/thomas-phillips-177020131845-john-george-lambton-earl-of-durham-181920131820>)  
Thomas Phillips (1770–1845), John George Lambton, Earl of Durham, 1819–1820

#### Link #ax

- Report on the Affairs in British North America  ([http://eco.canadiana.ca/view/oocihm.32374#oocihm.32374/2?r=0&s=1&\\_suid=136915023187403641085346631972](http://eco.canadiana.ca/view/oocihm.32374#oocihm.32374/2?r=0&s=1&_suid=136915023187403641085346631972))

#### Link #ay

- British North America Act  ([http://eco.canadiana.ca/view/oocihm.92338#oocihm.92338/2?r=0&s=1&\\_suid=1369156516710040986221379189197](http://eco.canadiana.ca/view/oocihm.92338#oocihm.92338/2?r=0&s=1&_suid=1369156516710040986221379189197))

#### Link #az

- Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act  (<http://foundingdocs.gov.au/item-sdid-82.html>)

#### Link #b0

- Dominion status Gazette notice, 1907  (<http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/media/photo/dominion-status-gazette-notice-1907>)

#### Link #b1



-  (<http://www.ieg-ego.eu/en/mediainfo/battle-in-the-second-boer-war-1899>)

## Battle in the Second Boer War 1899

### Link #b2

- South Africa Act [🔗](http://law.wisc.edu/gls/cbsa1.pdf) (http://law.wisc.edu/gls/cbsa1.pdf)

### Link #b5

- Anglo-Irish Treaty [🔗](http://treaty.nationalarchives.ie/document-gallery/anglo-irish-treaty-6-december-1921/) (http://treaty.nationalarchives.ie/document-gallery/anglo-irish-treaty-6-december-1921/)

### Link #b6

- Arthur James Balfour (1848–1930) VIAF [🔗](http://viaf.org/viaf/29574721) (http://viaf.org/viaf/29574721) DNB [🔗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/119456605) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/119456605)

### Link #b7

- Balfour Report [🔗](http://foundingdocs.gov.au/item-did-24.html) (http://foundingdocs.gov.au/item-did-24.html)

### Link #b8

- Statute of Westminster [🔗](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Geo5/22-23/4/contents) (http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Geo5/22-23/4/contents)

### Link #b9

- The London Declaration of 1949 [🔗](http://thecommonwealth.org/sites/default/files/history-items/documents/London%20Declaration%20of%201949.pdf) (http://thecommonwealth.org/sites/default/files/history-items/documents/London%20Declaration%20of%201949.pdf)

### Link #ba

- International Organisations and Congresses (http://www.ieg-ego.eu/en/threads/transnational-movements-and-organisations/international-organisations-and-congresses/volker-barth-international-organisations-and-congresses)

### Link #bb

- 'Abd-al-Qādir (1808–1883) VIAF [🔗](http://viaf.org/viaf/90053837) (http://viaf.org/viaf/90053837) DNB [🔗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/118854879) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/118854879)

### Link #bc

- Menelik II of Ethiopia (1844–1913) VIAF [🔗](http://viaf.org/viaf/62344773) (http://viaf.org/viaf/62344773) DNB [🔗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/118783246) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/118783246)

### Link #bd

- Leopold II of Belgium (1835–1909) VIAF [🔗](http://viaf.org/viaf/14789870) (http://viaf.org/viaf/14789870) DNB [🔗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/118727648) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/118727648) ADB/NDB [🔗](http://www.deutsche-biographie.de/pnd118727648.html) (http://www.deutsche-biographie.de/pnd118727648.html)

### Link #bf

- Vladimir I. Lenin (1870–1924) VIAF [🔗](http://viaf.org/viaf/7393146) (http://viaf.org/viaf/7393146) DNB [🔗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/118640402) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/118640402)

### Link #bg

- Dekret über den Frieden, 26. Oktober 1917 [🔗](http://www.1000dokumente.de/index.html?c=dokument_ru&dokument=0005_fri&object=abstract&st=&l=de) (http://www.1000dokumente.de/index.html?c=dokument\_ru&dokument=0005\_fri&object=abstract&st=&l=de)

### Link #bh

- Woodrow Wilson (1856–1924) VIAF [🔗](http://viaf.org/viaf/89457467) (http://viaf.org/viaf/89457467) DNB [🔗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/118643401) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/118643401)



- <http://www.ieg-ego.eu/en/mediainfo/thomas-woodrow-wilson-185620131924>  
Thomas Woodrow Wilson (1856–1924)

