

Colonialism-Research Paper

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Colonialism

Overview

Colonialism extends a nation's sovereignty over territory beyond its borders. It can also be described as a nation's taking over and settling of foreign lands. Colonialism is a political-economic phenomenon whereby a nation seeks to extend its power and influence by establishing colonies in foreign lands. The term is often used for the expansion of European powers during the Age of Discovery in the 15th and 16th centuries (Walker, 2022). However, colonialism has taken many forms throughout history, with different motivations and outcomes. Colonialism can be divided into two basic categories: settler colonialism and exploitative colonialism. A group of individuals from one country who relocate to another and begin a fresh settlement is known as a settler colony. Exploitative colonialism is when a country takes over another country and exploits its resources for gain. There are many different types of former colonies, each with its unique history and culture (Walker, 2022). European powers established some former colonies, while other nations or groups founded others. Many former colonies have experienced a great deal of political turmoil and upheaval, and their citizens often have a complex and diverse range of experiences and perspectives. Former colonies can be fascinating and enriching places to visit, and there is much to learn from their complex histories. History shows that many former colonies left and formed new settlements. All these colonies have significance in history; however, this paper's purpose is to discuss former colonialism and its effects and the role of anti-colonialism.

Vietnam Independence

The North Vietnamese communist government fought South Vietnam and its main ally, the U.S., in the long, expensive, and contentious Vietnam Wars. Vietnam, a nation split between Northern and Southern by the 1954 Geneva Accords, was torn apart by the war, which lasted

over ten years and claimed more than 3 million lives (Walker, 2022). The war began on Nov. 1, 1955, when North Vietnamese troops attacked a South Vietnamese outpost in the town of Ba To. Once President Lyndon B. Johnson sent American soldiers to South Vietnam around 1965 to protect these from the communists North, American involvement in the conflict officially began (McCawley & Pendry, 2022). By 1968, more than 500,000 U.S. troops were in Vietnam, and the conflict had escalated into a full-scale war (McCawley & Pendry, 2022). The turning point in the war came in early 1968 when North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces launched a massive offensive against South Vietnamese and U.S. troops, known as the Tet Offensive. The offensive caught the Americans by surprise and significantly damaged U.S. morale. In response, Johnson authorized a significant escalation of the war, including the bombing of North Vietnam and the invasion of Cambodia.

The independence of Vietnam was a long and hard-fought battle. For centuries, Vietnam was under the rule of China. This began to change in the 19th century when France began to colonize Vietnam. There are many proponents behind the independence of Vietnam. Firstly, The Vietnamese have always fought for their independence against colonial powers and their government. They have a long history of resisting foreign domination and continue to do so today. In recent years, they have been protesting against the Chinese government's attempts to control their country. They are brave and determined people and will continue to fight for their freedom. Secondly, other countries have also recognized the right of the Vietnamese people to self-determination. This right was first enshrined in the Geneva Accords of 1954 and has been reaffirmed by numerous international treaties and resolutions (Roberti di Sarsina, 2019). In the wake of the Vietnam War, many countries extended diplomatic recognition to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam following the principle of self-determination. Vietnam is now commonly

regarded as a sovereign state and a full member of the U.N. and the International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights. Finally, international law upholds the values of independence and self-determination. This implies that everyone has the freedom to select their political standing and work for their own personal, social, and cultural advancement. One of the most important human rights is the right to self-determination. It is the basis for sovereign and independent states (Ojukwu & Okoli, 2021). The principle of self-determination is enshrined in numerous international treaties and conventions, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The right to self-determination is a fundamental human right that all states must respect.

