

Lesson 6: The Evian Accords (1962)

Reading Text

The Evian Accords were signed on 18 March 1962, marking a decisive step toward Algeria's independence from France. After years of violent struggle during the Algerian War of Independence, the negotiations between the French government and the FLN (National Liberation Front) resulted in an agreement to end hostilities and recognize Algeria as an independent nation.

The talks took place in Évian-les-Bains, France, and lasted several weeks. Both sides agreed on a ceasefire and outlined the terms for the transfer of political power. The accords included guarantees for the protection of French citizens living in Algeria, as well as economic agreements and cooperation between the two countries in the future.

Following the signing of the Evian Accords, a referendum was organized in Algeria on 1 July 1962. Over 99% of Algerians voted in favor of independence. Algeria officially became an independent country on 5 July 1962. The Evian Accords are considered a milestone because they ended eight years of war, established the framework for peaceful coexistence between Algeria and France, and recognized the right of Algerians to self-determination.

Vocabulary Matching

Word	Definition (Mixed Order)
Independence	A formal agreement between two parties or countries
Ceasefire	A vote in which citizens decide on an important national issue
Expatriates	Freedom to rule oneself and make independent decisions
Accord	A temporary stop to fighting during a war or conflict
Negotiation	A promise or assurance that certain conditions will be met
Self-determination	Citizens or residents of one country living in another country
Referendum	The act of discussing and reaching an agreement
Guarantee	The process by which a people govern themselves and make their own political decisions

Comprehension Questions

1. Why were the Evian Accords necessary for both France and Algeria?
2. What provisions were included to protect French citizens in Algeria?
3. How did the accords affect the future relationship between Algeria and France?

4. Why is the referendum important in understanding the legitimacy of Algerian independence?
5. What challenges might Algeria have faced immediately after independence despite the accords?

True or False

1. The Evian Accords officially ended the Algerian War of Independence.
2. The negotiations took place in Algeria.
3. All French citizens were forced to leave Algeria after the accords.
4. The referendum showed overwhelming support for independence.
5. The accords only addressed military issues and ignored economic cooperation.
6. Algeria became independent on 5 July 1962.
7. The FLN refused to negotiate and signed no agreements.
8. Self-determination was a key principle in the accords.

Vocabulary Fill-in-the-Blanks

Use the words: accord, referendum, independence, ceasefire, negotiation, guarantee, self-determination, expatriates

1. Many French citizens living in Algeria were considered _____ after independence.
2. A temporary _____ allowed both sides to discuss terms peacefully.
3. Over 99% of Algerians voted in the _____ for independence.
4. Both parties participated in a formal _____ to reach an agreement.
5. Algeria achieved _____ on 5 July 1962.
6. The Evian _____ ended the fighting between France and Algeri
7. The accords included a _____ for the safety of French citizens living in Algeria.
8. The principle of _____ allowed Algerians to govern themselves.

Discussion Questions

1. Why do you think both France and the FLN agreed to negotiate instead of continuing the war?
2. How does a referendum help establish the legitimacy of political decisions?
3. What might have been the social and economic challenges in Algeria immediately after independence?
4. How important are agreements like the Evian Accords in shaping international relations today?

Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. Which city hosted the negotiations of the Evian Accords?
 - A) Algiers
 - B) Évian-les-Bains
 - C) Paris
 - D) Oran
2. What was one key goal of the Evian Accords?
 - A) To establish French control over Algeria
 - B) To provide a framework for independence
 - C) To create new French colonies in Africa
 - D) To annex Western Sahara
3. Which of the following was not directly addressed by the accords?
 - A) Military ceasefire
 - B) Protection of French citizens
 - C) Economic cooperation
 - D) Algerian cultural policies
4. How did the Evian Accords affect international recognition of Algeria?
 - A) It delayed recognition by the United Nations
 - B) It had no effect on international recognition
 - C) It helped countries recognize Algeria as independent
 - D) It created a new French protectorate
5. Which statement best describes the FLN's role in the accords?
 - A) The FLN refused to participate in negotiations
 - B) The FLN led the negotiations and signed the agreement
 - C) The FLN was eliminated before the accords
 - D) The FLN was not acknowledged by France
6. When did Algeria officially gain independence after the accords?
 - A) 18 March 1962
 - B) 1 July 1962
 - C) 5 July 1962
 - D) 1 January 1963
7. What principle was central to the Evian Accords?
 - A) Colonial expansion
 - B) Self-determination
 - C) Military occupation
 - D) Economic exploitation
8. Why is the Evian Accords considered a milestone in modern Algerian history?
 - A) It started the Algerian War of Independence
 - B) It ended the eight-year war and recognized Algeria's independence

- C) It created new French settlements in Algeria
- D) It divided Algeria into separate regions