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When did southeast asia gain independence

In its early history until the 18th century, Southeast Asia still had more than 40 countries - kingdoms, principality and sultanates. The various kingdoms rose and fell and expanded and shrank. The mineto kingdoms include Nam Viet (Modern Vietnam), Khmer (Modern Cambodia), and Thai (Modern Thailand). Until then, there was a very small colonial presence in Southeast Asia, confined to the Philippines and Java. Although it seemed as if it had happened early, it was not until the 18th and 19th centuries that more dominant colonization of the territory of Southeast Asia occurred. The Dutch East Indies (now Indonesia) came under dutch government rule in 1800. Malaia (present-day Malaysia), Singapore and Burma (now Myanmar) were fully under British rule in 1824. Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos were under French rule in 1863, 1887 and 1893, respectively. Brunei came under British rule in 1888. The main exception to this timetable was the Philippines, which was governed by Spain in 1500. The other exception is Thailand, which has never been colonized by a Western power. The united states of The United States of American And British, the United States of American And British, the United States of The United States, the United States, the United States, the United First, European countries have begun to establish borders that are still mostly in use today. Secondly, with European powers dominating the majority of South-East Asia, this has cast doubt on the traditional values of the local population and government departments that have proved insufficient in halting European progress.1 Thirdly, this has caused radical changes in the economy. South-East Asia has changed from a region where exports have played a very secondary role, where subsistence agriculture is the dominant profession, to being a major player in the global economy. The industrial revolution caused Europe and America to need raw materials from Southeast Asia. This also caused large migration to cities and their influence penetrated almost every part of Southeast Asian societies, except for most remote areas and population it should be noted that these economic changes in Southeast Asia were very unbalanced in favor of Europe, and when the entry of 1920 and 1930, energy and passion for independence increased. This was motivated not only by the desire to be free from foreign rule, but also by the creation of a new State in which none existed before. This has opened communities in each region to unite not only through the rejection of colonialism, but through the adoption of new political values. Some of these were from their past, but also some were received and adapted from Europe. For example, some saw communism as the obvious solution to independence, especially by disadvantaged and disadvantaged groups. The Communist Revolution in Russia in 1917 generated great enthusiasm and momentum in various parts of Southeast Asia.1 The hope for revolution and independence was Supported by the progress of the Japanese in World War II, through the vision that Asians can quickly and decisively defeat the colonial powers. With the end of World War II, revolution and rebellion became a dominant feature in much of Southeast Asia but for different reasons, with different circumstances, and at different times. For example, the nationalist revolution in Indonesia shows that the revolutions were not launched by the Communists only. Another example is that only Vietnam and Indonesia have been forced into long wars for independence. Recently, many countries in Southeast Asia have undergone significant political changes and significant economic development in the midst of unrest and uncertainty. Challenges remain, such as sustainable development, political stability, and policies and attitudes towards ethnic minorities. There is no doubt that South-East Asia will continue to be influenced by ideas brought from insiders and outsiders alike, but it will adapt these ideas and concepts to their context and culture. Sources: Mostly the independence of the 20th century Asian countries from the powers of Western Europe This article needs additional citations to verify. