

COURSE OUTLINE

PART 1: SHAPING THE AFRICAN SUBJECT

Week 1: INTRODUCTION: THE AMBIVALENCE OF COLONIALISM 2 & 4 Feb

Readings:

1. Aimé Césaire, 'From *Discourse on Colonialism*' in Patrick Williams & Laura Chrisman (eds), *Colonial discourse and post-colonial theory: a reader* (Harlow: Longman, 1994), pp 172-180.
2. Leopold Sedar Senghor, 'Negritude: A Humanism of the Twentieth Century' in Patrick Williams & Laura Chrisman (eds), *Colonial discourse and post-colonial theory: a reader* (Harlow: Longman, 1994), pp 27-35.

Week 2: COLONISATION & INDIRECT RULE 9 & 11 Feb

Tutorial 1: Indirect rule

Readings:

1. Mahmood Mamdani, *Define and Rule. Native as political identity* (Johannesburg: Wits University Press, 2013), pp 6-8; 43-84. Available on e-learning/ikamva

See also YouTube, Mamdani 04 to 07 for some background to his thinking.

Week 3: INDUSTRIALISATION, WORK & AFRICAN BODIES 16 & 18 Feb

Readings:

1. Fred Cooper, 'Colonizing Time: Work Rhythms & Labour Conflict in Colonial Mombasa' in Dirks (ed), *Colonialism & Culture* (Ann Arbor: Univ of Michigan Press, 1992), pp 209-211.
2. Steven Pierce, 'Punishment and the political body. Flogging and colonialism in Northern Nigeria' in Steven Pierce and Anupama Rao (eds), *Discipline & the other body: Correction, corporeality, colonialism* (Durham NC: Duke University Press, 2006), pp 186-214. Available on e-learning/ikamva

Film screening: Sembene Ousmane's *Camp de Thiaroye*

WHAT IS REQUIRED OF YOU IN THIS COURSE?

COURSE ASSESSMENT

You are required to attend lectures and read the accompanying texts as indicated in the reader. Tutorial attendance is compulsory and the assignments must be handed in during the tutorial.

Students will be assessed through:

1. Tutorial preparations over the semester: 20%
2. Essay due on the 10 April: 30%
3. Final exam: 50%

ESSAY QUESTIONS

Select one of the following essays for your assignment.

Essay 1

Select one of the following nationalist leaders and study their speech or text. In your essay you must provide the historical and political context in which this text was produced, and provide a close analysis of its arguments. Which territory is in question? What was the history of colonial rule in that colony? Why were these particular arguments being made, at this time? What was the result of the speech in question? Give an account of the nationalist struggle in this country and its aftermath.

For this essay you will have to research the colonial history and rise of nationalism in the country of origin of the political thinkers you have chosen. This means locating, reading and integrating literature on that country and related colonial and nationalist issues that they address, and incorporating this in your essay. Literature must be found in books and articles from the library and through Jstor and similar databases, all of which must be properly referenced. An excellent way to search further is not only through the internet, but checking the references in books and articles that take you more deeply into the research literature on this subject.

The speech/texts may be selected from the following list. All the texts are available on e-learning/ikamva and more texts will be referenced and uploaded on the site during the first quarter. If you are interested in another nationalist leader or other texts, you are encouraged to submit your suggestion to the lecturer—creativity and originality will be rewarded!

Suggested texts:

I. Amílcar Cabral, 'National Liberation & Culture' in Patrick Williams & Laura Chrisman (eds), *Colonial discourse and post-colonial theory: a reader* (Harlow:

Longman, 1994): 53-65.
 2. Mario De Andrade, "What is Lusotropicalism?" in *The African Liberation Reader* (London: Zed Books): 147-153.

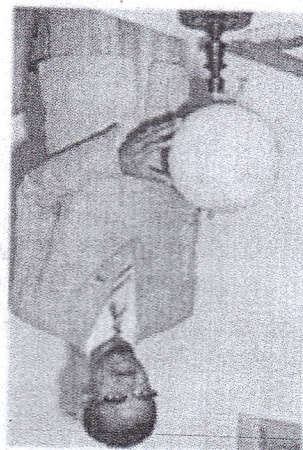
3. Patrice Lumumba, "Speech at Léopoldville", in Okwui Enwezor (ed), *The Short Century: Independence & liberation movements in Africa 1945-1994* (Munich: Prestel, 2002): 367-369

4. Eduardo Mondlane, *The Struggle for Mozambique* (Baltimore: Penguin, 1969): 21-98 (you may chose one or more chapters).

5. Kwame Nkrumah, "Speech by the Prime Minister of Ghana at the opening session of the All-African People's Conference on December 8, 1958" in Okwui Enwezor (ed), *The Short Century: Independence & liberation movements in Africa 1945-1994* (Munich: Prestel, 2002), pp 365-367.

6. Toivo Herman Ja Toivo, "Freedom for Namibia", available at <http://www.blackpast.org/1968-toivo-herman-ja-toivo-freedom-namibia>.

7. Sekou Touré, "The political leader as a Representative of His Culture. Expérience de Guinée Unité 1962" in Okwui Enwezor (ed), *The Short Century. Independence & liberation movements in Africa 1945-1994* (Munich: Prestel, 2002): 369-372.



David Anderson
 (each) inside

Essay 2

AbdouMalig Simone states that 'African cities were largely constructed as points of contact - as places to organize the evacuation of resources and to construct mechanisms through which broader territories could be administered' (pp. 139-40). Thus the colonial city was not designed for the benefit of African subjects. Colonial labour policy also intervened to try and control the movement of African subjects into, and within, the city.

Subject: - Developing consciousness of own opinion + political agency
 - Jelling myself in your own opinions
 - People exploring themselves + forming new relations in city.