

Colonialism and liberation movements in Asia and Africa

**Lectures for the third year of the Bachelor of
General History**

Presented By:

Dr: Mekideche Aldjia

Achour Zian Djelfa University

2023-2024

Colonialism and liberation movements

- colonization:
- Its definition is linguistic and idiomatic.
- Its methods and tools.
- His goals.
- Colonialism in Africa by the English and the French.
- European colonialism in Asia (Indochina, Britain, France).

Sources and references:

- Ahmed Taher, Africa: Chapters from the Past and the Present.
- Roland Oliver and John Figg, A Brief History of Africa, translated by Dr. Dawlat Ahmed Sadiq.
- Magdi Hammad, The Settler Political System: A Comparative Study - Israel and South Africa.
- Abdul Razzaq Mutlaq Al-Fahd: African National Liberation Movement
- Muhammad Qasim and Ahmed Majeed Hisham: Modern and contemporary history.
- Naim Kaddah: Racial Discrimination and Liberation Movements in Southern Africa.
- Abdul Latif Al-Sabbagh: Modern and Contemporary History of Asia
- Sabri Abu Majed: The African Revolution.
- Ghavami Nekrouma: The origins of my party and my practical program.
- Munqith bin Mahmoud Al-Saqqar: Colonialism in the Modern Era
- Zozo Abdel Hamid: The history of colonialism and liberation in Africa and Asia
- Charles Andre Julien: North Africa is on the move
- Geoffrey Brown: A Modern and Contemporary History of Europe
- Muhammad Fadel Ali Bari, Said Ibrahim Kreidieh: Muslims in West Africa

Definition of colonialism:

language: Colonialism is a word that means seeking reconstruction, building and construction.

Idiomatically: A historical, political, economic, military and cultural phenomenon embodied in the arrival of population waves from strong imperialist countries to weak countries and extending their influence over them by exploiting their resources, destroying their sovereignty and destroying their cultural heritage in exchange for imposing the culture of the colonizer on them.

This phenomenon dates back to the modern European Renaissance and the era of geographical discoveries led by: Portugal, Spain, then Britain, France. The year 1415 is considered the starting point of colonization (the occupation of Ceuta by Portugal), then the development of ancient colonialism after the success of the first industrial revolution.

The colonial movement during the 19th century AD

If the 15th century was the era of Iberian discoveries and expansion on the coasts of Africa, the Indian Ocean, and beyond the Atlantic, then the ancient colonial movement continued until the 18th century, weakening in the early 19th century, due to the rise in colonial costs. England, for example, increased its trade with the United States of America after its independence, while its expenses were During its occupation, France, the Netherlands, Austria, and Spain were preoccupied with their internal wars, while Prussia and Piedmont were preoccupied with their national unity.

As for the second half of the 19th century, the colonial movement was renewed as a result of several reasons.

Causes of modern European colonialism

1/ Searching for foreign markets:After the boom of industry in Western Europe, production increased and accumulated in factories and warehouses, but local markets could not absorb it, so the search was for markets outside Europe, whose countries competed for it.

2/ Search for raw materials: The continuation of modern industry requires the availability of minerals and agricultural raw materials such as rubber, cotton, iron ore, and petroleum oil....

Which led to a race between countries to exploit the resources of Africa and Asia.

3/ Capital investment:Due to the boom in industry, wealth and profits swelled, and huge capitals appeared whose owners wanted to invest them outside Europe by establishing banks, joint-stock companies, and completing projects, so the colonial countries' competition for this intensified.

4/ Searching for a geographical area to house the surplus population:Due to improved living conditions, the population of Europe doubled and unemployment became widespread. Colonial countries searched for space to house the human surplus. The population of Europe increased from 180 million in 1800 to 430 million people in 1914, of whom 55 million people migrated to African, Asian and other colonies.

5/ The desire to obtain national glories:In Europe, in the late 19th century, countries emerged that used their national unity and wanted to build glory and power for their people by acquiring colonies and property. They entered into conflict with other countries, and this reason applies to Germany and Italy.

