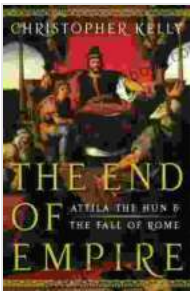


# The End of Empire: A Long and Winding Road to Independence

The end of empire was a long and winding road, marked by both violence and peaceful transitions. The British Empire, once the largest empire in history, began to crumble in the early 20th century. India, the jewel in the British crown, gained independence in 1947. This was followed by a wave of decolonization that swept across Africa and Asia. By the end of the 1960s, most of the world's former colonies had gained their independence.



## The End of Empire: Attila the Hun & the Fall of Rome

by Christopher Kelly

★★★★☆ 4.1 out of 5

Language : English  
File size : 859 KB  
Text-to-Speech : Enabled  
Screen Reader : Supported  
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled  
Word Wise : Enabled  
Print length : 369 pages



There were many factors that led to the decline of empires. One factor was the rise of nationalism. As people in colonies came to identify themselves as part of a nation rather than as subjects of an empire, they began to demand independence.

Another factor was the economic costs of maintaining an empire. The British Empire, for example, spent a great deal of money on defending its

colonies. This money could have been used to invest in domestic programs.

Finally, the moral costs of empire also played a role in its decline. Many people came to believe that it was wrong to rule over other people. This belief was reinforced by the horrors of World War II, which was fought in part over the issue of imperialism.

The end of empire was not always a smooth process. In some cases, it was marked by violence and bloodshed. The Algerian War of Independence, for example, was a brutal conflict that lasted for eight years.

However, in many other cases, the transition to independence was peaceful. India, for example, gained independence through a nonviolent movement led by Mahatma Gandhi.

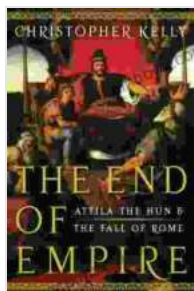
The newly independent nations faced a number of challenges. One challenge was the task of building a new nation. This involved creating a new government, a new economy, and a new society.

Another challenge was the threat of neocolonialism. This is the practice of a former imperial power continuing to exert control over a newly independent nation. Neocolonialism can take many forms, such as economic control, military intervention, or cultural imperialism.

Despite the challenges faced by newly independent nations, the end of empire was a positive development. It allowed people to govern themselves and to determine their own destiny.

The end of empire also had a profound impact on the world. It led to the emergence of a new global order and to the rise of the developing world.

The end of empire was a complex and transformative event. It had a profound impact on both the former imperial powers and the newly independent nations. The legacy of empire continues to shape the world in which we live today.

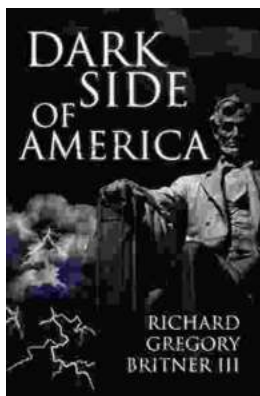


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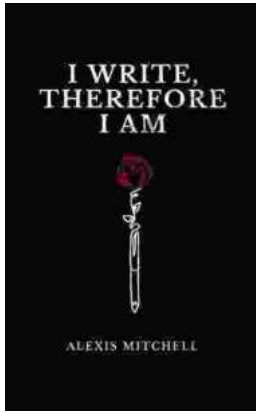
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