

A2 Revision Guide British Empire 1914-1967

India

- 1906 All Muslim League founded- originally cooperated with Congress
- 1909 expressed belief in home rule, 'Hind Swaraj'- favoured peaceful resistance based on satyagraha- insistence on the truth- rejecting violence to combat evil- appeal to moral conscience through strikes (hartals) and swadeshi (boycotts)
- **Gandhi rejected caste system particularly against untouchables**
- Wanted independent India- remain agricultural and rural and reject western industrialisation/ urbanisation
- Offered benefits of Western democracy/ liberalism whilst keeping Indian tradition.
- Non-violent methods were difficult for British- hit them economically and they couldn't use violent oppression as it seemed disproportionate to methods used.
- **Gandhi began career in S. Africa- campaigned against racism and segregation and challenged GB and Afrikaners from 1910 (dominant group after unification- descendants of Boers)**
- 1913 Muhammad Ali Jinnah takes over Muslim League- originally favoured Hindu- Muslim co-op
- Approx. 1/3 of troops in Fr. In 1914 were Indian or GB soldiers who had served in India.
- Indian troops- major contributions to fight Middle East, and Africa (record less successful than Dominions).
- 1914 2/3 India's imports came from GB but this began to fall- wartime disruption. India ☺ as capture domestic market more. After war desperate for £ to help control against nationalists GB put high taxes on Indian imports- 1917 11% to 1931 25%- protected Indian industry against competitors so there was growth.
- **1915 Gandhi returned to India, became President of Indian National Congress**
- GB imports from India reduced from 7.3% to 6.1% 1925-29 but rose to 6.5% 1934-8. GB exports to India also reduced 11.9% 1909-13 to 8% 1934-8.
- Although most of India loyal during WW1- anti-British outbursts in Bengal and Punjab.
- Expatriate Indians in USA, Canada and Germany, headed by the Ghadar Party- tried to encourage uprisings in India, with Irish Republican, German and Turkish help. A no. of failed attempts to resurrect 1857 Indian mutiny.
- 1915 Ghadar Conspiracy and Singapore Mutiny- 7-day mutiny of Indian sepoy against GB in Singapore.
- 1917 Indian gov. contributed £100 million to Britain's war effort in total- £146 million to war effort- country experienced inflation & shortages as result.
- 1917 Edwin Montagu- Secretary of State for India to 1922. Responsible for Gov. of India reforms- limited degree of self-representation and control over affairs.
- Inc. desire for Indian independence- Congress Party, Aug 1917 Secretary of State for India, Edwin Montagu, promised more responsible self-gov. Inc. democratic rep. for ordinary Indians.
- **1917-18 Gandhi championed indigo workers in Bihar and mediated textile disputes in Ahmedabad as well as land taxes in Gujarat**
- **1918 Indian Congress Movement fell under Gandhi after GB failed to offer India a satisfactory constitutional arrangement- boycotted election in 1920s.**
- Government of India Act 1919, allowed a ltd. System of self-government- Viceroy retained control of defence and foreign affairs and his council still appt. by him, but had to defend actions to Legislative Council
- Legislative Council- split into 2- lower house a.k.a Legislative assembly, 104/144 members to be elected/ upper house a.k.a Council of State 34/60 to be elected. Provincial councils run by elected Indians took responsibility for local gov. health, education and agriculture.
- Intended to appease nationalists- step towards Dominion status. GB worried nationalists would gain confidence to did a 'twin-track' strategy- reforms with ruthless reaction to resistance.
- Rowlatt Act 1919, authorities had power to arrest & imprison anyone who protested GB rule. Cases to be tried without juries- extreme tension particularly in Punjab.
- Amritsar Massacre (Jallianwallah Bagh) 1919- rioting had brought British deaths and near breakdown of civil order- Brigadier-General Dyer (leader of GB troops) fired upon a crowd containing Indians who had gathered to protect at the arrest of two nationalist leaders, Sikh pilgrims who were at the temple to celebrate Sikh New Year- bloodbath, GB est. 379 killed and 1200 wounded, Indian National Congress estimated 1000 killed, 1500 wounded. Dyer censured and resigned but public opinion at home divided.

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- The massacre meant Indian Congress could say GB had no moral authority to rule. **Galvanised Gandhi's 1920-22 Non-Co-operation Movement.**
- Dyer justified shooting defenceless citizens because if he hadn't, then they would all come back and laugh at me and I considered I would be making myself a fool.' Parliament held debates over the event.
- **Gandhi, 'We do not want to punish Dyer. We have no desire for revenge. We want to change the system that produced Dyer.'**
- 1919 Jawaharlal Nehru joins Indian National Congress
- 1920 Non- Co-operate Movement
- 1920- Muhammad Ali Jinnah resigned from Congress Party disagreeing with idea of non-violence.
- Inc. rise of Jawaharlal Nehru- v. different view of post- colonial India- Nehru modernisation and industrialisation
- Chauri Chaura 1922- Gorakhpur district violence erupted among group of protestors and police opened fire- demonstrators attacked and set fire to police station, 3 civilians and 23 policemen killed.
- Indian National Congress called for an end to Non-Cooperation Movement as a result.
- Discontent simmered for next 25 years.
- **1924 Gandhi fasted for 3 weeks to promote Hindu-Muslim unity**
- 1928 Nehru elected president of INC
- Emergence of Muslim League in 1930s brought an increasingly militant element to the struggle- culminating with emergence of Subhas Chandras Bose Indian National Army in 1943
- The Simon Commission 1929-30, no Indian representation, reviewed Indian Act and said a federal system of government be created across India, making provinces and Princely States under GB rule/ defence etc. to still be under Viceroy control.
- 1930 Dr Muhammad Iqbal, European- educated Muslim poet from Punjab suggested a Muslim nation state- North West India states Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Baluchistan.
- **1930 organised a 24 day march to Dandi where he and followers made salt from seawater in defiance of GB salt monopoly- Gandhi and Nehru arrested and 80,000 Indians imprisoned for civil disobedience.**
- Nehru's rival for leadership of INC in 1920s Subhas Chandra Bose wanted INC to be more militant
- **Gandhi -Civil Disobedience Movement 1930-31- clear about non-violence but not about actual goals**
- **Round Table Conferences 1930-1- opposition led to this, Gandhi couldn't attend first as he was imprisoned, represented Congress Party at second. GB rejected self-governing status because of doubts over Indian competency to lead independence.**
- Harry Haig lifelong colonial administrator of India- appointed as member of Viceroy's Executive Council in 1932- **Haig described Gandhi as a menace.**
- 1933 Muslim nationalist Choudry Rahmat Ali proposed name Pakistan for Muslim nation- name a mixture of parts of the names of the provinces it would be situated in. Jinnah rejected idea until 1940.
- Lord Linlithgow served as Viceroy of India 1935-43. 7 year tenure longest in history of Raj- actively promoted his Government of India Act 1935- further reform might weaken radical nationalism and allow responsible Indian ministers who wanted to work with gov.
- William Hailey Governor of Punjab 1924 and the United Provinces 1928- key participant in conferences leading to 1935 Government of India Act and officially retired in 1936.
- Government of India Act, 1935 nationalist opinion still wanted complete Indian independence. However, this created a Federation of India- provinces self-governing – although governors appt. by British & Viceroy could suspend in emergencies. Franchise was expanded from 7 to 35 million. Congress Party opposed it as not dominion status, Princely States rejected as they wanted to maintain independence.
- **GB educated Dr Ambedkar criticised Gandhi's refusal to reject caste system completely- even though Gandhi did want equality between castes.**
- 1936 Nehru re-elected and supported GB at war in 1939
- In 1939 members of Congress-controlled ministries resigned in opposition to Indian participation in the war. GB imposed direct rule and repressed.
- All India Muslim League – Muhammad Ali Jinnah wanted a separate Muslim state; Pakistan. GB supported
- **The Hindu Congress- led by Mahatma Gandhi wanted a united India.**

