

Approaches to Decolonization

The French, British, and Belgian
Methods

The French Method

- Hold on as much as possible and only relent after years of military struggle
- Maintain cultural ties after granting independence.
- Maintain sense of responsibility afterwards



Case Study: Algeria

- Algerians fought against French from 1954 until 1962
 - Strained relationships
- France is still Algeria's main trading partner
- French culture remains
 - Used as professional language in Algeria



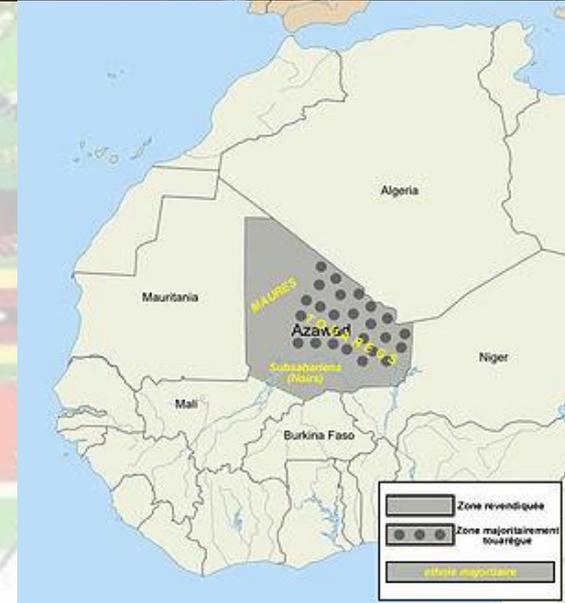
Case Study: Morocco

- Morocco gained independence in 1956
- France still has very close ties with Morocco
 - French culture remains
 - Moroccans have few barriers to go to French Universities
 - Economic cooperation between the two



Case Study: Mali

- Tuareg Rebellion of 2012
 - Rebels fought against Malinese government in spring of 2012
 - French provided troops and supplies to Mali's government to put down rebellion



The British Method

- Gradually remove British influence from territory
- Put in place a government that will maintain good relationship with Britain
- Influence politics when it meets British interests



Case Study: South Africa

- Granted dominion status in 1931
 - Full independence in 1961
- Government controlled by White Minority
 - Maintained close ties with Britain
 - Ruled using policy of Apartheid
 - Legal segregation



Case Study: Uganda

- Uganda granted independence in 1962
- British helped the rise of Military dictator Idi Amin
 - British stepped in and attempted to remove him when he went rogue



Belgian Method

- Hold on at all costs
- Use increasingly brutal tactics to maintain control



Case Study: Belgian Congo

- Congo begins push for independence after World War II
- Belgians sent soldiers to protect interests in Congo for as long as possible
 - Rebellion turned into Cold War battle

