

# 9.9 DECOLONIZATION (n.)非殖民地化，殖民地自治化

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## 1. 释义

Okay, it's time to talk about decolonization 去殖民化. And if you, my friend, are ready to hear all about /how European empires fell apart 破裂，解体;失败，垮台 after World War II, then this is the video for you. So I think it's high time 该是.....的时候了 /we got them brain cows milked. Let's get to it.

So hopefully, if you've **made it this far** 成功走到了这一步,坚持到现在 in the AP European History curriculum 课程, you know by now /that 主 European empire building 系 has been a major theme /that runs **from** the beginning of this course **all the way through** 从头到尾，**自始至终 the end**. Dang 该死的(加强语气,特么,简直) 主 near every European state at one time or another 谓 has looked at the rest of the world /and was like, "I'll take that, and that, and that." But after World War II, we're gonna see 主 how this centuries-long project of European empire 谓 falls apart, and 主 the name for it 系 is decolonization.

所以，如果你们已经完成了 AP 欧洲历史课程的这一部分学习，那么现在应该明白，欧洲的帝国扩张一直是一个贯穿整个课程始终的重要主题。几乎每一个欧洲国家，在某个时候，都会审视其他地区，并会说：“我要那片土地，那片资源，还有那片土地。”但在第二次世界大战之后，我们将看到这个持续数个世纪的欧洲帝国扩张计划，是如何瓦解的，这个过程被称为“去殖民化”。

Really, it started after World War One /thanks to American President Woodrow Wilson. Remember that /one of his big pushes during this peace process 系 was the encouragement 鼓励 of self-determination 自决权 for all the states involved /and all the states around the world. What this means is that /any given people should have the right to determine (v) their own political structure — like **should 应该 be able** to choose their own government /without the interference 干涉；干预 of European imperial powers.

Example 1. 案例  
Woodrow Wilson



美国第 28 任总统，任期为 1913 年至 1921 年。- 1918 年 1 月 8 日，威尔逊发表了题为“十四点计划”的演讲，阐述了其政府的长期战争目标。包括：

- 公开外交，而非秘密条约。
- 海洋航行自由。
- 民族自决。
- 最重要的是，成立一个旨在维护世界和平的国际组织——国际联盟（League of Nations）。

And look, I myself am no fan of worldwide imperial domination 统治, but I am a fan of you positively 赞成地; 积极地; 明确地; 明白无误地 dominating your AP exam in May. And if you do too, then check out my AP Euro review pack, which is linked down in the description.

听着，我自己不喜欢世界范围内的帝国统治，但我很喜欢你在5月份的AP考试中占据主导地位。如果你也喜欢，那就看看我的AP欧洲评论包，它在描述中有链接。

Anyway, while old Woodrow **was waxing (v.)说话变得（热情、雄辩、伤感等）起来;给...打蜡 eloquent (a.雄辩的，口才流利的) 滔滔不绝地说 about** self-determination at Versailles, 主 everyone in India and Algeria and South Africa and dang near every colonized 被殖民的 people in the world 系 were like, "Uh, yes please." And you know, add in the fact /that European empires had called up 召集; 召唤 colonial soldiers /to fight (v.) in World War One, and 主 the calls (n.) for independence 谓 grew even louder.

不管怎样，当老伍德罗在凡尔赛宫慷慨激昂地谈论自决权时，印度、阿尔及利亚、南非以及几乎世界各地的所有殖民地人民，都纷纷表示：“嗯，那当然可以啦。”要知道，当时欧洲帝国还征召了殖民地士兵参加第一次世界大战，因此要求独立的呼声变得更加强烈了。

But **old imperial habits** are hard to break, and once **push came to shove** (字面意思是“当推挤升级为猛推”，比喻“当温和的冲突演变为激烈对抗”或“当事情到了紧要关头”), European imperial powers were reluctant 不情愿的; 勉强的 to give up their vast empires. Then **came along** 沿着...而来,突然出现(尤指重大事件或人物) World War II, and again colonial soldiers fought (v.) in their imperial parents' war. But this time, once the war was over, major imperial powers no longer had the wealth or military power /to quell (v.)制止, 镇压; 平息 the rising demands for independence around the world. And thus began the process of decolonization 非殖民地化, which happened over the span of decades 几十年的跨度.