#### Link #bi

- President Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points [🔗](http://avalon.law.yale.edu/20th_century/wilson14.asp) (http://avalon.law.yale.edu/20th\_century/wilson14.asp)

#### Link #bj

- The Covenant of the League of Nations, Article 22 [🔗](http://avalon.law.yale.edu/20th_century/leagcov.asp#art22)  
(http://avalon.law.yale.edu/20th\_century/leagcov.asp#art22)

#### Link #bk



- <http://www.ieg-ego.eu/en/mediainfo/map-showing-the-extension-of-the-ottoman-empire>  
Map showing the extension of the Ottoman Empire

#### Link #bl



- <http://www.ieg-ego.eu/en/mediainfo/mandates-of-the-league-of-nations>  
Mandates of the League of Nations, map, 2008

#### Link #bm

- Mohandas Karamchand "Mahatma" Gandhi (1869–1948) VIAF [🔗](http://viaf.org/viaf/71391324) (http://viaf.org/viaf/71391324) DNB [🔗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/118639145)  
(http://d-nb.info/gnd/118639145)



- <http://www.ieg-ego.eu/en/mediainfo/mohandas-karamchand-gandhi-186920131948>  
Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (1869–1948)

#### Link #bn

- Messali Hadj (1898–1974) VIAF [🔗](http://viaf.org/viaf/29542621) (http://viaf.org/viaf/29542621) DNB [🔗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/123313716) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/123313716)

#### Link #bo

- Pan-Ideologies (<http://www.ieg-ego.eu/en/threads/transnational-movements-and-organisations/pan-ideologies/tilman-luedke-pan-ideologies>)

#### Link #bp

- William Edward Burghardt Du Bois (1868–1963) VIAF [🔗](http://viaf.org/viaf/34476326) (http://viaf.org/viaf/34476326) DNB [🔗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/118527657) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/118527657)

#### Link #bq

- Léopold Sédar Senghor (1906–2001) VIAF [🔗](http://viaf.org/viaf/110151491) (http://viaf.org/viaf/110151491) DNB [🔗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/11861326X) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/11861326X)

#### Link #br

- Aimé Césaire (1913–2008) VIAF [🔗](http://viaf.org/viaf/109520593) (http://viaf.org/viaf/109520593) DNB [🔗](http://d-nb.info/gnd/118519948) (http://d-nb.info/gnd/118519948)

#### Link #bt








- <http://www.ieg-ego.eu/en/mediainfo/after-the-battle-of-singapore-the-capitulation-of-the-allies>

After the Battle of Singapore: The Capitulation of the Allies

#### Link #bu

- Félix Éboué (1885–1944) VIAF   (<http://viaf.org/viaf/66476493>) DNB  (<http://d-nb.info/gnd/123809053>)

#### Link #bv


- Charles de Gaulle (1890–1970) VIAF   (<http://viaf.org/viaf/27064969>) DNB  (<http://d-nb.info/gnd/118537849>)

#### Link #bw



- <http://www.ieg-ego.eu/en/mediainfo/felix-adolphe-eboue-188520131944-and-charles-de-gaulle-189020131970>  
Félix Adolphe Éboué (1885–1944) and Charles de Gaulle (1890–1970)

#### Link #bx

- Atlantic Charter  (<http://avalon.law.yale.edu/wwii/atlantic.asp>)

#### Link #by

- Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882–1945) VIAF   (<http://viaf.org/viaf/29542759>) DNB  (<http://d-nb.info/gnd/118602551>)

#### Link #bz

- Winston Churchill (1874–1965) VIAF   (<http://viaf.org/viaf/94507588>) DNB  (<http://d-nb.info/gnd/118520776>)

#### Link #c0



- <http://www.ieg-ego.eu/en/mediainfo/viceroy-of-india-lord-and-lady-mountbatten-with-mahatma-gandhi-1947>  
Viceroy of India: Lord and Lady Mountbatten with Mahatma Gandhi, 1947

#### Link #c1

- Indian Independence Act  ([http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1947/30/pdfs/ukpga\\_19470030\\_en.pdf](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1947/30/pdfs/ukpga_19470030_en.pdf))



#### Link #c2

- Jawaharlal Nehru (1889–1964) VIAF   (<http://viaf.org/viaf/49252619>) DNB  (<http://d-nb.info/gnd/118586866>)


#### Link #c3

- Mohammed Ali Jinnah (1876–1948) VIAF   (<http://viaf.org/viaf/64013678>) DNB  (<http://d-nb.info/gnd/119184702>)


