An authoritative political history of one of the world's most important empires on the road to decolonisation. Ronald Hyam's 2007 book offers a major reassessment of the end of empire which combines a study of British policymaking with case studies on the experience of decolonization across Africa, Asia and the Caribbean. He describes the dysfunctional policies of an imperial system coping with postwar, interwar and wartime crises from 1918 to 1945 but the main emphasis is on the period after 1945 and the gradual unravelling of empire as a result of international criticism, and the growing imbalance between Britain's capabilities and its global commitments. He analyses the transfers of power from India in 1947 to Swaziland in 1968, the major crises such as Suez and assesses the role of leading figures from Churchill, Attlee and Eden to Macmillan and Wilson. This is essential reading for scholars and students of empire and decolonisation.
Blackening Britain

Despite the emergence of post-colonial studies, there has been relatively little research on the impact of the process of decolonisation upon British culture in the aftermath of World War Two. This book will be the first to provide an in-depth analysis of the period in late imperial British history between 1945 and 1970, not only to produce adequate cultural histories of that moment, but also to point to the ways in which Empire did not end with formal acts of decolonisation. The book will examine both the direct visual representation of imperial retreat after 1945 as well as the varied ways in which decolonisation was implicit within areas of British culture that were not obviously related to Empire. Drawing out some of the ways in which legacies of Empire and anxieties over the loss of Europe were displaced into visual representations and debates concerned with the reconstruction of an apparently 'post-imperial' Britain, the book shows how the late-imperial origins of some of the contemporary cultural formations still bear the traces of imperial history.

Britain's Declining Empire

The heroes of the British and French empires stood at the vanguard of the vibrant cultures of imperialism that emerged in Europe in the second-half of the nineteenth century. Their stories are well known. Scholars have tended to assume that figures such as Livingstone and Gordon, or Marchand and Brazza, vanished rapidly at the end of empire. Yet imperial heroes did not disappear after 1945, as British and French flags were lowered around the world. On the contrary, their reputations underwent a variety of metamorphoses in both the former metropoles and the former colonies. This book develops a framework to understand the complex legacies of decolonisation, both political and cultural, through the case study of imperial heroes. We demonstrate that the 'decolonisation' of imperial heroes was a much more complex and protracted process than the political retreat from empire, and that it is still an ongoing phenomenon, even half a century after the world has ceased to be 'painted in red'. Whilst Decolonising Imperial Heroes explores the appeal of the explorers, humanitarians and missionaries whose stories could be told without reference to violence against colonized peoples, it also analyses the persistence of imperial heroes as sites of political dispute in the former metropoles. Demonstrating that the work of remembrance was increasingly carried out by diverse, fragmented groups of non-state actors, in a process we call 'the privatisation of heroes', the book reveals the surprising rejuvenation of imperial heroes in former colonies, both in nation-building narratives and as heritage sites. This book was originally published as a special issue of the Journal of Imperial and
Commonwealth History.

The diplomacy of decolonisation

A concise and accessible history of decolonization in the twentieth century. The end of colonial rule in Asia, Africa, and the Caribbean was one of the most important and dramatic developments of the twentieth century. In the decades after World War II, dozens of new states emerged as actors in global politics. Imperial regimes collapsed, some more or less peacefully, others amid mass violence. This book takes an incisive look at decolonization and its long-term consequences, revealing it to be a coherent yet multidimensional process at the heart of modern history. Jan Jansen and Jürgen Osterhammel provide a comparative perspective on the decolonization process, shedding light on its key aspects while taking into account the unique regional and imperial contexts in which it unfolded. They examine the economic repercussions of decolonization and its impact on international power structures, its consequences for envisioning world order, and the long shadow it continues to cast over new states and former colonial powers alike.