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced materials may be challenged and removed. Finding sources: Decolonization in Asia - News · Newspapers · Books · World · JSTOR (February 2020) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) decolonization in Asia was the gradual growth of independence movements in Asia, eventually leading to the decline of foreign powers and the creation of a number of nation-states in the region. A number of events were the catalyst for this transformation, most notably the Second World War. Before the Second World War, some countries (such as the Philippines in 1898) had already declared their independence. Key article: Western imperialism in Asia began to colonize Asia in the early 16th century, starting with the Portuguese takeover of the sites, while along the west coast of India, Ceylon and Malaka. In 1511, Portugal established a permanent base in Malaga. In 1565, Spain began its colonization of the Philippine islands, creating a long maritime trade route through Mexico to Spain. The decline of Spain and Portugal in the 17th century paved the way for other European powers, namely the Netherlands, France and England. Portugal will lose its influence in all but three of its colonies, Portuguese India, Macao and Timor. By the end of the 17th century, the Dutch had taken control of much of the ancient Portuguese colonies and established a strong presence in present-day Indonesia, with colonies in Aceh, Bantam, Makassar and Jakarta. The Dutch also had trade ties with Siam, Japan, China and Bengal. The British had competed with the Portuguese. Spaniards and Dutch for their interests in Asia since The 17th century and by the mid-19th century most of India (via the British East India Company), as well as Burma, Ceylon, Malaia and Singapore. After the Indian rebellion in 1857, Queen Victoria proclaimed the Empress of India, thereby establishing British rule on the subcontinent. The last British acquisition in Asia was the New Territories of Hong Kong, which was leased from the Qing Emperor in 1897, leading to the expansion of the British colony, which was originally ceded to the Nanking Treaty in 1842. The French had little success in India after their defeats against the British in the 17th century, although they held on to property on india's east coast (such as Pondicherry and Mahar) until the decolonization. The French established their most lucrative and rewarding colony in Indochina from 1862, and eventually occupied the present areas of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia by 1887. Japan's first colony was the island of Taiwan, which was occupied in 1874 and officially ceded by the Qing Emperor in 1894. Japan continued its imperialism early with the annexation of Korea in 1910. The United States entered the region in 1898 during the Spanish-American War, taking the Philippines as its sole colony through a mock battle in the capital and buying the Philippines from Spain after the Declaration of Independence and the First Republic of the Philippines. The Asian colonies from the seventeenth century to the end of World War II show the following list of colonial powers after the end of World War II in 1945, their colonial or administrative possessions and the history of decolonization. The government's decision to re-arrest the author's family was a very important measure of the government's efforts to provide the police with the right to use the police and the police to provide them with the right to a legal lycée. The government's commitment to the united nations is a good way to ensure that the united nations is able to make the most of its work. The government's decision to re-enter into the national security and security sector stake in the government is a very good development. The government's decision to relocate the police to the police station in The Hague was a very important measure of the government's commitment to the government's decision to take over the post-2015 administration. North China (1945), North Korea (1948), South Korea (1948), Pakistan Bangladesh (1971), Russia, Soviet Union (1991), Mongolia (1924), China (1949), Taiwan (1949), Soviet Union Russia (1991), Kazakhstan (1991) Uzbekistan (1991) Turkmenistan (1991), Tajikistan (1991), Kyrgyzstan (1991), Azerbaijan (1991), Armenia (1991) Georgia (1991) individual countries Burma see the colonial era burma. Burma was almost entirely occupied by the Imperial Japanese Army during World War II. Many Burmese fought alongside Japan in the early stages of the war, although the Burmese army and most Burmese moved alongside them in 1945. A British government-sponsored transitional government was formed in the years following World War II, which eventually led to Burma's independence in January 1948. Cambodia sees Cambodia's passage of independence. After the surrender of France and the formation of the Vichy regime, France's Indochina property was given