Organization of the Countries of the British Commonwealth: The Success of British Philosophy in Dominating Modern Colonialism and Imperialism

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ABSTRACT

This article gives description about the commonwealth of nation right still active until now, although right now colonialism and imperialism the end, means this organization is unity from exs British imperium to get strong unity use the British Queen to symbol unity on diversity, on the fact all nt country exs British imperium, and the next more detail descript british philosophy the name Anglo Saxon philosophy full domination that colonialism imperialism more specially after industrial revolution, the global British domination, from riset result get accuracy fact with strong coleration to get born The Commonwealth of exs British emperor, truely the practice the anglo saxon philosophy in all subject, this philosophy to influence British police to the British territory, the character, culture and british language domination right now, public mentality, discusse that British policy about land emperor very different with the european land conintal country, especially psycologychal approach , the culture, language, and including preparing the colonies for independence, thus giving a different color in the history of world imperialism and colonialism.

Keywords: The Commonwealth of Nation; British philosophy; colonialism; imperialism;

PENDAHULUAN

In the course of history, human life has always experienced developments and changes in patterns and behaviors either significantly or slowly in the process, either on a small scale within the family scope or more broadly in the family scope and even the state or in a global in the universal sense. One of the important milestones in the history of mankind is the occurrence of an event that will always be remembered as a breakthrough that has an impact globally and even the impact we still feel today is the revolution of industry in the UK. With the discovery of new regions and the development of scientific knowledge as well as technology, a Scottish scholar named James Watt in 1769 managed to create a steam engine. This discovery was the beginning of the birth of the Industrial Revolution, namely a change or change in the field of production and animal power and
human labor to steam engine power. The Industrial Revolution that took place in Inggis in 1769 did not appear suddenly but was preceded by events including the Agrarian Revolution. At the time of the Agrarian Revolution, the noble classes who were landlords in England converted farmland and wheat plantations into sheep farming areas. They were interested in making an effort in the field of sheep farming because at that time the demand for raw materials for the woolen and laken fabric industry increased, both from Italy and from within the British themselves. The reorganization of farmland and plantations into sheep farming caused the People to lose their jobs from their livelihoods as farmers. So there is a lot of unemployment in the countryside. As a result of these changes, their lives became poor. This situation encourages the emergence of urbanization, that is, the movement of residents to the city. They work in industries, coal mining, iron, and steel. Their wages are so low that the people generally remain poor. Profits were enjoyed only by the nobility or landlords. Even the owners of capital who control the industry are more like to use the labor of women and children because their wages are lower. They are required to work for a long time, sometimes even for 12 hours to 15 hours a day. Their state is very deplorable. In addition to the Agrarian Revolution which was the driving factor for the emergence of the Industrial Revolution in England, there are also other related factors, including Britain's abundant natural wealth, especially iron ore, steel, and coal which are necessary for industrial development. The existence of a vast British colony as a place for marketing production products and places for processing raw materials. Since was invented steam masin and used in textile mills in England, production has become double-involved. This situation causes an increased need for raw materials such as cotton, fleece, and so on. (Abernethy, 2000)