#### Link #c4

- Ahmed Sukarno (1901–1970) VIAF   (<http://viaf.org/viaf/30329774>) DNB  (<http://d-nb.info/gnd/118619985>)

#### Link #c5

- Final Communiqué of the Asian-African conference of Bandung (24 April 1955)  ([http://www.cvce.eu/obj/final\\_communique\\_of\\_the\\_asian\\_african\\_conference\\_of\\_bandung\\_24\\_april\\_1955-en-676237bd-72f7-471f-949a-88b6ae513585.html](http://www.cvce.eu/obj/final_communique_of_the_asian_african_conference_of_bandung_24_april_1955-en-676237bd-72f7-471f-949a-88b6ae513585.html))




#### Link #c6

- United Nations General Assembly Resolution 181, November 29, 1947  ([http://avalon.law.yale.edu/20th\\_century/res181.asp](http://avalon.law.yale.edu/20th_century/res181.asp))

#### Link #c7


- Gamal Abdel Nasser (1918–1970) VIAF   (<http://viaf.org/viaf/97349541>) DNB  (<http://d-nb.info/gnd/118586505>)

#### Link #c8


- Kwame Nkrumah (1909–1972) VIAF   (<http://viaf.org/viaf/36922592>) DNB  (<http://d-nb.info/gnd/118588354>)

#### Link #c9






-  (<http://www.ieg-ego.eu/en/mediainfo/the-mau-mau-uprising-in-kenya-suspects-being-searched>)  
The Mau Mau Uprising in Kenya: Suspects being searched


#### Link #ca

- UN-Resolution 1514 (XV) "Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples", adopted by General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960  (<http://www.un.org/en/decolonization/declaration.shtml>)

#### Link #cb

- Harold Macmillan (1894–1986) VIAF   (<http://viaf.org/viaf/46776864>) DNB  (<http://d-nb.info/gnd/118729985>)

#### Link #cc

- Harold Macmillan delivers his "wind of change" speech at the Cape Town Parliament, 03 February 1960, BBC Archive  (<http://www.bbc.co.uk/archive/apartheid/7203.shtml>)

#### Link #cd

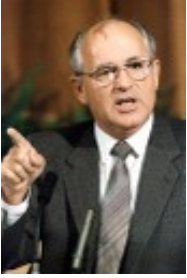
- Ian Smith (1919–2007) VIAF   (<http://viaf.org/viaf/37095018>) DNB  (<http://d-nb.info/gnd/119559951>)

#### Link #cf

- Russification / Sovietization (<http://www.ieg-ego.eu/en/threads/models-and-stereotypes/russification-sovietization/theodore-r-weeks-russification-sovietization>)

#### Link #ch

- Mikhail S. Gorbachev (\*1931) VIAF   (<http://viaf.org/viaf/97859168>) DNB  (<http://d-nb.info/gnd/11874660X>)



- (<http://www.ieg-ego.eu/en/mediainfo/mikhail-gorbachev-after-the-soviet-american-summit-in-reykjavik-iceland-1986>)  
Mikhail Gorbachev after the Soviet-American Summit in Reykjavik, Iceland 1986


#### Link #ci

- Caucasus (<http://www.ieg-ego.eu/en/threads/crossroads/border-regions/zaur-gasimov-the-caucasus>)

#### Link #cj

- Boris N. Yeltsin (1931–2007) VIAF   (<http://viaf.org/viaf/39414592>) DNB  (<http://d-nb.info/gnd/118900048>)




#### Link #ck

- Der Zusammenbruch der Sowjetunion, ARD Jahresrückblick 1991   
(<https://www.tagesschau.de/jahresrueckblick/meldung118292.html>)

#### Link #cl

- Protocol of Geneva: Agreement between the Governments of Angola, Cuba and South Africa   
([http://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/AO\\_881222\\_TripartiteAgreement%28en%29.pdf](http://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/AO_881222_TripartiteAgreement%28en%29.pdf))

#### Link #cm

- Frederik Willem de Klerk (\*1936) VIAF   (<http://viaf.org/viaf/29521885>) DNB  (<http://d-nb.info/gnd/119025434>)

#### Link #cn

- Nelson Mandela (1918–2013) VIAF   (<http://viaf.org/viaf/98029748>) DNB  (<http://d-nb.info/gnd/118730541>)

#### Link #co



- (<http://www.ieg-ego.eu/en/mediainfo/frederik-de-klerk-1936-and-nelson-mandela-191820132013-in-davos-1992>)  
Frederik de Klerk (\*1936) and Nelson Mandela (1918–2013) in Davos 1992