

History, Modernity, and Post-Independent Africa

(Neo Colonialism)

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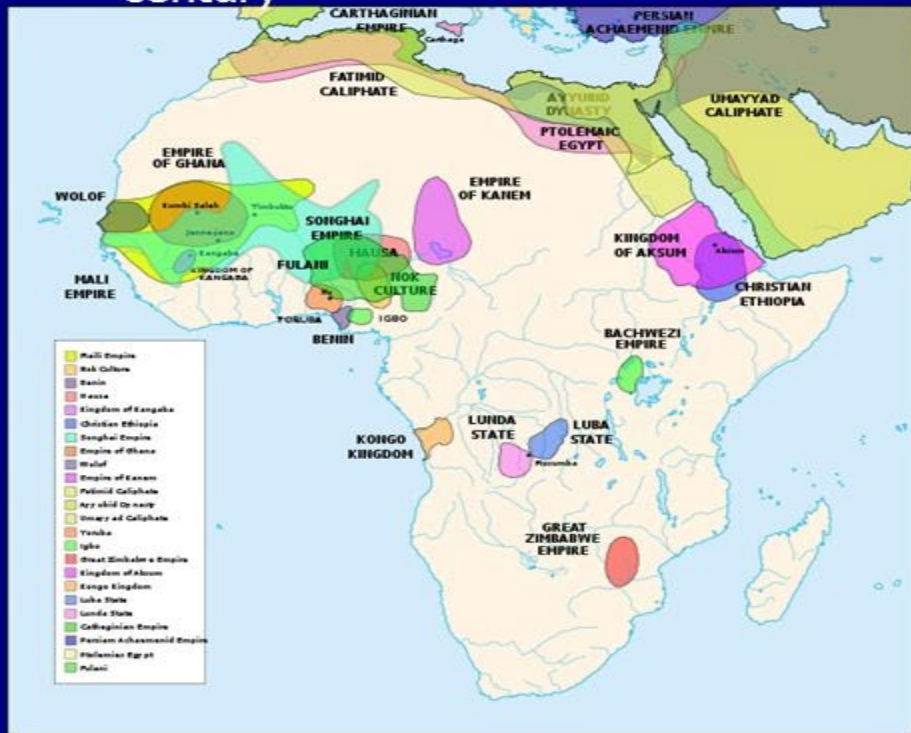
History

- Before European colonialists achieved control in the 19th century, Africa was governed by empires whose histories are barely recognized today.
- The common ideals of political and economic growth at the time of independence have been developed and perpetuated in a modern historical narrative.
- The Scramble for Africa was the invasion, occupation, partition, and colonization of much of Africa by seven Western European nations during the New Imperialism period.



Scramble for Africa

Africa Before European Colonialism : 7th to 16th century



Africa After Colonialism (Postcolonial era): 1945-1990



Modernity

- African modernity is defined as African ways of living and experiences after coming into touch with the West, as opposed to pre-modern African ways of life and experiences before Western influences.
- The ethical humanism concept is connected to African understanding of the dual values of humanity and brotherhood, the unification of humans.



Modernity (continued)

- Kwame Gyarkye- Due to our common humanity, all human beings are brothers in the African cultural legacy, which is a great idea that must be cultivated and made an integral element of African modernity.



Post-Independent

- Most African countries acquired independence in the midst of a historic global economic boom that lasted from 1945 until the mid-1970s.
- Africa is trying to modernize and grow, but it's doing so in a cultural environment that it hasn't yet accepted.




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



Neo-Colonialism (continued)

- The success of neocolonialism in Africa demonstrates the potentially regressive impacts of limited aid, trade, and foreign direct investment on poverty reduction and welfare in African countries.
 - The African continent has the natural resources and economic potential to become the world's richest continent, but western dominance, bribery, and exploitation have harmed it.
 - The greatest fundamental obstacle to Africa's economic success is neocolonialism.
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Conclusion

- A contemporary historical narrative has created and nurtured the common aspirations of political and economic prosperity at the period of independence.
 - All human beings are brothers in the African cultural tradition because of our common humanity, which is a notion that must be nurtured and made an intrinsic part of African modernity.
 - Neocolonialism is the most significant barrier to Africa's economic progress.
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References

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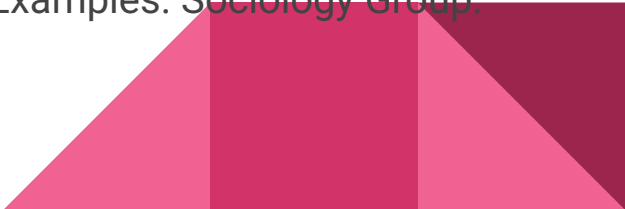
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Thank you.