The Collapse of Imperialism in Africa



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AFRICAN NATIONALISM

- Movement took off following World War II
- Africa under imperial rule
 - Harsh treatment of African peoples
 - Artificial borders
 - Divided cultural groups
 - United long-standing enemies

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INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS

- Imperialist nations diverted and weakened by World War II
- Cold War Soviet Union encouraged anticolonial settlement
- Growing literacy and education among Africans
- Africans had increased contacts with one another and with non-African world

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AFRICA'S NATURAL RESOURCES

- Majority of world's diamonds
- Vast oil reserves
- 75% of world's cobalt
- 25% of world's copper
- 50% of world's gold
- 33% of world's manganese and uranium

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OTHER AFRICAN EXPORTS

- Cocoa
- Coffee
- Cotton
- Lumber
- Palm products
- Peanuts
- Wine



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FRENCH EMPIRE IN AFRICA

- 1945-1958 French Union organization of French colonial possessions
- 1956 Morocco and Tunisia independent
- 1958-1960 French Community succeeded French Union – ended in 1960 with most French colonial possessions independent
- 1962 Algeria independent
- Circa 115,000,000 French speakers in Africa (2009)

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BRITISH EMPIRE IN AFRICA Anglo-Egyptian Sudan British Cameroon → split between Nigeria & Republic of Cameroon 1961 Egypt Gambia 1965 Gold Coast → Ghana Kenya Nigeria Nyasaland → Malawi 1963 1964 Sierra Leone Somaliland → joined Italian Somaliland as Republic of Somalia 1960 Southern Rhodesia → independence under white minority rule Tanganyika → joined Zanzibar as Tanzania 1964 Togoland \rightarrow joined Ghana (independent in 1957) Uganda 1962

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COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

- British Commonwealth formed following the dismantling of the British empire
- · Today known as the Commonwealth of
- Voluntary organization of 53 member states (as of 2009), including many in Africa
- Organization works toward common goals
- Interests include economic development, education, and shared history

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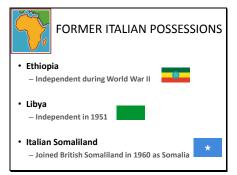


FORMER BELGIAN POSSESSIONS

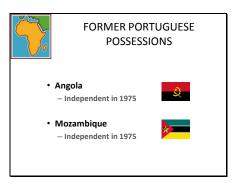
- 1960 Congo declared free by Belgium
 - Democratic Republic of the Congo
 - Province of Katanga attempted to secede civil
 - United Nations troops kept peace for four years
 - Former president of Katanga, Moise Tshombe, became prime minister in 1964
- Burundi and Ruanda (Rwanda) - Belgian mandate ended in 1962







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following decolonization in Africa?

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