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- 1939 Nationalists suspended protested to help with war effort.
- 1939 Bose allies self with GB enemies, Germany and Japan
- **GB Appealed for unity on outbreak of WW2 1939 through promise of more rights after; rejected by most Indian politicians- staunch opponent of Gandhi and resorted to suppression during Indian civil disobedience**
- GB defeats in SE Asia 1942 Indian inc. confidence-demand reforms.
- GB worried by Indian National Army (INA)- repressed by imprisoning Congress leaders & supporting Muslims
- **Congress rejected Gandhi's talk of defending Indian non-violently against Japanese in WW2.**
- **Gandhi wrote about duties of citizens and states but not about political structure of independent India**
- March 1942 Sir Stafford Cripps sent to Indian to promise full dominions status after WW2
- **1942 Gandhi and other Congress leaders launched 'Quit India' Campaign- call for GB to leave India demanding an 'orderly withdrawal'- GB supported by All India Muslim League, the Princely States and businessmen responded by imprisoning nearly the entire INC leadership until 1945.**
- Sporadic, small- scale violence took place around country but campaign failed after such extreme repression.
- **Gandhi arrested and spent rest of war in prison. Nehru reluctantly supported this and was imprisoned too.**
- Post-war labour gov. granted Indian independence - worries over violent protests, the INA and no longer economically viable- cotton market no longer lucrative.
- Nehru president of INC in 1946 too and in 1947 became India's first PM he died in office in 1964.
- 1947 and 48 fasted several times against partition as Hindu-Muslim violence was at a peak.
- 1947 Lord Mountbatten sent to grant independence (also became Viceroy) no later than June 1948/ Apr, May 1947 India would be partitioned; independence for India and new Pakistan by 15th August 1947.
- Deadline met but violence between Hindus and Muslims inc. at least 1,000,000 died from this violence
- **Gandhi's Reputation for saintliness was reinforced when assassinated 1948**
- 1947 both Indian and Pakistan joined the Commonwealth- Nehru's decision to declare Indian a republic led to a change of rules for Commonwealth membership in April 1949- membership now allowed republics
- In 1959 there were only 100 Indians in Birmingham but in 1959 there were 3000 arrivals- 8000 in Manchester, 6000 in Liverpool and Leeds many Indians settled in Oldham and Bradford where declining textile industries were desperate for cheap labour.
- In 1967 45.9 thousand Indians, Pakistanis immigrated from India to GB.
- In the East End of London, the Bengalis who had settled in some of the poorest areas were subjected to violence which rendered certain streets 'no go' areas. Girls were kicked on the way to school and eggs and tomatoes were thrown at them. From Bradford to Luton attacks on Pakistanis became prevalent.
- 1967 Lance Percival recorded Maharajah of Brum- which ridiculed Indian population.

East Africa

- Some joined the million 'human porters' from British East Africa who were forced to serve- nearly 100,000 died.
- Tanganyika and Uganda were ruled 'indirectly' through local rules by the British/ colonies like Kenya with white-settler population GB ruled directly through own officials with representation for white settlers.
- First Pan-African Congress 1919- result of ill treatment during WW1.
- 1919-27 Sir Philip Mitchell- served in Tanganyika, Secretary of Native affairs 1928 and Chief Secretary 1934
- White settlers in Kenya put pressure on GB govt to give Kenya a degree of self-government in 1920.
- Power given to 20-30,000 strong white-settler community- dominated Legislative Council & used influence to exclude Indian settlers and Kikuyu tribe from Northern Highlands- better land.
- White-settler farmers wealthy from tea & coffee, squeezed Kikuyu out by taxing them heavily & banning them from growing commercial products. Many moved to Nairobi and Mombasa.
- First stirrings of nationalism among Kikuyu- alarmed Colonial Office
- Harry Thuku born into an influential Kikuyu family- missionary educated- joined the Kikuyu Association but left disillusioned with reluctance of org. to use

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- Initially involved in the formation of the Young Kikuyu, a non-militant organisation set up to recover Kikuyu lands that had been lost when Kenya became a British Crown Colony in 1920.
- Jomo Kenyatta- Kikuyu member- educated in Scottish missionary school- worked for white settlers to pay.
- Worked as a clerk in Nairobi 1920s- interested in politics joined Kikuyu Central Association to defend land.
- 1921 helped found the East Africa Association, a larger and more representative body.
- Jomo Kenyatta joined in 1922 and movement gradually broaden to campaign for African rights and representation as the East Africa Association.
- 1922 Makerere College founded- 14 students carpentry, building and mechanics- expanded to become price centre for higher education in E. Africa (Uganda) by 1935.
- Thuku was imprisoned in 1922 for his involvement in violent demonstration.
- Devonshire Declaration 1923- stressed interests of Africans had to be respected- however didn't work.
- 1924-31 Governor of Tanganyika- Sir David Cameron (also administered over many other African colonies) promoted exports of palm oil, the building of harbours and railways- 1925 GB government allocated £10 million for improving rail and dock facilities.
- 1929 Kenyatta visited London and stayed for 17 years- developed education and authored, *Facing Mount Kenya* inc. determination to fight for independence.
- Apolo Milton Obote- son of tribal chief from S. Uganda, educated at a Protestant missionary school and Makerere uni.
- Thuku released in 1931 and 1932 became president of the Kikuyu Central Association
- 1935 Philip Mitchell, after roles in Tanganyika, fulfilled 'trusteeship principle' by extending Makerere College and working to create a more educated African elite.
- 1940s- issues over land/ unemployment and poor working conditions- Mau group within Kikuyu- once white people took highlands- Kikuyu were put in reservation land, inadequate to needs. Evictions, sometimes violent, added to this.
- During WW2- population of Nairobi in Kenya increased by a half, while the pop of Dar-es-Salaam and Mombasa both doubled and high inflation, poor housing fuelled protests
- Kikuyu grievances at their treatment by white settlers exploded into violence.
- WW2 had a radicalising effect and Thuku helped est. the Kenya African Study Union, which, in 1946, became the Kenya African Union.
- 1944 Philip Mitchell returns to Africa again and becomes Governor of Kenya
- 1946 Kenyatta returns home
- 1946 East Africa value of exports £30.5 million/ 1950 £75.7 million/ 1956 £123.40
- In 1947 Jomo Kenyatta became its president and it played a crucial role in decolonisation.
- GB saw region as area for economic development- Tanganyika Groundnut Scheme 1946- GB experienced shortage of cooking fats- idea to grow groundnuts to be processed into cooking oil and sold worldwide. Massive investment- tractors, equipment and construction of a railway to transport the crop.
- However, terrain too difficult and scheme abandoned in 1951 having cost £49 million- land was worse off than before.
- 1948-51 Kenyatta toured & lectured around country for land return and independence within 3 yrs.
- 1948 Philip Mitchell had said self-government for Kikuyu was not near- fuelled frustrations of Mau.
- 1949 Makerere College affiliated to UCL in London.
- 1952 start of Mau rebellion- murders of white farmers and of fellow Kikuyu who had failed to take oath of loyalty to Mau.
- Chief of Kikuyu, Warauhiu was Kungu, spoke out against atrocities- assassinated in October.
- Reports that Mau were taking oaths to commit extreme violence against white people- prompted backlash from them.
- Sir Evelyn Baring (younger son of Evelyn Baring of Egypt) declared a state of emergency due to guerrilla tactics Mau used. Suspended all black-African political rights, Mau Mau-terrorists.
- Led to banning of KAU - Kenyatta arrested 1952 as leader and accused of managing and being a member of Mau Society- defence was that he was being scapegoated- no evidence tying him to Mau- still sentenced to 7 years in prison in 1953 with hard labour.