This increase in textile production prompted the UK to look for areas of marketing produce and areas of producing raw materials in new areas. The Industrial Revolution that occurred in England not only affected the changes and developments in the industrial field within Britain itself but also affected the areas that became British colonies. Massive industrialization urgently requires a large number of raw materials. A lot of raw materials to support the purposes of this industry is unlikely to be met only from sources that are contained within the British themselves but need to be imported from outside. Similarly, abundant industrial output requires extensive marketing. This circumstance prompted the British to engage in the politics of modern imperialism or industrial imperialism. This industrial imperialism is supported by the development of the industry. The target is to
produce marketing and meet the needs of raw materials / raw materials obtained from colonies. Britain had a different way of dealing with colonies compared to countries in mainland Europe, this was due to the influence of Anglo-Saxon philosophy, one of whose principles were to spread around the world or find a new world to be controlled to strengthen racial solidarity in destinations outside the world. the mother country, strengthening all the customs and cultures brought from the mother country and then preserving them in the controlled destination country, this principle proved to be very effectively used, moreover the British were very good at utilizing relations with the locals they come to, trying to embrace like friends, and then slowly but surely exert a very significant influence as well as on The end is to fully control the targeted area but also to think about the future fate of the controlled territory in the sense of preparing for independence from the region. According to Abernethy (2009:23) in conquering each colony, Britain then brought in a variety of experts in their respective fields, unlike countries that used the Continental European philosophy of maximizing colonies by draining every source the power it had, building a formidable military force, setting up hospitals and deploying doctors and medical staff, as well as carrying out missions of propagation of religion, the British did something more than that. It is in principle the same as mainland European countries but there are marked differences in the process of British colonialism. The British always included scientists to research the areas they had just mastered for research, the British were more concerned with the colonies even though the colonizers were heinous, but the British deployed many environmental experts to further boost the quality of society accordingly. British standards, and ultimately directing the controlled region and preparing to liberate it by first being seriously prepared technically matters related to constitutionality which of course also as per British philosophy. So that many countries that were once British colonies then in today's era still have very good relations with England, even countries such as Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Fiji still consider the queen of England as their head of state. As for Australia, New Zealand, and Fiji, their flag symbols are plastered with British media as well. Until now the former British colonies still have strong ties and they are members of the organization of the countries of the British commonwealth but of all the member states some countries are not from the background of the bridle ever colonized by the British, but in the majority, it was indeed an organization for the former British colony of Abernethy, David (2000).
Research Methods

In this paper, the author uses research methods using a Historiographic approach. In learning, historical research methods, often known as historical historiography all past events or events, aim to understand past, present, and future behavior. This is where historiography is needed that must go through the steps of historical research. Broadly speaking, historiography can be interpreted as the result of the work of writing history. Historiography is a means of communicating research results that are revealed, tested (verified), and interpreted. Based on this understanding, it can be understood that historical events require research before they are presented in the form of historiography. Historiography or historical writing can be produced through historical research. Similar to other scientific research, historical research also has stages of research methods. Historical research has 5 stages, namely topic selection, heuristics (source collection), verification (source criticism), interpretation, and writing. Several historians state that there are 4 stages of historical research, namely heuristics (collection of sources), verification (criticism of sources), interpretation, and writing. The two opinions are the same, only in the part of whether or not the selection of topics in the stages of historical research.

1. Topic Selection The selection of topics is the first order in historical research according to Kuntowijoyo because the topics to be used in historical research are quite lot so historians need to determine the topic first. According to him, in choosing historical research topics, it is worth considering several things, namely emotional closeness and intellectual closeness. Emotional proximity can be said to be related to the topic to historians, for example determining topics by region of origin. While intellectual proximity can be said to be the understanding of historians' ideas/ideas related to the chosen topic.

2. Heuristics (Resource Collection) Heuristics (source collection) are quite important stages to realize the success of historical research. At this stage, usually, the theoretical abilities of a deductive-speculative nature historian will be tested. If at this stage the historian can obtain relevant sources, it will make it easier for the historian to enter the next stages. Once the historian has successfully collected the relevant sources for his research, then verification (criticism of the source) is the next step. Verification is the activity of selecting the sources obtained. Didik Pradjoko and his colleagues in Module I of Indonesian History: Teaching Module Grants, Verification (source criticism) is
divided into two, namely external and internal criticism. External criticism or authenticity is the selection of the authenticity of a document, including paper, ink, writing style, language, letters, and all external appearances. Meanwhile, internal criticism or credibility is a selection of the correctness of the contents of the document.

3. Interpretation (Interpretation) After criticism of the source the historian will enter the stage of interpretation (interpretation). This stage is important because it is the final stage taken before writing. At this stage, historical sources that have been successfully criticized and have been used as material for writing history will be interpreted. This stage of interpretation can be said to be the giving of meaning (analysis) as well as uniting (synthesis) of the facts that have been obtained previously. In this interpretation also occurs the process of historical imagination.