Liberating Histories

The history of the British Empire, a subject that had slipped into obscurity when the empire came to an end, has since made a stunning comeback, generating a series of heated debates about the causes, character, and consequences of empire. In this volume Dane Kennedy offers a wide-ranging assessment of the main schools of thought that have transformed the way we view the British Empire and the world it helped to create. Navigating a clear course through these intellectual waters requires an awareness of their shifting currents and a commitment to tracking their changing character over time. Dane Kennedy has contributed to the imperial history wars for more than thirty years, and in this volume he brings his most important writings, along with brand new material, together for the first time to provide a sweeping overview of the subject and the debates that have shaped it. The Imperial History Wars is essential reading for any student or scholar of the British Empire.

The British Empire

This detailed and authoritative volume changes our conceptions of 'imperial' and 'African' history. Frederick Cooper gathers a vast range of archival sources in French and English to achieve a truly
comparative study of colonial policy toward the recruitment, control, and institutionalization of African labor forces from the mid 1930s, when the labor question was first posed, to the late 1950s, when decolonization was well under way. Professor Cooper explores colonial conceptions of the African worker and shows how African trade union and political leaders used the new language of social change to claim equality and a share of power. This helped to persuade European officials that the 'modern' Africa they imagined was unaffordable. Britain and France could not reshape African society. As they left the continent, the question was how they had affected the ways in which Africans could reorganize society themselves.

**The Oxford Handbook of the Ends of Empire**

Target success in AQA AS/A-level History with this proven formula for effective, structured revision; key content coverage is combined with exam preparation activities and exam-style questions to create a revision guide that students can rely on to review, strengthen and test their knowledge. - Enables students to plan and manage a successful revision programme using the topic-by-topic planner - Consolidates knowledge with clear and focused content coverage, organised into easy-to-revise chunks - Encourages active revision by closely combining historical content with related activities - Helps students build, practise and enhance their exam skills as they progress through activities set at three different levels - Improves exam technique through exam-style questions with sample answers and commentary from expert authors and teachers - Boosts historical knowledge with a useful glossary and timeline

**Continental Drift**

In most studies of British decolonisation, the world of labour is neglected, the key roles being allocated to metropolitan statesmen and native elites. Instead this volume focuses on the role played by working people, their experiences, initiatives and organisations, in the dissolution of the British Empire, both in the metropole and in the colonies. How central was the intervention of the metropolitan Left in the liquidation of the British Empire? Were labour mobilisations in the colonies only stepping stones for bourgeois nationalists? To what extent were British labour activists willing and able to form connections with colonial workers, and vice versa? Here are some of the complex questions on which this volume sheds new light. Though convergences were fragile and temporary, this book recapture the sense of uncertainty that accompanied the final decades of the British Empire, a period when radical
minorities hoped that coordinated efforts across borders might lead not only to the destruction of the
British Empire but to that of capitalism and imperialism in general. Exploiting rare primary sources
and adopting a resolutely transnational approach, our collection makes an original contribution to both
labour history and imperial studies.

The Imperial History Wars

The British anti-psychiatric group, which formed around R.D. Laing, David Cooper, and Aaron Esterson in
the 1960s, burned bright, but briefly, and has left a long legacy. This book follows their practical,
social, and theoretical trajectory away from the structured world of institutional psychiatry and into
the social chaos of the counter-culture. It explores the rapidly changing landscape of British
psychiatry in the mid-Twentieth Century and the apparently structureless organisation of the part of
the counter-culture that clustered around the anti-psychiatrists, including the informal power
structures that it produced. The book also problematizes this trajectory, examining how the anti-
psychiatrists distanced themselves from institutional psychiatry while building links with some of the
most important people in post-war psychiatry and psychoanalysis. The anti-psychiatrists bridged the gap
between psychiatry and the counter-culture, and briefly became legitimate voices in both. Wall argues
that their synthesis of disparate discourses was one of their strengths, but also contributed to the
group’s collapse. The British Anti-Psychiatrists offers original historical expositions of the Villa 21
experiment and the Anti-University. Finally, it proposes a new reading of anti-psychiatric theory,
displacing Laing from his central position and looking at their work as an unfolding conversation
within a social network.

The Road to a United Europe

This is a collection of twelve interdisciplinary essays from international scholars concerned with
examining the British experience of Empire since the eighteenth century. It considers themes such as
national identity, modernity, culture, social class, diplomacy, consumerism, gender, postcolonialism,
and perceptions of Britain's place in the world.