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- Thousands of GB troops sent to Kenya- moral issue, white outsider using force to suppress indigenous pop.
- GB repression- recruited home guard of loyal Kikuyu to using GB ground troops, helicopters and planes. Mau stood little chance against GB forces but did hold out for 5 years.
- Kikuyu villages uprooted, cut Mau off from sources- gradually cornered in forests below Mt.Kenya and destroyed through military force.
- GB hanged suspects on the least excuse and interned thousands in 'rehabilitation camps'- interrogated inmates. Torture used to force admissions, 1952-56 11,-12,000 people killed, 81,000 detained.
- Jomo Kenyatta, 'When the missionaries arrived, the Africans had the land and the Missionaries the Bible. They taught us how to pray with our eyes closed. When we opened them, they had the land, we the Bible.'
- 1956 Obote returned to Uganda having worked in Kenya for the 1950s. Socialist political ideas and joined Uganda National Congress (UNC).
- 1957 Obote elected to Colonial Legislative Council.
- 1959 Hola Camp atrocities- housed tough Mau Mau prisoners- camp commandant forced 88 of the most in-co-operative to perform manual labour- when they resisted they were beaten. 11 of the detainees died outright, remaining 77 sustained injured. Official report was that they died from contaminated water- when examined by a doctor truth came out as corpses had lung congestion, bruising and other injuries.
- 1962 appt. by Sir Walter Coutts (governor-general) as Prime Minister of independent Uganda. 1963 position of gov-general replaced by ceremonial presidency of Mutesa, the King of Buganda, but Obote held real power.
- May 1960 demands for release of Kenyatta- while in prison elected as leader of the Kenya African National Union (KANU).
- 1960 Winds of Change speech- linked to Mau.
- Kenya- state of Emergency lifted in 1960 & after release in 1961, Kenyatta begins negotiating with GB
- Tanganyika (Tanzania) granted independence 1961, Uganda 1962 & Kenya Dec 1963- part of Commonwealth
- In 1963 Kenyatta was PM of newly independent Kenya, 1964 Kenya became a republic and Kenyatta became President, a position he held for 14 years until his death.
- In 1964 Kenyatta created a one-party state and in 1966 had Constitution amended to expand his powers.
- He helped to forge a relatively prosperous capitalist state and land reform- however favoured Kikuyu.
- Obote ruled with support of Uganda's military, under control of Idi Amin. Kenyans forced out of leadership positions.
- 1966 after accusations of gold-smuggling he suspended constitution and declared himself president. Mutesa forced to flee.
- 1967 Obote's powers cemented- parliament agreed new constitution which abolished federal structure.

South Africa

- General Smuts, once fought against GB in Boer War, formed S. African Defence Force- fought successfully against Germans on behalf of GB. Smuts a member of Lloyd George's Imperial War Cabinet- attended London Imperial War Conference. 136,000 S. African troops fought in Middle East & on Western Front.
- Black South Africans not recruited to fight but to work as labourers and carriers.
- After WW1 German South-West Africa added to Union of South Africa
- Bitter history of Boer war made GB worried that S.A. might desert empire.
- 1923 S.Rhodesia granted self-government 129,000 white settlers- many wealthy farmers. N.Rhodesia wanted same.
- 1926 Balfour Declaration- result of a meeting of the British and Dominion Prime Ministers at an imperial conference- idea of commonwealth and
- In S. Africa the white minority had enjoyed full control over South Africa's internal affairs since 1931 following granting of Dominions Status by Statute of Westminster. Statute allowed certain dominions to become independent states, laws in GB couldn't be enforced in those countries without their permission. Dominions allowed to pass their own laws.
- 1944 Nelson Mandela helped to form African National Congress and rose through ranks. Came from Xhosa tribe and Thembu royal family- educated by Methodist missionaries- gave him name Nelson.

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- 1947 Cohen Report- aim for gradual decolonisation- proposed Central African Federation to achieve this.
- 1948 Afrikaner Nationalist party won power- implemented policy of apartheid, segregating races. Non-white people treated poorly and African National Congress opposed it.
- From 1948 S.Africa pressed unsuccessfully for GB to hand over adjacent lands administered by British Colonial Office- Bechuanaland, Basutoland, Swaziland.
- 1949 Mandela supported the radical mass-based policy, Programme of Action.
- 1952 Mandela chosen to head the 'Defiance Campaign' of civil disobedience.
- GB tried to counter- S.A. influence by building up other colonial possessions in the area- N. Rhodesia- copper, S. Rhodesia- agriculture and white settler- popn, Nyasaland. 1953 Central African Federation created with 3 countries in it. Constitution- GB could veto discriminatory legislation, ltd provision for representation in Federal Assembly. Powerful nationalist movements still emerged. This meant discriminatory laws of S.Rhodesia couldn't be implemented in N.Rhodesia and Nyasaland. However, S. tried to use federation to reinforce own leadership over N- Nyasaland in middle with few white people.
- 1952 Nelson Mandela est. first black law firm to represent disenfranchised black people.
- 1956-61 Mandela's involvement in ANC led to arrests and a treason trial. 1960 ANC banned. Mandela- national figure spoke out in favour of a national strike at an 'All in Africa Conference' although didn't happen.
- 1959 Dr Hastings Banda- led campaign to end federation. Governor of Nyasaland, Sir Robert Armitage, feared GB collapse, declared State of Emergency and banned Nyasaland African Congress (NAC) and imprisoned leaders- Banda and Kenneth Kaunda (1953 became secretary-general of ANC in N Rhodesia, formed Zambian African National Congress in 1959)
- Around 1300 people were detained without trial, over 2000 imprisoned for offences related to Emergency. Activists rounded up and 51 killed by troops or the police, including 20 in an incident at Nkata Bay.
- British Commission ruled the Emergency an overreaction- acknowledge Nyasaland's resistance to federation
- Macmillan (PM) and Macleod (new colonial secretary) Oct 1959 agreed to break up federation
- United National Independence Party (UNIP) led by Kenneth Kaunda contested British proposals of 1961 and violence until 1964.
- Mandela influenced by Marxism and secretly joined S African Communist Party and sat on central committee- in association with this he co-founded Spear of the Nation 1961- ANC armed wing.
- 1960-1 British gov ordered release of nationalist leaders in N. Rhodesia and Nyasaland and drew up constitution.
- 1961 S.Africa white popn vote to become a Republic and to leave the commonwealth.
- In 1961 when CAF looked doomed- popn switched support to new Rhodesian Front Party- dedicated to achieving independence for S.Rhodesia.
- 1962 Mandela secretly left S.Africa- travelling around Africa and UK to gain support. July returns to SA- arrested, charged with leaving country without a permit and inciting strikes. Convicted and sentenced to five years.
- 1963, whilst in prison, also convicted when ANC Rivonia hideout was raided- June 1964 sentences to life imprisonment on Robben Island, off Cape Town. Mandela served 27 years.
- 1963 Central African Federation dissolved
- 1964 Northern Rhodesia granted independence (Zambia) led by Kenneth Kaunda- provision for Black African majority government- became a member of Commonwealth, Nyasaland granted independence (Malawi), led Banda- black majority rule. Banda born in Nyasaland, educated by missionaries, worked in London- 1959 returned a nationalist. Banda PM from 1966-94.
- 1965 Ian Smith illegally declares Southern Rhodesia to be independent UDI- as Rhodesia. Unilateral Declaration of Independence-without two-sided negotiations or legal procedures. Ian Smith- became PM in 1964 on an anti-black rule- remained in power until 1979 refusing to negotiate. Ian Smith leader of Rhodesian Front- the RF rejected black power-sharing and imprison black African nationalists such as members of the Zimbabwe African National Union led by Robert Mugabe.