4. Historiography (Writing) After the initial 4 stages have been taken, the historian is ready to do historiography (historical writing). In this writing process, the historian's ability to theory and methodology will affect the resulting historiography. It can be said that the resulting historiography will show the existence of historians. When this stage has been completed, then even historical works can be enjoyed by the audience.

Research and Discussion Results

A. Organization of the Countries of the Commonwealth of the United Kingdom

Historically, the Commonwealth was the result of the evolution of the British Empire. Britain's traditional policy of allowing considerable self-government in its colonies led to the existence of several dependent states in the 19th century that were significantly inhabited by Europeans accustomed to parliamentary forms of government and which had a large size of sovereignty. In 1931, they were recognized as having a special status within the empire by the Statute of Westminster, which specifically referred to the "Commonwealth of the British Nation". The rapid growth of nationalism in other parts of the empire since the 1920s resulted in a long series of independence grants, beginning with the granting of independence to India in 1947, and requiring a redefinition of the Commonwealth. In 1947 India and Pakistan became members of the Commonwealth, the first to have a largely non-European population. In 1948 Burma (Myanmar) became independent and refused membership. In 1949 India announced its intention to become a republic, demanding its withdrawal from the Commonwealth based on existing rules,
but at a meeting of heads of government The Commonwealth in London in April 1949 agreed that India could continue its membership if it accepted the The British crown was the only "symbol of free association" of Commonwealth members. The statement was the first to discard the British adjective, and after that, the official name of the organization became the Commonwealth of Nations, or simply the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth was also plagued by other difficulties, some members chose to withdraw from the organization, as did Ireland (1949), South Africa (1961), and Pakistan (1972), although South Africa and Pakistan eventually rejoined (the first on in 1994 and the last in 1989). Commonwealth membership grew dramatically in the second half of the 20th century when former dependence reached sovereignty. Most dependent states were granted independence from choosing Commonwealth membership, and the organization has even expanded to include Mozambique (joined in 1995), which was the first country granted permission that was never part of the British Empire or under the control of any member.

The Commonwealth is different from other international bodies. It has no constitution or formal bylaws. Members have no legal or formal obligations to each other; they are united by common traditions, institutions, and experiences as well as by personal economic interests. Commonwealth actions are based on consultations between members, which are carried out through correspondence and conversations in meetings. Each member state sends an envoy, called a high commissioner, to the capitals of other members. Meetings of Heads of Government of the Commonwealth are held every two years. At a meeting in Singapore in 1971, members adopted a declaration restating the voluntary and cooperative nature of the Commonwealth and committing to organizations to promote international peace, combat racism, oppose colonial domination, and reduce injustice in wealth. This declaration was echoed at a meeting in Harare, Zimbabwe, in 1991, when leaders subsequently committed themselves to the organization for human rights and democracy.

According to Brock, W. R The UK has large overseas investments, both government and private, in the Commonwealth. When Britain joined the European Economic Community (later replaced by the European Union [EU]) in 1973, The trade privileges of the member states began to decrease (Brock, 2011). Now members of the Commonwealth have a trade agreement with the EU. Many of the Commonwealth countries’ exports go to other member states. In 1996, the African Commonwealth
Investment Fund was established to increase investment in the continent. There is also a significant educational link between members, as many UK teachers travel abroad and many students from Commonwealth members study in the UK. Other cultural links include the Commonwealth Games, a sports competition held every four years.