to Japan. While there was some argument that Indochina should not be returned to France, particularly from the United States, Cambodia nevertheless remained under French rule after the end of hostilities. France had placed Norodom Sihanouk on the throne in 1941, and had hoped to have a puppet king. However, they made a mistake, as the king led the way to Cambodia's independence in 1953, taking advantage of the background of the first Indochina war fought in Vietnam. Ceylon see Ceylon and independence. Ceylon was an important base of operations for Western allies during World War II. The British succumbed to popular pressure for independence and in February 1948, the country won its independence as Dominion Ceylon. Hong Kong was returned to the United Kingdom after being occupied by the Japanese during world war II. [2] It was directly controlled by a British governor until the expiry of the ninety-nine years of new territories, which occurred in 1997. Since then, the Territory has been under control as a special administrative region of the People's Republic of China. The Philippines unilaterally declared its independence from Spain on June 12, 1898 under the leadership of President Emilio Aguinaldo, culminating in the 1896 revolution. Without the knowledge of the newly established government and the Filipino people in general, the United States of America has secretly arranged to buy a colony along with many other properties of Spain through the Treaty of Paris which concluded the Spanish-American War. After organizing a mock battle in Manila, the Philippine-American war followed until the Philippine government surrendered in 1902. 20. The Philippines subsequently underwent successive stages of government under the United States, first as an unincorporated territory and then as a Commonwealth. It was occupied by the Japanese during World War II. In 1943, Japan granted its short-term independence to the Philippines, and in 1944, the Allied invasion of the Philippines by joint U.S. and Philippine forces began, resulting in America regaining full control of in 1946, the United States granted the Philippines its independence. The timetable integrates the pillars of colonial power and the colonial name when necessary to refer to the territories, where the present countries are established, which have not been decolonized but have achieved independence in different ways. The country and [ogic[a] colonial name colonial power [b] independence declared[c] the first head of state[d] independence won through the Philippines the Spanish East Indies Spain June 12, 1898 Emilio Aguinaldo. [h] Yemen[and] the Kingdom of YemenColony and the protector of The Ottoman Empire's Ottoman Eden British Empire November 1, 1918 November 30, 1967 Yahya Qahtan Muhammad Popular World War IAden Emergency Afghanistan British Empire August 19, 1919 Amanullah Khan III Anglo-Afghan War Egypt[z] Sultanate of Egypt February 28 The Egyptian revolution 1919 Iraq Mandate Iraq 3 October 1932 [y] Faisal I of Iraq [-c] Greater Lebanon France November 22, 1943 Bechara al-Khoury[I] - Syria Mandate Syria November 30, 1943 Shukri al-Quwatli Revolution Syrian Indonesia[m] East India Netherlands Netherlands. 1945 Per 27, 1949[n] Soekarno Indonesia National Revolution Vietnam[o] French Indochina France September 2, 1945 Hô Chi Minh August Revolution August Emirate of Jordan of the British Empire via Jordan May 25, 1946 Abdullah I. Philippine Commonwealth of Philippines United States July 4, 1946 Manuel Roxas - Pakistan[p] India British Empire 14 August 1947 Leat Ali Khan [r Bangladesh Part of Pakistan August 14, 1947 q Liaquat Ali Khan[i] India[u] August 15, August 15, 1947[5] Jawaharlal Nehru[h] Indian Independence Movement Myanmar[x] British Burma January 4, 1948 U Nu Sri Lanka[y] British Ceylon 4 February 1948 February February 1948 February 22, 1972 Don Sinanayake - Israel Mandate British Empire Arab League May 14, 1948[z] David Ben-Gurion[aa] 1948 War of Palestine South Korea Korea Japanese Empire Japan August 15, 1945; August 15, 1948 [AB Singman]a North Korea independence movement August 15, 1945; September 9, 1948 [a] Kim Il Sung [ae] China[ae] Manchukuo August 9, 1945 Chiang Kai-shek[aq] Second Chinese-Japanese War Laos[Ah] Indochina French France October 22, 1953 [ai] Sisafang Fong[aj] -[ak] Cambodia November 9, 1953 Norodom Sihanouk Malaysia Malaia Colony colony of The British Empire Sarawak August 31, 1957Per 16, 1963 Tuanku Abdurrahman Malaian Emergency[a] Cyprus Cyprus British Cyprus August 16 1960 [am] Makarios III -[a] Sheikhdom of Kuwait June 19, 1961[1961] Abdullah Al-Salem