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The Impact of the British Empire Imperial   Legacy on the Modern World

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Acknowledgements

Dedication

I dedicate this thesis

To The Boufaric's plane crash victims.

To my dearest parents : my father Matallah Mustafa, my mother Ouis Ammara who gave me everything I need to feel confident to finish the work and achieve my objectives, to my sister Meriam, my brother Mohamed, and of course to the whole family.

To the workers and the director Mr. Chokri of my campus Malika Gaid.

To group 05 students.

To Literature and Civilization teachers.

To My Best Friends: Belmahi Nawel, Labiad Imane, Abid Abir, Zekri Nadira, Djedoui Hayat, and Ben Sahnoun Noureddine.

Finally, to my Partner Legat Maroua and to all who know me.

Karima

Dedication

In the name of the greatest creator, the most gracious and the most merciful

My great thanks goes to Allah for enabling me to achieve this work:

I would like to dedicate this work in the first place to the soul of my dead Grandfather Tounsi

To my dear parent: my honorable father and my gorgeous mother who supported me till the last minute

To my lovely sisters Rayane, Fatiha, Mahdia

To my dear brothers Bilel and Abd el Raouf

to my soul mate Hadjou

To my little angels; Mia and Micha

To all of my family and friends

To all of my teachers especially my supervisor; Professor Senouci

To all of the beautiful spirit in my life

Without forgetting my partner Matallah Karima

Maroua

Abstract

Britain built its Empire from the root of both colonialism and imperialism and became the ruler of the world for decades. Even after its collapse, her legacy is still alive in modern days, between Positive and Negative aspects, the imperial legacy creates a lot of future debates. Apologists for the Empire defended her legacy by stating that the Empire worked for the benefits of it subjects, offering them free education, economic prosperity of its colonies, and justice through the British Common Laws. In contrast, modern crises in the colonies break the legend that the Empire's colonialism is something positive , Evil of the Empire has risen in Afghanistan, India and Pakistan, Burma, Iraq, Palestine, Sudan, Nigeria, and Kenya , creating some present conflicts that may cause future wars.

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List of Abbreviations

ANZUS: Australia New Zealand and United States

CHOGM: Commonwealth Head of Government Meeting

IPC: Iraq Petroleum Company

UN: United Nation

US: the United State

USA: the United State of America

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General Introduction

General Introduction

While perusing the world's History, it strikes a chord an articulation that greatly affects the cutting edge world, the British Empire, a realm that led the world for a considerable length of time, it sun touched each corner of the globe, abandoning a history brimming with fruitful accomplishments and extraordinary moments that are as yet living on the world till nowadays. Indeed, even after its decline, the Empire's heritage is as yet alive in the advanced world, with its Positive and Negative Aspects, making an extremely controversial history in the modern world.

This thesis contains two noteworthy chapters : the principal part manages a general idea regarding the Empire, meaning the Empire's Background and History from the introduction of the Empire until it decline by the late 1920's, while the second chapter analyses the Empire's imperial inheritance between individuals who bolstered it, giving its positive and advantageous perspectives that the Empire accomplished in the states, and the individuals who were against it, featuring the Empire's negative and non-advantageous angles that Britain was in charge of in the provinces.

This dissertation is based on a general researchable inquiry, which is : How did the British Empire's majestic inheritance impact the modern world. Notwithstanding the main problematic, this dissertation shades light on three fundamental inquiries that help in building this research, and through answering them, the researcher examines the British Empire imperial legacy. These questions are:

1. What did the British Empire do for the sake of helping the colonies?
2. How did the British government see its imperial legacy?
3. How did the British Empire colonial legacy give birth to modern crises?

The questions asked in the thesis intend to feature both Positive and Negative parts of the British Empire imperial inheritance, these are the researchers' hypotheses:

1. The British Empire worked for enhancing economic, educational, judicial system of their colonies.
2. Most of the British politicians and governmental representatives supported the empire's imperial legacy in most colonies.
3. Modern crisis in the colonies shows that the empire left a kind of negative impact on the people's heart and mind through manipulating them leaving these countries to a series of conflicts that are now shaping the world.

beginning the dissertation by writing a series of chapters including the first and the second chapter : the former starts with an introduction about what is the content of the this chapter, then indicates the Empire's History from the rise till its decline , starting with the background of the Empire including an etymology of the word itself and Britain's history behind the Empire, meaning how did Britain build this strong Empire, by reaching its zenith with the beginning of the 20th century, in which the researcher tackles the reign of Queen Victoria (1837-1901), and her son's king Edward I's reign (1901-1910) as well as the Empire's process of colonialism.

The First Chapter also highlights the Empire's role in the First World War (1914-1918) and how did the Empire become in the post WWI period? In addition to the Empire's, entrance to the Second World War (1939-1945), and more specifically how did the Empire welcome the process of decolonization after the end of WWII, leading the British Empire to its final decline, starting with 1947: India's Partition and the independence of the rest of the British colonies. Though the aid of the Commonwealth, the Empire reached its decline, when losing its last colony: Hong Kong by the end of the twentieth century. Finally, the researcher provides a conclusion to introduce the Second Chapter of the thesis.

Concerning the Second Chapter it begins with the introduction, which tells what is included in this chapter. This chapter is divided in two main titles, the first one is: Positive Aspect of the Empire's imperial legacy, in which the researcher

includes the British "Civilizing Mission" through both colonialism and imperialism, the Empire worked for the benefits of it colonies by introducing new educational systems based on spreading English language between the colonized population, so that they can get rid of all the barbarian practices that these nations were holding in their lives. With an emphasis on the British industrial mission when they tried to ameliorate the economic system of the colonies by introducing a new developed trade system that helps in the progress of these nations, in addition to its new judicial system based on British courts Common Laws, to put an end to all the injustice practices in the colonies . This part also indicates the most successful chapter in the empire's legacy, which is the Commonwealth of Nations that still exist until these days, giving a great help to its members.

Summarizing this part by shading the light on the British Government politician's opinion on the British Empire imperial legacy. In the second part of this chapter the researcher talks about the Negative Aspects of the Empire's imperial legacy, in which he indicates the British Empire negative impact on the colonies, beginning with the effect of the Industrial Revolution and the educational system on the society of the colonies leading these colonies to their destruction. The main point that this chapter deals with is the modern crisis that the Empire caused.

At first Asia where the British colonized many nations causing many modern conflicts: in Afghanistan, India, Pakistan, Palestine, Iraq and Burma. Secondly Africa where the British occupied many countries causing a lot of damage in nations such as Sudan , Nigeria and Kenya, this part analysis the modern crisis in these nations, with an emphasis on the British colonial legacy and it relation with the present conflicts. At the end of this chapter, the researcher provides a conclusion of this part.

I-Chapter one : Background, Zenith and Fall of the British Empire

I-1- Introduction

The thirst for power; the desire for being the first to control the world, is the dream of most nations. This chapter shades light on one of the most extensive Empires in mankind history, The British Empire, and her stages of formulation, rise and decline. The Empire had come to lead the world's economy and culture during her zenith and to impressively continue doing so by her legacy after a decade.

I-2- Background of The British Empire

The word "empire" according to John Trusler (1766): It conveys an idea of a vast territory, composed of various People (11, 15). While in Meriam Webster's Dictionary: It is a major political unit having a territory of great extent or a number of territories or peoples under a single sovereign authority. It is also a group of countries ruled over by a single monarch or ruling power. It does not need an 'emperor'[1]. The British Empire comprised Britain, the 'mother country', worldwide system of dependencies—colonies, protectorates, and other territories—that over a span of some three centuries was brought under the sovereignty of the Crown of Great Britain and the administration of the British government. (Armitage 1)

The term «British Empire" was first used after 1685 ; taking the example of John Old Mixon's book : *The British Empire In America*(London,1708). For 200 years Britain was the most powerful nation in the world : from Canada to Asia, from Australia 'white settlers' to Nigeria , from the Caribbean to the South of Africa, as a consequence, ruling about 57 colonies , dominions like : India , dependent colonies : Uganda and Kenya, and protectorates such as Palestine and Malta, to rule 20% :over 450 million of the world population, and governed nearly 25 percent : 14.3 million square miles' of the world land mass . ("The British Empire in Colour»)

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[1] Emperor: the male sovereign or supreme ruler of an empire.http://www.dictionary.com/

The 'Whig' British Historians regarded the Empire as the deserved result of Britain's technological, and moral, superiority. They were proud of their 'small kingdom' which had amassed such a huge Empire.

I-2-1-The History behind the Empire

The Empire started a new mission in the colonies based on bringing democracy, education, White Man's Burden[2], economic practices, legal and governmental system, sport, and the English language itself around the world, and became the world solo ruler. Consequently, how did Britain get it status, and become the world powerful empire? In other words: what are the reasons that lead to the 20th century's zenith of the British Empire?

At Its highest point of robustness, the British Empire was the largest empire ever. Indeed, the world has never witnessed another empire as vast and great as the British Empire thanks to many factors including: trade, Navy power, conquest, interspersed with intervals of pacific commercial and diplomatic activity or contraction over 400 years. ("British Empire A Force For Good Or Evil History Essay" ,)

Beginning with the Tudor King Henry VIII (1491-1547) who came with the idea of turning the ship into a weapon 'the case of Mary Rose'[3]   as a killing machine, supporting ''the idea that massive guns demands massive ships''; by establishing the Modern English Merchant Marine System (though the plans to do so were put into motion during his father's reign: Henry VII) which greatly expanded English ship building and seafaring in order to protect the nation's trade and opened new routes. Because of these new naval powers, Britain defeated Spanish Armada in 1588 and became the world powerful nation in the sea, thereafter, its interests outside Europe grow steadily.   In addition to the first achievement for the Empire as a colonial powerful nation, in gaining Ireland from the Act for Kingly Title, passed by the Irish parliament in 1541. This status

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[2] White Man's Burden: the alleged duty of white colonizers to care for nonwhite indigenous subjects in their colonial possessions.http://www.dictionary.com/

[3] Mary Rose': a ship built for King Henry VIII in 1509-10 which sank off the south coast of England in 1545 and was brought up from the bottom of the sea in 1982. It can now be seen in a special museum in Portsmouth.https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/

converted Ireland from a lordship under the authority of the English Crown to a kingdom in its own right. It was the starting point for the Tudor re-conquest of Ireland.("British Empire")

During the 1550's a policy of colonization had been adopted by Britain, by establishing the Plantation of Ulster in 1610, following the Nine Years War (1595-1603). These plantations would serve as templates for the Empire. Several people involved in these projects also had a hand in the early colonization of North America, including Humphrey Walter Raleigh and Francis Drake. The Plantations were large tracts of land granted to English and Scottish settlers, many of whom enjoyed newly created titles is system also supplied the basis for mercantile institutions that would play such a crucial role in later British imperial ventures , such as the Massachusetts Bay Company and British East India Company chattered by Henry 's grand daughter , Elizabeth I. Thanks to Henry VIII sponsorship to John Cabot in 1496-1497 , England gained it first overseas colony , a fishing settlement in Newfoundland. In addition to the thirteenth colonies :in New England, Virginia, and Maryland and settlements in the Bermudas, there was the Honduras, Antigua, Barbados, Nova Scotia, Jamaica which was taken in 1655, and the Hudson's Bay Company established itself in what became northwestern Canada from the 1670s , as largely as The East India Company that began establishing trading posts in India 1600, and the Straits Settlements (Penang, Singapore, Malacca, and Labuan) became British through an extension of that company's activities. The first permanent British settlement on the African continent was made at James Island in the Gambia River in 1661. Slave trading had begun earlier in Sierra Leone, but that region did not become a British possession until 1787. Britain acquired the Cape of Good Hope (now in South Africa) in 1806, and the South African interior was opened up by Boer and British pioneers under British control, to open the door for British African colonialism.