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- UDI rejected as illegal by GB & UN. GB imposed sanctions but little impact. Revealed weaknesses of GB- couldn't deal with own ex-colony. UDI triggered 15-year civil war between white and black people in what Smith called Rhodesia- 1980 Zimbabwe formed for black Africans.
- 1966 Basuto and Bechuanaland gain independence

West Africa

Gold Coast

- 1914 colonies of Nigeria, Gambia, Sierra Leone and Gold Coast had legislative council- powers ltd.
- 1919 political activists from the above meeting in Accra founded National Congress of West Africa dominated by European educated elite- native lawyers, teachers, doctors- black middle class
- Congress demands greater representation- largely ignored. Nationalists outnumbered by appt. African Chiefs
- 1925 West African Students' Union brought students from various W.Africa countries studying in London- inc. Nnamdi Azikiwe and Kwame Nkrumah from Gold Coast.
- Nkrumah educated in Catholic mission school, government teacher training college- product of colonialism
- Sir David Cameron Gov. of Nigeria 1931-5, promoted exports of ground nuts & palm oil.
- Sir Charles Arden-Clarke, born to missionary family in India, entered colonial service 1920- served as District Officer, Northern Nigeria, Resident Commissioner Lagos 1937. Moved to Gold Coast 1946- presided over first GB African colony to gain independence.
- 1945 Pan African Congress convened in Manchester - autonomy and independence of black Africa. Nkrumah had helped to organise
- 1946 Burns Constitution drawn up in Gold Coast- est. a legislative council of 12 British nominees and 18 elected African members. Final power still in hands of GB governor- wave of unrest across country.
- 1947 Nkrumah invited to Gold Coast to be General Secretary of the United Gold Coast Convention- goal of national independence. Nkrumah imprisoned 1948
- Convention People's Party (CPP) founded by Nkrumah 1949 pressured GB for further concessions- legislative council and assembly enlarged, no. of voters inc. British Governor still retained power.
- 1949 Sir Arden-Clarke Governor of Gold Coast- similar to Arden-Clarke, role to facilitate change. Helped to get Nkrumah out of prison- skilfully managed relations between Nkrumah and Ashanti- concerned over Gold Coast intellectual elite
- Arden-Clarke delayed timetable for independence to allow for a third general election under colonial rule 1956, in order for Nkrumah to demonstrate he had the support of the people to the Ashanti.
- Whilst in prison in 1950- Nkrumah's CPP still won 2/3 seats in Legislative Assembly (1951) Burns that the CPP would have to be brought into gov. Nkrumah therefore released & given PM in 1953-1957- CPP gov positions
- 1956 plebiscite in neighbouring GB Mandate of Togoland- overwhelming vote in favour of unification with Gold Coast- support for independence 1957 new elections held on adult suffrage- country fully independent 1957 as Ghana- Nkrumah forced to become increasingly authoritarian to hold power.
- In 1957 Arden-Clarke was held in such regard that the country asked him to become the first honorary 'Governor-General'- job didn't suit him and he returned to England.
- Ghana Republic- 1960 Nkrumah held power until 1966- military coup backed by USA- exile in Guinea until death in 1972.
- Nkrumah figurehead for African nationalism throughout continent- believed in Pan-Africanism work together for collective good- Nkrumah founding member of Organisation of African Unity 1963 (lasted until 2002), Marxist socialism- belief in redistribution of wealth to give to poor- anti-imperialist. Popular nationalism

Nigeria

- 1922 Nigeria had elected Legislative Council- southern nationalism inspired by European ideas, north Islamic area, anti-western and west economically advanced and wanted own independence.
- 1937 Azikiwe journalist Lagos- Nigeria, champions African nationalism 1940s- helping create National Council of Nigeria & the Cameroons (NCNC) 1944 and became leader. Access to newspapers to spread message.

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- Nigeria greater challenge than Ghana as divided religiously and ethnically- north Muslim (Hausa and Fulani), West Yoruba, east Ibo. Several different groups emerged- NCNC Ibo, Yoruba Action Group, Northern People's Congress- Muslim north.
- The Action Group- resisted unitary gov. leader Awolowo proved formidable debater- wanted autonomous states within a federal structure- wanted partition.
- The Northern People's Congress (NPC) dominated by the Hausa & Fulani led by Western-educated Northern Muslims- leader Bello, wanted to protect northern social & political institutions
- In rest of Nigeria even more ethnic groups with special interests
- Azikiwe had to be able to work with different groups- secured independence in 1960 and became President- he won the trust of the rival groups and the British
- 1946 Richards Constitution was drawn up- new arrangements allowed for greater African representation, but with Gov-Gen and Executive Council- governor appt. retained ultimate power. Country; regionally and ethnically split. Although an expanded legislative council created to discuss issues affecting whole country.
- 1946-54 GB proposed three constitutions but difficult over conflicting demands- Yoruba and Igbo inc. split
- GB took view Nigeria should be federation of dif. States- 3 assemblies for 3 different regions est. W, E, S.
- 1948-55 Sir John Macpherson Governor of Nigeria- colonial admin towards reform
- 1951 Macpherson Constitution extended right to vote & created National Council of Ministers, answerable to a 185-seat Federal House of Representatives- growth of Nigerian political parties.
- 1954 gov formed consisting of 3 GB officials together with 9 ministers drawn from various regional political parties- strike a balance at national level between different regions- power inc. devolved to various regional governments- 1957 S, W, E regions became formally self-governing in 1957 and North in 1959 following federal elections- full independence Oct 1960.