6/ Searching for military bases: Because of the advantage of many African and Asian countries and their strategic importance, colonial countries competed to obtain colonial sites to establish military bases on land and at sea, so Britain took control of Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Suez Canal, and Aden, to secure its transportation to India and the Far East.

7/ Personal influences:In this period, professional politicians and senior officials who were immersed in expansion and colonies emerged, influencing the policy of their countries and directing them towards colonialism, such as Talleyrand, Cecil Rhodes (Sicilian), Cardinal Lavigrie, Jules Ferry, and Bismarck.

8/ Crusaderism:The countries of Europe saw the spread of Christianity among peoples outside Europe as a justification for colonial invasion, so France invaded Indochina in retaliation for the killing of a Christian monk there and occupied Algeria to open the door to Christian Africa, as Charles X expressed in his Throne Speech. France took with it in 1830 16 priests. General de Bourmont addressed them after the fall of Algiers, saying that you have reopened with us the door to Christianity in Africa.

9/ The claim of spreading civilization:European countries claimed that they had a civilizational and cultural message that they wanted to spread to peoples overseas who were suffering from backwardness and decadence.

Methods of colonial penetration

Colonialism took various forms and methods to achieve its goals of occupation and control, the most important of which are:

1/- Immigration and settlement: It occurred with the migration of Europeans towards America and the French and others towards South Africa, at the expense of the indigenous population.

2/-Racial discrimination:By giving priority to the foreign element over the local element, as happened to black Africans by the European diaspora and depriving them of their rights, in addition to the effects of discrimination after liberation, as is the case in the United States of America today.

3/ Military occupation: As happened in Algeria, Libya and Egypt, where these countries were occupied by force.

4/ Hiding behind the mask of trade:Commercial companies were established since the 16th century in the East Indies belonging to the French and the English, and then they were transformed into governing bodies that owned weapons and fleets, to confirm their commercial role and pave the way for their countries' control over these countries.

5/ Hiding behind the mask of friendly agreements: Some European adventurers concluded friendly agreements with some tribal sheikhs through gifts, as the Belgian Stanley did in the Congo, which paved the way for the occupation of these lands.

6/ Capital investment: Just as happened in Tunisia in 1877, and Egypt after the digging of the canal and Al-Aqsa, which placed these countries in the grip of colonialism.

7/ Through foreign concessions: Several European countries obtained various privileges that enabled them to interfere in the internal affairs of colonial countries. This happened in Tunisia, Egypt, Algeria, the Levant, Iraq, and China.

8/ Religious and cultural invasion Colonialism disappeared behind Christian missionary missions, which spread languages, the Christian religion, and false ideas in preparation for occupation, as happened in China, Uganda and some Arab countries. Culture was also used to stabilize colonialism, as France did in its colonies and even after independence through the Francophone League and the Commonwealth.

9/ Mandate and guardianship: The colonial powers introduced the method of mandate and guardianship as a means of imposing control in the name of the League of Nations defending the rights of peoples. The League commissioned

(assigned) France and Britain to supervise the Levant and Iraq to complete the colonial project or the Eastern Question in the region.

The Berlin Conference and the Partition of Africa: 1884-1885:

The division of the continent of Africa, after the colonial rivalry intensified between European countries over the continent and the conflicting ambitions of France, Britain, Belgium, Portugal, Germany, and Italy in Africa, and the atmosphere became politically dark and threatened the outbreak of armed conflict. The competing countries met in the city of Berlin in late 1884 and early 1885. They agreed on “the regions and foundations of the colonial race.” Among these foundations we mention:

- No country attaches its protection to a certain area until it informs the rest of the countries.
- No country establishes a territory unless it actually occupies it.
- Freedom of navigation and trade in and around the Congo and Niger rivers.

2/ Areas of influence:Distributed as follows:

1- English influence:Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast (Côtevoire), Nigeria, South Africa and East Africa, especially Somalia, North-East Africa, Sudan and Egypt.

3/-Belgian influence:Includes the Congo Basin.

4/-German influence:Togo, Cameroon, South West Africa + Tanginika, Rwanda, Burundi, East Africa.