但旧有的帝国传统(习惯), 难以打破, , 而当矛盾激化时, 欧洲列强仍不甘心放弃殖民地。随后爆发了第二次世界大战, 殖民地士兵也纷纷投身于他们帝国宗主国的战争之中。但这一次, 战争结束后, 主要的帝国主义国家既没有足够的财富, 也没有足够的军事力量来压制世界各地日益高涨的独立要求。于是, 殖民地化的过程就此开始, 这一过程持续了数十年。

Example 2. 案例  
quell

→ 来自古英语cwellan, 杀死, 谋杀, 执行死刑, 来自PIE\*gwele, 扔, 投掷, 词源同ballistic, **kill**. 词义由扔, 投掷引申为刺, 杀。后引申词义制止, 阻止。

I' d like to tell you that /decolonization happened easily once European powers decided that they can no longer **hold on** 抓住不放 **to** their empires, but then I' d be lying to you. In some cases /it did happen quickly and quietly 安静地, but in other cases—you know, Europeans 欧洲人 be Europeans—and 主 their reluctance **to let go of** 松开, 放开, 放弃 their colonies 谓 meant that a war was fought (v). So let' s consider /how the process took place first in Africa and then in Asia.

我想告诉你们, 当欧洲列强意识到自己无法再维持自己的帝国时, 殖民统治便轻易地结束了。但那样的话, 我就是在欺骗你们了。在某些情况下, 这种转变确实进展迅速且悄无声息, 但在其他情况下——要知道, 欧洲人毕竟是欧洲人——他们不愿放弃自己的殖民地, 这就导致了一场战争爆发。那么, 让我们先来看看这一过程是如何在非洲发生的, 然后再看看是在亚洲是如何发生的。

### Example 3. 案例

let sb/sth 'go, | let 'go (of sb/sth)

(1) to stop holding sb/sth 放开; 松手

•Don' t let the rope go. 别松开绳子。

•Don' t **let go of** the rope. 别松开绳子。

•Let go! You' re hurting me! 放手! 你把我弄疼了。

(2) to give up an idea or an attitude, or control of sth 放弃, 摒弃 (想法、态度或控制)

•It' s time to let the past go. 该忘掉过去了。

•It' s time **to let go of** the past. 该忘掉过去了。

Now remember that /European powers had **carved** 雕刻; 把 (熟肉) 切成块 **up** 瓜分 Africa like their little plaything 玩物; 玩具; 被玩弄的人 /during the second wave of imperialism, and this became known as the Scramble (互相推撞的) 争夺, 争抢 for Africa 非洲争夺战 in the 19th century. After World War II, indigenous 本土的; 土著的 nationalist movements **sprang** 跳, 跃; 蹦; 突然出现, 涌现 **up** 兴起 demanding independence.

In Algeria, for example, which had been a French colony, things got uh... tense 紧张的. You see, France had already recognized the independence of two of its colonies—Morocco and Tunisia 突尼斯—but they also had Algeria under their thumb 控制; 支配 as well. But the French didn' t want to grant Algeria independence /because the problem in Algeria is that /almost a million French citizens had migrated to Algeria and settled there.

