Name: _____ Date: _____ Due Date: _____

The United Nations and Decolonization

Delegates of 50 nations met at San Francisco between April 25 and June 26, 1945 and agreed ***upon the UN Charter, the founding document of the United Nations.***

The decolonization efforts of the United Nations derive from the UN Charter's principle of "equal rights and self-determination of peoples" as well as from three specific chapters in the Charter devoted to the interests of dependent peoples:

Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

Adopted by General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the determination proclaimed by the peoples of the world in the Charter of the United Nations to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Conscious of the need for the creation of conditions of stability and well-being and peaceful and friendly relations based on respect for the principles of equal rights and self-determination of all peoples, and of universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recognizing the passionate yearning for freedom in all dependent peoples and the decisive role of such peoples in the attainment of their independence,

A ware of the increasing conflicts resulting from the denial of or impediments in the way of the freedom of such peoples, which constitute a serious threat to world peace,

Considering the important role of the United Nations in assisting the movement for independence in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Recognizing that the peoples of the world ardently desire the end of colonialism in all its manifestations,

Convinced that the continued existence of colonialism prevents the development of international economic co-operation, impedes the social, cultural and economic development of dependent peoples and militates against the United Nations ideal of universal peace,

Affirming that peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic co-operation, based upon the principle of mutual benefit, and international law,

Believing that the process of liberation is irresistible and irreversible and that, in order to avoid serious crises, an end must be put to colonialism and all practices of segregation and discrimination associated therewith,

Welcoming the emergence in recent years of a large number of dependent territories into freedom and independence, and recognizing the increasingly powerful trends towards freedom in such territories which have not yet attained independence,

Convinced that all peoples have an inalienable right to complete freedom, the exercise of their sovereignty and the integrity of their national territory,

Solemnly proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations;

And to this end Declares that:

1. The subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and co-operation.

2. All peoples have the right to self-determination; by virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

3. Inadequacy of political, economic, social or educational preparedness should never serve as a pretext for delaying independence.

4. All armed action or repressive measures of all kinds directed against dependent peoples shall cease in order to enable them to exercise peacefully and freely their right to complete independence, and the integrity of their national territory shall be respected.

5. Immediate steps shall be taken, in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories or all other territories which have not yet attained independence, to transfer all powers to the peoples of those territories, without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire, without any distinction as to race, creed or colour, in order to enable them to enjoy complete independence and freedom.

6. Any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and the territorial integrity of a country is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

7. All States shall observe faithfully and strictly the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the present Declaration on the basis of equality, non-interference in the internal affairs of all States, and respect for the sovereign rights of all peoples and their territorial integrity.

Decolonization Under the United Nations Charter and Declarations

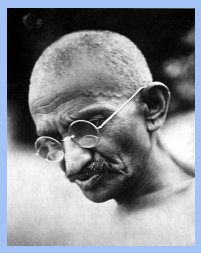
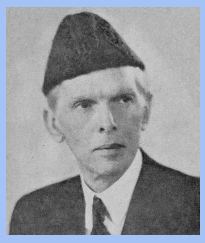
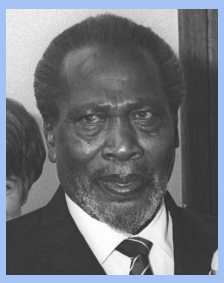
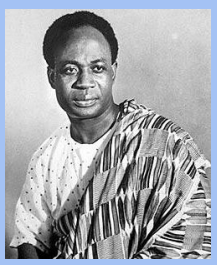
1. According to the United Nations what are people of the world entitled to?

2. After 1945, what is purpose of the *Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples*?

3. Summarize the *Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples* and come up with a definition for the word "Decolonization"

Definition:

Leaders of Decolonization

Sun Yixan (Sun Yat Sen) Born in China, educated in Hawaii, Sun helped to unite China following the fall of the Manchu Dynasty. Sun was eventually succeeded by Chaing Kai Shek who fought and lost to Communist leader Mao Tse Tung. (1911)	
Mohandas K. Gandhi Born in India Gandhi left to study law in England. Upon his return to India Gandhi worked tirelessly for India's independence from Great Britain. Gandhi used non-violent methods of passive resistance to free India. (1947)	
Muhammad Ali Jinnah is known as the father of modern Pakistan. Jinnah studied law in England and joined nationalist India congress upon his return home to lobby for Indian independence. In the 1930's Jinnah began to work for the partition of India into two separate states, one Hindu and one Muslim (1947)	
Jomo Kenyatta was born in the British colony of Kenya where he was educated by Scottish missionaries. Kenyatta was sent to England to lobby for Kenya rights in the 1920's. Following WWII Kanyatta was arrested as a leader of the Kenyan independence movement. (1963)	
Kwame Nkrumah was born in 1909 and worked as a teacher in his native Ghana before going to the US advanced studies in 1935. Returning to Africa in 1947 Nkrumah dreamed of a United Pan African movement that would eventually create a United States of Africa. Nkrumah did lead Ghana to independence in 1957	
Ho Chi Min Born in Vietnam Min traveled the world working on a French cruise ship. Min lived in the U.S. and Britain and attempted to gain freedom for Vietnam at the Paris Peace Conference following WWI. Min fought the Japanese during WWII and continued on fighting the French following WWII for Vietnam's freedom. Min eventually led North Vietnam in a long conflict with the United States.	

4. Read, The Leaders of Decolonization, what similarities are present? What differences are present?

Similarities	Differences

5. Do you believe that these leaders helped or hurt the people of their nations? Explain why in detail.