Colonial activity:

1/French colonialism in Africa

A/ North Africa: France began its activity by occupying Algeria in the year 180, then Tunisia, which was imposed on it as a protectorate after the Treaty of the Bardo Palace on May 12, 1881 and the Treaty of Marsa in June 1883, then a protectorate over Morocco in March 1912 and Fezzan (Libya) after World War II.

B/West Africa:

1/Senegal:The first French commercial center established by the French was the Saint-Louis station in 1638. Then, France began to expand from there in the countries of the region in 1817. Since 1854, the French pioneers were active and

expanded into inland Senegal, upper Niger and Guinea, and succeeded in occupying Mali in 1883 and Upper Volta (Burkina Faso). In 1887, Ivory Coast in 1893, Dahomey in 1894, and Guinea in 1896. In 1899, France concluded an agreement with Britain according to which it obtained Chad. In 1904, these colonies were gathered into a federation with Saint-Louis as its capital. There was opposition from the revolutionaries and some mujahideen, such as Hajj Omar and his sons. Sheikh Rabah Al-Sudani, the attacker Samrai, and some Senussi.

C/ East Africa:

1/ Somalia: Since the Berlin Conference, France declared its protection over the areas overlooking the Red Sea after it had concluded treaties with tribal chiefs in 1883. It entered into a conflict with Britain and then agreed to make the “Djibouti” region a French area of influence in 1888 and used it as a monitoring center for the entrance to the Red Sea.

2/ Madagascar: The French have been interested in it since the sixteenth century, especially after the establishment of the French East India Company in the year 1600 or the establishment of several centers there. After the intensification of colonial competition, France was quick to declare protection over the island on September 30, 1895. In 1898, the protection over the island that had been attached to France was abolished. Directly (that is, it became an integral part of France).

2/ English colonialism:

1/ In South Africa: (dating back to the 18th century AD):

The British connection with South Africa dates back to the end of the 18th century, when they seized the Cape Verde region in 1795 after it had been a Dutch colony. In 1802, these mines were returned to Cecil Rhodes (Rhodes the Sicilian), the governor of the region. Then a British company appeared in 1889, exploiting the mines of the region. Before that, Britain had expanded in the region, immigrated white Europeans to it, established the English language, and dominated the African nationalists, which made them and the Dutch migrate inward, so they settled in the “Natal” provinces, which the British had occupied in 1843, and annexed them. In the Cape Colony in 1848, and after the discovery of diamonds in the Orange Territory in 1868, and gold in the Transvaal Territory in 1886, they were occupied and the colonies were united in a customs union between them, named after the adventurer Cecil Rhodes, “that is, the country of Rhodesia.”

As a result of the above, local resistance emerged on the part of the Dutch “Boer” population through two wars, as the British faced local resistance from 1899 to 1902, which ended with the granting of autonomy to the residents of Orange and the Transvaal.

This paved the way for the emergence of the South African Union of Orange, Transvaal, Cape and Natal in 1909.

2/ Egypt and Sudan: Egypt was subjected to French occupation 1798-1801.

But Egypt remained under the eyes of the French and the English. France returned through the Suez Canal Company, completed in 1869 AD, and Britain succeeded in buying shares in defense of the Khedive and his throne, and remained in the country and imposed double protection on Egypt and Sudan.

3/ Cyprus - Malta and Gibraltar: Britain occupied Gibraltar in 1704, then Malta in 1802, then the island of Cyprus in 1878, thus controlling the Mediterranean ports to ensure its transportation to India and the Far East.

4/ West Africa: The English settled in the Gold Coast, Ghana, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, and part of Cameroon and Togo, after World War I.

5/ East Africa: It expanded and took control of Kenya and Uganda between 1894-1895, and Tanzania.

Note: The rest of the African regions were distributed among Portugal, Spain, Belgium, then Germany and Italy.