现在要记住, 在第二次帝国主义浪潮期间, 欧洲列强就像对待自己的小玩偶一样瓜分了非洲, 这一行为在 19 世纪被称为“非洲争夺战”。第二次世界大战后, 当地的民族主义运动兴起, 要求独立。例如在阿尔及利亚, 这是一个法国的殖民地, 情况就变得有些紧张了。要知道, 法国已经承认了其两个殖民地——摩洛哥和突尼斯的独立, 但它们也把阿尔及利亚牢牢地控制在手中。但法国不想让阿尔及利亚独立, 因为阿尔及利亚的问题在于, 有将近一百万法国公民迁移到了阿尔及利亚并在那里定居下来。



So in response to this reluctance, in the 1950s /a nationalist Muslim group called the National Liberation Front 民族解放阵线 began rebelling against their colonizers 殖民者. And so to protect French citizens living in Algeria /along with (与某人) 一道, 一起 hundreds of thousands of other white Europeans, France sent troops to crush 镇压; 粉碎 the rebellion, which —you know— they did. But it instigated 激起; 引发 a bloody eight-year civil war, and it came to an end /with the return of Charles de Gaulle 戴高乐, who became the French president in 1958. He recognized Algeria' s right to self-determination 民族自决; 自我决定 /and officially recognized their independence.

Example 4. 案例

Algerian War of Independence 阿尔及利亚独立战争



阿尔及利亚独立战争（Algerian War of Independence），也称为阿尔及利亚战争，它发生在1954年至1962年。

前因：

殖民地地位的特殊性：与摩洛哥和突尼斯不同，**法国将阿尔及利亚视为其本土的延伸（a part of metropolitan France）**，而非仅仅是一个殖民地。从19世纪中叶开始，大量法国公民（被称为“黑脚”  **pieds-noirs**）以及其他欧洲白人，移民到阿尔及利亚定居，到1950年代，他们的数量接近一百万。这使得阿尔及利亚的独立问题变得异常复杂。

民族主义的兴起：二战后，受全球去殖民化浪潮的影响，阿尔及利亚的民族主义情绪日益高涨。**尽管法国给予了摩洛哥和突尼斯独立，但却拒绝给予阿尔及利亚同样的权利**，这激化了矛盾。

民族解放阵线的成立：1954年，一个名为民族解放阵线（**Front de Libération Nationale, FLN**）的**穆斯林民族主义组织**成立，并开始进行武装斗争，旨在通过武力实现阿尔及利亚的独立。

经过：

全面战争爆发：FLN的叛乱，迅速升级为一场血腥的战争。法国政府派遣了大量军队（最多时达40万人）来镇压叛乱，以保护生活在阿尔及利亚的法国公民和欧洲移民。

残酷的冲突：这场战争以其极端暴力而闻名。FLN采用游击战和恐怖主义战术，在城市（尤其是阿尔及尔）制造炸弹袭击，而法国军队则以酷刑、报复性杀戮和大规模拘禁作为回应。**双方都对平民实施了暴行。**

法国国内的危机：**阿尔及利亚战争在法国国内引发了深刻的政治危机。政府因为战争而屡次更迭，社会分裂。**许多法国人对战争的残酷感到厌倦，但也有人，特别是军队中的一些强硬派和“黑脚”们，坚决反对放弃阿尔及利亚。1958年，**由于政府无力解决阿尔及利亚问题，法国军队在阿尔及利亚发动政变，导致查尔斯·戴高乐（Charles de Gaulle）重新上台，法国第四共和国垮台，第五共和国成立。**

戴高乐的决定：**戴高乐上台后，最初被“黑脚”们寄予厚望，认为他会保住阿尔及利亚。然而，他最终意识到继续战争代价太大，不可持续。他最终承认了阿尔及利亚人民的自决权，并启动了和平谈判。**

结果与影响：

《埃维昂协议》：1962年，法国和FLN签署了《**埃维昂协议（Évian Accords）**》，结束了战争。**协议承认阿尔及利亚独立。**

大规模人口迁移：随着协议的签署和阿尔及利亚的独立，**将近一百万的欧洲移民（“黑脚”）和数十万为法国军队服务的阿尔及利亚人（被称为“哈基斯” harkis）被迫逃离或被驱逐回法国**，许多人在此过程中遭受了迫害。