Looking for gold and silver was ''the idee fixe of the age '' as the historian Niall Ferguson described it because England had followed the other imperial giants : Spain and Portugal when they established colonies in both Africa and America, which was considered as an economic theory by stressing competition between

nations for a finite amount of wealth. "The English had tried Canada, Guiana, Virginia and the Gambia, and found nothing." Generally, when an expedition went wrong, the survivors used to cover their expenses by resorting to piracy, and what Queen Elizabeth I did by authorizing piracy in the Atlantic; as a result, the first European British Empire began. The story of the thirteen American colonies started to give an honorable memory in the British history, and to open the door for the British colonial expansionism to sparkle. Although the thirteenth colonies including: Virginia, did not maintain any gold, they provided Britain with tobacco, cotton ,and rice, As Ferguson illustrates It "tea, coffee, tobacco and sugar were the new, new things. And all of them had to be imported." Tobacco and sugar were shipped to England from the New World in masses , in order to financially enriched the British Empire economy .Thanks to Henry VII royal navy and Queen Elizabeth I's creative ideas, the trading companies were established in Turkey, Russia and the East Indies , helping the British sailors and traders were truly satisfied with the situation, therefore they controlled the economy of Britain for about a century.(Dreyer ,19)

According to the British History, the first British Empire was a mercantile one under the Stuarts and Cromwell, the former was characterized in king James I's reign which witnessed the negotiation of London Treaty (1604) for the purpose of ending hostilities with Spain, and the most important fact that the parliament of both Britain and Scotland were united in London to create the parliament of Great Britain. ("British Empire")

  Mercantilism[4] , the economic doctrine of competition between nations for a finite amount of wealth which had characterized the first period of colonial expansion led to a bloody war between two major powers called : the Seven Years War which happened between, the rising imperial powers France and Britain fought against each other overseas, considered as the main battlefield remained in Europe, but for the first time in history, the colonies of two empires were included in the fights because The British Thirteen Colonies fought against the French in Louisiana and Canada.   . In fact, that war may be described as the First World

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[4] Mercantilism: mercantile practices or spirit; commercialism.http://www.dictionary.com/

War; in which Britain defeated France in the Plains of Abraham in1760, and took almost of New France, to be the one who had control over the greatest part of Northern America.

As a result of those slogans « No taxation without representation » said by Samuel Adam [5]and "the right of the British Parliament to levy taxes on the American colonists without their consent", protests started in the thirteen colonies against their mother country. As soon as fighting broke out in April 1775, the colonists' shadow governments took control of each colony and ousted all the royal officials. Consequently, the Declaration of Independence was issued on October 17, 1781, declaring the colonies rights: 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness' or the unalienable rights, wishing to have their own country away from the British crown. The result was surprising because the colonies made Britain reconsidered it place in the new land and finally surrendered in Yorktown on 17 October 1781, leading to the birth of a new nation called The United State of America , and of course, marked the end of the first British Empire, and the beginning of the second Empire.(Dreyer, 19)

When mentioning both the first and the second Empire, stating The British East India Company is important because it was probably the most successful chapter in the British Empire's History as it was responsible for the annexation of the Indian subcontinent, as it represents the most important and largest source of the British Empire wealth, in addition to the Africans countries like : Malaya , and Asian countries : Singapore which helped in building of this powerful Empire.

When talking about the British East India Company's definition : It began as a joint-stock company of traders and investors based in Leadenhall Street, London, by Queen Elizabeth I in 1600, with the intent to favor trade privileges in India. The Royal Charter effectively gave the newly created "Honorable East India Company" a monopoly on all trade with the East Indies. The company transformed

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[5] Samuel Adam : (born September 27 [September 16, Old Style], 1722, Boston, Massachusetts [U.S.]—died October 2, 1803, Boston), politician of the American Revolution, leader of the Massachusetts "radicals," who was a delegate to the Continental Congress (1774–81) and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was later lieutenant governor (1789–93) and governor (1794–97) of Massachusetts.https://www.britannica.com/

from a commercial trading venture to one, which virtually ruled India as it acquired auxiliary governmental and military functions, along with a very large private army consisting of local Indian sepoys (soldiers), who were loyal to their British commanders and were probably the most important factor in Britain's Asian conquest. The British East India Company is regarded by some as the world's first multinational corporation.

The company also had interests along the routes to India from Great Britain. As early as 1620, the company attempted to lay claim to the Table Mountain region in South Africa, later it occupied and ruled the island of Saint Helena. The company also established Hong Kong and Singapore; and cultivated the production of tea in India. Because of it unstoppable power, The British East India Company found itself completely dominant over the French, Dutch and Portuguese trading companies in the Indian subcontinent.

History witnessed the unlimited power of the Company and its influence over India; because of Robert Clive's victory at the Battle of Plassey and The decline of the Mughal Empire; the company established it military and commercial power over many territories. However the company's power comes to end with the middle of 19th century and becomes a turning point from The British East India Company to a direct British rule in India, known as the British Raj, when the regions now known as India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Myanmar would collectively be known as British India.

Coming back to the loss of the thirteenth colonies and how it did not break down the Empire, but led her to win another world which is Australia 1788 and New Zealand which proved to become profitable exporters of wool and gold. Winning Napoleonic Wars against France because of the Industrial Revolution, made Britain stronger than ever because she added new colonies among them Cape Colony, Mauritius, Ceylon (Sri Lanka), Trinidad and Tobago, St. Lucia, British Guiana (Guyana), and Malta. During the Second Empire mercantilist ideals and regulations were gradually suppressed in response to economic and political developments in Great Britain early in the 19th century. Britain's new industrial ways layed on the process of free trade, which, as part of their critique of

mercantilism, questioned the economic value of political ties between the colonies and the mother country. By the 1815, the United Kingdom was the most powerful European nation, and its navy ruled the seas. Peace in Europe allowed the British to focus their interests on more remote parts of the world, and, during this period, the British Empire reached its zenith.

I-3-Zenith of the British Empire

The 19th and the beginning of 20th century witnessed the full flower of the British Empire, zenith of the Empire. Administrations, institutions and British policy in the colonies changed during the century from the haphazard arrangements of the 17th and 18th centuries to the sophisticated system, symbolized in Joseph Chamberlain's colonial office (1895–1900) which was considered as the first home office and the Board of trade and was important for the new government.

The century also marked Britain as the first country to taste the Industrial Revolution, as a leading nation that had been able to draw on the most of the accessible world for material and markets ; creating a problem between some challenging nations including Germany, Japan and Italy, which claimed that Britain position of the world power gave Its manufactures unfair advantages in international markets, as well as reducing the economic growth of other nations. Britain in this period saw many changes including outlaweding the slave trade (1807) and soon began enforcing this principle on other nations. By the mid-nineteenth-century, Britain had largely eradicated the world slave trade. Slavery itself was abolished in the British colonies in 1834, though the phenomenon of indentured labor retained much of its oppressive character until 1920. By the end of the old colonial and slave systems, the adoption of free trade was the new way to enforce the Empire's economy, by culminating in the repeal of the Corn Laws and Navigation Acts (regulatory measures) in the 1840s. Free trade opened the British market to unfettered competition, stimulating reciprocal action by other countries during the middle quarters of the nineteenth century. ("British Empire")

This period marked « The Long Depression [6]» of 1873-1896, which had followed fifteen years of a great economic instability; business suffered from periods of low, and falling, profits rates and price deflation. As a result, Britain was no longer supplying half the needs in manufactured goods of such nations as Germany, France, Belgium and the United State of America.

The New Imperialism period, or the period of "Pax Britannica "[7], the age of colonialism where British people thought that they were doing the world a favor by taking the British, government and Christianity to the rest of the world because of most British citizens believed in their right to an empire and thought that imperial expansion would absorb excess goods, capital and population, they were also extremely proud of their empire and of spreading their civilization and culture to every corner of the globe, for them colonial expansion was seen as a mission called "the white man's burden" , in order to end slavery and barbaric traditions, this was the policy and the ideology of European colonial expansion between the 1870s and the outbreak of World War I, was somehow l'idee fixe of the age , protecting the security of the colonies because of the growth of raw material's demands and the emergence of powerful nations in Europe. Therefore, Britain worked for it colonies safety to help in developing it industrial products, and succeeded in protecting it colonies from any European interference. The period is distinguished by an unprecedented pursuit of what has been termed "Empire for Empire's sake".

I-3-1-Queen Victoria's Reign (1837-1901)

This period also witnessed the British Empire as global power because it became the world's most stable and prosperous nation, leading the British Empire to its zenith. The period was characterized by Queen Victoria's reign (1837-1901), the woman who changed the futuristic image of Britain in the world, and who was a towering presence as a symbol of her Empire. « The Grandmother of Europe »

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[6] The Long Depression: The 'Great Depression' of 1873-1896 held that title until the Great Depression of the 1930s and was later named Long Depression..https://wiki.mises.org/wiki/Main_Page

[7] "Pax Britannica «: Usually applied to the era between the end of the Napoleonic Wars in 1815 and the start of World War I in 1914, the term Pax Britannica has both geopolitical and economic connotations. That period, in contrast to preceding and subsequent periods, was comparatively free of military conflict between major powers (with notable exceptions: The Crimean War, the Franco-Prussian War, the Spanish-American War, and the Russo-Japanese War)https://www.encyclopedia.com/

and her husband Albert and their nine children came to symbolize a new, confident age. As a result, the 19th century has been referred to as the Victorian Era or the Victorian Age. Many events occurred during her rule in England and in the rest of the world. During her reign, England had gone from a rural society to an urban one. Moreover, Britain did not lose any war during her reign. She put on the Great Exhibition of1851, the Golden Jubilee, and the Diamond Jubilee to show of how great the British Empire was. (Williams," Queen Victoria: The woman who redefined Britain's monarchy")

One of the major event that characterized Queen Victoria's reign was Opium War in China (1839-1842).when the Chinese were trading in spices for British money for many years, the British wanted to balance the trade and decided to trade opium for spices. This new way was in favor with the British not the Chinese, causing a great war, and resulting in the victory of the British Crown and Hong Kong as a gift for them in a treaty after the war. This war and both The Crimean War (1853-1856) and The Boer War (1899-1902) which were fought in South Africa between the British colonists and the Dutch colonists (called Boers) living in South Africa, resulted in the victory of Britain and all of South Africa was under the British rule. These wars added a new brilliant chapter in the history of The Empire. The 1867 witnessed the establishment of the British North America Act by which the British government surrendered is full and direct control over these countries including: Australia, New Zealand and Canada which became self-governing dominions, however, The Imperial Conference came in 1887, in order to strengthen Britain's ties with those colonies. (Chrisp 5)