Britain's Experience of Empire in the Twentieth Century

Liberating Histories makes an original, scholarly contribution to contemporary debates surrounding the
cultural and political relevance of historical practices. Arguing against the idea that specifically
historical readings of the past are necessary or are compelled by the force of past events themselves,
this book instead focuses on other forms of past-talk and how they function in politically empowering
ways against social injustices. Challenging the authority and constraints of academic history over the
past, this book explores various forms of past-talk, including art, films, activism, memory, nostalgia
and archives. Across seven clear chapters, Claire Norton and Mark Donnelly show how activists and
campaigners have used forms of past-talk to unsettle ‘common sense’ thinking about political and social
problems, how journalists, artists, curators, filmmakers and performers have referenced the past in
their practices of advocacy, and how grassroots archivists help to circulate materials that challenge
the power of authorised institutional archives to determine what gets to count as a demonstrable
feature of the past and whose voices are part of the ‘historical record’. Written in a lucid,
accessible manner, and combining insightful critical analysis and philosophical argument with clear
consideration of how different forms of past-talk influence the narration of pasts in a variety of
socio-political contexts, Liberating Histories is essential reading for students and scholars with an
interest in historiography and the ethical and political dimensions of the historical discipline.

**Britain, France and the Decolonization of Africa**

The Routledge Companion to Modern European History since 1763 is a compact and highly accessible work
of reference covering the broad sweep of events from the last days of the ancient regime to the ending
of the Cold War, and from the reshaping of Eastern Europe to the radical expansion of the European
Union in 2004. Within the broad coverage of this outstanding volume, particular attention is given to
subjects such as: the era of the Enlightened Despots the Revolutionary and Napoleonic era in France,
and the revolutions of 1848 nationalism and imperialism, and the retreat from Empire the First World
War, the rise of the European dictators, the coming of the Second World War, the Holocaust, and the
post-war development of Europe the Cold War, the Soviet Union and its break up the protest and
upheavals of the 1960s, as well as social issues such as the rise of the welfare state, and the
changing place of women in society throughout the period. With a fully comprehensive glossary, a
biographical section, a thorough bibliography and informative maps, this volume is the indispensable
companion for all those who study modern European history.

**Decolonisation and After**
Looking at decolonization in the conditional tense, this volume teases out the complex and uncertain ends of British and French empire in Africa during the period of ‘late colonial shift’ after 1945. Rather than view decolonization as an inevitable process, the contributors together explore the crucial historical moments in which change was negotiated, compromises were made, and debates were staged. Three core themes guide the analysis: development, contingency and entanglement. The chapters consider the ways in which decolonization was governed and moderated by concerns about development and profit. A complementary focus on contingency allows deeper consideration of how colonial powers planned for ‘colonial futures’, and how divergent voices greeted the end of empire. Thinking about entanglements likewise stresses both the connections that existed between the British and French empires in Africa, and those that endured beyond the formal transfer of power.

My Revision Notes: AQA AS/A-level History The British Empire, c1857-1967

Covering the period from the interwar years through the arrival of the steamship SS Empire Windrush from Jamaica in 1948 and culminating in the period of decolonization in the British Caribbean by the early 1970s, this project situates the development of networks of communication, categories of identification, and Caribbean radical politics both in the metropole and abroad. Blackening Britain explores how articulations of Caribbean identity formation corresponded to the following themes: organic collective action, political mobilization, cultural expressions of shared consciousness, and novel patterns of communication. Blackening Britain shows how colonial migrants developed tools of resistance in the imperial center predicated on their racialized consciousness that emerged from their experiences of alienation and discrimination in Britain. This book also interrogates the ways in which prominent West Indian activists, intellectuals, political actors, and artists conceived of their relationship to Britain. Ultimately, this work shows a move away from British identity and a radical, revolutionary consciousness rooted in the West Indian background and forged in the contentious space of metropolitan Britain.

Decolonisation

Papers from the Second International RICHIE Conference held in Copenhagen, Denmark in December 2006.