6/ French colonialism in Asia:

01/ in India: France relied on commercial companies and military bases in preparation for the occupation, then they used Catholic missionaries. In India, the French East India Company was founded in 1664 and turned into an occupation center after Dupleix appointed a governor-general in India. Dupleix began expanding since 1738, taking advantage of internal tribal disputes, despite However, France's internal problems and its war with Britain during 07 years (1756-1763) affected its presence in India, where it ceded many regions to Britain in 1763, and its influence was limited to some centers and stations in 1783.

02/ In Indochina: France was connected to the region through Catholic missionaries and concessions. During the reign of Napoleon III, France took revenge for the killing of one of the missionaries and occupied the Gulf of Tonkin (southern Vietnam), from which it expanded inland, occupying

Cochinchines and Cambodia in 1864. In 1883, France declared its protection over all the occupied areas. Then it expanded into "Laos" and became a protectorate since 1893, and in 1894 it formed a federal union that included Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and the Cochins.

03/ China:China was divided between European countries such as France, whose influence was limited to Hong Kong and Yunnan.

04/ English colonialism in Asia:

1/ IndiaThe English craved the establishment of the East India Company in India in 1599, exposing the right to monopolize trade between India and Britain. After the Seven Years' War, France ceded southern India to Britain, according to the Treaty of Paris 1763, and accordingly the British expanded into the interior, exploiting the farms and peasants, and committed acts of abuse with the people. It led to the famine of 1770, which claimed the lives of 7 million Indians, which led to a revolution against the British in 1858, which the British strongly resisted. In 1877, India became a subsidiary of the British Crown. The British continued to abuse the population, which led to the emergence of awareness and the desire for liberation.

2/ In other regions:English influence extended to China, based on commercial and then military methods, through the First Opium War (1840-1842) and the Second (1856-1860), which granted the English and foreigners broad privileges. Britain also expanded into Malaysia and Singapore in 1819.

And in Australia and New Zealand since 1840, it entered into federal rule in 1902 with the rest of the occupied islands, and in 1931. Australia and New Zealand were granted complete independence while remaining in the "Commonwealth" group. As for the Arab countries, the British were stationed in the Arabian Gulf since 1622 and then expanded on the island of "Perim." Arabic" at the entrance to Bab al-Mandab in 1799. It also established relations with the sheikhs of Gulf countries such as Kuwait in 1899. After World War I, it imposed a mandate on Jordan, Palestine and Iraq.

*** British colonies in Africa and their branches:**

1/ In South Africa: 1795-1961, 2- Botswana (1885-1966)

2/ North Africa: 1- Egypt (1808-1952) 2- Sudan (1899-1956).

3/ In West Africa: Sierra Leone (1808-1961), Gambia (1863-1965), Ghana (1874-1957), Nigeria (1914-1960)

4/ East Africa: Mauritius Islands (1874-1957), Somalia (1884-1960), Tanzania (1890-1961), Uganda (1894-1962), Kenya (1896-1963), Seychelles Islands (1810-1976).

* British colonies in Asia:

1/ Southeast Asia: Singapore (1819-1963), Malaysia (1867-1946), Myanmar (today's Myanmar) (1886-1948), Brunei (1888-1971), Hong Kong (1842-1997).

2/ South Asia: Bangladesh (1757-1947), India (1764-1947), Sri Lanka (1802-1948), Pakistan (1849-1947), Maldives (1887-1965).

3/ Southwest Asia: South Yemen (1839-1967), Bahrain (1871-1971), United Arab Emirates (1892-1971), Kuwait (1899-1961), Qatar (1916-1971), Palestine (1917-1948), Iraq (1920-1946).

* **French colonies in Africa:**

1/ West Africa: Senegal (1917-1960), Ivory Coast (1842-1960), Mali (1893-1960), Benin (1893-1960), Guinea (1893-1960), Niger (1897-1960), Burkina Faso (1898). -1960), Mauritania (1902-1960), Togo (1919-1960-).

2/East Africa: Maurice Islands (1715-1814), Comoros (1843-1975), Madagascar (1883-1960), Djibouti (1884-1977).

3/ Central Africa: Gabon (1839-1960), Congo (1891-1960), Central Africa (1896-1960), Republic of Chad (1899-1960), Cameroon (1919-1960).