Sierra Leone & Gambia

- 1950s progressed similar tensions arose,- independence best option. Sierra Leone 1961/ Gambia 1965

North Africa

- Egypt turned into a protectorate 1914, 1.2 million Egyptians recruited to defend Egypt & Middle East. 100,000 Egyptians fought in Europe- 50% killed.
- 1919 countrywide revolution by Egyptians and Sudanese against GB occupation after GB exiled nationalist leader- widespread rioting- attacks on GB military bases, at least 800 Egyptians killed and 1,600 wounded.
- 1920 Sudan- GB gov £3million Gezira Cotton Scheme inc. cotton production- inc. dam and irrigation
- 1922 Egypt given formal independence after Milner report into 1919 riots- cont. to be client state until 1954.
- Not until 1936 Anglo-Egyptian Treaty that troops withdrew, but cont. to occupy and defend the Suez Canal
- WW2- N.Africa- imp. Battleground between Egypt and its enemies, Italians and Germans. GB wanted to maintain influence and access to Suez and oil in Middle East. Battle of El Alamein- Oct/ Nov 1942- GB defeated Germany and allowed them to push Germans out of N.Africa and secure Middle East.
- 1947 GB fearful of USSR ambitions in Middle East- GB still had 10,000 troops in Suez zone as well as control over Aden & Cyprus- Gb financed and provided officers for Jordan.
- GB tried to negotiate with Arab League, org. of N African and Middle Eastern Arab countries formed in 1945, to resist communism- Arabs not prepared to support GB whilst GB maintained Suez garrisons & Sudan.
- 1951 King Farouk of Egypt independently renounced 1936 treaty & proclaimed himself King of Sudan.
- Jan 1952 Farouk overthrown in military coup led by Colonel Nasser- Egyptian soldier & ferocious opponent of imperialism.
- Eden, Foreign Secretary, sought to negotiate with new leadership, 1953 agreement made on steps towards Sudanese independence.
- 1954 GB agreed phased withdrawal of troops from Suez Canal Zone- over next 20 months subject to being allowed to reoccupy in times of war. GB wanted to imp. Anglo- Arab relations and save money.
- Egypt promised in return- free access to Suez Canal, maintenance of former GB base, respect independence of Suez Canal Company- Egypt would have ownership in 1968.]

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- 1955- Baghdad Pact with Middle Eastern nations- Nasser refused to sign- when GB tried to bring Jordan into the pact Nasser put pressure on young King Hussein of Jordan to refuse. Nasser feared it threatened Egyptian dominance and so turned to communist Czechoslovakia for arms & signed an alliance with Syria
- Eden, who had just succeeded Churchill as PM, was alarmed. June 1956- Nasser makes himself President of Egypt- determined to est. Egypt as leading power in Middle East. Wanted to use Aswan High Dam- to expand programme of irrigation, flood control and electrification- obtained promises of £ aid from W. and Russia in 1955, but in 1956, USA announced withdrawal of funding due to connection to communism.
- 16/07/1956 Nasser announced nationalisation of Suez Canal Company- direct blow to GB which held 44% of the shares in the company- indirect attack on position of GB in Middle East. GB tried diplomatic pressure.
- France also outraged by nationalisation of canal that some FR. Privately owned & invited GB to join FR. In joint assault on Egypt, in alliance with Israel- also affected by Nasser's hard line attitude towards their state.
- Efforts cont. to be made to resolve issue of diplomacy through UN, secret Anglo-French military discussions took place- by Oct, Eden believed only solution was removal of Nasser.
- 1956- Nasser proclaimed he wanted Nasser destroyed, might have even said murdered, not well at the time and determined to not repeat mistakes of appeasement in the 1930s, Eden saw Nasser as Hitler.
- Protocol of Sevres- plan whereby Israel would attack Egypt on 29th October- following day GB and Fr demand both sides cease fighting & withdraw troops- this would allow Franco-British invasion of canal to 'protect' it.
- Israelis routed Egyptian forces & forced them back through Sinai Peninsula- GB and Fr intervened in a supposed police action. Anglo-Fr force knocked out Egyptian air force & landed at the north end of canal- Egyptians blocked canal with sunken ships.
- GB miscalculated international reaction- hadn't informed USA who immediately condemned attacks & refused to support sterling in currency crisis- Commonwealth didn't support either- GB announced ceasefire within 5 days- GB and FR withdrew troops, Eden resigned and UN cleared blockaded canal.
- After Suez growing awareness that imperialism was in decline- never again would GB seek to act alone in international affairs without approval of USA- no longer an independent power. Nationalist movements in colonies were given confidence- if they push for independence GB would surrender, called into question credibility of holding onto lands in Africa- dispelled idea that GB could control own decolonisation.

Middle East

- German colonies and Ottoman Empire distributed to allied powers as League of Nation mandates- Palestine, Transjordan, Iraq (Mesopotamia)- category A territories, developed so independence viable.
- Middle East crucial to GB- incorporated main overland route to India and Asia & Suez Canal link- Iraq for oil
- 1915 GB and FR plotted to divide up the Middle East between them- both encouraged Arab rebellions.
- 1917 Balfour Declaration- Balfour (foreign sec) declared sympathy with Jewish Zionist (those wanting a Jewish homeland in Palestine) as long as it wasn't separate Jewish state and didn't take rights from Palestine
- 1918 Zionist Commission set up campaign for Jewish rights, Muslims and Arabs formed Muslim-Christian Association in response 1918-20 violent clashes.
- 1918 Jewish popn in Palestine (60,000) 1931 175000- difficult to not erode Palestinian rights whilst promoting inc. Jewish popn. Leo Amery & Lord Milner (leading MPs) wanted to support Jews- wanted support from influential Jewish interests in USA to help extend role in Middle East
- 1920 GB High-Commissioner, Herbert Samuel, set up civil government in Palestine- attempted to bring both Arabs and Jews into elected representative bodies
- 1920 widespread Muslim demonstrations against GB rule in Baghdad (Iraq)
- 1920-48 Haganah- underground Jewish militia in Palestine that became national army of Israel after 1948 partition.
- Cairo Conference 1921 GB allowed some local self-government- GB control of all else
- 1922 Anglo-Iraqi Treaty Faisal I confirmed as King- good relations with GB, GB advisors appt to gov posts.
- Land-ownership, Palestinians mostly poor farmers renting land, Jewish settlers bought up land with help of Jewish National Fund- set up in Switzerland to help Jews buy land in Palestine- inc. no. of Palestinians evicted.

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- 1928-9 Arab-Jewish conflict focused on access to Wailing Wall, Jerusalem- Jews believed Arabs were purposefully blocking access through building works- riots.
- 1929 enquiry into the above- called for land acquisition to be curbed, 1931 proposed restrictions on this
- 1930 Anglo-Iraqi Treaty promised full consultation on anything to do with foreign policy
- 1932 Iraq (Mesopotamia) independent- mandate for 12 years, GB protection for royal family Hejaz- nationalist movements a consistent issue. Oct 1932 Kingdom of Iraq granted independence under King Faisal I- maintain economic and military ties and GB airbases.
- 1936- GB sent 20,000 troops to Palestine to deal with Arab rioting and attack on Jews
- 1937 Peel Report- recommended partition of Palestine with GB retaining authority over Jerusalem
- 1937-9 GB policy of repression to deal with escalating violence- 100 Arab terrorists hanged
- 1939 Jewish immigration restricted to 15000 per year for 5 years
- 1930s Nazi persecution of Jews had meant rapid migration to Palestine- 1945 Arab-Jewish relations deteriorating GB keen to limit immigration to reduce unrest. Issues- 1. Truman (USA) favoured Jewish settlement in Palestine because of Holocaust- GB in middle needed USA and Palestine support. 2. Jewish terrorism in Palestine against GB troops.
- GB sought solution with Israel & Palestine 3 options: unitary state- Palestinian control who choose to give some power to Jews, provincial autonomy- Palestine divided into smaller sections and each has measure of self-control but all answer to nationally elected gov. Jews rejected options 1 and 2 as would be Palestinian rule. Final option- partition of Jewish and Arab state- not acceptable to Arabs who saw Palestine as all theirs
- 1849 Stern Gang0 a militant Zionist terrorist organisation- waged war on Arabs and GB
- 1945-7 GB had spent <£100 million on Palestine, 330 soldiers died fighting- sterling crisis couldn't carry on
- 1947 GB referred question to UN who favoured partition, GB didn't want to upset Arab world so decided to withdraw in 1947 and hand over to UN commission to implement their ideas.
- After 1956 (Suez Canal Crisis) GB position in Middle East declined
- 1959 Iraq left Baghdad Pact, monarchy overthrown in 1958
- 1959 Cyprus given independence after years of terrorism and violence between rival Greek and Turkish
- Mid 1960s GB only controlled bases in Libya and retained a protectorate over a few sheikdoms in Persian Gulf, Aden and South Arabian Federation