Reasons why Vietnamese Wanted independence

The Vietnamese people have a long history of struggle for independence. This struggle has been shaped by several factors, including the country's location in Southeast Asia, its history of foreign occupation, and its complex ethnic and religious makeup. The Vietnamese have always been fiercely independent, and this spirit has been evident in the country's long history of resistance to foreign occupation. The Vietnamese have repelled invasions by the Chinese, the Mongols, and the French, among others. This history of resistance has instilled a deep sense of national pride in the Vietnamese and a desire for independence. The country's location in Southeast Asia has also played a role in its struggle for independence. Vietnam is a small country surrounded by larger, more powerful neighbours'. This has made it difficult for Vietnam to resist foreign domination, resulting in a long history of occupation by China, France, and Japan. The complex ethnic and religious makeup of Vietnam has also been a factor in the country's struggle for independence. Vietnam has several ethnic groups, including the Kinh, the Hoa, the Khmer, and the Cham (Nguyen, 2022). These groups have often conflicted with each other, making it

difficult for them to unite against a common enemy. Additionally, Vietnam's Buddhist majority has often been at odds with the country's Catholic minority. The religious divisions among the Vietnamese people have made it difficult for them to speak with one voice in their fight for independence. The country is divided between Buddhists, who comprise most of the population, and Catholics, a minority. The Buddhists and Catholics have different views on religion and politics, which has led to tension and conflict between the two groups. The division between Buddhists and Catholics has made it difficult for the Vietnamese to unite and fight for independence. The Buddhists want a secular government, while the Catholics want a government based on Catholic values. This division made it difficult for the Vietnamese to negotiate with the French colonial authorities and agree on a plan for independence.

Vietnamese independence was gained through a long and difficult struggle against colonial and imperialist forces. The Vietnamese fought against French colonial rule for many years, eventually winning their independence in 1954 (Phung, 2020). However, they were then faced with the threat of imperialist aggression from the United States and had to fight again to preserve their independence. This struggle culminated in the victory of the Vietnamese people in 1975 when they finally succeeded in driving the last American troops out of the country. The Vietnamese have thus shown their determination and resilience in the face of great adversity, and their country is now an independent and sovereign nation.

Effects of Colonialism on Vietnamese

The effects of colonialism on Vietnamese culture have been both positive and negative. On the one hand, since the late 19th century, Vietnam has been influenced by colonial powers such as France and the United States. These powers have introduced new technologies and ideas to the country, resulting in more remarkable modernization and economic development.

However, this process has its challenges. In particular, the Vietnamese have had to deal with the issue of cultural imperialism, whereby the dominant cultures of the colonial powers have been imposed on them. This has led to a certain degree of tension and conflict between the Vietnamese and the colonial powers. Nevertheless, modernization and economic development have been positive for Vietnam, which is now one of the most prosperous in Southeast Asia (Ho et al., 2021). On the other hand, the Vietnam War was a direct result of colonialism, as the French and then the Americans attempted to maintain control over the country and its resources. This led to resentment and resistance among the Vietnamese, who were determined to achieve autonomy. The war was long and brutal, with heavy casualties on both sides. Ultimately, the Vietnamese successfully drove out the colonial powers and achieved independence. Overall, the effects of colonialism on Vietnamese culture have been complex and contradictory.

Events in Vietnam After Gaining the Independence

After gaining independence, the Vietnamese government needed to find a way to address its current financial status. While Vietnam presented a seemingly bright future, its economy was still in the developmental stage and would require time to grow. The reality of becoming independent was a steep learning curve for the nation's leaders, who needed more experience in economic policy creation or usage. While many feared that Vietnam could become another economic basket case like some of its neighbors, it did not come to pass. Instead, through an aggressive economic expansion campaign and unprecedented policies for foreign companies investing in Vietnam, the country has rapidly grown into one of the fastest-growing economies in Asia. The economy began to improve, and new businesses were created. The government also became more stable and provided more services to the people. There was also an increase in education and healthcare. The quality of life for the people of Vietnam began to improve.

In conclusion, the Vietnam Independence was a great accomplishment for the Vietnamese people. It was a hard-fought battle against the French colonialists, and achieving it took many years and sacrifices. The Vietnamese people are now free and independent and have their own country. This is a great achievement, and it is something that the Vietnamese people can be very proud of. Vietnamese people have always been strong and independent, and their nation's protracted history of opposition to foreign domination bears witness to this attitude. Chinese, Mongols and French invaders have all been defeated by the Vietnamese. The Vietnamese have a strong pride in their country and a yearning for freedom due to their history of resistance.

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