Decolonization
Workers of the Empire, Unite

This account of the twentieth century British decolonization process in India and Africa assesses its many broader sociopolitical consequences, including the vast political changes occurring in Asia as well as the political debacles in post-independence Africa.

The British Empire

Combining an analysis of the ideas and policies that governed the British experience of decolonisation and shows how the British political tradition was integral to the way in which the empire was regarded as being transformed rather than lost.

The Routledge Companion to Modern European History since 1763

The slow retreat of the British empire in the century after the First World War has had dramatic implications for Britain itself, its former colonies and the global balance of power. The Transformation and Decline of the British Empire provides a broad-ranging and accessible introduction to the key debates and discussions about this process of imperial decline. Drawing on the lively scholarship which has developed over the last 25 years, it offers both new students and established scholars a guide to the existing literature on British decolonisation, including subjects such as the rise of anti-colonialism, the impact of empire on British politics and culture, the significance of migration, the wars and insurgencies which accompanied the end of empire and the role which capital and labour played in imperial decline. Mawby also examines the way in which the historiography has developed through conversations and debates between scholars, the impact which present day concerns have on historical writing, the significance of new documentary findings and the impact of theoretical considerations on current controversies.

Visual Culture and Decolonisation in Britain

This book explores the limits of the idea of 'neo-colonialism' - the idea that in the period immediately after independence Malaya/Malaysia enjoyed only a 'pseudo-independence', largely because of the entrenched and dominant position of British business interests allied to indigenous elites. The
author argues that, although British business did indeed have a strong position in Malaysia in this period, Malaysian politicians and administrators were able to utilise British business, which was relatively weak vis-a-vis the Malaysian state, for their own ends, at the same time as indigenous businesses and foreign, non-British competitors were gathering strength. In addition, despite the commitment of both Conservative and Labour governments in the UK to preserving British influence worldwide through the Commonwealth relationship, British firms in Malaysia received only limited support from the British post-imperial state.

**The Oxford Handbook of Postwar European History**

This updated Seminar Study provides an overview of the process of British decolonisation. The eclipse of the British Empire has been one of the central features of post-war international history. At the end of the Second World War the empire still spanned the globe and yet by the mid-1960s most of Britain’s major dependencies had achieved independence. Concisely and accessibly, the book introduces students to this often dramatic story of colonial wars and emergencies, and fraught international relations. Although a relatively recent phenomenon, the end of the British Empire continues to spawn a lively and voluminous historical debate. Dr. White provides a synthesis of recent approaches, specially updated and expanded for this edition, by looking at the demise of British imperial power from three main perspectives the shifting emphases of British overseas policy the rise of populist, anti-colonial nationalism the international political, strategic, and economic environment dominated by the USA and the USSR. The book also examines the British experience within the context of European decolonisation as a whole. Supporting the text are a range of useful tools, including maps, a chronology of independence, a guide to the main characters involved, and an extensive bibliography (specially expanded for the new edition. Decolonisation: the British Experience since 1945 is ideal for students and interested readers at all levels, providing a diverse range of primary sources and the tools to unlock them.

**Britain and the Arab Gulf after Empire**

This handbook is currently in development, with individual articles publishing online in advance of print publication. At this time, we cannot add information about unpublished articles in this handbook, however the table of contents will continue to grow as additional articles pass through the review process and are added to the site. Please note that the online publication date for this handbook is
Decolonisation

This Seminar Studies title is a succinct study of modern British foreign policy, focusing on the period from 1945 to the present day. Since the end of the Second World War, Britain has been engaged in international conflicts from the Suez Crisis to the Gulf War and has actively sought involvement in transnational and global affairs. Starting with a brief overview of the rise and fall of the British Empire and continuing chronologically with detailed chapters covering the second half of the twentieth century and the beginning of the twenty-first, Alasdair Blair discusses the highs and lows of British foreign policy in an accessible yet analytical manner. Dealing with themes such as the issues triggered by decolonisation and the changing relationship between Britain and Europe, this text considers the pivotal moments in modern Britain’s engagement with the wider world. Included in this title are supporting materials, such as a chronology of important events from 1945, a Who’s Who of key government figures and a collection of relevant primary sources. Thorough yet concise, Britain and the World since 1945 is the ideal resource for students interested in the development of British foreign policy.

