

# *NEO-COLONIALISM IN AFRICA*

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# WHAT IS NEOCOLONIALISM?

Neocolonialism: is a process by which colonial mother country exposed exploiting rules and regulations to her newly independent underdeveloped countries or less developing countries for indirect dominating such as economic and political or cultural influence.



# COLONIZATION

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- With Slavery no longer a option, Europeans began thinking of ways to acquire africans to work for them.
- Colonization made African nations subordinate by presenting a mono-cultural economy for the territories.
- It dehumanized African workforce and merchants.
- Africans were forced to work in plantations at extremely low wages and taken them from their lands.

# NEOCOLONIALISM IN AFRICA

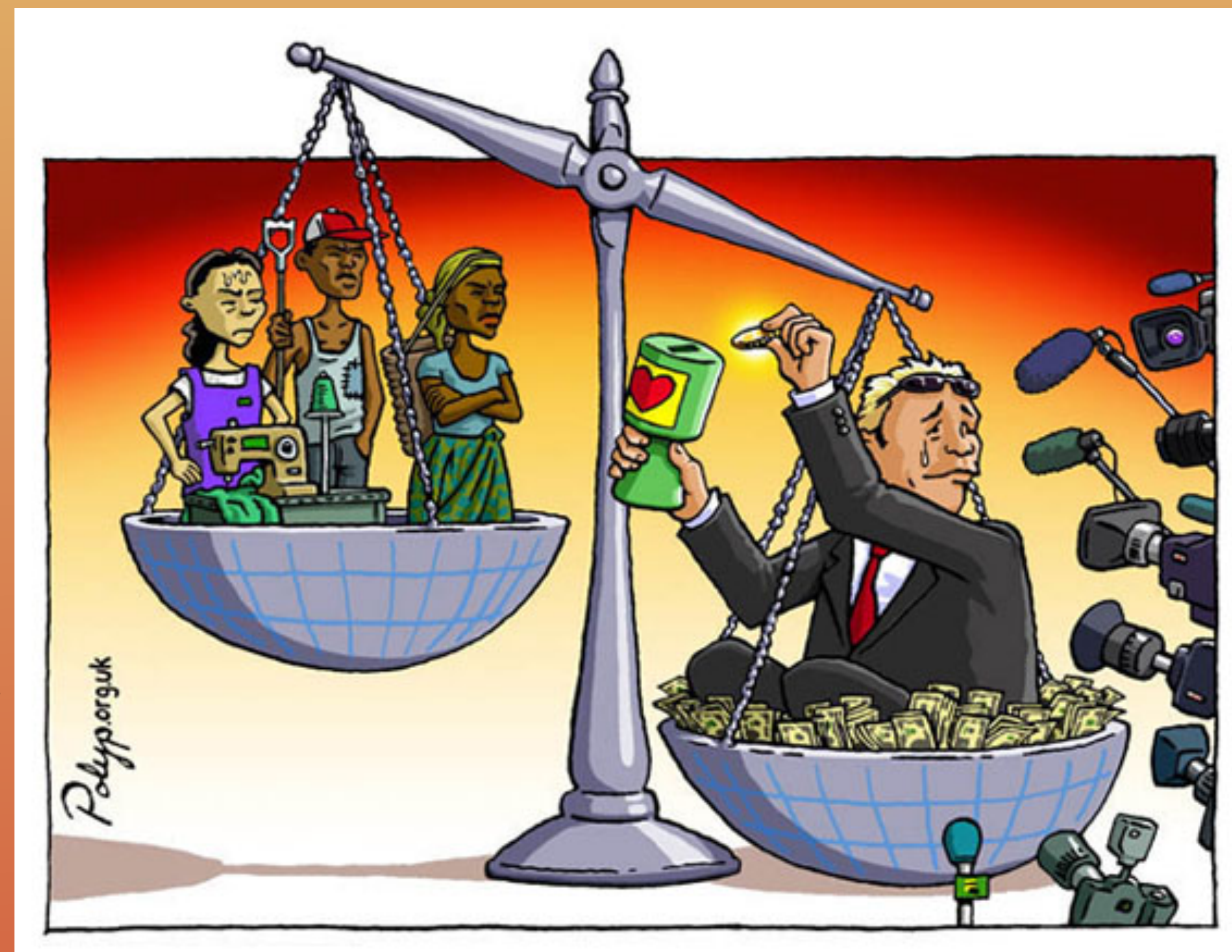
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- Nations in Africa would make arrangements with foreign countries that would cost them their people and land
- European rule kept growing
- European religion and political ideology's were still being inforced
- The people of africa started to lose relations with themselves and their culture
- Dedt and Economic dependence began growing
- Lack of growth, African people started to become trapped

# ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION OF AFRICA

Foreign trade is a major piece that powers labor exploitation

- West Africa is known for manufacturing one third of the worlds cocoa
- Coffee is the biggest exporter in Africa. Farmer approximately sell up to \$4 for a kilogram of coffee, while bigger coffee companies make around \$200
- Natural resources such as gold, diamonds, iron, copper, sugar, bauxite and silver just to name a few are striped from the continent and making British companies Trillions of dollars



# ECONOMIC DEBT OF AFRICA

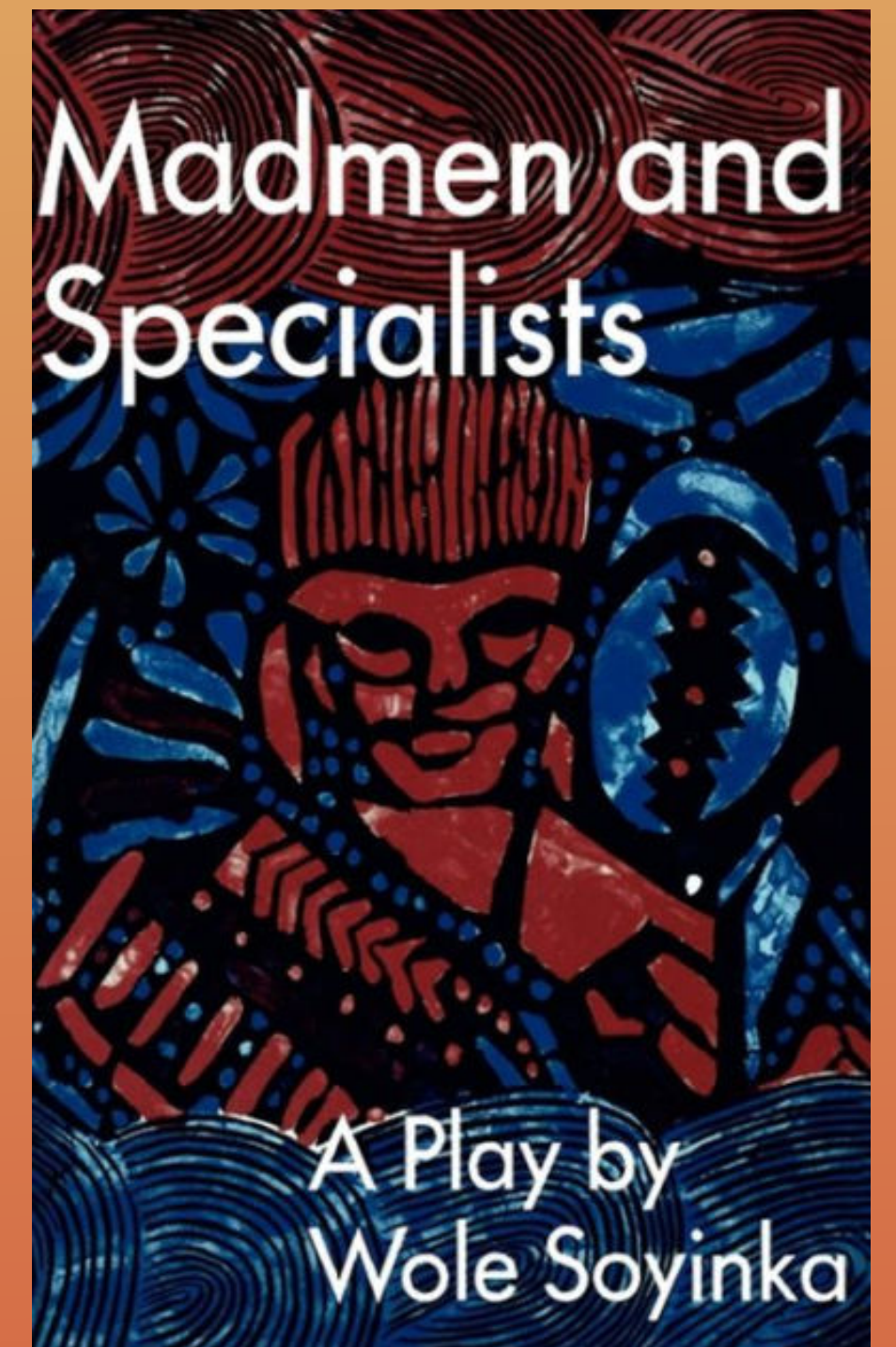
- Debt is another neocolonial essential part in the drought of African economy.
- Till this day there is still a substantial bulk of colonial debts that are not reimbursed by majority of the African nations.
- However the world bank and IMF have lowered the interest yet the agreements are very stiff.
- Hence, the African economy has a hard time competing with the rest of the world.

