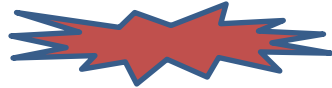
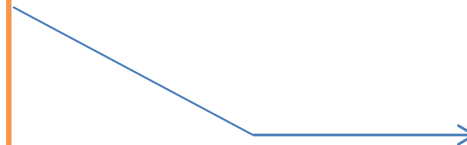


Settler Vs African

Settler (e.g. Kenya)



I
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British (e.g. Ghana)

Mass Parties

French (e.g. Cote d'Ivoire)

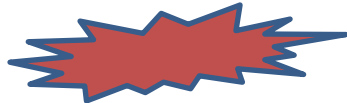
Patron Parties

Belgian (e.g. Congo Kinshasa)

One Party State

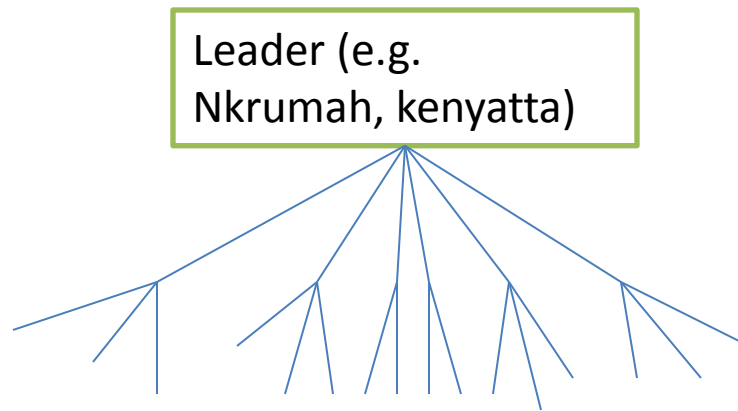
Portuguese Vs African

Portuguese (e.g. Angola)



Mass Parties

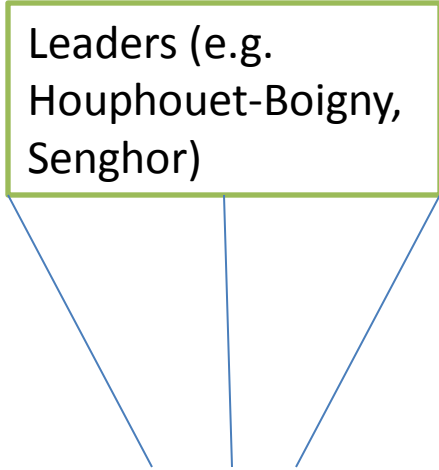
- Parties associated with the British pattern of decolonization
- Parties tried to appeal to the masses, both urban and rural
- Leaders formed their parties outside the British administration, and in opposition of the British colonial system
- Party members at the base of the party were numerous, but with little influence



Broad and inclusive Party base reaching a lot of people

Patron parties

- Parties associated with French pattern of decolonization.
- Party formed around a closed circle of elites, members were chosen based on their influence and allegiance to the leaders
- Elites were groomed and integrated into the French political system
- The party developed within the French administrative system
- Members at the base of the party are relatively few, but quite influential



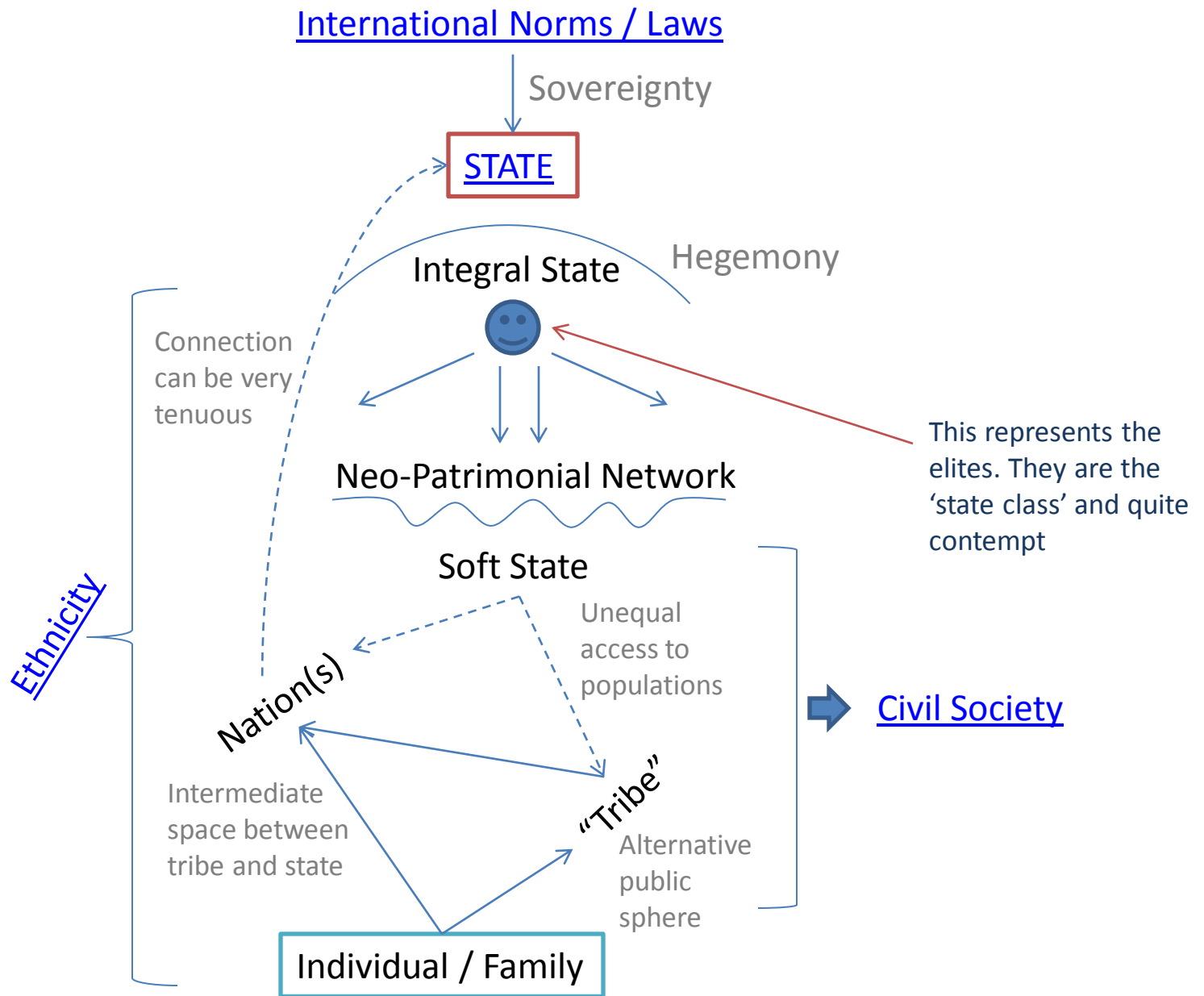
Leaders (e.g.
Houphouet-Boigny,
Senghor)