British colonial expansion reached its height largely during the reign of Queen Victoria, because of the new imperial ways and the help of both prime ministers Benjamin Disraeli (1868, 1874–80) and Lord Melbourne (1834-1835), and of course her beloved husband Albert (1861) who once said: "We need to show the world what we make, and we need to see what the rest of the world is making", and that what they actually did. Britain gained Nigeria, the Gold Coast (later Ghana), Rhodesia (Zambia and Zimbabwe), South Africa, and Egypt: when Disraeli borrowed £4 million, without the approval of Parliament, to buy a half

share in the Suez Canal in 1875 and opening the door to have another colony called Sudan 1896-1898, taking into consideration that in 1875 the two most important European holdings in Africa were French-controlled Algeria and Britain's Cape Colony. By 1914 only Ethiopia and the republic of Liberia remained outside formal European control. The transition from an "informal empire" of control through economic dominance to direct control took the form of a "scramble[8]» for territory by the nations of Europe. Britain tried not to play a part in this early scramble, being more of a trading Empire rather than a colonial Empire; however, it soon became clear it had to gain its own African empire to maintain the balance of power, as well as in Asia—such as Burma (Myanmar) and India, Queen Victoria was the first British monarch to be formally proclaimed as Empress[9] of India in 1876 when she transferred control of India from the East India Company to the British government 1858. Queen Victoria's reign witnessed the spread of British technology, commerce, language, and government throughout the British Empire, which at its greatest extent encompassed roughly one-fifth to one-quarter of the world's area and population. British colonies contributed to the United Kingdom's extraordinary economic growth and strengthened its voice in world affairs. There were many sayings that symbolizes the reign of Queen Victoria including : "The sun never sets on the British Empire", and "The workshop of the world", and "the country was as heart-stricken as its queen», during the nineteenth century.(Williams, "Queen Victoria: The woman who redefined Britain's monarchy")

Queen Victoria's reign celebrated the new British African Empire because of the new companies established in Africa including: The Royal Niger Company which began to extend British influence in Nigeria, and the Gold Coast (now Ghana) and The Gambia that became the new British possessions. Without forgetting The British East Africa Compantiony which began it operation in what are now Kenya and Uganda, and the British South Africa Company operated in what are now

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[8] Scramble: is the invasion, occupation, colonization and annexation of African territory by European powers during the period of New Imperialism, between 1881 and 1914. It is also called the Partition of Africa and the Conquest of Africa.https://www.definitions.net/root/app_common/img/top_logo_def.png
[9] Empress: a female ruler of an empire.http://www.dictionary.com/

Zimbabwe (formerly Southern Rhodesia), Zambia (formerly Northern Rhodesia), and Malawi. Britain's victory in the South African War (1899–1902) enabled it to annex the Transvaal and the Orange Free State in 1902 and to create the Union of South Africa in 1910. The result of these operations was surprising, the Empire controlled Africa "from the Cape to Cairo." ("British Empire")

After 64 years of ruling the British Empire, Queen Victoria died at Osborne in January 22,1901, to be followed by her heir Prince Edward VII, leaving the country in her best status: An Empire that covered a quarter of the globe with 400 million subjects around the world with indefinite power.

I-3-2-King Edward's reign (1901-1910)

The Empire continued it success during the reign of King Edward VII, naming the era as the Edwardian Era. Edward VII in his reign between 1901 and 1910 brought prosperity to the Empire. This prosperity was built on trade and manufacturing, taking the example of the main industries at that time : mining, manufacture of iron and steel, shipbuilding, manufacturing cloth and other fabrics from cotton and wool, and manufacture household goods and equipment. As a result, trade was huge. Railways all over the world were built by the British, and equipped with machinery made in Britain. By 1901, England had 15,195 lines of railroads and an underground rail system beneath London. The trains transformed England's landscape, supported the growth of commerce, and shrank the distance between cities. Apparently, the nation is still leading the world trade, finance, commerce, and London as the financial center of the world, naming the era as "the Golden Age", an age of prosperity and wealth. As Dudley Carew announced in 1949 the Edwardian Era represented a «golden and beneficent era of plenty, peace and prosperity." Therefore, most of the British people in the "Edwardian era" were sure that British progress would continue.

As a consequence, Britain—the staunch advocate of free trade—emerged in 1914 with not only the largest overseas empire thanks to her long-standing presence in India, but also the greatest gains in the "Scramble for Africa" ,reflecting her advantageous position at its inception. Between 1885 and 1914, Britain took nearly

30 percent of Africa's population under her control, compared to 15 percent for France, 9 percent for Germany, 7 percent for Belgium and 1 percent for Italy. Nigeria alone contributed 15 million subjects, more than in the whole of French West Africa or the entire German colonial Empire However; the era came to an unexpected end with the First World War. Economically and in human terms, this was a disaster for most of the European nations. ("Edwardian Era Facts_ Daily Life of People,")

I-3-3- The British Empire in the Great War (1914-1918)

The beginning of the 20th century witnessed the emergence of new powers, whose main goal was to control the whole world, considered as a threat for the Empire goals because it would "destroy the civilization of Europe" as Leonard Woolz said. These monstrous powers were Germany and Italy. By virtue of its position as the world most powerful imperial Empire, Britain and the Allied: France and Spain must make a move, declaring the Great War 1914-1918 to stop the spread of the centrals. Britain's declaration of war in August 1914 brought hundreds of millions of colonial subjects to a state of war with Germany and the Central Powers. Mobilization of the British world gave Britain a massive reserve upon which to draw for military resources and the corollary of a vast and dispersed estate-requiring defense and succor at a time of global dislocation. Different colonial subjects entered the war including Australians, Egyptians, Indians, Iraqis, Kenyans, Namibians, and Sri Lankans, to serve with the British military army and win the war. For them the First World War was the same as the Seven Years War and Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars. Yet more far-reaching and destructive The First World War was further marked as an imperial war by account of the fact that scores of British territories around the world considered it the most momentous political event of their age, no matter how distant they were from the Kaiser's Germany. The First World War showed the empire's capacity to mobilize people on a scale never before witnessed.

 The First World War was a period of political quickening in many parts of the Empire, bringing developments that would make the job of imperial governance for more testing in the post-war years. Through the Arab Revolt, the Boer

Rebellion, and the Easter Rising, the tightening of Britain's grip on the Egyptian place d'armes, the promise of political autonomy to both Arabs and Jews, and the passage of legislation allowing Indians a greater share in their own governance, the war years nurtured nationalism. This was also the case in the 'white' Dominions, where the war was a powerful experience of nationhood, encouraging Australians and Canadians to think regionally as much as they thought imperially, and to demand a greater voice in imperial decision-making in the future (symbolized by their inclusion in the British Empire Delegation at the Versailles Peace Conference), their case was exceptional , since they were a part of the new forming British Commonwealth of nation ; after the war, they signed the peace treaties for themselves and joined the newly formed League of Nations as independent states equal to Britain.   In 1931 these dominions were   considered as independent countries "within the British Empire, equal in status" to the United Kingdom by the Statute of Westminster. The statute referred specifically to the "British Commonwealth of Nations." When World War II broke out in 1939, the dominions made their own declarations of war. (Jackson 1-2-3)

I-3-4-The British Empire In The Post World War One Period

Following the first World War or the Great War (1914-1918), and the victory of the allies, Britain added, under the system of mandates, new territories, including Palestine, Transjordan, Iraq, and several former German territories in Africa and Asia East including Tanganyika, South-West Africa (now Namibia) and New Guinea, and of course her entrance to the League of Nations 1920 to protect the world peace. By the British Empire Exhibition of King George, which was held in 1924 and 1925, in order to develop imperial trade connections and to cultivate closer political ties between Britain and her territories, as well as the exhibition reminded Britons of the material and political value of the Empire, as the nation struggled to recover from the economic impact of the Great War.   Britain was the 'Mother Country' of a worldwide empire that covered a fifth of the land in the world, and Britannia 'ruled the waves'. (Clendening, "On The British Empire Exhibition, 1924-25″)

In his opening remarks in the Exhibition, the King described the British Empire as a "family of nations." This family included "white" settler dominions like Australia and Canada; dependent colonies, such as Kenya and Uganda in British East Africa; protectorates, like Palestine and Malta; and India, whose partial self-government under the 1919 Government of India Act confirmed the sub-continent's ambiguous political status within the Empire as falling somewhere between a dominion and a colony. *The Times*(1924) reported that King George spoke warmly of the need for "fraternal cooperation" within this diverse group of nations, stating that he looked forward to a new prosperity and strength of unified purpose for the British Empire after the difficult years of war and the current challenges of Britain's post-war economic slump. The King's opening speech was broadcast live by wireless radio on the new and still privately operated British Broadcasting Company, founded in 1922, to a listening audience of six million people who gathered in public parks and department stores to hear the monarch's address. By all accounts, George V appeared delighted with the exhibition and visited it on several occasions. The real purpose behind this exhibition was to strengthen imperial ties and foster greater economic cooperation among the member nations of the empire. Britons visiting the exhibition learned that theirs was an immense and wealthy global empire, rich in natural resources, agricultural products and industrial manufacturing.

Things changed with The Balfour Declaration of 1917 in which the Dominions of the British Empire had the right to be considered equal to Britain, rather than subordinate. Meaning that each dominion was equal in status to Britain herself, free of British legislative interference and autonomous in international relations. The dominions section created within the Colonial Office in 1907 was upgraded in 1925 to a separate Dominions Office and given its own secretary of state in 1930.

1-4 The Fall of the British Empire

The thirties came to open another chapter in the Empire's history full of destructive crisis, leading to the fall of the Empire.

I- 4-1-The British Empire in the Second World War (1939-1945)

Since Britain was so exhausted from the Great War and the turmoil caused by the Great Depression [10]in the 1930's that appeared to destroy the Empire's source of wealth, and of course with the outbreak of the Second World War (1939-1945) and the growth of national consciousness in the colonies mind , leads only to one answer : the fall of the British Empire.

During WWII (1939-1945), the Empire attempted desperately to maintain a strategic distance from the war, as it had scarcely enough assets to rescue their disintegrating domains. In the end, Britain could not maintain a strategic distance from the war and moved toward becoming devoured by it. England had survived the war yet its riches, notoriety and expert had been extremely diminished it additionally deleted the old adjust of energy on which British Security-at home and abroad-had largely depended. Despite the fact that Britain was one of the successful partners, the thrashing of Germany had been mostly crafted by Soviet and American power, while that of Japan had been a totally American triumph. Finally, the war ended with Britain's victory, resulting in the opening of a new chapter in the Empire's history.

1-4-2The End of the British Rule in Ireland

After the Second World War, in 1948 Ireland turned into a republic, completely free from the United Kingdom, and pulled back from the Commonwealth. Ireland's Constitution guaranteed the six districts of Northern Ireland as a piece of the Republic of Ireland until 1998. The issue about whether Northern Ireland ought to stay in the United Kingdom or join the Republic of Ireland has isolated Northern Ireland's king and prompted a long and ridiculous clash between republicans (Catholic[11]) and supporters (or Unionists[12]) (Protestant[13]) known as "the

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[10] Great Depression: was the greatest and longest economic recession in modern world history. It began with the U.S. stock market crash of 1929 and did not completely end until 1946 after World War II. Economists and historians often cite the Great Depression as the most catastrophic economic event of the 20th century.https://www.investopedia.com/

[11] Catholic :pertaining to the whole Christian body or church.http://www.dictionary.com/

[12] Unionists: a person whose activities or beliefs are characterized by unionism. http://www.dictionary.com/

[13]Protestant : any Western Christian who is not an adherent of a Catholic, Anglican, or Eastern Church. http://www.dictionary.com/

Troubles." However, the Good Friday Agreement of 1998 achieved a truce between the greater part of the significant associations on the two sides, making trust in a quiet determination.

I-4-3- The British Empire's Decolonization Process 1960

With conditions as they stood, it was presently winding up progressively hard to keep up even the similarity of British politically influential nation. In the 1960s, British governments endeavored hopelessly to make blocks without straw. England attempted and bombed twice to enter the European Economic Community, trusting mostly to excite its stale economy, incompletely to crush the Franco-German 'partnership'. England was discovering it too expensive to ensure its residual settlements.

