

**QUESTION 2****HOW DID AFRICAN COUNTRIES GAIN THEIR INDEPENDENCE FROM COLONIAL RULE?****SOURCE 2A**

This is an extract from the *State of Africa: History of Fifty Years of Independence* by Martin Meredith, which describe the events that lead to the independence of Ghana, which in 1957 the became the first African land to achieve its freedom.

At the headquarters at Christian Borg Castle, a seventeenth century slaving fort from where the British governors had ruled the Gold Coast for 50 years, Sir Charles Arden-Clarke awoke on the morning of 9 February 1951 to face the most difficult decision of his career. His problem concerned a 41-year-old prisoner in James Fort in Accra serving a three-year sentence for subversive activities. In the eyes of colonial authorities, Kwame Nkrumah was a dangerous troublemaker. Official reports referred to him as a 'thorough-going communist'. He had launched his own political party in June 1949, demanding 'Self-government - Now' and threatening to wreck Britain's carefully laid plan for constitutional reform if it was not granted.

In fiery speeches across the country, he promised that 'Self-government - Now' would solve all the grievances and hardships inflicted by colonial rule and bring a new world of opportunity and prosperity. His flamboyant manner and winning smile earned him the nickname of 'Showboy'. His radical appeal spread to trade unionists, ex-servicemen, clerks, petty traders and teachers, to a new generation seeking a better way of life. To those without money, without position, without property, Nkrumah's call of 'freedom' was an offer of salvation. 'Seek ye first the political kingdom,' Nkrumah told them 'and all else will follow.'

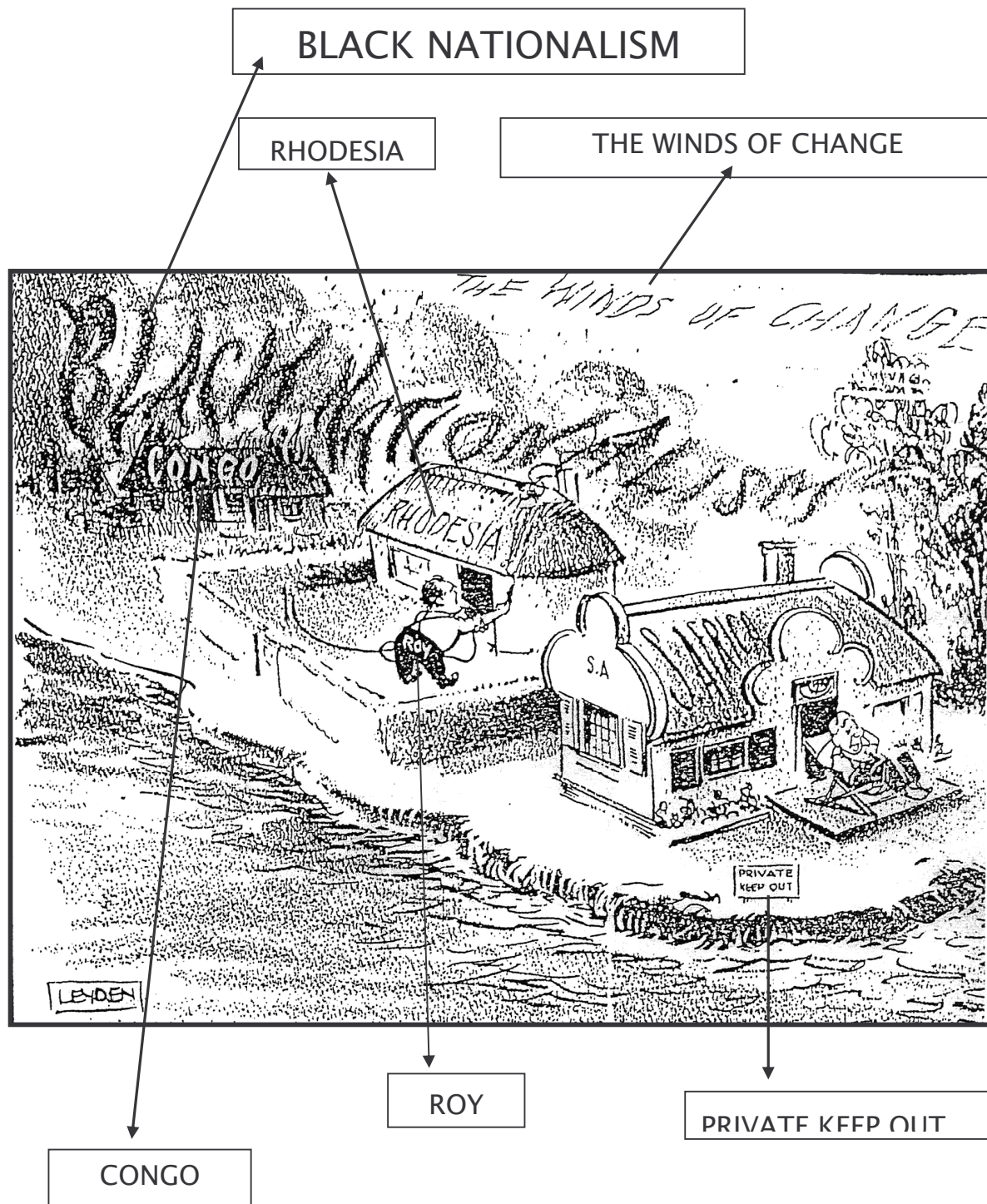
The final result was a victory for the CPP which won 34 seats, while Danquah's Convention won only three seats (Dr Joseph Danquah was admired by the British). The news was relayed to him by the prison authorities at 4 am on the morning of 9 February. The dilemma facing Arden-Clarke was whether to release Nkrumah - a convicted criminal - from prison. So, Arden-Clarke ordered his release, describing it as 'an act of grace'. After 14 months' imprisonment, Nkrumah walked out of prison to a tumultuous welcome from his supporters ...



**Photograph of Kwame Nkrumah and Sir Charles Arden-Clarke at Ghana's independence celebrations in March 1957.**

**SOURCE 2B**

The cartoon below is by Jock Leyden entitled *Coming with the wind*. It portrays the growth of black nationalism.



**QUESTION 3****WHY DID THE FREEDOM CHARTER BECOME A DOCUMENT FOR THE PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE AGAINST APARTHEID?****SOURCE 3A**

The Congress Alliance called on people to send in their grievances and their ideas for the kind of South Africa they wanted. This is an excerpt of some of the grievances against Apartheid.

**'WE CALL THE FARMERS OF THE RESERVES AND TRUST LANDS!'**

*Let us speak of the wide lands and the narrow strips on which we toil. Let us speak of the brothers without land and the children without schooling. Let us speak of taxes and of cattle and of famine.*

**LET US SPEAK OF FREEDOM! WE CALL THE MINERS OF COAL, GOLD AND DIAMONDS!**

*Let us speak of the dark shafts and the cold compounds far from our families.'*

**SOURCE 3B**

This is an extract from an organiser who went out into the countryside to collect demands:

'We got resolutions from women, farm workers, the whole lot. We even got resolutions written on the back of cigarette boxes, pieces of cardboard or paper. It was a difficult task because people were not used to expressing themselves openly. The volunteer had to explain carefully: 'Look, I'm not telling you what to say, you tell me what you want.' Demands varied from being unable to get a uniform at work, or for wives to be able to live with their husbands, to much more political ideas such as votes for all.'



**SOURCE 3C**

Below is a photograph showing a delegation marching to Kliptown on 26 June 1955 with their demands:

