



# Heart of the Fight

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# Background

Modern day africa has its roots set as far back as the scramble of Africa

The scramble of africa took place in 1884 during the berlin conference

This conference was to break apart the continent between the powers mostly in Europe between France , Great Britain , Portugal, Belgium, and Germany

The conference would not include one African representative

The conference would give many of the powers much needed free labor and a abundant of resources being Diamonds , gold ,and silver mines

The much needed natural resources being rubber , oil , spices, and timber.

The benefits were very one sided with the African people being tortured and medigated to having little to no rights and much living in a state of panic



# Decolonization

Previously discussed the scramble of Africa would have its long lasting grip on the continent

Though it would end in 1914 many African nations would not become free from the imperial powers until the end of world war 2

One of the first nations to be decolonized was Guiana in 1947 which would bring in a domino affect across the continent as one by one European powers began to relinquish much of their control

The way of change sets different for many in this case with no different with the transition being peaceful , but more times than not would become in violence

Some of the powers would go on to welcome the change and work side by side with the new change , but other nations like Great Britain would move with a military mindset instead of a more diplomatic approach

# Viewpoints of freedom

Many of the Africa nations would gain their independence in the 1950's

And even into the 1960s as show in the image.

The problem that much of these new free nations would run into is that

Much of them had no idea in how run a successful nation.

Falling into a god like complex which they would follow in the

Footsteps of their european counterparts by getting rich of their people

And in return mistreating them with poverty and debt



(<https://ceppes.wordpress.com/decolonization-in-africa-2/>)



# Key leaders

In the fight for freedom, liberty, and independence for many of the nations in Africa, they were the ones that stood out more to unite their front for independence.

Men like Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya. In 1952, he was among the Kapenguria Six arrested and charged with masterminding the anti-colonial Mau Mau Uprising but known to preach in peaceful protest was convicted.

He was released in 1959 and four years later would become the prime minister and later the president of Kenya.

During his presidency, he was given the honorary title of Mzee and lauded as the Father of the Nation, securing support from both the black majority and white minority with his message of reconciliation.

Kwame Nkrumah of the Gold Coast was a key figure in the race for independence as well as he led Nkrumah initiated a campaign of "positive action," involving nonviolent protests, strikes, and noncooperation with the British colonial authorities.

This would lead to him being imprisoned but later on becoming the prime minister after only serving a year in jail.

jomo kenyatta



<https://www.npg.org.uk/collections/search/portrait/mw65244/Jomo-Kenyatta>

kwame nkrumah



<http://www.blackhistoryheroes.com/2010/09/kwame-nkrumah.html>



# Neocolonialism

Neocolonialism is the practice of using economic imperialism, globalisation, cultural imperialism, and condition aid to influence a developing country of the previous colonial methods of direct military or indirect political control

Africa has been a fast growing continent with the youngest expected workforce in the entire world.

With many nations across the world looking into different african nations for its boatload of natural resources and a battleground for global power

Nations like China are very prominent in the the land with them lending billions and billions of dollars to many african regions that can not pay them back in full

The consequences of this is that nations like china begin to have much more influence than they really should by going to the point where some highways in Africa are written in Mandarin the native language of china.



# The short end of the stick

As many nations continue to dive into Africa for its own personal needs continuing to gain wealth that exceeds the amounts that anybody needs through gaining access to the rich resources found in Africa

The mine fields, the amount of international business in the continent, the diamond, and fields as well.

The continent as a whole is poverty stricken and can't forge for themselves

These nations across the world eat upon the fact that these nations in Africa are poorly run and can find ways to help their people

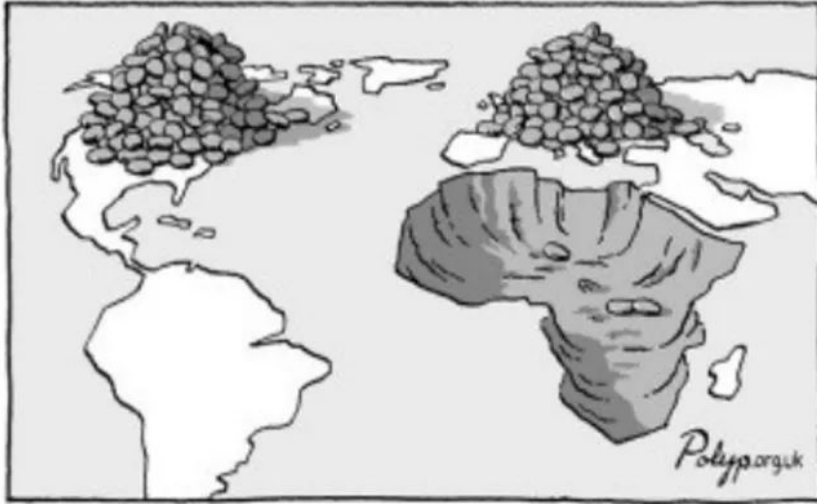
Instead they basically cut their nose to spite their face by making deals with powerful nations that would leave them in a place of uncertainty and continuing the trend of poverty

The GDP of the United States is 20.94 trillion and China GDP is 14.72 trillion respectfully as of 2020 while Africa GDP as a whole was only 1.1 trillion

This is a slap in the face to the people in Africa due to the fact that the two biggest contributors from neocolonialism in Africa are the two largest countries in the region that being the United States and China



# NEOCOLONIALISM



'GOLD DIGGERS'

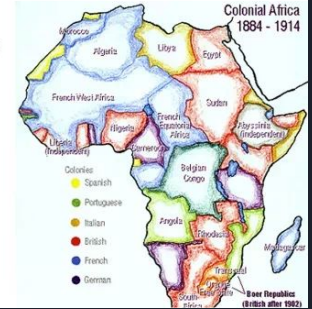
(<https://thepolicytimes.com/can-the-us-form-of-capitalism-be-called-neo-colonialism/>)



<https://theexchange.africa/countries/uganda/the-united-states-and-china-in-africa-what-does-the-data-say/>

## What is Neocolonialism?

Intrusion of foreign economic domination, as well as military and political intervention, in states that have already achieved independence from colonial rule



(<https://geography.name/neocolonialism/>)



# Overall Viewpoint

The fight for the motherland has lasted from the time the first white man landed on the continent and did everything he could do to make the black man and women as a less than human type breed.

This continued until the end of slavery, it continued through the scramble of Africa, it continued through independence for many African nations, and even to the very day with neocolonialism.

As the white man left Africa he left behind the long lasting effects in the motherland with many rulers believing they have a god like complex and they were hand picked to defend and bring Africa back while they truly just did what the Europeans did.

Neocolonialism is a modern day cover up for the cruelty that is striking in Africa as the continent as a whole needs to be feared as a sleeping self sufficient giant.

Just as China has grown expediently in the last 45 years Africa has more than enough resources, access to multiple seas, human capital, and capital to be on their own.

They are just lacking the right leader to bring them all together.



# Resources

<https://www.un.org/dppa/decolonization/en/history/former-trust-and-nsgts>

<https://thepolicytimes.com/can-the-us-form-of-capitalism-be-called-neo-colonialism/>

<https://geography.name/neocolonialism/>

<https://ceppes.wordpress.com/decolonization-in-africa-2/>

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<https://blogs.lse.ac.uk/africaatlse/2017/11/15/lets-talk-about-neo-colonialism-in-africa/>

[https://www.google.com/search?q=gdp+of+us+and+china&rlz=1C1CHBF\\_enUS862US862&oq=GDP+of+t  
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