To abstain from being caught in an exorbitant battle with neighborhood patriot developments, Britain pulled out of the majority of the rest of the settlements with graceless flurry. As late as 1959, it had openly booked a level of self-government for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. All ended up free in the vicinity of 1961 and 1963.

English pioneers gamely demanded, and no uncertainty trusted, that Britain would stay at the 'best table' of force to be reckoned with - a status ensured by its atomic obstruction and its proceeding with impact in the ex-pilgrim world, and symbolized by the Commonwealth which the ex-settlements had joined. The circumstance did not go as arranged. England's inability to stop the white pioneer revolt in Southern Rhodesia in 1965 was a tremendous shame and drew savage judgment from numerous new Commonwealth states.

In South East Asia, ensuring the new league of Malaysia against Indonesian hostility turned out to be increasingly exorbitant. Then the British economy stumbled from emergency to emergency and the weight wound up unsustainable. Degrading of the pound in November 1967 was taken after inside weeks by the choice to pull back Britain's military nearness east of Suez.

I-4-3-1-1947 Partition of India

An early indication of the shortcoming of the domain was Britain's withdrawal from India in 1947. The British had assembled India's assets for their supreme war exertion. They pounded the endeavor of Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian National Congress to drive them to 'quit India' in 1942. In any case, in a prior offer to win Congress bolster, Britain had guaranteed to give India full freedom once the war was finished. England trusted that a self-representing India would remain some portion of the majestic resistance. Inside long stretches of the finish of the war, it was incredibly clear that Britain did not have the way to vanquish a restored mass crusade by the Congress. Its authorities were depleted and troops were inadequate. In any case, the British still trusted that a self-representing India would remain some portion of their arrangement of 'royal protection'. Consequently, Britain was urgent to keep India (and its armed force) joined together. These expectations came to nothing.

When that the last emissary, Lord Louis Mountbatten [14], touched base in India, Congress and its pioneer Jawaharlal Nehru [15]had started to acknowledge that unless they consented to parcel, they gambled a drop into turmoil and shared war before power could be moved from British into Indian hands. It was left to Mountbatten to arrange a fast handover to two successor governments (India and Pakistan) before the ink was dry on their post-supreme outskirts.

I-4-3-2-Repairing Britain

The enormous positive feeling at a pretty much honorable exit, and much standard talk, camouflaged the way that the finish of the Raj was an amazing blow for British politically influential nation. England had lost the province that had given quite a bit of its military muscle east of Suez, and additionally paying 'lease' for the 'contract' of Britain's very own lot armed force.

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[14] Lord Louis Mountbatten: Lord Mountbatten was the last viceroy of the British Indian Empire and the first Governor-General of independent India. Find more on the life and childhood of Lord Mountbatten in this brief biography.https://www.thefamouspeople.com/

[15] Jawaharlal Nehru: first prime minister of independent India (1947–64), who established parliamentary government and became noted for his neutralist (nonaligned) policies in foreign affairs. He was also one of the principal leaders of India's independence movement in the 1930s and '40s.https://www.britannica.com/

The weight of the domain safeguard moved back to a Britain that was both weaker and poorer than it had been before 1939. England was dominated by two new superpowers, the United States and Soviet Union. Consequently, it might appear to be odd that the loss of India did not prompt an intense reappraisal of Britain's reality advantages and an 'auspicious' choice to relinquish its far-flung duties from the Caribbean to Hong Kong. England was presently dominated by the United States and Soviet Union, its household economy had been genuinely debilitated and the Labor government had left on a gigantic and costly program of social change. Truth be told British Prime Minister Clement Attlee and his bureau associate Ernest Bevin, who overwhelmed Labor's remote approach at the time, made a remarkable inverse inference with respect to the eventual fate of Britain's supervises advantages.

I-4-3-3-Aids from the Commonwealth

Attlee and Bevan trusted Britain's financial recuperation and the survival of sterling as an extraordinary exchanging money required nearer combination with the old 'white' territories, particularly Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

The 'sterling zone', which incorporated the realm, Commonwealth (the primary special case was Canada) and some different nations, represented portion of the world's exchange the early post-war years. English pioneers had almost certainly that Britain must maintain its status as the third incredible power. The British were additionally resolved to abuse the tropical states all the more successfully because of the way that their cocoa, elastic and tin could be sold for much-required dollars. Nor was it essentially a monetary goal. England's key guard against the new Soviet risk required forward air bases from which to bomb Southern Russia - the mechanical weapons store of the Soviet Union. That implied remaining on in the Middle East even after the breakdown of British control in Palestine and its hurried clearing in 1948.

In Egypt, Iraq, Jordan and the Gulf, the British were resolved to cling to their arrangements and bases, including the immense Suez channel zone. They needed assistance from Australia and sought after Indian help against Soviet impact in

Asia. Over the entire range of gathering conclusion, British pioneers had most likely that Britain must maintain its status as the third incredible influence, and that it could just do as such by keeping up its domain and the Commonwealth interface. Europe, by differentiate, they saw as a zone of monetary and political shortcoming. It was Britain's abroad resources that would guard it.

I-4-4-The British Empire in the 1970's

At the point when Britain finally entered the European Community in 1973, the line had been drawn under Britain's royal age. However, the consummation of a domain is occasionally a clean issue. The Rhodesian disobedience was to last until the point that the late 1970s, Britain battled a war to hold the Falkland Islands in 1982 and Hong Kong proceeded, with inferred Chinese understanding, as a British reliance until 1997. England encountered a huge inflow of transients - a heritage of its magnificent past. The British at home needed to deal with an unexpected inheritance of their royal past - the extensive inflow of vagrants, for the most part from South Asia. In the 21st century, old supreme connections still survive, especially those in light of dialect and law, which may accept developing significance in a globalized world. Indeed, even the Commonwealth, wounded and battered in the 1970s, has held an astonishing utility as a thick worldwide system of casual associations, esteemed by its various little states. As the experience of the domain retreats all the more profoundly into Britain's own particular past, it has turned into the focal point of more consideration than any time in recent memory from British students of history.

I-5- Conclusion

After two centuries of Dominance over the world, a history full of great achievement where Britain built a strong Empire when she reached its zenith by the beginning of the twentieth century. Things changed by the mid of the 20th century when Britain realized the Empire 's decline, leaving a controversial legacy in the colonies till these days, a legacy full of both Positive and Negative Aspects, therefore the situation became more complicated between those who supported and

against the British Empire's imperial legacy, creating a wordy war over the Empire's legacy.

Chapter one: Background, Zenith and Fall of The British Empire

Chapter two: Between Negative and Positive, Analysis of the British Empire Imperial Legacy

II-Chapter two : Between Negative and Positive, Analysis of the British Empire Imperial Legacy.

II-1-Introduction

   After being the world's biggest Empire ever, ruling territories on all continents, about one quarter of the world's populations and areas, this Empire came to its final stage with the growth of national consciousness in the mind of its colonial subjects during the late 20th century, the British Empire fell with a very controversial colonial legacy in the modern world.   Empire's legacy was mixed between positive and negative in the eye of both: The British populations and the colonial subjects. This chapter deals with the analysis of the British Empire colonial legacy in the 20th and the 21th century including speeches, interviews, statements, articles, and comments of politicians, colonial subjects, and writers who stated whether the Empire's imperial legacy, is positive or negative.

II-2- Positive Aspects of the British Empire Imperial Legacy

For the purpose of bringing "civilization", "economic development", and "political stability", the British Empire started a new era of colonialism and imperialism to fulfill these goals.

II-2-1-"A Civilizing Mission" : British Policy of Colonialism and Imperialism[i]

  For many centuries, European powers had controlled the world corner by corner, using different ways to achieve their goals. France, Spain, England, Belgium, Netherland, Portuguese and Germany presented the main powers in Europe from the 15th until the 20th century. They used both the process of colonialism and imperialism to gain control of many colonies. The former denotes the practice of domination, including the subjugation of one people to another. It also conveyed the idea of a form of exploitation with emphasis on economic variables and as a culture change process.

While the later is defined as a policy, practice, or advocacy of expending the power and domination of a nation by direct territorial acquisition or indirect control over the political or economic life of other areas. In his book *Culture and Imperialism*, Edward Said (1993) highlighted both concepts:

> Imperialism means the practice, the theory and the attitudes of a dominating. Metropolitan center ruling a distant territory, Colonialism, which is almost. Consequence of imperialism is the implanting of settlements on distant territory. As Michel Doyle puts it: empire is a relationship formal or informal, in which one state controls the effective political sovereignty of another political society. It can be achieved by force, by political collaboration, by economic, social, or cultural dependence. Imperialism is simply the process or policy of establishing or maintaining an empire. In our time, direct colonialism has largely ended colonialism, lingers where it has always been in a kind of general culture sphere as well as in specific political, ideological, economic and social practices. (p 9)

The legacy of both colonialism and imperialism is known as one of the brutal conquest and systematic exploitation of native people, because the European powers used their tyranny to kill the native's regimes and changed the colonial political subjects, moral conditions, and even the colonized civilization through their own methods. On the other way around, the British Empire worked for the opposite because it was committed to do a set of principles and institutions that helped in the development of its colonies, unlike other European nations. (Brown 1)

To a certain extent, the British maintained an Empire that was motivated by a genuine concern for the governed and worked to spread their political principles and free institutions across the globe, though the Empire met some struggles when ruling the colonies, but she managed to be the greatest force for good that the world has ever witnessed. ("Was British Colonialism Good or Bad for India?")

In the eye of the British, the Empire worked for the benefits of its subjects and the areas that were part of the Empire's influence. For the historian Gilley, the British process of colonialism stressed "the primacy of human lives, universal values, and shared responsibilities, and constituted a " civilization mission" that led

to the improvements in living conditions for most of the third world people". As an apologists for the Empire, Bigger stressed that the process of colonialism introduced order to savage, uncivilized nations, because the British worked for the best to it subjects, bringing liberty, and equality to the population, therefore many British historians believed that the Empire was the pioneer in achieving all this works. According to   Niall Ferguson 's famous book *Empire*   (2003) :"no organization in history had done more to promote the free movement of goods, capitals and labour than the British Empire , and no organization has done more to impose western norms of law, order and governance around the world"(3). In addition to the writer's opinions, 59 percent of the British populations stated that their colonialism is "something to be proud of", 19 percent ashamed of their colonial past, and 23 did not know. (Dahlgreen)

Figure 1 A graphic shows whether the British Empire is something proud of or ashamed of

Pride in the Empire
Is the British Empire more something to be proud of or ashamed of? %