* French colonies in Asia:

Indochina 1859-1893-1954, China 1842-1896-1943, Syria and Lebanon (1920-1946).

Liberation movements:

Introduction:If the peoples of Latin America were mostly liberated in the 19th century from capitalist colonialism, the peoples of Africa and Asia were late in liberation due to the development of the system and the strength of the colonial system in the world. And if the First World War had relatively disturbed colonialism, the Second World War contributed to the decline of the colonial tide. The liberal tide has risen in Africa and Asia.

1/ The concept of liberation movements:

It is a popular reaction or a political struggle movement directed against colonialism in Africa and Asia, led by national parties with popular support, whose goal is to restore sovereignty and liberation.

Factors and conditions of liberation movements:

The seeds of liberation began to appear among the colonized peoples at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. An intellectual and cultural awakening appeared that paved the way for political action. In Algeria, for example, conservatism and cultural clubs arose, while in India an intellectual movement appeared since 1885: it turned into the Indian National Congress Party. Likewise, in Black Africa, intellectual currents emerged such as the African University, which is proud of the Negro dimension.

When World War I broke out, national parties began to form gradually until World War II came and pushed the liberal tide as a result of the following circumstances:

1/ International circumstances:

1- The decline of the major colonial powers and their transformation from hegemony to subordination to one of the eastern and western camps within the framework of the Cold War.

2- The increasing strength of the communist camp and its support for the liberation movement.

3- The emergence of the United Nations with a charter that guarantees the right of peoples to achieve their destiny, as well as the criminalization of colonialism in all its forms.

4- The false promises of the colonial powers at the beginning of World War II, such as the United States of America and Britain's affirmation in the Atlantic Document of August 14, 1941, of the right of peoples to self-determination; De Gaulle's statement in Brazzaville, "the capital of the Congo," to involve people in governing their country.

5- The growing spirit of solidarity among African peoples through the 1955 Bandung Conference, where the peoples denounced colonialism and demanded the right to self-determination.

2/ Local conditions:

1- The suffering of colonized peoples from the methods and oppression of colonialism.

2- Colonial peoples gained military experience after participating in the two world wars, such as the Egyptians' participation in the Battle of the Worlds 10-1942, and the Algerians' participation in the liberation of Rome 1943.

3- The growth of national political awareness among the peoples of the colonies, and their belief in independent rather than reformist solutions.

4- The emergence of political leaders and commanders, the most important of whom is Mahatma Gandhi (1869-1948) and his deputy, Jawaharlal Nehru (1889-1964), Vietnamese Ho Chi Minh, Mao Zedong (1893-1976), Shigevara (1928-1967), Argentine Vidal Castro, and Hajj Ahmed. Sukarno of Indonesia, Gamal Abdel Nasser, Messali El Haj (1898-1974), Allal El Fassi, Patrice Lumumba (Congo), Gwame Nkrumah (Ghana), Jomo Kenyatta (Kenya), Ahmed Sekotori (Guinea), Leopold Segno (Senegal), Nelson Mandela (South Africa).

- The liberation of some peoples, such as Syria, Lebanon, and North Vietnam in 1946 (local conditions), India and Pakistan in 1947, and China and Indonesia in 1949.

Characteristics of liberation movements:

The liberation movements were characterized by characteristics that emerged from the nature of colonial methods in each region. The various movements combined similar characteristics such as comprehensiveness (inclusive of all colonies), solidarity (through Bandung 1955), insistence on complete independence, simultaneity (after World War II), and variation in style (peaceful or military). Or both, national and popular nationalism.

Despite this, the method of confrontation varied from one struggle to another. The Vietnamese liberation movement was characterized by violence and ferocity, and the Algerian Revolution was characterized by sacrifices and a long time, unlike India, which adhered to the peaceful method.

Methods of liberation movements:

1- Peacefulness: The peaceful method was adopted as a means of struggle, like Gandhi's policy of non-violence, the basis of which was the boycott of British goods, hunger strikes and popular demonstrations. Likewise, in Tunisia, internal independence was accepted and the enemy forces remained in Bizerte.

