Pan-African movement

Summary

The chapter provides a view on Pan-Africanism with the themes of struggles and freedom. Africans engaged in the multifaceted movement for demanding equality and justice. The pan-African movement was also involved in initiating emigration plans that provided opportunities for growth to the blacks. The movement became more dominant during the Second World War.

1. Pan-Africanism means fundamental experiences of blacks in the African community. it reflects cooperative movement among Africans that highlight their struggles and efforts for gaining freedom. Pan-Africanism highlights the engagement of blacks in various movements for demanding equality and liberty. The people involved in this movement claimed that children of African descent have rights to live a free life.
2. Early emigration efforts of Pan-Africanists before the twenty-first century reflects diaspora of self-determination and followed plans for establishing emigration clubs. They sold shares on stock markets and “gained support from all black communities in Oklahoma in 1914”. Blacks from different parts of the world united to respond to the European hegemony of the twentieth century. They engaged in meetings such as the Chicago Congress on Africa of 1895 and the Pan-African Conference of 1900 that motivated blacks to demand freedom and equality. Emigration plans provoked blacks to formulate new strategies such as UNIA-ACL’s that allowed blacks to liberate and gain power. The purpose of the strategy was to add to the empowerment of Africans and motivate them to gain recognition.
3. The major figures in the Pan-African movement include Garvey who encouraged blacks to solve their own problems. Garvey's programs stressed on supporting people of African descent. Garvey stood against the colonial rule and encouraged blacks to change the socio-dynamic settings. Marc Kojo of Dahomey also emerged to challenge the assimilationist policies on race. The writings of Marx and Lenings provided a view on injustice and inequality to the Africans.

Work Cited

Williams, Michael W. Pan-Africanism. Scarecrow, 1992.