阿尔及利亚获得了独立，FLN成为了执政党，但在随后的几十年里，国家经历了政治动荡和内战。

Now something similar was going on 进行，发生 over in Egypt, which had been a British colony. Now technically Egypt became independent in 1922 after World War One, but the British engineered 策划；操纵 the independence /so they were basically still **in charge** 负责，掌管，管理. Therefore, a nationalist political party was formed in Egypt called the Wafd 华夫脱党；埃及国民党, which began campaigning 发起运动 for full Egyptian independence. Now the problem was that /the Wafd weren' t big fans of the Egyptian monarch 君主 either, and so in 1952 /the Egyptian army led a coup 政变 to overthrow (v.)推翻，打倒 the monarch 君主，女王 /and officially throw off 摆脱,扔掉 British intrusion 入侵 in their state.

#### Example 5. 案例

##### Egyptian Revolution of 1952

1952年的埃及革命（Egyptian Revolution of 1952）。**这场革命推翻了埃及君主制，并最终将英国势力彻底驱逐出埃及。**

事件前因

名义上的独立与事实上的控制：**尽管英国在1922年承认埃及独立，但这种独立是有限的。英国保留了**

对苏伊士运河的控制权，并在埃及驻扎军队，这使得埃及在政治和军事上，仍处于英国的实际控制之下。英国的这种“幕后操纵”引发了埃及人民的强烈不满。

瓦夫德党 (Wafd Party) 的兴起：为了争取真正的独立，埃及民族主义政党“瓦夫德党”成立，并领导了反对英国统治的运动。虽然瓦夫德党在民众中有很高的支持率，但它与埃及君主之间也存在矛盾，因为它反对君主的专制统治。

君主制与英国的合作：当时埃及的法鲁克一世国王，被普遍视为腐败无能，并且与英国殖民者合作以维持其统治。这使得君主制在民众心中失去了合法性，成为民族主义者和改革派的共同敌人。

军事将领的不满：埃及在1948年第一次中东战争中失败，这让军队中的年轻将领们感到屈辱和愤怒，他们将失败归咎于君主的无能和英国的干涉。

经过

“自由军官组织”的政变：1952年7月23日，由贾迈勒·阿卜杜勒-纳赛尔 (Gamal Abdel Nasser) 等年轻军官组成的“自由军官组织” (Free Officers Movement) 发动了一场不流血的军事政变，推翻了法鲁克一世国王。国王被迫退位并流亡海外。

推翻君主制与建立共和国：自由军官组织，最初宣布成立“摄政委员会”，但在1953年，他们正式废除了君主制，宣布成立埃及共和国。穆罕默德·纳吉布 (Muhammad Naguib) 成为第一任总统，但实权很快被纳赛尔掌握。与此同时，纳赛尔也建立了威权统治，压制政治异见。

Wikipedia 的讲解:

在革命的头三年，自由军官运动，致力于废除埃及和苏丹的君主立宪制，和贵族政治，建立共和国，结束英国对该国的占领，并确保苏丹（此前由埃及和英国共管）的独立。

官方对西方支持的反革命的担忧、国内的宗教极端主义、潜在的共产主义渗透，以及与以色列的冲突，都被列为迫使对政治反对派进行长期严厉限制，和禁止“多党制”的原因。

Okay, now let's **head over to** 前往某地 Asia /and see how the decolonization process was going over there, and we'll start (v.) in India.

By 1920, Mohandas Gandhi led the Indian National Congress 印度国民大会党 in the movement for Indian independence from Britain. And 主 Gandhi's chosen means (n.) of leadership **to this end** 为了这个目的 系 was non-violent civil disobedience (n.不服从；违反，违抗) 非暴力不合作运动. The British were essentially exhausted 使精疲力尽；耗尽 and broke (a.) 没钱；囊中羞涩；破产 from fighting World War II, and **in light of** 鉴于；由于 all this resistance from Indians, they realized /they simply (强调某说法) 确实，简直 didn't have the resources or the power to maintain colonial rule in India. And so in 1947, India — through negotiation 谈判；协商 with Britain — became an independent nation.