- More something to be proud of
- More something to be ashamed of
- Don't know

59   19   23

YouGov | yougov.com   July 24-25 2014

https://yougov.co.uk/?stay
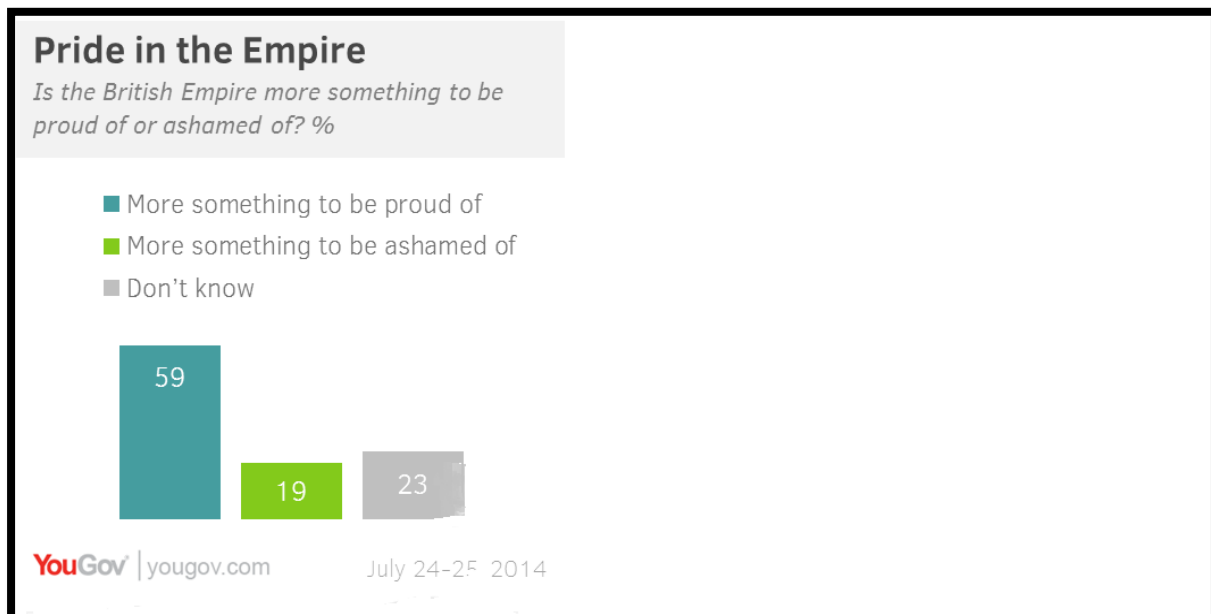
By the mid-19th century, the definition of the term 'imperialism' changed to 'despotism', or 'principle or spirit of empire '(Shorter Oxford English Dictionary 1959). To Lord Rosebery, it was 'greater pride in Empire' (Eldridge 3). For most of the British population, imperialism was more pragmatic than that of other colonial powers. The reason behind the process of imperialism is what is known as the

"Civilizing Mission." Since most of the European nations believe themselves to be superior, civilized and enlightened societies, it became their duty to bring civilization to the third world nations. For instance one of the British correspondent for *The Times* of London in 1919 wrote :

> Many people think the local inhabitants will welcome us because we have saved them and that the country only needs developing to repay our expenditure, but this is clearly wrong, since we are asking the Arab to exchange his pride and independence for a little Western civilization. (1919)

The case was the same with the British Agent T.E. Lawrence [1] when he was in the Middle East, he said :"in Iraq we have been led into a trap from which it will be hard to escape with dignity and honor. …Things have been far worse than we have been told, our administration more bloody and inefficient than the public knows. …We are today not far from disaster.", so it became their duty to fix the situation in these nations.

The British's conception of 'the self 'superiority worked to justify the colonization of 'the other'. Therefore, it became their main duty to spread European civilization to the "uncivilized", "backward" populations in the world. Civilization was summarized in European languages, religion and political legal systems, with an emphasis on European culture as the only way to progress and become standard for the whole world. (Brown 01)

In his famous quote, the economic historian Niall Ferguson said, "Everybody did empire" to show how the European Empire's power had controlled the world. For Ferguson European colonialism helped in creating new developed nations because of the establishment of certain institutions that worked for the benefits of the colonized nations.

Using colonization as a weapon to expand their beliefs even by killing peoples, supporting the idea that 'You cannot have omelets without breaking eggs' meaning that ; you cannot destroy the practices of barbarism, slavery and superstition,

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[1] T.E. Lawrence : T.E. Lawrence was a British military officer who took part in the Great Arab Revolt and later wrote the memoir The Seven Pillars of Wisdom.https://www.biography.com/

which for centuries have desolated the interior of Africa, without using force, to fulfil the goal of spreading civilization and people's prosperity.

Britain gave life to the nations, which suffered from tyranny, by offering them the opportunity to advance their civilization. The duty of spreading civilization by fulfilling their imperial responsibilities, and enlightening people's life by enduring practices.

II-2-2- The British Empire's Industrial Mission

Since the British Empire was a leading industrial nation for almost two centuries, the nation helped in spreading technology and sciences to it colonies, for examples they constructed roads, and railways to facilitate transportation of goods and services, the case of the Suez Canal, when the British turned it into an important sea passage from Europe to India, as well as developing 70.000 miles of payed roads and 40.000 miles of rail roads in India and others. ("British Empire A Force For Good or Evil History ").

The historian Robin Black Burn affirmed that the British investments when it comes to establishing canals, railways, roads, and harbors, reached 44 million in 1770. In the field of agriculture, the Empire introduced new technique in the colonies, including new methods of farming with a huge improvement in the production of food and industrial raw materials; the best example for this huge success is Canada, which has modernized agriculture system even after gaining independence.

Taking the example of India: a nation that had been occupied by The British Empire about 200 years and became the Britain's most prosperous colony because of the British economic institutions settled in the country, The British East India Company, for example, which helped in creating a positive economic growth of income in industry and services. Consequently, India became the largest grower of raw cotton and the largest producer and exporter of cotton textiles in the world by

the late 18th century. India's means of transport were bullock carts [2]; camels , pack and animals , the Empire brought rail- ways that connected the raw material areas with the exporting ports to facilitate the movement of British goods to different parts of the country as well as bringing raw materials to the ports, and playing an important role in the national awakening of the country. (Brown 2)

 The effect of the British colonialism is still appearing in India, The rails, the club life, the imperial buildings like the Rashtrapati Bhavan and the Parliament are such an example. Many food items like bread, tea and cake, which are made today, are a direct result of their interaction with Europeans during the British rule. The Supreme Court and the High Court passed their judgments in English. The language itself is a legacy of the British rule. The main changes, which the British made in Indian society, were at the top. They replaced the wasteful warlord aristocracy by a bureaucratic-military establishment, carefully designed by utilitarian technocrats, which was very efficient in maintaining law. Today India is rapidly advancing due to the economic liberty programs established by the British, though there are some problems as poverty, political corruption, and economic instability yet the Empire is not responsible of, because Britain played an important role in developing India into a modern state.

    In Africa, for example, the British transformed a borderless continent inhabited by warring tribes and clans, and ravaged by disease into modern nation state ; by building hospitals, schools, and elaborated a network of the roads, railways line, air and sea ports.

    The British Products are all over the world like sugar, coffee, tobacco, cocoa, chocolate, tea, rice, and rubber. Sport is also one of the British great achievement in the colonies, the case of the British famous game Cricket which is played in India, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa.

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[2] Bullock carts: Bullock carts were one of the earliest and most popular modes of transport in 19th- and early-20th-century Singapore. They served a variety of purposes such as travelling and transportation of goods.http://eresources.nlb.gov.sg/infopedia/

II-2-3-The British Empire's educational system

On the level of education, Britain had succeeded in modernizing the educational system in the Third World Nations because the British built new schools, and institutions with new syllabus and classrooms that helped in facilitating the process. Unlike the informal system of education, the Empire introduced a new formal educational system, in African colonies, it was based on teaching the inhabitants how to read and write, but with the coming of the British colonization, the situation became better than ever, that's why in most of the British colonies in Africa they are still following the colonizer educational system. (Ferguson, et al 2005).

The educational system of India was unfair with women who were discriminated against all the stages and had a little access to schools. Education was limited to a handful of men belonging to the upper class. However, with the British coming to the nation, new ideas such as liberty, equality, freedom and human rights emerged in the country to change the previous situation. Organizing an educational system and creating limited representative institutions, the British were actively preparing the Indians to the basics of the regime they would leave behind.

II-2-3-1-The English language

Concerning the English language which presented the most successful chapter in the British Empire's imperial legacy, and had spread through the globe and becomes the first speakable, as well as an international language of Business. The British worked to introduce their language in India, in order to help Indians when working in administrations and institutions. Through education, many ideas had emerged in the country including anti-imperialism, nationalism, and democracy. In addition to the appearance of new fields of knowledge in science, humanities and literature, English became the lingua franca of the educated people in India. It united them and gradually made them politically conscious of their rights. It also gave opportunity to the Indians to study in England and learn about the working of democratic institutions there. Indians were inspired by John Locke's ideas of

liberty, equality, fraternity, human rights and self-government. (" History of English")

It is a global powerhouse, as it is considered as the third most common native language in the world; it is the second most spoken language in the world and an official language of the United Nations, the European Union, and many other international organizations and businesses. The English language is spoken as the primary language in many countries around the world especially in countries that were once part of the British Empire, though losing its empire, the British spread the English language around the globe with its world spanning colonies and economic influence that one can still feel today.

The English language of the 21st century is cultural and economical, important to the world at large. Since the English language has the most speaking language across the world, it is seen as the leading international language, as it helped in the appearance of the process of Americanization and Globalization that has an impact on every aspect of the human life. Even in countries that has no historical contact, the English language played an important role in building these business nations; it is learnt as the principal foreign language in most schools in Western Europe. (Martin Thomas and Andrew Thompson 142-170)

Today British English remains the model in most Commonwealth countries where English is learnt as a second language. This language became internationally spoken because of the Empire policy of spreading it through the globe.

II-2-4-The British Empire's judicial system

Most of the British rules were adapted by it colonies; presented in choosing new Judges to declare fair decisions in court similar to the British tribunals. Until the 21st century, one third of the world population lives in common law jurisdiction or in systems mixed with civil law. In countries like : India, USA, Pakistan, Nigeria, Bangladesh, Canada, Malaysia, Ghana, Australia, Srilanka ; Hong Kong, Singapore, Ireland, New Zealand, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, South Africa,

Zimbabwe, Namibia and Israel, the common laws established by the Empire are still existing.

The British judicial system is a new system of law and justice, which was founded by the English in India, including a hierarchy of civil and criminal courts to protect people's rights. The laws were locked and attempts were made to separate the judiciary from the executive. Efforts were made to establish the 'Rule of Law' in India.

Concerning the colony of Singapore, Britain's policy there leads the country to a modern developed nation. After independence, Singapore had been left with some important political administrative and social foundations; these foundations were the legacy of the Empire that have helped reshaping the nation. On the level of the judicial system, the country was celebrating an age of fair justice between people, as Raffles argued : the general principles of British law be applied to all(in Singapore) equally and Alike, without distinction of tribe or nation " meaning that : All English Common Law of equality and statute law become part of the law of Singapore" (Soe 2), and with it acceptance around the world, the country continued using it to become a major legal center in the world.("The legacy of Empire in Singapore"1-2)

II-2-5- The Commonwealth of Nations

It is considered as the world's oldest political association of states. One of the Empire's great success because it helped in keeping a strong relation between Britain and it former colonies, even after independence, some of these nation kept Britain's monarch as the Head of State through this association.

Modern Commonwealth is totally different because it is based on free and equal voluntary co-operation with the join of new nations who have no historical ties, Rwanda and Mozambique. This organization encompasses almost a third of the world's population, bringing people of different races, languages, incomes, and of many faiths together. The Commonwealth of Nations also worked for keeping the world peace and security by spreading democracy, gender equality, and the most important fact is saving equality between its members. The relationship between

its members is acknowledged every four years with the Commonwealth Games, and every two years with meetings of political leaders at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM). Each year, on the Commonwealth day, The Queen broadcasts a message to it member nations to re-insist the importance of co-operation between them.

