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The British did, however, start to intervene in Indian politics from the 1750s, and revolutionary changes in their role in India were to follow. This change of course can best be explained partly ...

BBC – History – British History in depth: The British ...

His survey textbook, In Search for modern China, gives a comprehensive coverage of Chinese history from the early 1600s up to the present. His description of British Imperialism, the Opium Wars, and the Boxer Rebellion provides an overview from both the perspective of the Qing Empire and the Chinese nationalists.

British Imperialism in China | Guided History

His Excellency Sir Hugh Trevelyan boards an RAF Aircraft at RAF Khormaksar after a short handover ceremony, Nov 28 1967.By June 1967, British forces had withdrawn from the outer parts of the country, with the NLF assuming control as they did so. By August the NLF were in charge in 12 states.

Why did British troops leave Aden? | Imperial War Museums

When 28 civilians were killed in Athens, it wasn't the Nazis who were to blame, it was the British. Ed Vulliamy and Helena Smith reveal how Churchill's shameful decision to turn on the ...

Athens 1944: Britain's dirty secret | Second world war ...

British Military Presence in India 1600 to 1947. This project is to include the GENi profiles of British officers and men who served in India before 1947, employed either directly by the British Government or the East india Company. Please add any suitable profiles to this project, regardless of rank. See also. Related GENi projects or of Interest

British Military Presence in India 1612 to 1947

The name British Summer Time (abbreviated BST) is in common use; the name British Double Summer Time (abbreviated BDST) seems to have been used in World War 2, as was Double British Summer Time (DBST); both names appear in official archives (a letter from Sir Stephen Tallents, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E. of the BBC to Sir Alexander Maxwell, K.C.B., K.B.E. of the Home Office about this and the reply ...

British Summer Time: historical information

Media Cinema. The story of British cinema in the Second World War is inextricably linked with that of the Ministry of Information. Formed on 4 September 1939, the day after Britain's declaration of war, the Ministry of Information (MOI) was the central government department responsible for publicity and propaganda in the Second World War.

British propoganda during World War II – Wikipedia

Instigation and early years Early history. British Summer Time was first established by the Summer Time Act 1916, after a campaign by builder William Willett.His original proposal was to move the clocks forward by 80 minutes, in 20-minute weekly steps on Sundays in April and by the reverse procedure in September. In 1916, BST began on 21 May and ended on 1 October.

British Summer Time – Wikipedia

At the start of 1939, the British Army was a small volunteer professional army. At the beginning of the Second World War, 3 September 1939, the British Army was small in comparison with those of its enemies, as it had been at the beginning of the First World War.It also quickly became evident that the initial structure and manpower of the British Army were woefully unprepared and ill-equipped ...

British Army during the Second World War – Wikipedia

The ruler did not recognise the 1909 treaty but the British were de facto administrators of the state. It was only in 1930 that the ruler Raja Syed Alwi recognised the British presence in Perlis by admitting Meadows Frost as the first British advisor in Perlis.

British Malaya – Wikipedia

The British Army used a variety of standardized battle uniforms and weapons during World War I.According to the British official historian Brigadier James E. Edmonds recorded in 1925, "The British Army of 1914, was the best trained best equipped and best organized British Army ever sent to war". They were the only army to wear any form of a camouflage uniform; the value of Drab (color ...

British Army uniform and equipment in World War I – Wikipedia

The Royal Family. The British Empire was ruled by the Royal Family. During the war, the Royal Family changed its surname from 'Saxe-Coburg-Gotha' to 'Windsor', which sounded more British.

What role did the British Empire play in the war? – BBC ...

The history of Egypt under the British lasts from 1882, when it was occupied by British forces during the Anglo-Egyptian War, until 1956, when the last British forces withdrew in accordance with the Anglo-Egyptian agreement of 1954 after the Suez Crisis.The first period of British rule (1882–1914) is often called the "veiled protectorate".During this time the Khedivate of Egypt remained an ...

History of Egypt under the British – Wikipedia

Gandhi and the INC did not trust the British envoy and demanded immediate independence in return for their cooperation. When the talks broke down, the INC launched the "Quit India" movement, calling for the immediate withdrawal of Britain from India.

A Summary of British Rule in India – ThoughtCo

The British colonization of the Americas was the history of establishment of control, settlement, and decolonization of the continents of the Americas by England, Scotland and (after 1707) Great Britain.Colonization efforts began in the 16th century with failed attempts by England to establish permanent colonies in North America.

British colonization of the Americas – Wikipedia

In 2014, British combat troops left Afghanistan. British forces had been in the country since 2001 when they were sent as part of a coalition tasked with intervening in Afghanistan to find the leaders of al-Qaeda after the 9/11 terrorist attacks.

What Was the British Role in Afghanistan? | Imperial War ...

The British Army during World War I fought the largest and most costly war in its long history. Unlike the French and German Armies, the British Army was made up exclusively of volunteers—as opposed to conscripts—at the beginning of the conflict. Furthermore, the British Army was considerably smaller than its French and German counterparts.

British Army during World War I – Wikipedia

Although the British Empire and the Commonwealth countries all emerged from the war as victors, and the conquered territories returned to British rule, the costs of the war [citation needed] and the nationalist fervour that it had stoked became a catalyst for the decolonisation which took place in the following decades.