Low risk (10)	Moderate risk (20)	High risk (7)	In debt distress (2)
Benin	Angola	Burundi	Sudan
Ethiopia	Burkina Faso	Central African Republic	Zimbabwe
Liberia	Cabo Verde	Chad	
Kenya	Cameroon	Djibouti	
Madagascar	Comoros	Ghana	
Nigeria	Congo	Mauritania	
Rwanda	Cote d'Ivoire	Sao Tome and Principe	
Senegal	Democratic republic of Congo		
United Republic of Tanzania	Gambia		
Uganda	Guinea		
	Guinea-Bissau		
	Lesotho		
	Malawi		

# Neo-colonialism in African Literature

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- After a long period of oppressive rule, the people of Africa finally got independence but it didn't feel like it.
- After the independence African writers started engaging in literary works to give a description of post independence problems in Africa
- Names of some books:
  - “Madmen and Specialist” by Wole Soyinka
  - “The Beautiful Ones Are Not Yet Born” by Ayi Kewi Armah
  - “Weep Not Child” by Ngugi Wa Thiong’o
  - “Petals of Blood” by Ngugi Wa Thiong’o
  - “Village Voice” by Niyi Osundare
- Most of these books discussed the relationship's between political ruler and the imperialistic in Neo-Colonial Africa.