Asia

Malay

- Japanese seized Hong Kong, overran Malaya and Burma, 1942 ready to attack India- GB did manage to roll back Japanese conquests in the region- Japanese successes ended myth of white supremacy.
- 1945 Malay- difficult to re-establish control, ethnic tensions between Chinese, Indians and Malay. The United Malays National Organisation UMNO set up 1946 to fight for Malays rights. Chinese set up Malay Chinese Association MCA or Malayan Communist Party MCP- Chinese prominent in unions and strikes til 48
- UMNO set up by Onn bin Ja'afar- President 1946- organised rallies and support to force GB to reject Federation of Malay State 1948
- MCA led by Tan- fiercely anti-communist trusted by GB- wanted inter-ethnic cooperation.
- By 1947 Chinese 38.5% of pop- Chinese developed own communities and culture- ethnic tensions
- GB wanted Malay union- equal rights to all because of tension
- June 1947 GB new scheme- stricter definition of Malay citizenship- competency in Malay language so discriminated against Chinese.
- Federation of Malaya 1948 7 official and 7 unofficial members, headed by GB High Commissioner- held real power. Federation of Malaya Legislative Council- 62 members representing various states and other groups- elected body 1955
- GB cooperated with UMNO- positive programme of action e.g. primary schooling and would tackle militant MCP & Malayan Races Liberation Army. Attacks on farms & police stations with unrest- State of Emergency
- June 1948 State of Emergency- empower colonial authorities to use military force and additional sweeping legal powers to arrest suspects and impose order- troubles from 1948-52- assassination of Sir Gurney, GB High Commissioner Oct 1951.

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- 1948 MCP & several other declared illegal- 5 years to defeat
- 1948-60 violent guerrilla war between GB Commonwealth forces, Malayan National Liberation Army and MCP- Tan decided partnership with UMNO 1954 best way to keep order.
- 1951 Ja'afar left UMNO to form Independence of Malaya Party, Tunku Abdul Rahman led UMNO.
- 1952 restored order- GB confident. However, to keep support GB made promises of Malay Independence
- 1952-53 Malay and Chinese united against GB rule and won 81% of votes in fed elections.
- 1955 Malay elections- 28 members Malay, 14 Chinese, Six Indians and 14 Europeans
- Tunku Abdul Rahman law student in UK one of bin Ja'afar supporters- first PM 1957
- 1957 Reid Commission drew up new democratic constitution- independent Malaya created. Remained in Sterling area- informal influence.
- 1963 Malaya united with Singapore, North Borneo and Sarawak to form Malaysia- 2 years later Singapore expelled.

Burma

- 1940 Aung San nationalist, fled to Japan and founded Burmese Independence Army 1941- fought against GB but later turned on Japan.
- 1944-5 Burma liberated from Japanese control by a combo of GB forces and Anti-Fascist Organisation- coalition of Burmese forces including Aung San's BCP.
- 1945 AFO renamed AFPFL and resisted re-establishment of GB rule
- Lord Mountbatten recognised strength of Aung San & agreed Burma National Army would be incorporated into a new army for the country- thereby recognising Aung San as legitimate leader.
- 1946 civil disobedience led to Aung San being placed on ruling Executive Council and practically put in charge. Dec 1946 Atlee PM confirmed GB would be supplying no more troops to Burma
- Jan 1947 talks between Aung San and Atlee elections for government decided on for Apr 1948 which would produce strong AFPFL majority, however in 1947 Aung San and 6 of his cabinet were assassinated by opposition. 1948 independence also spark of civil war & Burmese completely rejected GB- x commonwealth

Singapore

- 1942 Japan seized Singapore- GB main military base and largest surrender of GB troops in history.
- 30,000 Indian troops had been captured by Japanese in Singapore joined Indian National Army- aimed to rid India and Asia of the British. INA led by Bose, fought against GB in Burma.
- 1947-8 give own government, Executive/Legislative Council elected- only GB subjects could vote (10% popn)
- Gov struggled with communist insurgencies- attempt to win loyalty enlarging Legislative Council 32 seats, 25 chosen by an electorate of 300,000 people.
- First elections dominated by conservative businessmen
- 1957 Lim Yew Hock impressed GB by taking firm action against communists- full self-gov granted. Island part of Empire but led to State of Singapore Act 1958, 1959 Lee Kuan Yew came to power- more communist leanings so GB pushed Singapore to unite under Malaysia 1963- 1965 Singapore expelled and became indep.

Ireland

- 1870s- 1880s- Gladstone pushed to carry Irish independence through parliament but fails.
- 1913- Asquith came close to giving Ireland home- Third Home Rule Bill which had been given royal assent provoked a tide of opposition in Ulster (Northern Ireland- protestant), wanted to remain united with GB. Never implemented because of the outbreak of war. Six protestant counties of the North and the rest of the Catholic counties were poised for Civil War.
- March 1914 British soldiers at Curragh mutinied, refusing to take action to implement Home Rule on the hostile north. The Ulster volunteers and the National Volunteers armed against each other.
- July 1914- three deaths and many casualties from fights between Ulster and National volunteers.- Home Rule had to be suspended due to war.
- 1914 Sinn Fein (We ourselves) was a southern pro-independence movement who began to grow.

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- 1914-1916- Irish nationalists prepared an armed rising against the British.
- April 1916- Dublin Easter Rising led by Sinn Fein was quickly put down but was followed by a period of guerrilla warfare that ended in 1921.
- 1918 General election- Sinn Fein won a majority of the Irish seats in Westminster
- 1919 Sinn Fein organise their own Irish assembly in Dublin as a result of the frustrations of not receiving Home Rule. Declared an Irish Republic and their Irish Republican Army (IRA) began a guerrilla war against the British. The Black and Tans- force of temporary policemen recruited to assist the RIC Royal Irish Constabulary. Many were British war veterans wearing improvised uniforms, hence the name.
- 1921 Anglo-Irish Treaty was signed. A new Catholic Irish Free State was set up and given 'Dominion' status. However, its existence was contested by the six northern Protestant counties, which opted out and chose to remain under British sovereignty (remain a part of the UK).
- Eamon de Valera, one of the principal Irish leaders, refused to accept the treaty, partly because the Irish Free State was not a republic but a dominion and partly because it involved splitting the country.
- 1921-1923 This caused a further civil war which ended in 1923 with the defeat of Eamon de Valera and the republicans. Southern Ireland was subsequently treated as a dominion.
- 1923-1937 Valera continues to protests for full republic status.
- 1937 Valera refuses to attend the Imperial Conference and drew up a new constitution which effectively turned Ireland into a republic.
- 1937 The Irish Free State took the name of Eire and achieved full independence in the 1937 Statute of Westminster.
- 1939-1945 Ireland adopted a position of neutralist, the only Commonwealth country to do this.
- 1948 Republic of Ireland Act, Eire separated itself entirely from the rest of Britain.