Example 6. 案例

simply

(ad.) used **to emphasize a statement** (强调某说法) 确实，简直  
SYN absolutely

- You simply must see the play. 那出戏你真得看看。
- The view is simply wonderful! 景色美极了！
- That is simply not true! 那根本不是真的！
- I haven't seen her for simply ages. 我真是好久没见过她了。

Now remember that /all this is going on /right smack 啪的一声；砰的一声；打巴掌，掴 in the middle of the Cold War 这一切都发生在冷战中期. So as these nations are gaining (v.)获得 their independence, both the United States and the Soviet Union came **knocking on their**

**doors** /to persuade 说服；劝说 them to join one side or the other. Now India resisted (v) both powers /and remained independent of the struggle, and thus **paved the way for** 为.....铺平道路 what became known as **the non-aligned movement** 不结盟运动, which 主 several other newly independent nations 谓 would also take 其他一些新独立的国家也加入了这一运动.

But for other states 后定说明 fighting for their independence, 主 remaining non-aligned 系 was more difficult. For example, in Indonesia — which had gained its independence from the Dutch in 1949 — the Soviets made significant inroads (n. (尤指通过消耗或削弱其他事物取得的) 进展；取得突破) 苏联取得了重大进展. The president of Indonesia, a guy by the name of Sukarno, was a socialist 社会主义者, and he gladly accepted **support** for his policies /**from** the Soviet Union and communist China.

However, an Indonesian nationalist movement formed (v.) /during his tenure 任期, mostly comprised (v.) of 由.....组成 the military and conservative 保守的；保守派的, Muslims, and they overthrew (v.) Sukarno in 1965 /and then established a new government /and aligned (v.)结盟 themselves with the West.

但对于那些争取独立的国家来说，保持“不结盟状态”则更为困难。以印度尼西亚为例，该国于 1949 年从荷兰手中获得独立，当时苏联对其产生了重大影响。印度尼西亚的总统，名叫苏加诺的人，是一位社会主义者，他欣然接受了苏联和共产主义中国对其政策的支持。然而，在他执政期间，一个印度尼西亚的民族主义运动形成了，该运动主要由军队和保守的穆斯林组成，他们在 1965 年推翻了苏加诺，并随后建立了新的政府并与西方结盟。

And finally, the world witnessed (v.)目击，亲眼看到 a similar struggle /as Vietnam sought (v) its independence from France. In the 1950s, 主 a Vietnamese nationalist leader (n.) named Ho Chi Minh 谓 organized a resistance group called the **Viet Minh** 越盟, whose goal was to overthrow (v.) the French. The Viet Minh won a decisive 决定性的 battle against the French in 1954, and so /the French divided Vietnam into two /in order to prepare them for elections and independence in 1956. The north became dominated 控制，支配；处于支配地位 by communist sympathies (n.)同情（心），理解；赞同，支持 /while the south was more loyal to Western powers. And if you remember from Unit 8, the Soviet Union and the United States ended up 最终成为 fighting a proxy war 代理人战争 here /that ultimately ended in... /however, **after all was said and done** 所有该说的都说了，该做的都做了；归根结底，经过诸多波折后，最终，Vietnam gained its independence in 1975.

北部逐渐形成了共产主义倾向，而南部则更倾向于西方国家。如果你还记得第八单元的内容，苏联和美国在此地进行了一场代理人战争，最终以.....告终。然而，一切尘埃落定之后，越南于 1975 年获得了独立。

Okay, click here to keep reviewing Unit 9 of AP Euro, and since you have that national exam breathing down your neck, you can click here and grab my AP Euro review pack, which is everything you need to get an A in your class and a five on your exam. I’ ll catch you on the flip-flop. I’ m Lauren.