2- Military: (revolutionary violence) as happened in Algeria since the 19th century and the revolution (1954-1962), as well as in Vietnam (1946-1975) against France and then the United States.

Examples of liberation movements

1-Asia

Indochina:

It includes (Vietnam - Laos - Cambodia - Thailand). During the 19th century, France gained privileges in the region that paved the way for the imposition of protection on it. It initiated the establishment of the French Indochina Union, and proceeded to impose taxes and plunder wealth (rice, rubber, coffee, and tea), which prompted the people to resist. Since 1885 AD, they were influenced by the resistance of Sun Yat-sen in China in 1911.

National parties were formed, including: the Vietnamese Communist Party in 1930, in which Ho Chi Minh emerged and united the nationalist movements under the name of the National Front in May 1941, and founded the Vietnam Independence Front (Viet Minh). At this time, China had occupied northern Vietnam (the Tonkin and Laos) with American assistance. In March 1945, as Britain occupied (the Tonkin and Laos), the Viet Minh declared on 8/19/1945 Ho Chi Minh declared the Provisional Republic of Vietnam in Hanoi, then the independence of Vietnam on 9/2/1945.

France has rejected this independence since 1946 (the Fontaine Bleu meeting), and fierce battles took place between the two parties. In 1945, it appointed Emperor Baodai as the governor of South Vietnam and supported him against Ho Chi Minh. Britain and the United States recognized his government, and granted Cambodia and Laos independence in 1949, so they could devote themselves to Vietnam. The conflict between the two sides continued until the Battle of Dien Bien Phu on 5/8/1954.

France was forced to negotiate and withdraw after the Geneva Treaty of 20/7/1954, which recognized its independence. The United States of America refused to implement the agreements, and entered into a military conflict from August 1964 until 1973 (a policy of filling the void), and was forced to recognize the unified independence of Vietnam.

2/India: Because of the English colonial policy, popular revolutions appeared in 1858. National parties were formed, the most important of which were the Indian Congress Party in 1885 and the Muslim League Party in 1906. England worked to incite religious tensions between Muslims and Hindus, and issued the Constitution of 1909, which was rejected by the population.

India participated in the War A1, and promised the population granting them self-rule in 1917. It allowed the return of exiled leaders, including Gandhi, after World War I, and issued the 1919 Constitution, which disappointed the people and maintained the rule of the Viceroy of India.

In 1927, the National Congress demanded complete independence, but the differences in its members led to the emergence of associations in 1928 AD (Association of Indian Scholars - Association of Liberals - Association of Believers...).

In 1930, Gandhi declared civil disobedience and called for passive resistance in boycotting Britain and not paying taxes. Found in his philosophy of “non-fear and non-violence”. Gandhi refused to confront the Japanese advance, so the country was divided following the 1946 elections, which were rejected by Gandhi and the Hindus and approved by the Muslims.

On August 15, 1947, Britain granted independence to: (Ceylon, India, Pakistan), and terrible massacres took place against Muslims and their property was plundered, and India seized the funds and industrial labor. A conflict broke out between Pakistan and India after the killing of Gandhi on January 30, 1948 AD. Pakistan split into East India and Bangladesh on January 1, 1972.

3/-Indonesia:

The Netherlands appeared in the East Indies in the 17th century after its collapse by the Portuguese, who arrived there in the early 16th century. Dutch influence was not concentrated until 1796. It practiced a policy of exploitation and forced labor in fishing and woodcutting, and the colonial incursion was accompanied by genocide, the disruption of unity, and the incitement of tribal strife.

It generated an initially weak national reaction in the interwar period among intellectuals (Western culture). Organized national political movements emerged, represented by two political parties: the Islamic Party and the Socialist Party.

In the spring of 1942, the Japanese were able to occupy Indonesia, and all political movements united in one front, the "National Focus Party." After the defeat of Japan in August 1945, the Dutch returned to Indonesia and the nationalists announced the establishment of the Republic of Indonesia under the leadership of Ahmed Sukarno, with its capital in Jakarta, and the war against the Netherlands, relying on Japanese weapons.

