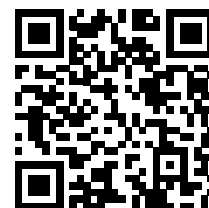


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Decolonization



Decolonization is the process where _____ gain their independence from colonial powers. This movement gained momentum after _____ War II, as many countries in Asia and Africa started to seek freedom. The _____ for decolonization are varied, including the desire for _____ and economic control. European powers, weakened by the war, were less able to maintain their overseas _____. Countries like India, led by figures such as _____, played a significant role in this process. The struggle for _____ was not always peaceful. In places like Algeria and Kenya, violent _____ occurred. These fights for freedom were often marked by acts of _____ and sometimes, tragic violence. On the other hand, some countries achieved independence through diplomatic means and _____. The impact of decolonization was global, leading to a significant shift in world _____ and the creation of many new nations. The United _____ played a role in supporting decolonization. They encouraged respect for the principle of _____. The end of colonial rule also led to challenges in nation-building and _____ for many new countries. Issues like political instability and economic _____ were common. Despite these challenges, decolonization marked an important period of _____ and growth for many nations, shaping the modern world as we know it.

Gandhi	World	self-rule	negotiations	resistance	colonies	empires
development	politics	Nations	conflicts	change	independence	
self-determination	difficulties	reasons				