In addition to independent members, the Commonwealth also consists of dependent territories, officially governed by the United Kingdom, Australia, or New Zealand. Most of the old dependencies were colonies. Dependencies include Anguilla, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, and Turks and Caicos Islands (United Kingdom); Christmas Island, Cocos Islands, Coral Sea Islands, and Norfolk Island (Australia); and Niue and Tokelau (New Zealand). Great Britain has followed a policy of leading dependence towards self-government by creating territorial government within it. This government consists of a law-making body (often called a legislative council); the executive body (called the executive council), which with the governor is the executive authority; and an independent judiciary. At first government offices were appointive, but an increasing elected element was introduced, as the constitution changed, until elected officials were made solely responsible for it. Once the colony has achieved internal self-government, its legislature can apply to the British Parliament for complete independence. As quoted from various sources, this is a list of member states of the British commonwealth along with their joining dates:

1. United Kingdom: December 11, 1931
2. South Africa: December 11, 1931
3. Australia: 11 December 1931
4. Antigua and Barbuda: November 1, 1931
5. Bangladesh: April 18, 1972
8. Barbados: November 30, 1966
9. United Kingdom: December 11, 1931
11. Brunei: January 1, 1984
13. Eswatini: September 6, 1968
14. Fiji: October 10, 1970
15. Ghana: March 6, 1957  
17. Guyana: May 26, 1966  
18. India: August 15, 1947  
20. Cameroon: November 13, 1995  
21. Canada: December 11, 1963  
22. Kiribati: July 12, 1979  
23. Kenya: December 12, 1963  
24. Solomon Islands: July 7, 1978  
25. Lesotho: October 4, 1966  
26. Malawi: July 6, 1964  
27. Malta: 21 September 1964  
28. Malaysia: August 31, 1957  
29. Mozambique: November 13, 1995  
30. Mauritius: March 12, 1968  
31. Nauru: November 1, 1968  
32. Namibia: March 21, 1990  
33. Nigeria: October 1, 1960  
34. Pakistan: August 14, 1947  
35. Papua New Guinea: September 16, 1975  
36. Rwanda: November 29, 2009  
37. Saint Lucia: February 22, 1979  
38. New Zealand: 11 December 1931  
39. Samoa: August 28, 1970  
40. Saint Vincent and The Grenadines: October 27, 1979  
41. Saint Kitts and Nevis: September 19, 1983  
42. United Kingdom: December 11, 1931  
43. Botswana: September 30, 1966  
44. Brunei: January 1, 1984  
45. Dominica: November 3, 1978  
46. Eswatini: September 6, 1968  
47. Fiji: October 10, 1970  
48. Ghana: March 6, 1957
49. Gambia: February 18, 1965
50. Guyana: May 26, 1966
51. India: August 15, 1947
52. Jamaica: August 6, 1962
53. Cameroon: November 13, 1995
54. Canada: December 11, 1963
55. Kiribati: July 12, 1979
56. Kenya: December 12, 1963
57. Solomon Islands: July 7, 1978
58. Lesotho: October 4, 1966
59. Malawi: July 6, 1964
60. Malta: 21 September 1964
61. Malaysia: August 31, 1957
62. Mozambique: November 13, 1995
63. Mauritius: March 12, 1968
64. Nauru: November 1, 1968
65. Namibia: March 21, 1990
66. Nigeria: October 1, 1960
67. Pakistan: August 14, 1947
68. Papua New Guinea: September 16, 1975
69. Rwanda: November 29, 2009
70. Saint Lucia: February 22, 1979
71. New Zealand: 11 December 1931
72. Samoa: August 28, 1970
73. Saint Vincent and The Grenadines: October 27, 1979
74. Saint Kitts and Nevis: September 19, 1983
75. Sierra Leone: April 27, 1961
76. Seychelles: June 29, 1976
77. Cyprus: March 13, 1961
78. Singapore: 9 August 1966
79. Sri Lanka: February 4, 1948
80. Tonga: June 4, 1970
81. Tanzania: December 9, 1961
82. Tuvalu: October 1, 1978
B. British Philosophy of Colonization