# Neo-colonialism in African Literature

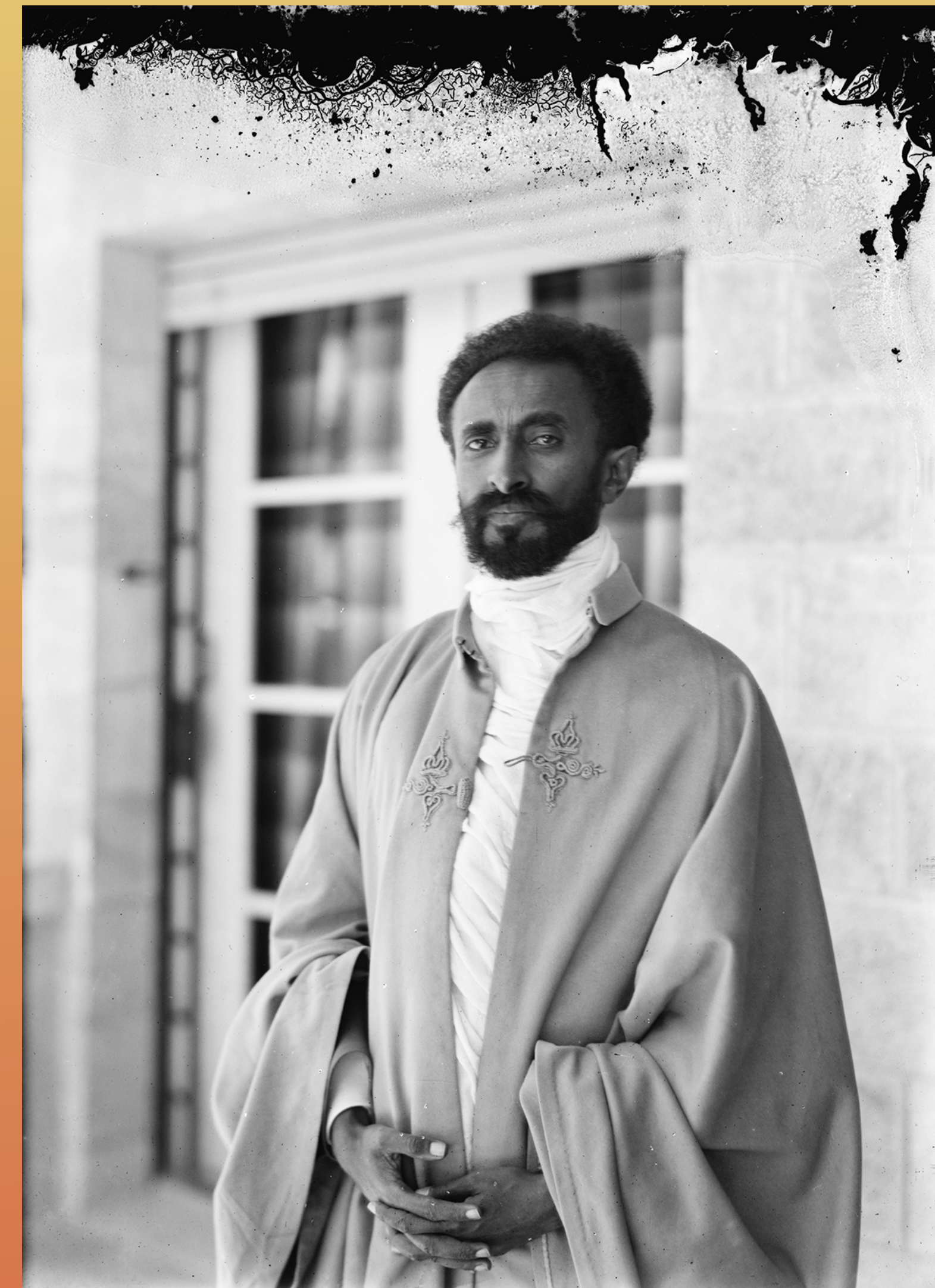
- Even in African countries today freedom of expression is abandoned. What is really scary, even some are murdered, forced to run away and their works are either restricted or go through edited oversight.
- This allows African governments to control the material that is put out to the public
- Like Charles R. Larson said “African writers suffer more indignities, threats, humiliations and genuine terror than their counterparts in the rest of the non-western world”
- Many writers have given up to their rulers either by self censorship or by quitting from their projects. Others, who actually kept writing, have contrived a system in their writing style. To stay away from badgering, they utilize uninvolved portrayal. To portray the Neo-colonialist hunter Africans, they intermittently utilize specific images like lions, vultures, jackals, wolves, hyenas, blades or executioner, and to depict the exploited, they use images like sheep, sheep, and skull.