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## 2. 中文释义

好的，是时候谈谈“去殖民化”了。如果你，我的朋友，准备好了了解二战后欧洲帝国是如何瓦解的，那么这个视频就是为你准备的。所以我觉得是时候获取知识了。让我们开始吧。

希望如果你已经学习到AP欧洲历史课程的这个阶段，你现在知道欧洲的帝国构建是一个贯穿这门课程始终的主要主题。几乎每一个欧洲国家都曾一度看着世界其他地方，想着：“我要这个，还有那个，还有那个。”但是在**第二次世界大战之后，我们将看到这个长达几个世纪的欧洲帝国计划是如何瓦解的，这个过程被称为“去殖民化”。**

**实际上，这始于第一次世界大战之后，这要归功于美国总统伍德罗·威尔逊（Woodrow Wilson）。记住，在和平进程中，他的一个重大推动，是鼓励所有相关国家以及世界各国的“自决”。这意味着任何特定的民族，都应该有权决定自己的政治结构——比如应该能够在没有欧洲帝国列强干涉的情况下，选择自己的政府。**

听着，我自己并不支持全球帝国统治，但我支持你在五月份的AP考试中取得好成绩。如果你也想取得好成绩，那就看看我的AP欧洲史复习资料包，简介里有链接。不管怎样，当老伍德罗在凡尔赛滔滔不绝地谈论自决时，印度、阿尔及利亚、南非以及几乎世界上每一个被殖民的民族都在想：

“呃，好啊。”而且你知道，再加上欧洲帝国征召殖民士兵参加第一次世界大战这个事实，要求独立的呼声变得更响亮了。

但是旧有的帝国习惯很难改变，一旦到了关键时刻，欧洲的帝国列强不愿意放弃他们庞大的帝国。然后**第二次世界大战**爆发了，殖民士兵又一次为他们的帝国宗主国参战。但是这一次，战争**结束后，主要的帝国列强不再有财力或军事力量，来镇压世界各地日益高涨的独立要求。于是“去殖民化”的进程开始了，这个进程持续了几十年。**

我想告诉你，一旦欧洲列强决定他们再也无法维持他们的帝国，“去殖民化”就轻松地发生了，但那我就是骗你。在某些情况下，去殖民化确实迅速而平静地发生了，但在其他情况下——你知道，欧洲人毕竟是欧洲人——**他们不愿意放弃殖民地，这意味着要打一场战争。**所以让我们先看看这个进程在非洲是如何发生的，然后再看看在亚洲的情况。

记住，在第二次帝国主义浪潮中，欧洲列强把非洲当作他们的玩物，进行了瓜分，这在19世纪被称为“非洲争夺战”（the Scramble for Africa）。第二次世界大战后，本土的民族主义运动兴起，要求独立。例如在曾是法国殖民地的阿尔及利亚，局势变得呃……紧张起来。你看，法国已经承认了它的两个殖民地——摩洛哥和突尼斯——的独立，但他们也控制着阿尔及利亚。但是法国不想给予阿尔及利亚独立，因为阿尔及利亚的问题是，有数百万法国公民移民到了阿尔及利亚并在那里定居。

为了应对这种不情愿，在20世纪50年代，一个名为“民族解放阵线”（the National Liberation Front）的穆斯林民族主义团体，开始反抗他们的殖民者。所以为了保护生活在阿尔及利亚的法国公民，以及数十万其他欧洲白人，法国派兵镇压了反抗，你知道，他们做到了。但这引发了一场血腥的八年内战，1958年夏尔·戴高乐（Charles de Gaulle）成为法国总统后，内战结束。他承认了阿尔及利亚的自决权，并正式承认了阿尔及利亚的独立。

在曾是英国殖民地的埃及，也发生了类似的事情。**从技术上讲，埃及在第一次世界大战后的1922年就获得了独立，但英国操纵了埃及的独立，所以实际上英国仍然掌控着局面。**因此，埃及成立了一个名为“华夫脱党”（the Wafd）的民族主义政党，该党开始为埃及的完全独立而开展运动。问题是华夫脱党也不喜欢埃及的君主制，所以在1952年，埃及军队发动政变推翻了君主制，并正式摆脱了英国对其国家的干涉。