Al-Sabah - Oman Muscat and Oman[ap] Portugal British Empire January 26, 16501962 First Sultan Bin Saif Saeed bin Taymour on the night of the attack on Muscat -[aq] Singapore Strait of Settlements of the British Empire August 31, 1963, August 9, 1965 [ar] Yusuf Ishaq - Maldives July 26, 1965 Mohammed Farid Didi - Qatar 3 September 1971 Ahmed bin Ali Al Thani - United Arab Emirates Reconciled States December 2, 1971[as] Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan - Bahrain 15 August 1971[4] Issa bin Salman Al Khalifa [au] -[av] East Timor Portuguese Empire Timor Timor Timor Timor Timor Timor Portugal Indonesia 1 January, 1769-28 November 1975 (Portuguese colonial period)Nov. 28, 28 1975-May 20, 2002 (Indonesian invasion and occupation)May 20, 2002 (independence from Indonesia)[a] Francisco Xavier de Amaral; Xanana Gusmão - Brunei Brunei British Empire January 1, 1884 Hassan Pulika -[AX] Hong Kong British Hong Kong Hong Kong July 1, 1997 [ay] Tong Shi Hua - Macau Portuguese Macau Portugal December 20, 1999 [ay] Edmund Ho - Palestine[a]baJordan West Bank June 10, 1967, November 15, 1988; Independence awaits due to territorial dispute with Israel other than Yasser Arafat; Mahmoud Abbas' six-day war; Mahmoud Abbas' six-day war; Egypt-Israel peace treaty; Jordanian disengagement from the West Bank; Israeli-Palestinian disengagement from the West Bank; Israeli-Palestinian conflict see also Asia, Un-Self-RuleD Land List, Persian Gulf Colonial Land List, Imperial Status in Asia, Taiwan under Japan Colonial Wars, National Liberation Notes ^ List of Timeline slate sought by countries Current. The government's policy of decolonization is to ensure that the government's efforts to address the crisis are not only a problem but a serious problem. The former Soviet republics (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan), as well as Iraqi-ruled Kuwait, were excluded from this list because they were not administered as colonies. Countries such as Bhutan, China, Iran and Japan are also excluded, as they have been able to maintain their sovereignty despite the encroachment of Western colonial powers. ^ Some territories are not held several times, so in the list the force is mentioned late colony. In addition, it mentions mandatory powers or value for the territories that were the league of nations and the united nations territories that enjoy editing. ^ History of decolonization. The dates of territories annexed by independent countries that had already been removed from colonialism or included in separate notes are included. Subsequent mergers, secessions, civil wars and others in the post-decolonization period and the resulting mandates and unions are not part of this list, noted only - see the list of sovereign states by date of formation. History of when Commonwealth world abolished kingdom is noted. Any discrepancies between the dates listed here and the public holidays to celebrate the country's independence (and whether the date in question is celebrated as a holiday at all) are noted, as well as the national day if the country does not have an independence day. ^ For countries that have become independent either as a Commonwealth domain or as an area The Republic of the Prime Minister is listed instead. ^ In the period 1896-19 there was the Philippine Revolution and the Philippine-American War. ^ North and South Yemen were unified in the Republic of Yemen on May 22, 1990. ^ Since the Kingdom of Egypt. A transcontinental country, partly located in Africa. ^ Not celebrated as a vacation. On February 28, 1922, the British government unilaterally issued the Egyptian Declaration of Independence. Through this declaration, the British government unilaterally terminated Egypt's protectorate and granted it nominal independence, with the exception of four reserved areas: foreign relations, communications, the army, anglo-Egyptian Sudan. [3] The Anglo-Me treaty of 1936 imitated British participation, but was not yet retained by an Egyptian nationalist, who wanted full independence from Britain, which was not achieved until 23 July 1952. The last British troops left Egypt after the Suez Crisis in 1956. July 23, celebrated as Revolution Day, is Egypt's national day. ^ Although the leaders of the 1952 revolution (Mohamed Najib and Gamal Abdel Nasser) became the de facto leaders of Egypt, neither of them could take office until September 17 of that year when Najib became prime minister, succeeding Ali Maher Pasha, who was sworn in on the day of the revolution. Nasser succeeded Najib as prime minister on February 25, 1954. ^ Celebrate as National