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*by* L J

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Title: **1 leadership and the Escalation of African Nationalism in Sub-Saharan Africa**

I. Introduction

Thesis: based on the ideology and practices of nationalism and nationalist partisan in sub-Saharan Africa as well as its ostensible alliance with the alleged widespread self-governing contexts, the study examines methods in which western liberal democracy can be utilized to outfit African situations.

a. Thesis Statement:

The history of African nationalism was influenced by different individuals who created appropriate situations that would result in equality, denunciation of colonial interpretation, refuting the domination of western scholarship, and disassembly of totalizing descriptions.

b. Definition of Terms

Nationalism is defined as an ideology and movement that encourages the interests of a specific country particularly intending to attain and uphold the state's control over its homeland (Calhoun, 2016).

Democracy is a form of administration where the people have the power to select their leading representatives.

c. Research Question

What factors influenced the development of African nationalism in the sub-Saharan Africa?

To what scope can the western democratic agenda be renegotiated to guarantee to enhancement of African cultural standards in methods that can reinforce domination and authority schemes and encourage progress in sub-Saharan Africa?

## II. Methodology of research

The research paper will analyze several pieces of literature to identify the factors that influenced the establishment of African nationalism in sub-Saharan Africa and the way Western liberal democracy can be used in Africa.

### a. Body

**Topic sentence:** post-colonial theory is essential in presenting the renegotiation of the leading self-governing contexts hereditary from western communities in the notion of African nationalism and past and social certainties of Sub-Saharan Africa.

**Supporting detail:** Post-colonial theory provided individuals with the required power, partisan and cultural liberty to concentrate on attaining independence by overpowering radical and social imperialism.

**Topic sentence:** the history of western colonialism emerged from the times of Christopher Columbus during the 15<sup>th</sup> century because of the interaction regions where different cultures encountered unequal control associations. Mushohwe (2018), western imperialism exploited wealth, individuals through slavery and resources.

**Topic sentence:** the modern western perceptions of self-government and institutions, including the political parties, what they are required to do, is a feasible independent role that has resulted in Africa's politics.

**Supporting detail:** self-governing is based on the scheme that ensures liberty of thinking and countenance. This requires the majority's will to take control and that of the minority to be protected by law. Therefore, the essential human rights must be protected and respected.

## III. Conclusion

- a. Analysis:** Based on the literature, the upsetting significances of imperialism, dehumanization of the African individuals and genocidal obliteration of the partisan, socio-economic and religious standards of Africans resulted in foundation of African nationalism. Therefore, African nationalism is perceived as political movement for the country's independence grounded on the shared cultural standards and the mutual historical practices.
- b. Summary:** African Nationalism was initiated primarily by the resistance to the pre-colonial external incursion and burden of foreign rule intended at establishing European partisan, organic and socio-economic colonialism. It resulted in enormous nationalistic actions united about the desire for democracy. Therefore, to be effective, it is essential for the hybrid framework to be executed by the administration in sub-Saharan Africa and other countries globally. Moreover, self-governance, appropriate ruling and control progression can be joined in conventionality with the state, socio-economic situation and the obligations at the universal level.
- c. How the content relates to today:** African Nationalism is grounded in local values and other humanistic ideas in the African culture. Therefore, it is essential for leaders to put suitable considerations on stressing individuals' welfare as well as the community.

## References

Calhoun, C. (2016). Nationalism and Democracy. *Democracy: A Reader*, 454.

Mushohwe, C. C. (2018). *Governance, leadership and the rise of African nationalism in sub-Saharan Africa: an ethical critical study* (Doctoral dissertation).

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