FACULTY OF HUMAN SCIENCE

Master one history major

The first English course by Nasri Wahiba

The text:

The Algerian War was a conflict between France and Algerian nationalists, who wanted Algeria to become independent from French rule. The war lasted from 1954 to 1962 and was one of the most violent decolonization conflicts in history. It ended with Algeria gaining independence.

Algeria had been a French colony since 1830. Many French people lived in Algeria, and the French government considered it part of France. However, the Algerians wanted freedom and their own government.

In 1954, a group called the National Liberation Front (FLN) started a rebellion. The FLN used guerrilla warfare, which involved small groups attacking French soldiers and settlers. In response, the French military used harsh methods to try to stop the FLN, including torture.

The war became very unpopular in France, and in 1962, French President Charles de Gaulle decided to give Algeria independence. The war officially ended with the signing of the Evian Accords in March 1962, and on July 5, 1962, Algeria became an independent country.