Decolonisation and the British Empire, 1775–1997

The phenomenon of imperialism has never been under such intense scrutiny, by such a wide range of academic disciplines, as it is today. From cultural studies to the history of science, academics are engaged in a series of debates about empire which move far beyond traditional preoccupations with metropolitan strategy, economics, and rivalry. Using primary and secondary documentary sources, this reader negotiates the many trends and concerns in recent debates to provide a broad-based, comparative history of the British Empire. Selected readings are presented within a chronological framework, from the origins of empire to decolonization and beyond. Samson adopts a theme of identity to explore different perspectives through the sources, including metropolitan, colonial, and indigenous responses. General and section introductions explore such issues as the role of economics and religion in imperial expansion and rule; how indigenous and Creole populations constructed and expressed their own identities; and what changes were wrought by the process of decolonization. Bringing together a wide range of documentary evidence, this volume allows the varied and vital debates on aspects of imperialism and identity to be seen in the context of the broad history of the British Empire.
Britain and the World since 1945

The postwar period is no longer current affairs but is becoming the recent past. As such, it is increasingly attracting the attentions of historians. Whilst the Cold War has long been a mainstay of political science and contemporary history, recent research approaches postwar Europe in many different ways, all of which are represented in the thirty-five chapters of this book. As well as diplomatic, political, institutional, economic, and social history, The Oxford Handbook of Postwar European History contains chapters which approach the past through the lenses of gender, espionage, art and architecture, technology, agriculture, heritage, postcolonialism, memory, and generational change, and shows how the history of postwar Europe can be enriched by looking to disciplines such as anthropology and philosophy. The Handbook covers all of Europe, with a notable focus on Eastern Europe. Including subjects as diverse as the meaning of 'Europe' and European identity, southern Europe after dictatorship, the cultural meanings of the bomb, the 1968 student uprisings, immigration, Americanization, welfare, leisure, decolonization, the Wars of Yugoslav Succession, and coming to terms with the Nazi past, the essays in this Handbook offer an unparalleled coverage of postwar European history that offers far more than the standard Cold War framework. Readers will find self-contained, state-of-the-art analyses of major subjects, each written by an acknowledged expert, as well as stimulating and novel approaches to newer topics. Combining empirical rigour and adventurous conceptual analysis, this Handbook offers in one substantial volume a guide to the numerous ways in which historians are now rewriting the history of postwar Europe.

Decolonising Imperial Heroes

Published in the year 1980, Decolonisation and After is a valuable contribution to the field of Politics.

Decolonisation and the British Empire, 1775-1997

The intensifying conflicts between religious communities in contemporary South and Southeast Asia signify the importance of gaining a clearer understanding of how societies have historically organised and mastered their religious diversity. Based on extensive archival research in Asia, Europe, and the United States, this book suggests a new approach to interpreting and explaining secularism not as a Western concept but as a distinct form of practice in 20th-century global history. In six case studies
on the contemporary history of India, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore, it analyses secularism as a project to create a high degree of distance between the state and religion during the era of decolonisation and the emerging Cold War between 1945 and 1970. To demonstrate the interplay between local and transnational dynamics, the case studies look at patterns of urban planning, the struggle against religious nationalism, conflicts around religious education, and (anti-)communism as a dispute over secularism and social reform. The book emphasises in particular the role of non-state actors as key supporters of secular statehood — a role that has thus far not received sufficient attention. A novel approach to studying secularism in Asia, the book discusses the different ways that global transformations such as decolonisation and the Cold War interacted with local relations to reshape and relocate religion in society. It will be of interest to scholars of Religious Studies, International Relations and Politics, Studies of Empire, Cold War Studies, Subaltern Studies, Modern Asian History, and South and Southeast Asian Studies.