# NEOCOLONIALISM AWARENESS

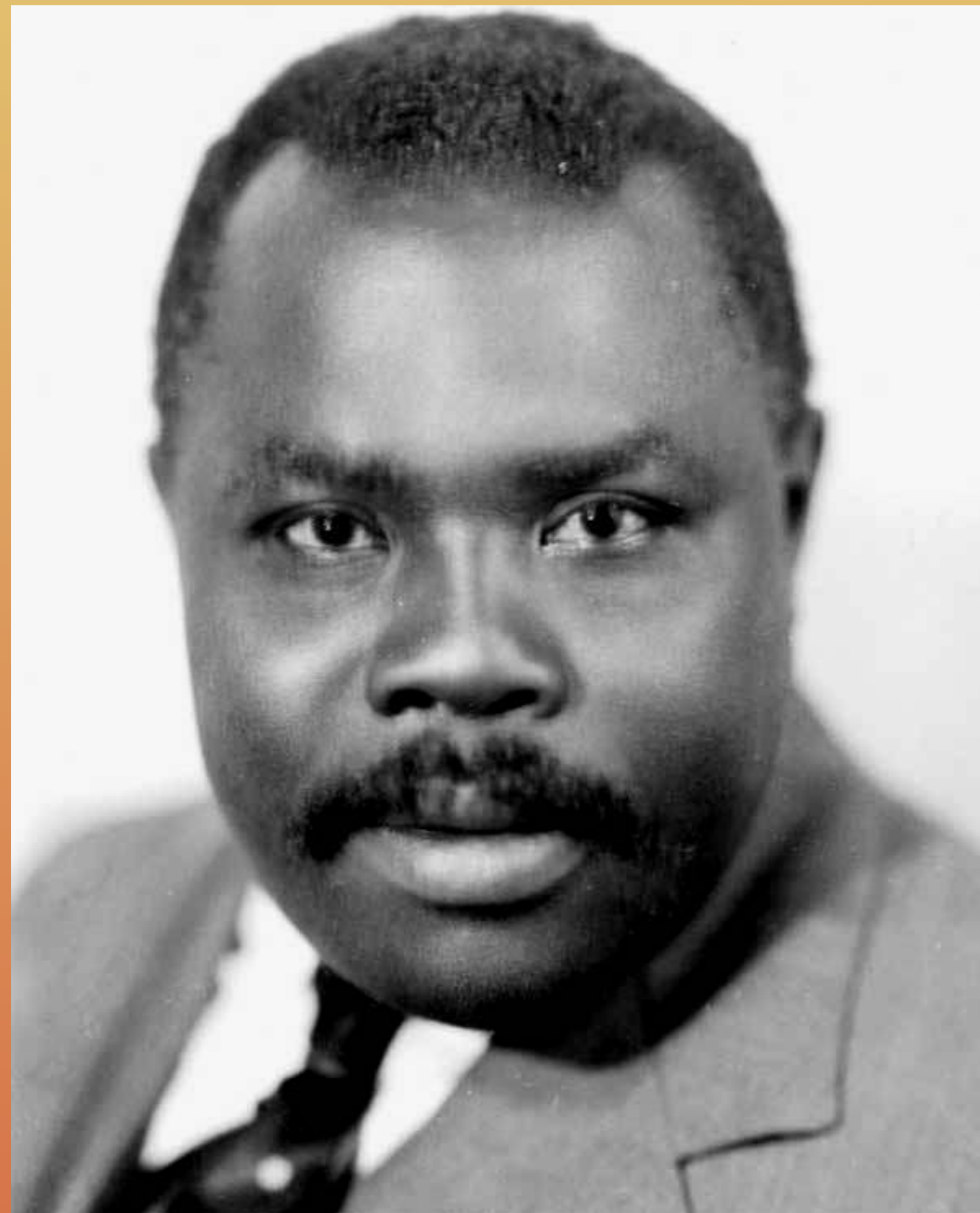
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- Dr. Kwame Nkrumah and Haile Selassie were two leaders who aided in social awareness
- Dr. Kwame (Who was the first president of the republic of Ghana) hoped that Africa could turn out to be connected economically and politically.
- Haile Selassie (Who was the ruler of Ethiopia) was important due to his call for solidarity inside African countries.
- Marcus Garvey, who was a black nationalist and a leader of the pan-Africanism movement, was a big believer in bringing together all Africans
- This social and political development empowered black people to keep a feeling of togetherness and solidarity, acquire economic power and in the long run create their own black nation.
- Additionally, in the South, Africans took part in Black Consciousness development in resistance to apartheid



