

## 9. World : Decolonisation

**Q.1 (A) Choose the correct alternative and rewrite the statement.**

**1. In the First World War..... And Turkey were defeated.**

- (a) America
- (b) France
- (C) England
- (d) Germany**

**2. In 1935 .....India was separated from india**

- (a) Myanmar**
- (b) Sri Lanka
- (c) Maldives
- (d) Iran

**3. In 1947, first conference of .....was held**

- (a) Unity
- (b) Asian**
- (c) Atlantic
- (d) Manchester

**(B) Find the incorrect pair from group 'B', and write the corrected one.**

Group 'A'	Group 'B'
(a) Bandung	Bandung conference
(b) Paris	The first Pan-African Congress in 1919
(c) London	The first Conference of African Association' in 1900
(d) Manchester	Asian Unity Conference

**Ans. Manchester - The 5th Pan-African Congress in 1945**

**Q.2 Choose correct reason from the given options and complete the statement.**

**During the Second World War the independence movements in Africa were more intensified. -**

- (a) The colonies in Africa threw away the dominance of alien European powers.
- (b) African leaders were trained in western education system.
- (c) During the Second World War the British and the French began to give some rights to the people in their colonies.**
- (d) European countries were involved in the Second World War.

### **Q.3 Write short notes.**

#### **1. Bandung Conference**

**Ans.** (i) India called the first conference of Asian countries in 1947 which was attended by the representatives of 25 Asian countries.

(ii) In this conference the concept of Asian regionalism was shaped. The issues like common problems faced by Asian people, the social, economic and cultural problems of the Asian countries and the need of mutual co-operation among Asian countries were discussed in this conference.

(iii) This conference was followed by the first conference of Asian and African countries held in 1955 at Bandung in Indonesia. This is known as the "Bandung Conference".

(iv) In this conference, the problems of Afro-Asian countries were discussed and it was decided to focus on world peace and mutual co-operation.

#### **(2) Concept of African Unity.**

**Ans.** (i) The concept of African unity was first put forward by H.S. Williams. He formed an organisation while in London, called as 'African Association' (later called as Pan-African Association)

(ii) He organised its first conference in 1900. W.E.B. Du Bois, an American sociologist of African origin was present in this conference.

(iii) In 1919, a second conference of African leaders and thinkers was held at Paris, known as "Pan-African Congress".

(iv) Thereafter, W.E.B. Du Bois and his associates called a series of Pan-African Congress at various places. This resulted in the idea of Pan-African unity taking deep roots in Africa.

(v) The 5th Pan-African Congress held at Manchester in 1945 by people of African origin living in Manchester

### **Q.4 Explain the following statements with reason.**

#### **1. There were three wars fought between the British and Myanmar**

**Ans.** (i) Myanmar is a south East Asian country. In 1599 the Portuguese defeated the king of one of the kingdoms in Myanmar.

(ii) However, in 1611 various dynasties ruling in Myanmar got together, defeated the Portuguese and amalgamated their kingdoms.

(iii) United Myanmar adopted an expansionist policy and conquered Manipur and Assam.

(iv) It means that the British Indian territory was under threat of being invaded, a situation that caused three wars between the British and Myanmar known as Anglo-Burmese war.

(v) The first war in 1826 was won by the British and they took over Assam and Manipur and Arakan.

(vi) British also defeated Myanmar in second war. At about the same time the French had taken over the regions of 'Upper Burma'.

(vii) In the third war the British won this region too, thereby ruling over the entire Myanmar. In this way during three Anglo-Burmese war British annexed the entire Myanmar.

#### **(2) The end of the Second World War created an environment in which the process of decolonisation gained speed.**

**Ans.** (i) The Second World War dealt a serious blow to the colonial powers, depriving them of their former prestige

- (ii) The process of decolonisation accelerated in short time because of the conflicts among European coloniser countries and the anti-colonial movements in the colonies,
- (iii) The European countries could not have reasoned out colonisation and the exploitation of colonies from intellectual platform
- (iv) The Asian and African continents were filled with a heightened spirit of independence movements.
- (v) The awareness about these movements spread rapidly. Many countries in both continents obtained their freedom. In ten years following the end of the Second World War, with successive waves of decolonisation in Asia and Africa, the Third World took its place as a new player in the international arena.