The British had a different way of dealing with the colonies compared to the countries in mainland Europe, this was due to the influence of the Anglo-Saxon philosophy. The Anglo-Saxons were a people who inhabited England from the 5th century. They consisted of people from German tribes who migrated to the island from continental Europe, their descendants, and British indigenous groups who adopted some aspects of Anglo-Saxon culture and language. Historically, the Anglo-Saxon period shows the period in England between about 450 and 1066, after their early settlement and until the Norman conquest. The early Anglo-Saxon period included the formation of the British nation, with many aspects surviving to the present day, including local government and hundreds. During this period, Christianity was founded and there was literary and linguistic flowering. Carter and the law were also established. The term Anglo-Saxon was popularly used for languages and written by Anglo-Saxons in England and eastern Scotland between at least the mid-5th and mid-12th centuries. In scientific use, it is more often called Old English. Anglo-Saxon history is a history of cultural identity. It developed from groups, which differed about the adoption of Christians, and was an integral part of the formation of various kingdoms. Threatened by the expansion of the Danish invasion and the military occupation of eastern England, this identity was re-established; that dominated until after the Norman Conquest. The visible Anglo-Saxon culture can be seen in the material culture of buildings, dress styles, illuminated texts, and grave items. Behind the symbolic nature of these cultural emblems, there are strong elements of tribal ties and power. The elites declared themselves to be kings who developed the burh, and identified their role and society in biblical terms. The effect persists in the 21st century because, the genetic makeup of the British population today suggests a split in the tribal political units of the early Anglo-Saxon period.

The use of the term Anglo-Saxon assumes that the words Angles, Saxons, or Anglo-Saxons have the same meaning in all sources. One of the principles is to scatter around the world or find a new world to be mastered to strengthen racial solidity in the destination area outside the parent country, strengthen all customs and cultures brought from the mother
country, and then be preserved them in the controlled destination country, the principle has proven to be very effectively used, moreover The British were very good at making use of the relationships with the locals they came to, trying to embrace them like friends, and then slowly but surely exerted a very significant influence in the end to master fully targeted areas but also trying to think about the future fate of the controlled territory in the sense of preparing for independence from the region. In conquering each colony, the British then brought in a variety of experts in their respective territories, unlike countries that used the philosophy of Continental Europe which maximized the colonies by draining every resource they had, building a formidable military force, establishing hospitals, and deploying doctors and medical staff, also doing religious propagation missions, the UK did something more than that. It is in principle the same as mainland European countries but there are marked differences in the process of British colonialism. The British always included scientists to research the areas they had just mastered for research, the British were more concerned with the colonies even though the colonizers were heinous, but the British deployed many environmental experts to further boost the quality of society accordingly. British standards, and ultimately directing the controlled region and preparing to liberate it by first seriously preparing technical matters related to constitutionality which of course are also by British philosophy. So that many countries that used to be British colonies in today's era still have very good relations with England, even countries such as Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and Fiji still consider the queen of England as their head of state. As for Australia, New Zealand, and Fiji, their flag symbols are plastered with British media as well. After the end of World War II, as a result of the decolonization movement of the colonized countries, Britain gave independence to most of its colonies. This decolonization process ended with the handover of Hong Kong to the hands of the People's Republic of China in 1997. The remaining fourteen British colonies (called the British Overseas Territories) remained under British sovereignty. After independence, many former British colonies joined the Commonwealth States, a voluntary union involving sovereign states established or once colonized by the British.