**Austria, Prussia and Germany, 1806-1871**

In this important new survey of the Austro-Prussian relationship and its impact on Germany, John Breuilly considers Germany's relations with interior and exterior states during the first half of the nineteenth century. Focusing on the rise of nationalism and the causes of political ascendancy, Breuilly follows the struggle over German lands, between France on the one hand and Austria and Prussia on the other. Once Austria and Prussia had managed to wrest supremacy in Germany away from France and reorganised the German lands in 1814-15, the two cooperated for more than three decades in joint control of Germany under Austrian leadership. The second half of the book traces the collapse of this cooperative relationship and its dramatic conclusion in the 1866 war of supremacy, when Prussia decisively defeated Austria. Was Prussia's victory inevitable, or was it an accident? Breuilly weighs up the evidence in masterly fashion and shows how the different approaches reflect above all shifts of interest within historical study.

**The British Abroad Since the Eighteenth Century, Volume 2**

This book explores the evolution of Canadian and Australian national identities in the era of decolonization by evaluating educational policies in Ontario, Canada, and Victoria, Australia. Drawing on sources such as textbooks and curricula, the book argues that Britishness, a sense of imperial citizenship connecting white Anglo-Saxons across the British Empire, continued to be a crucial marker
of national identity in both Australia and Canada until the late 1960s and early 1970s, when educators in Ontario and Victoria abandoned Britishness in favor of multiculturalism. Chapters explore how textbooks portrayed imperialism, the close relationship between religious education and Britishness, and efforts to end assimilationist Anglocentrism and promote equality in education. The book contributes to British World scholarship by demonstrating how decolonization precipitated a massive search for identity in Ontario and Victoria that continues to challenge educators and policy-makers today.

**Constructing National Identity in Canadian and Australian Classrooms**

This book analyzes the ideas and policies that governed the British experience of decolonization. It shows how the British political tradition with its emphasis on experience over abstract theory was integral to the way in which the empire was regarded as being transformed rather than lost. This was a significant aspect of the relatively painless British loss of empire. D. George Boyce places the process of decolonization in its wider context, tracing the 20th century domestic and international conditions that hastened decolonization.

**Negotiating the End of the British Empire in Africa, 1959–1964**

Although Britain’s formal imperial role in the smaller, oil-rich sheikdoms of the Arab Gulf – Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates – ended in 1971, Britain continued to have a strong interest and continuing presence in the region. This book explores the nature of Britain’s role after the formal end of empire. It traces the historical events of the post-imperial years, including the 1973 oil shock, the fall of the Shah in Iran and the beginnings of the Iran-Iraq War, considers the changing positions towards the region of other major world powers, including the United States, and engages with debates on the nature of empire and the end of empire. The book is a sequel to the authors’ highly acclaimed previous books Britain's Revival and Fall in the Gulf: Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, and the Trucial States, 1950-71 (Routledge 2004) and Ending Empire in the Middle East: Britain, the United States and Post-war Decolonization, 1945-1973 (Routledge 2012).

**Secularism, Decolonisation, and the Cold War in South and Southeast Asia**

The book reinterprets the role of the UN during the Congo crisis from 1960 to 1964, presenting a
multidimensional view of the organisation. Through an examination of the Anglo-American relationship, the book reveals how the UN helped position this event as a lightning rod in debates about how decolonisation interacted with the Cold War. By examining the ways in which the various dimensions of the UN came into play in Anglo-American considerations of how to handle the Congo crisis, the book reveals how the Congo debate reverberated in wider ideological struggles about how decolonisation evolved and what the role of the UN would be in managing this process. The UN became a central battle ground for ideas and visions of world order; as the newly-independent African and Asian states sought to redress the inequalities created by colonialism, the US and UK sought to maintain the status quo, while the Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld tried to reconcile these two contrasting views.

**British Business in Post-Colonial Malaysia, 1957-70**

In the aftermath of the Second World War, Churchill sought to lead Europe into an integrated union, but just over seventy years later, Britain is poised to vote on leaving the EU. Benjamin Grob-Fitzgibbon here recounts the fascinating history of Britain's uneasy relationship with the European continent since the end of the war. He shows how British views of the United Kingdom's place within Europe cannot be understood outside of the context of decolonization, the Cold War, and the Anglo-American relationship. At the end of the Second World War, Britons viewed themselves both as the leaders of a great empire and as the natural centre of Europe. With the decline of the British Empire and the formation of the European Economic Community, however, Britons developed a Euroscepticism that was inseparable from a post-imperial nostalgia. Britain had evolved from an island of imperial Europeans to one of post-imperial Eurosceptics.

