

Independence in the Caribbean & Africa

1. Paths to Independence

a. Caribbean

i. trinidad and tobago

1. Eric Williams - mid class, influence perspective on race relations of these places

a. 1961 Address in Primary doc - conservative leadership with a slave mentality

2. creates People's National Movement calling for independence immediately

ii. British Caribbean formed into the West Indies Federation

1. hope the federation would become a united unit

2. faced probs of political barriers by Britain

3. Jamaica withdrew in 1961, then trinidad and tobago withdrew

4. end of federation in 1962

b. Africa

i. Ghana

ii. Kwame Nkrumah

1. major leader, involved in pan-african activists for Africa's independence

2. formed the Convention People's Party

a. included women, farmers, unions calling for universal voting rights

b. british rejected these demands --> he was arrested

iii. wanted political independence

2. Independence Africa & the Caribbean

a. Former British Africa

i. Ghana, 1957

ii. Nigeria, 1960

iii. Sierra Leone, 1961

iv. Uganda, 1962

v. Kenya, 1962

vi. Zimbabwe, 1980

b. Former French Africa

i. Ivory Coast, Mali, Madagascar, and Senegal, 1960

c. Former Belgian Africa

i. Demo Rep of Congo, 1960

ii. Rwanda, 1962

3. Impact of Independence

a. **Internal Challenge**

- i. religious alliances with establish social heigharchy
- ii. tension undermined political unity

b. **External Challenge**

- i. countries continued to economically depend on former colonial powers
 - 1. undermined authority
- ii. larger reach of Cold War
 - 1. Super Powers: US vs. Russia
 - 2. had to decide where to align themselves --> Instability