In one of the Journalist Peter Osborne sayings, he argued "the Commonwealth is a way of nations staying in touch without binding formal obligations, but rather through goodwill, friendship and historical ties." adding: «The Commonwealth is a curiously gentle, civilized way of viewing the world. While there is no formal trade agreement, the Commonwealth enables prime ministers and trade ministers to meet informally, which provides positive side effects for trade" , meaning that this institution worked also for creating a strong economic ties between its members based on free trade. For him the Commonwealth did a great job helping in ending the military rule in Pakistan in 2007 and in boycotting the Apartheid system in South Africa. The Commonwealth of nations now is celebrating it important role on an international scale , it presents the best living legacy of the Empire because of the benefits it provides to it members as it offered the advantage of the shared Crown : 16 independent common members share Queen Elizabeth II as their sovereign or the head of the state including : the United Kingdom, Northern Island, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Antigua, the Bahamas, Barbados, Grenedad, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, New Guinea and Tuvalu, with it main aim of keeping the friendship ties between it nations. ("What is the point of the Commonwealth today?")

When it comes to the British governmental system, it also presents a model for the Commonwealth of Nations including: Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa (until 1960), India, Jamaica, Malta, Bardos, Trinidad, Tonga, and the Bahamas, which states that the country's government must contain a prime minister as the head of the state, presented by governor, or a ceremonial president as a head of the state in a totally democratic sphere.

When talking about flags and military forces, many countries are still using flags which maintained the British Union flag, taking the example of the United

States of America region Hawaii's flag that contains the British Union Jack to honor the historical interaction between both nations.("Legacy of Empire")

II-2-6- Positive Politicians Comments On The British Empire's legacy

Concerning historians and politicians opinion's and comment on the Empire imperial legacy, many of them considered it as a 'gift', for example, the British Indian Empire, the Indian American journalist and T.V host Fareed Zakaria wrote in his famous book *The Post American World* in 2008 that India of now is totally different from the old one because of the British Empire deeds in the country, trying to fix it :

> India's democracy is truly extraordinary. India's political system owes much to the institutions put in place by the British over two hundred years ago. In many other parts of Asia and Africa, the British were relatively temporary presence. They were in India for centuries. They saw it as the jewel in their imperial crown and built lasting institutions of government throughout the country-courts, universities, administrative agencies. However, perhaps even more importantly, India got very lucky with the vehicle of its independence, the congress party, and its first generate of post-independence leaders, who nurtured the best tradition of the British and drew on other Indian customs to reinforce them. (4).

   When it comes to how did the imperial Britons see their mission in India?, it is obviously positive because they abolished slavery, built Indian railways , managed the rule of laws , and spread their values and English language between Indian pagans. Salman Rushdie[3], for example, supported the Empire until his death, for him The British Empire represented something noble and great, though it was presented with a degree of hatred, it worked for the best of it subjects, offering them economic development, legal and administrative system, the fact that India became the center of the world politics , after suffering from decades of oppression by it own peoples. The British rule was charitable for Indians, although they struggled with India's environment (deathful diseases) and harsh climate, they brought a new government with a high level of democracy; as well as a new way

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[3] Salman Rushdie: is a British-Indian novelist best known for the novels Midnight's Children (1981) and The Satanic Verses (1988), for which he was accused of blasphemy against Islam.https://www.biography.com/

of life based on a well-organized economic and political system that Indians would not live it if they remained under the rule of their Indian government.

Concerning the British government opinion's on the Empire's colonial legacy, most of the British politicians supported it, on July 18, 1878, in the congress of Berlin in the house of Lords, Benjamin Disraeli [4]said : "the consciousness that in the eastern nations , there is confidence in this country, and while they know we can enforced our policy at the same time they know that our Empire is an empire of liberty, of truth and of justice". Supporting the same idea, Winston Churchill [5]added also that the British Empire is an empire of free trade that helped in rising the third world's economy that fit the international competition, with a high level of protection provided by the Empire as Josef Chamberlain declared.(Kwarteng 19)

The British Empire was considered in history as one of the greatest forces of good, the world has ever witnessed, because it did not have supremacy to enslave the world, instead it used its economic and political strength to project principles of freedom around the globe. Furthering capitalism, introducing representative institutions, enforcing the rule of laws, and investing in infrastructure. (19)

For instance both former prime ministers Tony Blair [6]and David Cameron[7] who gave their own reasons of why did they defend the imperial legacy? In the conference of the Conservative Party, David Cameron delivered a speech about the Empire's legacy, saying that:" Britannia did not rule the waves

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[4] Benjamin Disraeli: in full Benjamin Disraeli, earl of Beaconsfield, Viscount Hughenden of Hughenden, byname Dizzy, (born December 21, 1804, London, England—died April 19, 1881, London), British statesman and novelist who was twice prime minister (1868, 1874–80) and who provided the Conservative Party with a twofold policy of Tory democracy and imperialism.https://www.britannica.com/

[5] Winston Churchill: Sir Winston Churchill was a British writer, military leader and statesman. Twice named prime minister of the United Kingdom, he forged alliances with the United States and Soviet Union to defeat Nazi Germany in World War II.https://www.biography.com/

[6] Tony Blair: is a British politician who served as Prime Minister from 1997 to 2007. He was leader of the Labour Party from 1994 to 2007. After being elected Labour leader, he set the party on a path of modernization, ditching left-wing policies and making the party more electable. He was elected Prime Minister in 1997 on a tide of optimism – ending 18 years of Conservative rule.https://www.biographyonline.net/

[7] David Cameron : David Cameron is best known for being a revolutionary leader of Britain's Conservative Party, and was elected Prime Minister in 2010. He announced his resignation in 2016 after the United Kingdom voted to leave the European Union.https://www.biography.com/

with arm bands on", appointing that Britain did not built a great nation without any suffering, violence, brutality, people's famine, extermination, millions of death to fulfill one goal which is ruling the glob for two long centuries. Britain lost people who followed their national duty, and participated in the war : settlers, soldiers, doctors, and those who went without coming back to their homes, suffering from hunger, diseases : like cholera, yellow fever, and sometimes died and no one buried them. In fact, the colonial subjects also shared a part of sufferance because they were the natives of the colonial areas, those local people who lived in their region for centuries, were obliged to declare their own resistance and rebellion against Britain. However, with the beginning of the 20th century, Britain gave them liberty to choose whether to stay under the Empire's umbrella or take their independence. Therefore, most of the British population tried to forget that their Empire was built on blood shades, brutal wars with both physical and cultural extermination. The Empire was an imaginative, civilizing enterprise to spread white man's burden belief and values through the glob and brought modern society to uncivilized peoples. In one of his famous saying, David Cameron said the Empire should be "celebrated". For Cameron, apologizing to the colonies is something bad, that is why he refused to apologize for the Amritsar massacre of 1919 in which nearly 400 innocent Indians were killed by imperial troops, he also did not accept to return the Koh-I-Noor diamond of British Crown jewels to India. As a British Prime minister, David Cameron defended the Empire days in India , saying in his visit to India in 2013 : "I think there is an enormous amount to be proud of in what the British Empire did and was responsible for," adding also :"But of course there were bad events as well as good events. The bad events we should learn from and the good events we should celebrate'', and concerning the British-Indian relationship, he declared: "In terms of our relationship with India is our past a help or a handicap? I would say, net-net, it is a help, because of the shared history, culture, and the things we share and the contributions that Indians talk about that we have made." Therefore, David Cameron was a great supporter of the Empire's imperial legacy in the modern world. (Stone, "British people are proud of colonialism and the British Empire, poll finds")

In his view about the Empire, Tony Blair said in his 1997 speech:" I value and honor our history enormously," adding that Britain's Empire should be the cause of "neither apology nor hand wringing". Though he admitted about the Empire's deeds saying that the practice of colonialism by the British is a " "crime against humanity", and he apologized for the imperial past.

II-3- Negative Aspects of the British Empire's Imperial Legacy

History witnessed the European colonization of the world, since a long time, where some of the colonists acted better and other worse to their colonies, and their legacy is still living in the mind of colonial subjects.

"The Evil of the Empire» a phrase that summarizes many events in which the British Empire had a hand. As an Empire that conquered quarter of the world lands and populations, creating a kind of terrible memories in people's mind by using both colonialism and imperialism to establish some treaties that favored the colonizer, as they also used military force when they met some resistance, therefore many people would be killed in the war, and human rights would be violated without regret.(" British Empire A Force For Good Or Evil History Essay",)

In the process of stealing lands and resources, the British nailed it, because they alienated the local citizens from their lands and imprisoned them in the colonies, so that they could grabbe most of the fertile and productive lands. Consequently, the soul of nationalism grew in their heart, so they started asking for independence from the British Crown, leading to the bloodiest and the most suffering wars that the world has ever witnessed.

British civilization and culture had a negative effects on the local culture , in a way or another, it would eradicated and suppressed their culture and sometime it would remain to be read only in books. Even the educational system changed and took a form to serve the British government; therefore, the new generation were under the influence of the Empire, meaning adapting the western mannerism. (1)

The British Industrial Revolution caused a lot of modern problems in the world, though it was something good and new at the beginning, the consequences

were as devastating as beneficial, the gap between poorer and richer grew rapidly, with a growth of the population number to six billions people with the beginning of the 21st century, causing a huge problem and stress on the use of natural resources. Another terrible fact is that of the use of fossil fuel in factories that cause many climatic problems in the environment, because it has put the humanity in dangerous trouble against climate changes. The British industrial revolution was responsible for the invention of the machine gun that has been accused for the death of billions of peoples around the world, adding a shameful chapter in the Empire's history.(1)

When digging deep in colonial legacy of the British Empire, the door is opened on a bloody history full of negative consequences on the colonies present days, in Asia and Africa, former British colonies are still dealing with the negative effects of colonialism until these days.

II-3-1- Asian Crises

Nations that were once occupied by the British Empire, are now dealing with modern and dangerous problems, Asian nations, for example, Afghanistan, Indian-Pakistan , Burma, Palestine, and Iraq are living in a very complicated circumstance that are shaping the world's major events.

II-3-1-1- Afghanistan's Crisis

Taking the first case Afghanistan, a nation that represents the shortest route from the central Asia to the Indian Ocean (see the geographical situation of Afghanistan in the map page 42).

https://www.nationalgeographic.com/2018

Afghanistan contains 20 major ethnic groups, and about 30 spoken languages, including Pashtun or Dari. The birth of the nation was a dream that this nation would never achieve, because of Britain's colonialism process and the fear of the Russian involvement in the country. From the beginning of the British occupation to the country, they tried to control the nation, choosing the leaders of the country: Shah Shoja, for example, to protect their interest, as a result Afghanistan became a British protectorate, or a scientific frontier of the Indian Empire. To crown it victory the Empire created the most destructive line called The Durand Line [8]between Afghanistan and India, the line that divided the Pashtun people who were considered a part of the Afghan homeland. As a consequence, hatred and

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[8] The Durand line: Durand Line, boundary established in the Hindu Kush in 1893 running through the tribal lands between Afghanistan and British India, marking their respective spheres of influence; in modern times it has marked the border between Afghanistan and Pakistan. https://www.britannica.com/

animosity grew in the heart of this tribe, causing the birth of an extremist tribe called Taliban, who now represents a great Threat to the world peace. Through selective leaders, the Empire controlled the nation; however, the 20th century witnessed the birth of a great leader Amanullah who waged the Third Anglo-Afghan War 1919 to get back the lands of the Pashtun.

Britain's goals was to grow hatred between Afghanistan and Pakistan and created a kind of internal conflict between both nations. After the end of the Second World War 1945, Afghanistan took it independence in 1948, and became a dominant of the United State of America under the top US policy document of national security "designed for world domination".