The diagram shows a green rectangular box at the top containing the text 'Leaders (e.g. Houphouet-Boigny, Senghor)'. Three blue lines extend downwards from the bottom corners and center of this box, forming a wide inverted triangle that points towards the text 'Narrow and exclusive base of the party, reaches far with few influential members' at the bottom of the slide.

Narrow and exclusive base of the party,
reaches far with few influential members

One Party State

- After independence, rapid convergence on the one party state model
- The goal was to create an *integral state* that would blaze the way to rapid development and unity for the new nation
- Obstacles were too great and incentives misaligned
- A neo-patrimonial state emerged based on exclusive distribution of power and resources to strategic allies
- The very foundation of the state is undermined as the state becomes unable to perform its task and fragments under the strain of limited resources
- See illustration on the next slide



Internal Norms/laws/community

- We haven't spent much time on this level of interactions, things to remember:
- Sovereignty derives from the international community, only countries that are already sovereign can decide who gets to be sovereign.
- Important implications for decolonization and the post-colonial state
- Sovereignty defines a state in terms of its international border
- Sovereignty is all about autonomy, the state decides what to do within its borders.

State

- The state lives within the borders defined internationally
- Although borders are sufficient to be a state, states does not necessarily “fill” these borders
- The state is often described as a form of government for the people living within its borders. The state has specific task to perform: it has *monopoly* over the legitimate use of force, it provides public goods and services (public meaning to all citizens)
- When the state is “strong” it has hegemony in the public sphere. It reaches all segments of society, and its authority is not systematically contested.
- The state, although it comes into existence with ease, can face major obstacle in achieving true “stateness”



Ethnicity

- Ethnicity is an umbrella term for the basket of identities that each person carries
- Identities can be ascriptive (race, gender), or adopted (religion, nationality...)
- Multiple identities can be salient at once, or one can be relevant in one context and not in another (You can feel Californian at when travelling to Oregon, but American when travelling to South Africa).
- Ethnicity can be conceptualized in three (more or less complementary) ways:
 - Primordial (you are born with your identity)
 - Instrumental (your identity is fluid, and becomes relevant only when it is useful)
 - Constructivist (Identity is completely fabricated)

Civil Society

- Civil society is the space between the family and the state
- Usually pertains to civic associations, political movements...
- It is sometimes conceptualized as the space in *opposition* to the state
- For instance, in South Africa civil society really united when it needed to form a front against state oppression (in the 1970s)
- So, the space for civil society is always there, but its “population” can vary over time depending on societal capacity (how much time and resources do you have to participate) and the need of it (opportunity cost)



Tentative list of key concepts

- Disclaimer: This list includes terms that I (your TA) think are important and could be potential IDs or the basis for short answer questions. The list is *not* comprehensive and *not* necessarily representative of what will be on the test
- Scramble for Africa / Berlin Conference
- Colonial state:
 - Coercion
 - Resource Extraction
 - Negritude / nationalist movement
 - 5th Pan African Congress
 - Kenyatta
 - Nkrumah
- Patterns of decolonization:
 - British:
 - Strong nationalist parties
 - Against British over-rule
 - Afforded some autonomy
 - Sudden independence
 - French:
 - Referendum for unilateral independence 1958
 - relatively strong allegiance to French community
 - Assimilation of elites in the French political system
 - Gradual independence
 - Settler:
 - Kenya, Zimbabwe, Algeria
 - Different size settler community, different scale of vested interests , different intensity of fighting

Continued

- Post-Colonial State:
 - Integral State
 - Soft State
 - Neo-Patrimonial State
- Identity:
 - Levels of identity (family, tribe, nation)
 - Origins of identity (Primordial, instrumental, constructed)
 - Citizenship
 - Exclusion Vs Inclusion
 - Autochthony / Indigeneity (Origin, Criteria)
- South Africa:
 - Apartheid:
 - Origins (Great Trek, Boer War, Act of Union)
 - Implementation (Grand and petty apartheid, Institutionalization, Bantustans/Townships)
 - Reaction and Resistance (ANC, BCM, UDF, Soweto Uprising and turmoil of 1970s)
 - Economic decay and International Boycott
 - Transition to democracy:
 - Inkhata Freedom Party
 - Mandela
 - Afrikaner Resistance Movement
 - Truth and Reconciliation Commission
 - BEE and BBBEE
 - Zuma and Populism
 - Inequality
 - Voting patterns