好的，现在让我们看看亚洲，看看那里的"去殖民化"进程是如何进行的，我们从印度开始说起。到1920年，**莫罕达斯·甘地 ( Mohandas Gandhi ) 领导印度国民大会党 ( the Indian National Congress ) 开展了从英国手中争取印度独立的运动。**甘地为此选择的领导方式，是"非暴力的公民不服从"。英国基本上因为第二次世界大战而疲惫不堪且，财政枯竭，鉴于印度人的所有反抗，他们意识到，他们根本没有资源或力量来维持对印度的殖民统治。所以在1947年，印度通过与英国的谈判，成为了一个独立的国家。

记住，**这一切都发生在冷战期间。所以当这些国家获得独立时，美国和苏联都找上门来，劝说它们加入自己一方。印度抵制了这两个大国，在这场争斗中保持独立，从而为所谓的"不结盟运动" ( the non-aligned movement ) 铺平了道路，其他几个新独立的国家也加入了不结盟运动。**

但对于其他争取独立的国家来说，保持不结盟更加困难。例如在1949年从荷兰手中获得独立的印度尼西亚，苏联取得了重大进展。印度尼西亚总统苏加诺 ( Sukarno ) 是一名社会主义者，他欣然接受了苏联和共产主义中国对他政策的支持。然而，在他的任期内，一个印度尼西亚民族主义运动形成了，这个运动主要由军队和保守的穆斯林组成，他们在1965年推翻了苏加诺，然后建立了一个新政府，并与西方结盟。

最后，世界见证了越南从法国手中争取独立时类似的斗争。在20世纪50年代，一位名叫胡志明 ( Ho Chi Minh ) 的越南民族主义领导人，组织了一个名为越盟 ( the Viet Minh ) 的抵抗组织，其目标是推翻法国的统治。1954年，越盟在与法国的一场决定性战斗中获胜，所以法国将越南一分为二，为1956年的选举和独立做准备。北越倾向于共产主义，而南越更忠于西方列强。如果你还记得第8单元的内容，苏联和美国最终在这里打了一场代理人战争，最终..... 不管怎样，在一切尘埃落定后，越南在1975年获得了独立。

好的，[点击这里](#)继续复习AP欧洲史第9单元，既然全国性考试已经迫在眉睫，你可以[点击这里](#)获取我的AP欧洲史复习资料包，它包含了你在课堂上得A、在考试中得5分所需的一切。回头见。我是劳伦 ( Lauren ) 。

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### 3. pure

Okay, it' s time to talk about decolonization. And if you, my friend, are ready to hear all about how European empires fell apart after World War II, then this is the video for you. So I think it' s high time we got them brain cows milked. Let' s get to it.

So hopefully, if you' ve made it this far in the AP European History curriculum, you know by now that European empire building has been a major theme that runs from the beginning of this course all the way through the end. Dang near every European state at one time or another has looked at the rest of the world and was like, "I' ll take that, and that, and that." But after World War II, we' re gonna see how this centuries-long project of European empire falls apart, and the name for it is decolonization.

Really, it started after World War One thanks to American President Woodrow Wilson. Remember that one of his big pushes during this peace process was the encouragement of self-determination for all the states involved and all the states around the world. What this

means is that any given people should have the right to determine their own political structure — like should be able to choose their own government without the interference of European imperial powers.

And look, I myself am no fan of worldwide imperial domination, but I am a fan of you positively dominating your AP exam in May. And if you do too, then check out my AP Euro review pack, which is linked down in the description. Anyway, while old Woodrow was waxing eloquent about self-determination at Versailles, everyone in India and Algeria and South Africa and dang near every colonized people in the world were like, "Uh, yes please." And you know, add in the fact that European empires had called up colonial soldiers to fight in World War One, and the calls for independence grew even louder.

But old imperial habits are hard to break, and once push came to shove, European imperial powers were reluctant to give up their vast empires. Then came along World War II, and again colonial soldiers fought in their imperial parents' war. But this time, once the war was over, major imperial powers no longer had the wealth or military power to quell the rising demands for independence around the world. And thus began the process of decolonization, which happened over the span of decades.