White Dominions

- Mostly keen to help GB during WW1- Canada, Australia & NZ insisted forces maintained distinct national identities- conscription intro in NZ 1916 and Canada 1917.
- Australians and NZ known as Anzacs applauded for bravery in Gallipoli campaign and Canadians for their part at battle of Vimy Ridge Apr 1917. Canada also supplied GB with munitions (1/3 used by GB 1917-18) & wheat
- French Canadians in Quebec regarded war as pro-British affair, March 1918 protest riots against conscription.
- Australians rejected conscription in two referendums, 1916 and 17.
- S. Africa republican movement and Afrikaner movement grew.
- Commonwealth of nations for the dominions and other colonies grew as a concept, so dominions would be fully independent but still retain special relationship with GB- concept based on free association of equal nations- economic and political co-operation range of international institutions & loyalty to GB monarch.
- Idea given substance in Balfour Declaration 1926- result of a meeting of GB and Dominion PM.
- Statute of Westminster 1931- recognised certain dominions should become independent. Laws passed in GB couldn't be enforced in Dominion nations without their parliaments permission. Dominions free to pass own laws- immediate effect in Canada, S. Africa, Irish Free State, became law in Australia 1942 and New Zealand 1947 after ratified in parliament.

Trade

Benefitted GB	Didn't benefit GB
1925 GB returned to gold standard- stabilise international trade Sterling Area- most countries tied their currency to sterling- access to GB market, profitable outlet for GB overseas investment. Empire softened Great Depression	After WW1 most of GB's capital investment had been wiped out. WW1- £ sterling had to be removed from the gold standard- gold reserves low. WW1 cost £35,000 million- 13x Boer War. \$4 billion borrowed from USA

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<p>Between 1913 and 1934 the percentage of exports from GB to Empire inc. in cotton, railway, motor vehicles and electrical engineering products The Empire's share of GB imports inc from 24.9% to 35.3%.</p> <p>British exports to Dominions inc. between 1913 and 1938 but to Indian and Burma decreased due to Japan moving in on market</p> <p>Pattern emerged, if a colony was profitable to GB they held on to it, if not they let it go</p> <p>Malay rubber proved crucial dollar earner and contributed to Hard Currency Pool- collective pool of dollars earned by sterling area- why GB held Malay</p>	<p>WW1 GB focused industry towards war- textile, shipbuilding, coal, iron & steel never recovered as new countries moved in on the market.</p> <p>India contributed £146 million to war effort.</p> <p>1914 2/3 of India's imports came from GB- this began to fall after</p> <p>1930 Great Depression- collapse of international trade Total value of GB exports to Empire fell from £195m in 1913 to £166 m 1934</p> <p>WW2 GB lost 11.7 million tons of shipping during war. Loss of colonies in Asia during war to the Japanese disrupted trading- cut off supplies of rubber Malay GB- war economy again, skewed production</p> <p>1/3 of GB overseas assets sold (WW2)- GB borrowed from USA lend lease- massive debts post-war. USA ended lend-lease in 1945 as it didn't want to support GB imperialism.</p> <p>1945 Keynes negotiated a loan of £900 million- conditions tough. £ sterling had to be made freely convertible to dollars by 1947- GB economy v.weak it didn't have the reserves to support this. Sterling Crisis Spring 1947.</p>
<p>Benefitted colonies</p>	<p>Didn't benefit colonies</p>
<p>1914 2/3 India's imports from GB- Indian manufacturers began to capture domestic market- GB put high taxes on Indian imports, 11% 1917 to 25% 1931- protect their home industries.</p> <p>Canada came out of WW1 industrial power- inc. looked to USA.</p> <p>1929 Colonial Development Act- £ for projects Ottawa Conference 1932- GB introduced 10% tax on imports but Crown Colonies exempt/ GB and Dominions gave each other preferential treatment for markets.</p> <p>WW2 GB invested in African colonies to make up for own economic issues.</p> <p>Colonial Development and Welfare Act 1940- wrote off some colonial debts, provided colonial grants or loans up to £5 million p/a</p> <p>Further Colonial Development and Welfare Act 1945- inc. aid available to colonies to £120 million over 10 years, colony had to produce plan of how to use it.</p> <p>In 1956 approx. 58% of all overseas investments were in Empire companies and govts.</p> <p>1948 Colonial Development Corporation set up to co-ordinate major projects, develop self-sustaining agriculture, industry and trade- renamed Commonwealth Development Corporation in 1963</p> <p>Value of exports from GB colonies between 1946-56 rose from £319.6 million to £1485 million.</p>	<p>Australia and NZ relied on GB food- hit hard WW1 Depression years- Burma, Malaya especially hard hit- relied on exports of tin and rubber, Burma on rice- incomes fell bringing starvation in places- blamed on GB</p> <p>From the 1960s investment into the Empire/ Commonwealth declined e.g. from 44.9% share in 1948 to 29.8% share in 1965.</p> <p>Tanganyika groundnut scheme- failure</p>

Changing nature of trade

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- In 1957 GB decided not to join EEC and set up own rival block of European non-EEC members- EFTA. EEC flourished- GB inc. torn between a future based on Commonwealth or Europe.
- Early 1960s exports to Europe outstripped those to Empire- GB applied for EEC membership 1963, 67 but was rejected because of demands for concessions for GB commerce with the Commonwealth.
- Sterling devaluation 1967, destroyed old sterling area, weakened international confidence in GB. 1973- joined
- 1967 Wilson PM announced that it was lowering the exchange rate so £ worth \$2.40 down from 2.80- designed to cut GB deficit by making GB exports cheaper.
- Post 1945 GB continued with rationing to build up dollar reserve.