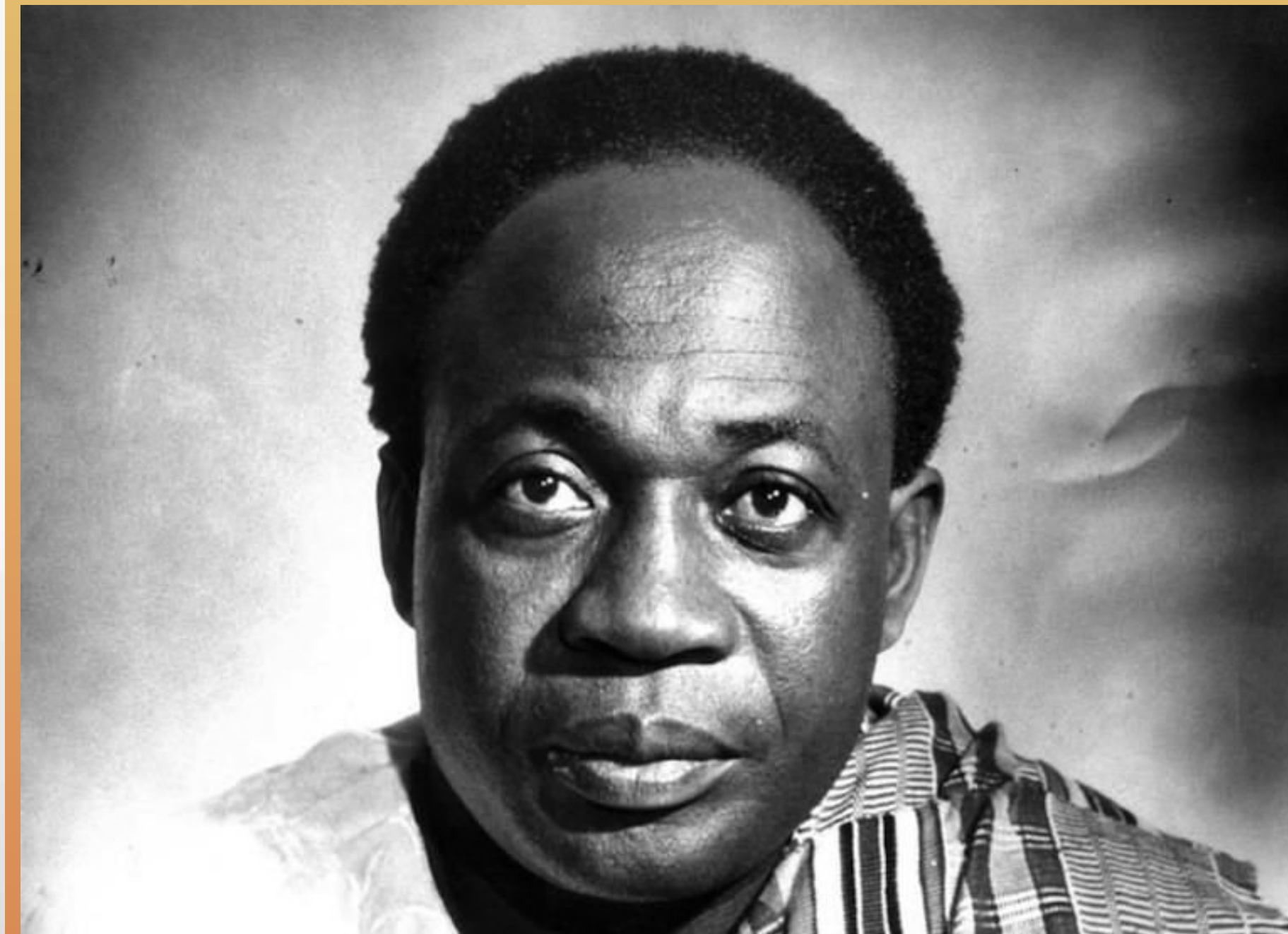
*Haile Selassie*

- <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Haile-Selassie-I>



*Marcus Garvey*

- <https://jamaicans.com/7-things-you-didnt-know-about-marcus-garvey/>



*Kwame Nkrumah*

- <https://www.blackpast.org/global-african-history/nkrumah-kwame-1909-1972/>

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