I'd like to tell you that decolonization happened easily once European powers decided that they can no longer hold on to their empires, but then I'd be lying to you. In some cases it did happen quickly and quietly, but in other cases—you know, Europeans be Europeans—and their reluctance to let go of their colonies meant that a war was fought. So let's consider how the process took place first in Africa and then in Asia.

Now remember that European powers had carved up Africa like their little plaything during the second wave of imperialism, and this became known as the Scramble for Africa in the 19th century. After World War II, indigenous nationalist movements sprang up demanding independence. In Algeria, for example, which had been a French colony, things got uh... tense. You see, France had already recognized the independence of two of its colonies—Morocco and Tunisia—but they also had Algeria under their thumb as well. But the French didn't want to grant Algeria independence because the problem in Algeria is that almost a million French citizens had migrated to Algeria and settled there.

So in response to this reluctance, in the 1950s a nationalist Muslim group called the National Liberation Front began rebelling against their colonizers. And so to protect French citizens living in Algeria along with hundreds of thousands of other white Europeans, France sent troops to crush the rebellion, which—you know—they did. But it instigated a bloody eight-year civil war, and it came to an end with the return of Charles de Gaulle, who became the French president in 1958. He recognized Algeria's right to self-determination and officially recognized their independence.

Now something similar was going on over in Egypt, which had been a British colony. Now technically Egypt became independent in 1922 after World War One, but the British engineered the independence so they were basically still in charge. Therefore, a nationalist

political party was formed in Egypt called the Wafd, which began campaigning for full Egyptian independence. Now the problem was that the Wafd weren't big fans of the Egyptian monarch either, and so in 1952 the Egyptian army led a coup to overthrow the monarch and officially throw off British intrusion in their state.

Okay, now let's head over to Asia and see how the decolonization process was going over there, and we'll start in India. By 1920, Mohandas Gandhi led the Indian National Congress in the movement for Indian independence from Britain. And Gandhi's chosen means of leadership to this end was non-violent civil disobedience. The British were essentially exhausted and broke from fighting World War II, and in light of all this resistance from Indians, they realized they simply didn't have the resources or the power to maintain colonial rule in India. And so in 1947, India — through negotiation with Britain — became an independent nation.

Now remember that all this is going on right smack in the middle of the Cold War. So as these nations are gaining their independence, both the United States and the Soviet Union came knocking on their doors to persuade them to join one side or the other. Now India resisted both powers and remained independent of the struggle, and thus paved the way for what became known as the non-aligned movement, which several other newly independent nations would also take.

But for other states fighting for their independence, remaining non-aligned was more difficult. For example, in Indonesia — which had gained its independence from the Dutch in 1949 — the Soviets made significant inroads. The president of Indonesia, a guy by the name of Sukarno, was a socialist, and he gladly accepted support for his policies from the Soviet Union and communist China. However, an Indonesian nationalist movement formed during his tenure, mostly comprised of the military and conservative Muslims, and they overthrew Sukarno in 1965 and then established a new government and aligned themselves with the West.

And finally, the world witnessed a similar struggle as Vietnam sought its independence from France. In the 1950s, a Vietnamese nationalist leader named Ho Chi Minh organized a resistance group called the Viet Minh, whose goal was to overthrow the French. The Viet Minh won a decisive battle against the French in 1954, and so the French divided Vietnam into two in order to prepare them for elections and independence in 1956. The north became dominated by communist sympathies while the south was more loyal to Western powers. And if you remember from Unit 8, the Soviet Union and the United States ended up fighting a proxy war here that ultimately ended in... however, after all was said and done, Vietnam gained its independence in 1975.

Okay, click [here](#) to keep reviewing Unit 9 of AP Euro, and since you have that national exam breathing down your neck, you can click [here](#) and grab my AP Euro review pack, which is everything you need to get an A in your class and a five on your exam. I'll catch you on the flip-flop. I'm Lauren.

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