Politics at home

- 1916 Lloyd George- imperial preference- idea for future imperial self-sufficiency
- Treaty of Versailles 1919 stripped Germany of its former colonies, known as 'mandates' administered for LoN by specified powers. Ottoman Empire also included.
- As a result Empire reached its peak- an extra 1,800,000 sq.m and 13 million subjects came under GB rule.
- GB gained- Palestine, Transjordan, Iraq, parts of Cameroon and Togo, Tanganyika. Dominions also acquired land- S.W Africa became part of Union of South Africa, Australia gained German New Guinea, NZ, W.Samoa
- ToV- self-determination for countries at odds with attitudes of Fr and GB. They argued German colonies were undeveloped- not yet ready to govern themselves- supposed to be offering help.
- Policy of appeasement followed by Neville Chamberlain due to the Nazis because of issues over imperial defence- Great Depression/ threats to Empire across the world e.g. Italy in Africa, Japan in Asia/ rise of nationalist independence movements- esp. in India.
- GB took geopolitical view- prioritise, balancing the costs & military demands of defending empire.
- Appeasement allowed them time to build military- £25 million spent on imperial defence 1919-1939
- 1939 start of WW2- GB policy in Asia unravelled- Japan gained upper hand for most of the war
- Post WW2- dominant USA and USSR anti-imperialist, needed their support so susceptible to pressure to decolonise from USA. Nationalist movements grew, the emergence of the EEC- refocused trade in GB
- Wind of Change Speech 1960 Macmillan, Cape Town, 3 Feb 1960 warned White SA Parliament that 'The wind of change is blowing through this continent and whether we like it or not, this growth of national consciousness is a political fact.'- significance possibly exaggerated by press but suggested a shift in thinking
- GB wanted decolonisation to appear as if it was a gift that countries should be grateful for.
- 1947-67 GB imperial policy moulded by a changed international scene, USA & USSR new superpower
- Cold War did give initial renewed interest to imperialism- particularly in Middle East
- USA needed a strong GB- resist communism everywhere- USA turned a blind eye to post-war re-imposition of GB control of colonies even indirectly helping it (low-interest loans)- particularly when aided Cold War
- Balkan area- USA prepared to step in when GB support for the monarchists fighting communists in Greece could no longer be sustained.
- Truman Doctrine 1947- pledged to help countries 'resisting subjugation' \$400 million to Greece and Turkey
- USA changed tact and believed that better to make countries at risk of becoming communist economically stable- dependent on their loans, so move away from imperialism
- Marshall Plan 1948- provided GB with \$3.3 billion support, USA's economic pressure forced to end Suez crisis
- 1960- without US backing GB in no position to combat nationalist independence movements
- GB relied on NATO and America's nuclear capacity for defence- co-operated with USA in N.Korea but very much helping the dominant USA.
- Anglo-American Mutual Defence Agreement 1958- provided US assistance for development of GB nuclear arsenal, Apr 1963 Kennedy and Macmillan signed the Polaris Sales Agreement- supply GB with Polaris missile
- Where Dominions once looked to GB as guarantor of safety- formation of SEATO 1954 brought together Australia, France, New Zealand, Pakistan and the Philippines, Thailand, GB and USA in wake of Korean War- acknowledgement of need for American led alliance

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- FR vetoed GB membership of EEC twice, 1963 and 1967- joined 1973
- Mid 1960s GB guardian role- area from E. Africa to Australia inc. Persian Gulf, Malaysia and Borneo
- 1968 Macmillan announced GB troops withdrawn from S.E Asia- no longer 'world policemen'
- Commonwealth- 1920s exclusive club for white dominions- meaning of commonwealth evolved from acceptance of sovereignty of GB monarch to informal ties which would help GB economic interests
- Burma refused to join 1948- as countries like India became Republics- membership rules altered
- GB monarch became a symbol of free association of its independent member nations- not royal authority- united by shared history but equal
- GB proud of creating new-nation states once independent from imperialism- GB institutions and practices common- e.g. parliaments, ministries, wigged judges, British advisers
- Commonwealth Conferences held regularly- not a military alliance GB did have global reach and recruited Commonwealth nations- remained eligible to serve in GB forces- e.g. Gurkhas.
- 1965 establishment of a Commonwealth Secretary General- co-ordinated Commonwealth activities.
- Royal Christmas Day Broadcast began in 1932- delivered and broadcasted across Commonwealth every year.
- Empire Day abolished 1962

Attitudes at home

- 1917 London Uni School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS) est.
- Empire Day celebrated across the Empire- participants wore dress of different countries- 24th May
- 1919 special professorship in imperial history set up at Cambridge
- 1923 BBC- strong imperial stance and covered imperial events
- Empire taught in Geography, History and Literature, like pro-imperialist writers e.g. Rudyard Kipling
- 1924 Empire Exhibition Edward Elgar conducted mass choirs singing Pageant of Empire & Empire March
- 1924 Wembley Exhibition gov. contributed £2.2 million, advertised every country in Empire, sports stadium built- lasting legacy, Experience empire in miniature- 26 million people visited between 1924-5
- 1926 Empire Marketing Board- after Leo Amery, Sec. of State for Colonies and Dominions- promoted consumption of Empire products in GB. 1930s inc. activity due to Great Depression.
- 1931 Noel Cowards Mad Dogs and Englishmen reflected changing notions of imperialism- slightly mocking
- 1935 Sanders of the River and 1939 The Four Feathers used Empire as backdrop for adventure-cinema
- Coronation of George VI widely celebrated, 23 hours in Canada.
- 1938 Glasgow Exhibition- 12 million visitors boosted Scottish economy during depression
- Beginning of WW2- pro-imperialist films created.
- Between 1946 and 57 approx. 1 million people left GB for dominions- 1948 25% of GB in contact with relatives in Dominions. Cont. flow of administrators, civil servants and army officers to Empire.
- Lower social classes might have to do National Service (1939-60 17-21 year old required to undertake military service for up to 18 months) in the colonies. Once this was stopped less opportunity to visit Empire
- 1948 Windrush- 492 male immigrants from Jamaica, came without warning so temporarily housed in Clapham, windrush name of boat given to this era of immigration.
- 1954 began tradition of last night of the proms to include imperial songs
- By 1958 115,000 West Indians, 55,000 Indians and Pakistanis, 25,000 W Africans- nearly half lived in London- successful recruitment into NHS, 1956 London Transport- 4000 new employers mainly from Barbados
- 1958 Teddy boy youths attacked black people, violent riots Nottingham & Notting Hill.
- Oswald Mosley's British Union of Fascists inc. activity so by 1962 90% of popn supported curbed immigration and 80% felt too many immigrants.
- 1962-65 50,000 immigrants per year, 1967 Britain's black popn 1 million.
- Notting Hill Carnival set up in 1964 to respect cultural heritage and ease tensions
- 1965 survey N London- 1/5 objected to working with black or Asian; 50% refuse to live next door to them, 9/10 disapproved of mixed marriage
- Alf Garnett in Til Death do us Part used racist language- cult following

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- 1962 Commonwealth Immigrants Act- quotes dependent on level of skill or qualification, favoured educated migrants. Those who were unskilled found it difficult to obtain permits- after 12 months only 34,500 arrived
- Act unfair but had 70% positive opinion poll
- 1964 election immigration key issue, Conservative managed to win traditionally labour seat by saying 'If you want a n***** for a neighbour, vote Labour' extent of racial hatred and support for anti-immigration.
- Harold Wilson called such campaigning a disgrace but clearly people supported it
- 1965 Race Relations Board- held hearings and reviews, complaints about racial stereotyping
- 1960s Caribbean Voices (est. 1946) broadened include other migrant workers- literature from own country
- TV dramas like Z Cars began to feature black actors, Asian corner-shops and Chinese take-aways expanded
- Interest in empire declined 1950s and 1960s- Americanisation and interest in Europe
- Union Jack retained in many flags, Africa more members of Anglican Church than GB and global Boy Scout
- Sport like rugby played in New Zealand, Fiji, Tonga, Samoa, Cricket in India and Australia
- Words like bungalow, pyjamas (India) safari, zombie (Africa)
- Imperial Royal Honours- GBE, CBE, OBE
- 1950-69 comic Eagle explicitly informed readers that foreigners should not be depicted as enemies
- Fewer pro-imperialist films e.g. Lawrence of Arabia 1962 slightly more critical
- TV programmes commonly included racial stereotypes- 1960s- would be considered shocking today.