**Eclipse of Empire**

British Imperial and Foreign Policy 1846-1980 is written for students studying the rise and fall of Britain's imperial power and the policies adopted in these times of change.

**The Transformation and Decline of the British Empire**

Concise and accessible, this guide provides an overview of the process of British decolonisation. Dr White syntheses recent historical debate by looking at the demise of British imperial power from three main perspectives: the shifting emphases of British imperial policy; the rise of populist, colonial
nationalism, and the international political, strategic, and economic environment dominated by the USA
and the USSR. The book also positions the British experience within the context of European
decolonisation and contains many documents which have only recently become available. Introducing the
reader to the key debates it the ideal introductory text on the subject.

**Decolonization and African Society**

This is a broad survey of the history of the British Empire from its beginnings to its demise. It
offers a comprehensive analysis not just of political events and territorial conquests but paints a
picture of what life was like under colonial rule, both for those who ruled and for those whose
countries came under British authority. There has been a lively debate in recent years about whether
empires generally are good or bad things, and the British Empire has been very much at the centre of
that debate, with a number of voices arguing that it was a kinder, gentler Empire than its rivals. This
book speaks specifically to that debate, and also to a second and equally vigorous debate about whether
anyone in Britain actually cared about the possession of an Empire.

**British Imperial and Foreign Policy, 1846-1980**

Accompanied by original documents including agreements, speeches, and treaties, more than six hundred
alphabetically arranged entries cover such topics as cultural displacement, doctrines, and disruptive
migration.

**Decolonisation**

Written by specialists from various fields, this edited volume is the first systematic investigation of
the impact of imperialism on twentieth-century Britain. The contributors explore different aspects of
Britain's imperial experience as the empire weathered the storms of the two world wars, was
subsequently dismantled, and then apparently was gone. How widely was the empire's presence felt in
British culture and society? What was the place of imperial questions in British party politics? Was
Britain's status as a global power enhanced or underpinned by the existence of its empire? What was the
relation of Britain's empire to national identities within the United Kingdom? The chapters range
widely from social attitudes to empire and the place of the colonies in the public imagination, to the
implications of imperialism for demography, trade, party politics and political culture, government and
foreign policy, the churches and civil society, and the armed forces. The volume also addresses the fascinating yet complex question of how, after the formal end of empire, the colonial past has continued to impinge upon our post-colonial present, as contributors reflect upon the diverse ways in which the legacies of empire are interpreted and debated in Britain today.

**Colonialism**

The Routledge Companion to World History since 1914 is an outstanding compendium of facts and figures on World History. Fully up-to-date, reliable and clear, this volume is the indispensable source of information on a thorough range of topics such as: the Arab-Israeli conflict anti-semitism and the Holocaust all the world's major famines and natural disasters since 1914 whether all countries of the world have a king, president, prime minister or other governance GNP of the world's major states, year by year biographies of key figures civil rights movements the Vietnam War the rise of terrorism globalization. Thematically presented, the book covers topics relevant from the First World War to the Iraq war of 2003, and from post-colonial Africa to conflicts and movements in Southeast Asia. With maps, chronologies and full bibliography, this user-friendly reference work is the essential companion for students of history, politics and international relations, and for all those with an interest in world history.

**The British Anti-Psychiatrists**

Concise and accessible, this guide provides an overview of the process of British decolonisation. Dr White syntheses recent historical debate by looking at the demise of British imperial power from three main perspectives: the shifting emphases of British imperial policy; the rise of populist, colonial nationalism, and the international political, strategic, and economic environment dominated by the USA and the USSR. The book also positions the British experience within the context of European decolonisation and contains many documents which have only recently become available. Introducing the reader to the key debates it the ideal introductory text on the subject.

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