Day. (While Iraq does not have a holiday called Independence Day, National Day is celebrated as such.) ^ The Iraqi revolution against the British was an armed masel uprising that failed to prevent british incoming colonialism. ^ Riad al-Solh was prime minister on the history of independence. ^ Cross-Continental Country, partly located in Oceania. ^ Not celebrated as a vacation. The Netherlands separated Guinea from the Dutch East Indies on 29 December 1949. Following skirmishes with Indonesia in 1961 and the New York Agreement, the Netherlands transferred the Dutch Authority of New Guinea to the United Nations Protectorate on 1 October 1962 and was integrated into Indonesia on 1 May 1963. The date of 17 August 1945 (when Soekarno officially declared Indonesia's independence) is celebrated as the date of Indonesia's independence. ^ Republic of Vietnam democracy declared independence on 2 September 1945 as the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. The State of Vietnam declared its independence on June 14, 1949, but remained de facto under French rule until August 1, 1954. South Vietnam was the successor state of Vietnam under the name of the Republic of Vietnam. Both sanctions from Vietnam merged into the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on April 30, 1975, after the Vietnam War. ^ Domenion Pakistan. ^ Muhammad Ali Jinnah becomes Governor-General Upon independence. ^ See Pakistan Movement. ^ Not celebrated as a vacation. On 16 December 1971, after months of fighting beginning on 26 March of that year, Bangladesh formally seceded from Pakistan. The united states of America has been the most active in the history of the world. ^ Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was president on the date of Bangladesh's secession. ^ As Dominion India. ^ Later, India's free and sovereign part of Hyderabad unilaterally annexed the state of Mir Osman Ali Khan in 1948 and Goa of Portugal in 1961; Bodocheri was ceded by France in 1954. On January 26, 1950, India officially abolished its monarchy of the Commonwealth and became a republic. ^ Prime Minister remained when India to it property. Rajendra Prasad became president at the time of the cancellation. ^ Since the Union of Burma. ^ Since the Dominions of Ceylon. ^ 5 Eyre 5708 on the Jewish Calendar. Since Israel based its holidays on the Jewish calendar, the celebrations do not always correspond to Georgian history. One day after Israel declared its independence, the Arab League launched an attack on Israel that lasted until 20 July 1949, ending with Israel securing its sovereignty. Originally as interim premier before he became prime minister three days after independence; he was succeeded by Haim Weizman on the same day. Both remained in office (this time with Weizman as president) in the history of the truce. ^ History of Japanese surrender and transfer of the southern half of the Korean Peninsula to the United States. Celebrated on Liberation Day (or Gwangbokjeol). The administration lasted exactly three years. Gaicheongul (National Foundation Day) celebrates October 3, 2333 BC, which was (according to Korean mythology) when the Gogosion Kingdom was founded. ^ Took office on July 24, 1948 as President. ^ History of Japanese surrender and transfer of the northern half of the Korean Peninsula to the Soviet Union. Celebrate liberation day (or Jogukhaebangi nal). The Soviet administration lasted until September 9, 1948. This date, celebrated on the founding day of the Republic, is North Korea's National Day. ^ Took office as Prime Minister on September 9, 1948. On the same date, Kim Tu-Bong became Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly. ^ Since the Republic of China. ^ National Prime Minister of the Republic of China at that time. After the Japanese surrendered, the Communists soon captured most of northeast China because of the Soviet occupation zone, and then the Civil War began and communists and nationalists began to compete for northeast China. ^ Since the Kingdom of Laos. ^ Not celebrated as a vacation. The National Day is celebrated on 2 December 1975, when the Basit Lau established the People's Democratic Republic of Lau and ended the monarchy and the decades-long civil war. ^ Fuma was Prime Minister on the date of independence. ^ Although the first war of India throughout The Indshina frenchman, most of the fighting between Viêt Minah and France was occurred with occasional resistance from Laos and Cambodia. (The kingdoms of Laos and Cambodia were nominal allies with France.) ^ The Malaycommunist Party fought in malay emergency between June 1948 - July 12, 1960. ^ Not celebrated as a vacation. For unknown reasons Cyprus celebrates October 1, 1960 as the date of its independence. ^ Armed struggle by Iwakuniao (Greek) and Tamutsedia/Turkey.. On June 4, 1856, the Sultan who ruled from Stone Town, Zanzibar, died without an heir. In 1962 Britain declared Muscat and Oman an independent state. ^ I saw the Dhofar rebellion defeated with British help. ^ Between September 16, 1963 and August 9, 1965 Singapore was part of the Union of Malaysia. ^ The Independent Emirates was joined by Ras Al Khaimah on February 11, 1972. ^ It is not celebrated as a holiday. [5] The successor of bin Salman Al Khalifa was prime minister on the date of independence. ^ Bahrain Independence Survey, 1970 UN survey asks Bahrainis whether they prefer to be independent or under Iran's control. Although a non-binding poll did not refer to the United Kingdom, the results (which showed an overwhelming majority in favour of independence) led Iran to denounce its claims about Bahrain, which in turn led to the UK's termination of its protectorate. ^ Celebrated respectively as a declaration of independence day and independence restoration day. The government's efforts to address the issue of the state of the world are not only a question of the need for the United States to be a member of the United States, but also to make it clear that the united States is the only country in the world that has been able to achieve its own security. Throughout the indonesian occupation, most of the international community refused to recognize East Timor as a province of Indonesia. The united nations has been able to provide the necessary support to the united nations. The restoration of independence day is The National Day of East Timor. ^ Brunei had a rebellion against the Sultan suppressed with British help in 1966. ^ a b transfer history to the People's Republic of China. ^ Also referred to as Judea and Samaria or the West Bank and Gaza Strip. ^ Following the 1948 Arab-Israeli war, The Palestinian territories were divided between Israel, Egypt and Jordan. Go away The PLO declared the independence of the State of Palestine (1982) and the Jordanian disengagement from the West Bank (1988), after decades of Arab-Israeli conflict, but its control of the West Bank and Gaza (through the Palestinian National Authority) is still limited by the continuing conflict with Israel. ^ [6] Gaza Fishing Border Map. Security Zones. ^ Israel allows the PALESTINIAN National Authority to carry out some jobs in the Palestinian territories, depending on the classification of the area. It maintains minimal intervention (maintaining control of the border: the air,[6] the sea outside the inland waters,[1] land[7] in the Gaza Strip (the interior and Egypt's land border under Hamas control), and varying degrees of interference elsewhere. [8] [9] [10] [11] [12] See also the territories occupied by Israel. References ^ ^ Hong Kong Port in Hand of British; Fleet Speeds Reoccupy - Wedemeyer sees American men out of China by spring. The New York Times. Associated Press. 1945-08-31. See 2017-05-29. ^ King, Joan Fuchser (1989) [First published 1984]. A historical dictionary of Egypt. books of lasting value. American University in Cairo Journalism. P. 259-260. Your response is 978-977-424-213-7. ^ ^ ^ a b Israel's control over Gaza's airspace and territorial waters. ^ Israel Disengagement Plan: Renewing the Peace Process: Israel will guard the perimeter of the Gaza Strip, continue to control Gaza's airspace, and continue patrolling the sea off the coast of Gaza. ... Israel will continue to maintain its basic military presence to prevent arms smuggling along the border between the Gaza Strip and Egypt (Philadelphia Road), until the security situation and cooperation with Egypt allow for an alternative security arrangement. ^ Israel: Disengagement will not end the occupation of Gaza. Human Rights Watch. 29 October 2004. Accessed July 16, 2010. ^ Gone, Dory; Institute of Contemporary Affairs (26 August 2005). Legal acrobatics: The Palestinian claim that Gaza is still 'occupied' even after Israel's withdrawal. Summary of the Jerusalem issue. Jerusalem Center for Public Affairs. 5 (3). Retrieval July 16, 2010.CS1 maint: Multiple names: List of authors (link) ^ Bell, Abraham (January 28, 2008). International law and Gaza: attacking Israel's right to self-defence. Summary of the Jerusalem issue. Jerusalem Center for Public Affairs. 7 (29). Accessed July 16, 2010. ^ Copy (January 22, 2008). Speech by Livni FM to Herzliya Conference 8. 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