In 1947, the Hague Ceasefire Agreement was reached, and the Dutch vetoed it in 1948. They occupied Jakarta and important cities, and world public opinion denounced it. Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, called for the Delhi conference to be held (It was attended by most Asian countries), It demanded the evacuation of the Netherlands and the transfer of power before January 1950.

***2: Africa:**

1/ South Africa:

- 1912 Founding of the African National Congress Party, calling for equality with whites
- 1931 Granted full independence and joined the Commonwealth
- 1948 The National Party comes to power
- 1961 Establishment of the Republic of South Africa and independence from the Commonwealth. Abolishing the policy of racial discrimination in 1991

2/Kenya:A British colony since the late 19th century, popular resistance emerged in 1910 (the Kikuyu), due to the confiscation of lands, the displacement of peasants, and their conversion into slaves. Schools, organizations, and peasant unions were closed.

The emergence of leader Jomo Kenya Ta during World War II (he studied in London and then Moscow), and he established the “African Union of Kenya” as well as (Leader Toko). Because of his imprisonment, the people turned to Jomo Kenyatta. With the end of World War II, Britain broke its promises of self-determination. He left politics and resorted to armed struggle in his resistance, to the point where he became known as the “Incendiary Arrow.”

Britain brutalized the revolutionaries, so the Mau Mau organization appeared. Kenyatta was accused of being behind it, so she arrested him from 1952/1959 AD. This increased the anger of the youth, who formed resistance teams in the mountains and forests. During which Britain committed atrocities that linked it to the Maumaw.

In 1957-1959, Britain issued a disappointing constitution allowing Africans to elect their representatives. They insisted on having a majority. There was a failed racist coup by the whites in 1959. Britain was forced to negotiate in 1960 and give parties freedom to negotiate (settler parties only). Therefore, the Africans boycotted it because it excluded Jomo Kenyatta and the Maumaw.

In 1962, general elections were held, which were won by the Kenya African Union Party (KANU). In December 1963, the Republic of Kenya was formed, with Jomo Kenyatta as its head.

3/ Congo (formerly Zaire): Emperor Mysore established the Katanga Empire in the southeast of the Congo, which had trade with the Arabs in the Indian Ocean. According to the division of the Berlin Colonial Conference, Katanga was granted to Belgium. Colonialism assassinated the emperor, and raised the Belgian flag in the Congo Basin, which King Leopold II (1865-1909) annexed to his private properties, with assistance from America and Britain.

The colonial regime, which was known as “patriarchal care,” was based on exploitative institutions of economic wealth (rubber) and the Catholic Church, (which gives Africans opportunities for education except for the primary level, for fear of the emergence of intellectuals and leaders) with the aim of killing the Congolese character and heritage and keeping pace with the colonial regime. A comprehensive revolution took place, the slogan of which was: “Belgians, return to Europe.”

The Abaco Party organized the struggle, and the leaders were arrested (Kazavubu), and the Nationalism Party, led by Patrice Lumumba, achieved complete independence. As unrest intensified in the city of Leopoldville, Kinshasa, in 1959, King Baudouin (1951-1993) recognized that independence would be complete.

The Belgian king visited the Congo in 1960. He was met with demonstrations denouncing the arrest of the leaders. The demonstrators demanded immediate independence, entering into negotiations, and holding elections (Brussels) to form a national government. Belgium approved it so that it could be forged, and the leaders threatened to boycott it, so it was postponed. The Brussels Agreement took place on June 30, 1960, resulting in independence on July 10, 1960, with Kasavubu and Lumumba as prime minister.

Then, a dispute broke out between Kasavubu and Lumumba, which led to the former expelling the latter from his position. Under mysterious circumstances, Belgium forced a plane carrying Lumumba inside the Congo to land and then handed him over to Moise Tshombe, who killed him in January 17 1961, Then he devoured his liver to ensure he was dead. With the death of Lumumba, the country fell into chaos, and Kasavubu, loyal to Belgium, ruled for five years. Then the general rose Mobutu Sisiko With a coup against him in 1965 He changed the name of the country to Zaire.