The colonial legacy in the country is until these days the most devastating one because the Empire's policy was the main reason of the growth of hatred between people, leads to the appearance of radical extremist tribes: El Quaeda and Taliban who were responsible for many terrorist attacks including the 09/11/2001 bombing in the United States of America. (Visalli, "Afghanistan: The Legacy of the British Empire. A Brief History")

As a nation, which suffered from years of colonization and manipulation, Afghanistan is now one of the poorest death and ecologically damaged country in the world, frozen in time.

**II-3-1-2- Indian-Pakistan Crisis**

When it comes to India, Britain's favorite colony, named the British Indian Empire. Until the 20th century, India was colonized by the British, suffering about 138 years of colonialism and leading the country to it terrible partition of 1947. The Empire's policy in India was based on spreading religious hatred among the population, as what did Shashi Thahoor said, "the British introduced it" with their policy of "divide and rule".

After almost two centuries of British occupation, India finally got independent in 1947 by the British Labor Government. However, the consequences were not living happily ever after, because of the conflict rose between Hindus and Muslims, leading the country to one of the bloodiest period in history, the Muslim

League's wish to maintain an independent Pakistan. Therefore, India's viceroy: Lord Louis Mountbatten proposed the partition and both Hindus and Muslims accepted, and at Midnight of August 14, 1947, one fifth of humanity gained Independence. The partition did not end the conflict, causing a tragedy, massacres and hundreds of thousands of Hindus and Muslims were slaughtered. No one could stop the violence even Mahatma Ghandi [9]said: «I see nothing but river of blood".(Kwarteng, 5- 6- 7)

Even in the present days, the conflict is still alive because of the region of Kashmir and it strategic position between India and Pakistan (see the geographical situation of Kashmir in the map page 44).

Figure 3 Kashmir's geographical situation

https://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2011/05/24/india-censors-magazine-showing-kashmir-map/
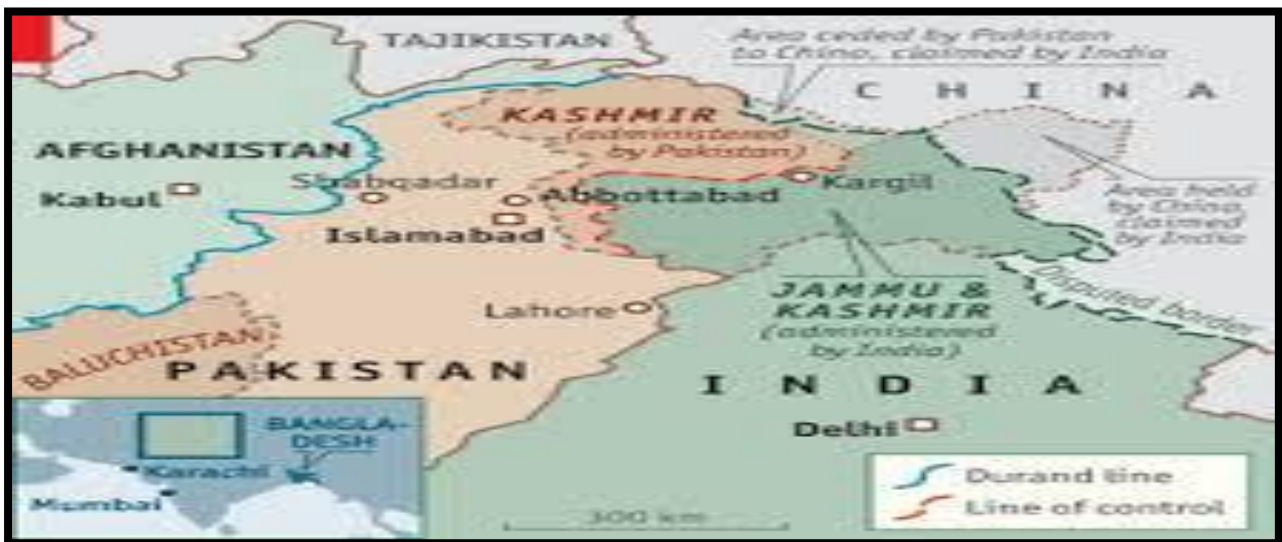
Kashmir's Maharaja Hari Singh, was Hindu while most of his subjects were Muslim. Therefore, he was unable to choose whether to join India or Pakistan. Wars between both nations started in 1948 causing a lot of damage in the country. However, with the UN interference, the situation became better and the territory were divided into 65% to India, while 35% to Pakistan. This did not end the hatred between both nations, wars were declared from 1965 until 1971, causing a lot of

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[9] Mahatma Ghandi: political and spiritual leader during India's struggle with Great Britain for home rule; an advocate of passive resistance (1869-1948).https://www.thefreedictionary.com/

damage and the birth of a new forming nation called Bangladesh. Though the policy of both prime ministers : Indira Gandhi [10]and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto [11]was based on bringing peace to the life of Indians and Pakistanis, the problem rose again to menace the countries environment, and spreading terror in Hindus and Muslims life. By the 1998, both nations tested the nuclear power, and the fear of a destructive war was appearing in the beginning of the 21st century. Kashmir now is a place of different types of Islamic terror groups who find a place for their illegal practices; the Mumbai's bombing between 26 and 29 November 2008, for example, where the city witnessed ten shooting and bombing attacks, in which 173 were killed by an Islamic extremist group called Lashkar-eTaiba who were active in Kashmir. The nation presented a place where democracy never existed, the love of wars took place, and the rule of leaders who their main interest was serving the Empire.("A brief history of the Kashmir conflict")

In the Indians memory, the British Empire's colonialism was the most horrifying and violent period of conquest in the world's history. According to Lakshmi Iyer , an Indian researcher on the Empire's colonial legacy : "the areas that were under direct rule of the British Empire, have low levels of access to schools, health center and roads in the postcolonial period" , showing that the effect of colonialism is still living even after independence. Shashi Tharoor ideas were similar to hers, he highlighted the economic damage caused by the British in his famous book *Inglorious Empire*(2013), saying that :"India was governed for the benefit of Britain, Britain rise for two hundred years, was financed by its depredation in India", meaning that the Empire 's mission to make «the good of India" failed. He argued the consequence of the British rule in India, in which millions of people died because of famine, brutal detention camps and massacres of civilians caused by the Empire.

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[10] Indira Ghandi: 1917–84, Indian political leader: prime minister 1966–77 and 1980–84 (daughter of Jawaharlal Nehru).http://www.dictionary.com/

[11] Zulfikar Ali Bhutto: Pakistani politician who, as prime minister (1988-1990 and 1993-1996), was the first woman to lead a primarily Muslim nation in the postcolonial era. Facing accusations of corruption, she went into self-imposed exile (1998-2007), after which she returned to Pakistan to reenter politics and was subsequently assassinated at a campaign rally.https://www.thefreedictionary.com/

II-3-1-3-Burma's Crisis

Since the 18th century," The lost Kingdom «or Burma (see the geographical situation of Burma in the map page 47) was under the Empire's shadow, King Mindon was a symbol of the great king, and was presented as the most powerful monarch in the East because of his successful works. He was working for Burma's benefits, therefore he established a diplomatic relation with the British Empire based on total agreement between the two. During the 19th century, and after the king's death, a new decade started full of shame and embracement in the Empire history. The place was characterized by racism, paganism, where there was no institutions for people who did not show any interest or demanded places to get educated. The new king declared the war against the Empire who have enslaved them. The broke of the Second World War created a kind of a threat for the colonies in South-East Asia because of the Japanese Army who tried to control different colonies including Singapore and Burma in 1942. Finally, the war ended, and the Burmese wanted their independence from the Empire, therefore, Clement Atlee's policy gave them independence on January 6, 1948. (Kwarteng 8-9-10).

http://www.freeworldmaps.net/asia/thailand/map.html

When talking about modern Burma, as being a growing prosperity of China :a place where civil wars were declared between different tribes, the Rohingyas of Myanmar, for example, who caused a lot of damage in Burma in 2018 (see the picture), and had been described by the UN as one of the 'most persecuted refugee groups in the world'. During the 21st century, Burma was still living under military dictatorship of china, though it was a leading nation in investing rubies around the world, Burma did not represent anything, no civil society, no institutions for education, to prove that the British annexation to the country was misguided and caused many crises in modern days of Burma. (Krishnan, "Thank Colonial Britain for These 7 Present Day Crises in the World").

II-3-1-4-Iraq's Crisis

After being occupied by the Ottoman Empire for centuries (see the geographical situation of Iraq in the map page 48).

The Iraqis wanted their independence, as T.E Lawrence said in his letter to the British Government in 1920: "the Arabs rebelled against the Turks during the war not because the Turks government was notably bad, but because they wanted independence." As a result the British put their hand on Iraq's wealth, mostly oil, after the First World War, because of the British navy's need of oil in the war and

of course future conflicts. After The San Remo conference [12]on April 1920, Iraq was granted as a mandate to the Empire. Though the British did a great work in forming the new Mesopotamia unlike what the Ottomans did, they controlled the oil of the country for years through companies like IPC, which was nationalized by Saddam Hussein [13]1972.

The British involvement in the nation destroyed the nation political system, choosing the Hashemite was a disaster to the country's governmental system, they indeed allowed the European power to exploit the oil of the nation. The IPC was a purely colonized enterprise which worked for the benefits of the Empire, neglecting the welfare of the Iraqis, even Saddam Hussein policy did not help to fix the nation status and caused a lot of modern problems, including the presence of Isis in the country that destroyed the life of Iraqis.(Kwarteng 1-2-3-4)

II-3-1-5-Palestine's crisis

The First World War witnessed the Empire's victory over the Centrals: Germany and Japan, therefore most of the Ottoman's territories were divided between the victors. Palestine was handed to the Empire as mandate, after the League of Nations deliberation, England became the sole administrator of the nation. This interference in the nation affairs was like opening fire in the face of Palestinians, because the British had made a kind of contract or promise to the Zionist movement[14] leader Theodore Herzel to establish a home in Palestine for the Jewish. This contract was called the Balfour Declaration 1917 by Arthur James Balfour, Britain's foreign minister, concluded a secret agreement with rich European Jews to facilitate the establishment of "a Jewish national home", and allowed the Jews to migrate to the land, they think that it was their homeland. The real aim was to exclude the Jews from Europe to the Middle East. So the British

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[12] The San Remo conference: (April 19–26, 1920), international meeting convened at San Remo, on the Italian Riviera, to decide the future of the former territories of the Ottoman Turkish Empire, one of the defeated Central Powers in World War I; it was attended by the prime ministers of Great Britain, France, and Italy, and representatives of Japan, Greece, and Belgium. https://www.britannica.com/

[13] Saddam Hossein: Saddam Hussein was president of Iraq for more than two decades and is seen as a figurehead of the country's military conflicts with Iran and the United States.https://www.biography.com/

[14] the Zionist movement: Jewish nationalist movement that has had as its goal the creation and support of a Jewish national state in Palestine, the ancient homeland of the Jews (Hebrew: Eretz Yisraʾel, "the Land of Israel").https://www.britannica.com/

created the roots for the rise of Israel by putting the first foundation of the nation of Israel: they formulated an amount of laws to favorite the Jewish acquisition of Palestinian lands and recognized Hebrew as an official language by establishing separate Jewish institutions: banking system, educational system, labor union (Histadrut), Public Works (Soleh Boneh), power generation company (Rosenberg). After the Second world war, the United Nations General Assembly created a plan for Palestine partition into two nations (see the division of Palestine in the map page 50): one for the Arabs and the other for the Jews.(Krishnan, "Thank Colonial Britain for These 7 Present Day Crises in the World")

Figure 6 Palestine's division into two nations

http://www.israel-a-history-of.com/map-of-palestine.html

The Israelis welcomed the decision but the Arabs revolted against it. On May14, 1948, the Empire left the country struggling with this internal conflict and leading it to one of the most destructive period in all times. The new forming nation has been criticized for its human rights violations to the Palestinians citizens and even to the British themselves; they were called "terrorists" by the UN Security Council in Resolution 57 of 1948.