C. Britain In Dominating Colonialism and Modern Imperialism

Modern Imperialism occurred after the industrial revolution. Modern Imperialism, the encouragement of economic interests, and the desire of the colonizing state to develop its economy and meet the needs of industry where the colonized country is a source of producing raw materials and a place for marketing industrial products. It generally started
after the Industrial Revolution that originally took place in England in the 1870s. The thing that motivated the change of the concept or view of ancient imperialism to the modern form of imperialism, was the existence of excess capital and goods (surplus production) in Western countries. After the 1870s, countries in Europe were competing to find colonies in Asia, America, and Africa. They sought colonies as areas for supplying raw materials and also as marketing areas for their industrial products. Examples of countries that apply Modern Imperialism: are England, France, the Netherlands, Germany, Italy, and Japan. Great Britain's imperialism controlled a third of the world's territory in its golden age. Some 500 million people, directly or indirectly, have been servants of the king and queen of England. The British colonies stretched from South Africa, North America, South and Southeast Asia, all the way to Australia. Therefore, it should not be surprising that Great Britain is recorded as the most extensive empire in the history of civilization human. It all started with attempts to occupy the territory that tended to be brutal since the 17th century. The British also had bureaucrats with qualified imperial management skills. All of this is still supported by a strong sea fleet. At that time, the British fleet was able to defeat the ferocity of the pirates in the South Asian region. On the financial front, the the success of the British dominating the spice trade route made them the dominant economic power. Moreover, the British managed to defeat the Dutch VOC forces in a major clash at Amboina in 1623. The superiority of British sea power became more apparent when they fought three wars between 1652 and 1674. And Britain not only challenged the VOC in the archipelago, but also aggressively against its European competitors on strategic trade routes in other parts of the world. "Being aware of the financial benefits that could be achieved, they insisted on seizing the main trade routes connecting the whole world with Western Europe such as Southeast Asia, the Mediterranean, North America, and West Africa", says Niall Ferguson in his book Empire: How Britain Made the Modern World (2007, p. 21). British imperialism increasingly dominated the world entering the 19th century. In 1815, Britain and a coalition of European countries defeated rival France in Waterloo, Belgium. After that, England no longer had comparable opponents or rivals around the world. Not only relying on military power, but the British also dominated the world through technology, industrialization, education, economy, and language. According to Louis, The process was apparent in modern British imperialism centered on India. Even so, British imperialism was ambiguous (Louis, 2006). On the one hand, the British wanted every aspect of life in the colony to be devoted to London. But, on the other hand, British colonialists did not want non-British people to gain white privilege or equal social status. According to Such ambiguity can be
seen for example in a lecture entitled Minute on Indian Education delivered by British politician and historian Thomas Babington Macaulay in 1935. In his talk, Macaulay mentioned the need for the implementation of English education in schools in India (Harnetty, 1978). But, English-speaking Indians would not be considered equivalent to whites. They will fall into a new kind of social class called Brown Englishmen.

**Conclusion**

The Commonwealth is the result of the evolution of the British Empire. Britain's traditional policy of allowing considerable self-government in its colonies led to the existence of several dependent states in the 19th century that were significantly inhabited by Europeans accustomed to parliamentary forms of government and that had the size of great sovereignty. In 1931, they were recognized as having a special status within the empire by the Statute of Westminster, which specifically referred to the "Commonwealth of the British Nation". The rapid growth of nationalism in other parts of the empire since the 1920s resulted in a long series of independence grants, beginning with the granting of independence to India in 1947, and requires a redefinition of the Commonwealth. In 1947 India and Pakistan became members of the Commonwealth, the first to have a largely non-European population. In 1948 Burma (Myanmar) became independent and refused membership. In 1949 India announced its intention to become a republic, demanding its withdrawal from the Commonwealth based on existing rules, but at a meeting of Commonwealth heads of government in London in April 1949 it was agreed that India could continue its membership if it were received the British crown as the only "symbol of free association" from members of the Commonwealth. The statement was the first to discard the British adjective, and after that, the official name of the organization became the Commonwealth of Nations, or simply the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth was also plagued by other difficulties, some members chose to withdraw from the organization, as did Ireland (1949), South Africa (1961), and Pakistan (1972), although South Africa and Pakistan eventually rejoined (the first on in 1994 and the last in 1989). Commonwealth membership grew dramatically in the second half of the 20th century when former dependence reached sovereignty. Most dependent states were granted independence from choosing Commonwealth membership, and the organization has even grown to include Mozambique (joined in 1995), which was the first country granted permission that was never part of the British Empire or under the control of which members also.

**Suggestion**
For the advancement of writing in the future, sinus needs suggestions so that the articles compiled are of higher quality and better to be published in general to the public. There should be further research related to the British commonwealth countries because this is very important to support knowledge and even more so in the development of social science learning in Indonesia, especially in Social Studies Education or History Education on this theme is not reviewed, even though it is an important theme for students, both students and college students.

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