The Arabs reaction was surprising, they attacked the new born Jew state, but they failed, leading a great numbers of the Palestinians to flee as refugees to the neighboring nations. The legacy of this war was a huge hatred towards Israel and its supporters: the British Empire and the United State of America, because both nations created a sense of terror in the Arabs life. The Arab Palestinian conflict has provided a deep division between the East and West, between Christianity and Judaism on one hand, and Islam on the other hand.

Concerning the imperial legacy of the Empire in Palestine, history witnessed the British helping the Jews to establish a nation within Palestine and left the country business in the hands of those European Jewish settlers who were admitted to the country, trained and armed by Britain. The settlers' first task was to terrorize the British themselves and chase them out of Palestine. The formation of the Jewish state of Israel in the middle-east is a direct result of Britain's infamous Balfour Declaration of 1917, the result of this decision was as devastating for the Palestinians as for the Arabs in general that they will come across in the near future.

II-3-African Crises

Asia was not the only place where the Empire had put it hands , African countries also suffered from the British colonialism for a long period , Egypt , Sudan, Nigeria, South Africa ,and Kenya, were the nations from which the Empire benefited a lot , and left with an account of numerous consequences.

II-3-2-1-Sudan's Crisis

The Empire occupied this nation until the end of the Second World War, leaving the country in its worst conditions and resulting in the Sudanese death and suffrage. (See the geographical situation of Sudan in the map page 52).

Figure 7 Sudan's geographical situation

Modern Sudan is dominated by Islamic Fanatism, described by the journalist G.W.Steevens as "the home of Fanatism", the war against the South was called Jihad, in order to spread Islam through the whole continent, like the *Manifest Destiny* in the United State of America, by establishing the Islamic values over the non-Muslims. The leading figure in this movement was Hasan al Turabi [15]who had an influence on Islamic military forces and on the international relation in general, his invitation to the Saudi Islamic Jihadist : Oussama Ben Laden [16]to Sudan in 1990 was his solo mistake, accusing the country of helping the Jihadist in their mission to spread Islam in the world by using force. Turabi wanted to

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[15] Hasan al Turabi: Sudanese Islamic leader who was an early supporter of Osama bin Laden.
https://www.theguardian.com/international
[16] Oussama Ben Laden: 1957–2011: Arab militant leader: founder of al-Qaeda.http://www.dictionary.com/

establish a nation called Ummah [17], which would be based on Sudan, so he invited all the Islamic nations to join him, this idea, was welcomed by Oussama Ben Laden and he supported it.

The consequences were surprising on international level, because of what happened to the Egyptian president Hosni Mubarak who was almost assassinated in Addis Ababa by a terrorist; the United Nation's opinion on this action was that Sudan became a "state sponsor of Terrorism".

The problem of Darfur rose with the beginning of 2005, the city was considered as a place of crimes against humanity in the international criminal court in Hague, when they accused Omar EL Bashir, the Sudanese prime minister for murder, extermination, rape and killing about 300.000 people in Darfur. Because of these events in this city, it was described by the UN as the worst humanitarian crisis in the world.

Sudan was a nation where crisis did not stop, until January 2011 , when a referendum was held in South Sudan in order to determine whether the region should remain part of a unified Sudanese State ? The result was 99 percent for the division. The British Empire left a legacy full of negative aspects in Sudan, leading to it devastating partition between the North and South, the division separated families from each other, raising hatred between Sudanese; consequently, the nation now is place where terrorism takes place. (Kwarteng 11-12-13)

II-3-2-2-Nigeria's Crisis

The name Nigeria was created by the British journals in Victoria's reign by the Times journalist Flora Shaw in January 8, 1897. Nigeria was a British protectorate until the end of the Second World War 1962, when the nation took it independence. (See the geographical situation of Nigeria in the map page 54).

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[17] Ummah: "Ummah" is a common Arabic word meaning "people group", or "nation." The term takes on religious connotations in the Qur'an where God is said to have sent to each ummah its own messenger.http://www1.cbn.com/

https://www.britannica.com/place/Nigeria

After many tribes conflict: including the Igbo [18]conflict. Modern Nigeria has been dogged by tribalism and corruption, the country's economic performance has been disastrous because of the imperial legacy of the Empire. In 2000, Nigerian were poorer than they had been at the start of the oil boom in the early 1970's because the Nigerian government has failed to provide basic services for the people, corruption played a great role in guiding people's lives. Taking the example of the president Sani Abacha who had been accused by the court for stealing billions of Dollars into a personal bank in Switzerland and London. In 2004, the British authorities were reported to have found traces of 1.3 billion handled by British banks on behalf of Abacha family and friends. Coming to the

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[18] The Igbo: gbo, also called Ibo, people living chiefly in southeastern Nigeria who speak Igbo, a language of the Benue-Congo branch of the Niger-Congo language family. https://www.britannica.com/

idea that the political and governmental system was dominated by violence and corruption.(Kwarteng 14)

Rising hatred between Muslims and Christians was the British aim since the beginning, 2002 witnessed a tragic conflict between them over the Miss Pageant that supposed to hold in Nigeria. Consequently, violence broke causing a lot of damage including the death of 200 persons, 22 churches and 9 mosques were destroyed in Kaduna, and of course excluding the Miss pageant competition to be held in London.

The 21st century witnessed the consequence of the British amalgamation in the nation, the Empire's policy of gathering people of different areas, different ethnic group created a great problem. When it comes to the Nigerian Administration, the British wrong decision when choosing the people's representative in the government, who only worked for themselves rather than the Nigerian benefits. The process of democracy in the nation did not work as it was planed to, because it was represented as an alien to most of African leaders and it did not have any chance to succeed in Nigeria.

II-3-2-3-Kenya's Crisis

A nation that were occupied by the British Empire for years, in which ten thousands of Africans were killed, tortured in the British camps (see the picture page 56).

Figure 9 Kenyans in British detention camps

The Guardian news.com

After independence, slogans were hold against this humanitarian crimes saying: "help us sue the British Government for torture", with the help of Harvard Historian Caroline Elkins who were considered as a supporter of the Mau Mau rebellion against the Empire.

After years of running behind justice, the Mau Mau finally celebrated their victory after the foreign secretary: William Hague announcement on June 2013, a

compensation to 5.228 Kenyans who were tortured and abused by the British. He said :" the British government recognized that Kenyans were subjects to torture and other forms of ill treatment at the hand of the colonial administration", he also added :"Britain sincerely regrets that these abuses took place", these massacres, Hola Camp Massacres of 1959, for example created a horrible memory in the population's mind. (Olusoga, Wake up, Britain. Should the empire really be a source of pride?)

By the 1965, the Empire had lost most of the African colonies, leaving countries like Kenya, South Africa and Rhodesia in the hand of corruption and dictator leaders who used violence to achieve their goals. As a result, Africa becomes the least developed region in the world, to show that all the British thoughts of bringing civilization and democracy were a kind of a funny lie put by them to justify their exploitation of the continent.

II-3-Conclusion

Different opinions were proposed concerning the British Empire legacy, from positive, negative, and sometime neutral, however the recent events in the world show a new face of the Empire based on terrorism, ethnicity, and racism which has its roots with European colonialism, leading these countries to an expected end full of blood shades and civil wars between innocent people who are now suffering from the consequences of past imperialism. Because of the birth of terrorism, a new tribe is on the rise called Isis with a main purpose: control the world.

General
Conclusion

General Conclusion

History witnessed the power of the British Empire over decades, through both the process of colonialism and imperialism, Britain became the Empire in which the sun never set.

By the beginning of the 20th century, the Empire reached its zenith, ruling quarter of the world populations and lands, to become the most powerful Empire since the Roman Empire. By the break-out of the World Wars one and two, things changed, allied were created , national consciousness was spread between the Empire subjects in the colonies, leading the Empire to it final days. The wind of decolonization reached the colonies, so they started demanding their independence, therefore , the Empire gave them what they wanted, and many nations got liberated from Britain including : India 1947, Nigeria 1957.

Modern Historians in the 20th and 21st centuries are now dealing with the Empire imperial legacy in the colonies. The second chapter analyses both sides: those who supported and against the Empire's imperial legacy.

In order to answer the questions asked by the researcher in the beginning of the research , we divided the second chapter into two main parts, starting with the Positive Aspects of the Empire's imperial legacy, meaning answering the question of what did the empire do for the sake of it colonies? .Through what the British called" the Civilizing Mission" to justify their process of colonialism and imperialism, since they considers themselves to be the civilized and developed population, so it became their duty to spread the British civilization in the Third World. The British also worked to ameliorate the educational system of it colonies, in India, for example, the British built new schools that is not limited for the upper class, but it joined all the Indian, with a main purpose of spreading the English language in the nation. Since the Empire was a leading nation in the industrial revolution, Britain started to spread the British products all over the world, with a great help to the colonies economic system. When it comes to the judicial system, the British Common

laws was the core of the colonies judicial system. This chapter also highlighted the successive chapter in the Empire's colonial legacy, the Commonwealth of Nations, an association that worked for the co-operation between its members, and keeping security in the environment of this organization. Concluding the first part of the second chapter by answering the question of the British Government comments on the Empire's colonial legacy, taking the example of David Cameron and Tony Blair, the British Prime Ministers, who show no regret for the Empire past days, stating that the Empire was obliged to use weapon in necessary cases to fulfill its mission, of becoming a powerful Empire.

In the second part of the second chapter, we analyses the Negative Aspects of the Empire's legacy, including the consequences of the British industrial revolution on the world, from pollution, to destructive weapons. Concerning third question's answer, about: how did the British Empire's Imperial Legacy give birth to modern crisis in Asia and Africa? , we highlight the main crisis that the Empire caused in both regions, starting with Afghanistan where ethnicity gives birth to Jihadism of Taliban who were responsible for the 09/11 bombing in USA. India a nation that suffered most from the British Empire colonial legacy, this nation was divided between two nations: India for the Hindus and Pakistan for Muslims, causing many wars over the dispute of Kashmir in the present days with a threat of a nuclear war between both nations. Burma where the British destroys any possibility that this region would become a nation in the future, the war of ethnicity killed the life of the Burmese; the Rohingyas are now the threat that would destroy the security of Burma. Iraq and Palestine, those nation who were under the Ottomans rule until the first world war, they were handed as a mandate to the Empire which divided Palestine between Arabs and Jewish under the Balfour Declaration 1917, creating a present conflict over the lands between them, while Iraq was handed to USA after the liquidation of the Empire. African countries that were once occupied by the British, are now dealing with another face of the Empire's colonial legacy, because the Empire left the

countries in the hand of corrupt leaders who lead these nation to a terrible consequences : Sudan 's division, Nigeria's famine days, and Kenyans suffrage from the colonial past deeds.

If we compare the positive and the negative aspects of the Empire's imperial legacy, we find out that the Empire negativity defeats it positivity because of the present days of the colonies that is full of blood and wars.

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