Ghana The Autobiography Of Kwame Nkrumah

This unique selection of personal correspondence at last fills an extraordinary gap in modern African history. A chronologically structured chronicle of the life and letters of Kwame Nkrumah during his years of exile in Guinea Conakry (1966-1971), compiled by June Milne.

“The first ten years of my life I was not black.” Thus begins this startlingly eloquent and beautiful tale based on the true story of Kwasi Boachi, a 19th-century African prince who was sent with his cousin, Kwame, to be raised in Holland as a guest of the royal family. Narrated by Kwasi himself, the story movingly portrays the perplexing dichotomy of the cousins' situation: black men of royal ancestry, they are subject to insidious bigotry even as they enjoy status among Europe’s highest echelons. As their lives wind down different paths—Kwame back to Africa where he enlists in the Dutch army, Kwasi to an Indonesian coffee plantation where success remains mysteriously elusive—they become aware of a terrible truth that lies at the heart of their experiences. Vivid, subtle, poignant and profound, The Two Hearts of Kwasi Boachi is an exquisite masterpiece of story and craft, a heartrending work that places Arthur Japin on a shelf that includes Joseph Conrad, J.M. Coetzee, Kazuo Ishiguro and Nadine Gordimer.

This is an authentic moving account of the life and work of KWAME NKRUMAH, “The Greatest African” (the words inscribed on his coffin in Guinea), by an author well qualified to write about him. In this biography, June Milne traces the life and work of Kwame Nkrumah from his birth in Nkroful in the western province of the Gold Coast (Ghana) to his death in Bucharest, Romania on 27 April, 1972. The book contains much new material, notably relating to years Nkrumah spent in Conakry, Guinea after the military coup in Accra on 24 February, 1966 which ended his government in Ghana. It adds to information in the author's book Kwame Nkrumah, The Conakry Years, published in 1990. For the first time in a biography of Nkrumah, information is provided about all the books written by him. The circumstances in which they were written are explained, their contents examined, appraisal made of their significance and continuing impact on political developments in Africa and the Diaspora. Very few statesmen have attempted or achieved so much as Kwame Nkrumah, a leading activist and theoretician of PanAfricanism. His work lives on and continues to inspire Africans, people of African descent and progressive movements worldwide.

Nkrumah became president of the new Republic of Ghana in 1960, and was the first African statesman to achieve world recognition. This biography chronicles his public accomplishments as he struggled with colonial transition, African nationalism, and pan-Africanism, and relates his personal trials. This revised edition incorporates new material on his retirement years. For general readers and students.
Black Man of the Nile and His Family, first published in 1972, is Dr. Ben's best known work. It captures much of the substance of his early research on ancient Africa. In a masterful and unique manner, Dr. Ben uses Black Man of the Nile to challenge and expose "Europeanized" African History. He points up the distortion after distortion made in the long record of African contributions to world civilization. Once exposed he attacks these distortions with a vengeance, providing a spellbinding corrective lesson in our story.

This book provides a balanced view about a charismatic leader, Kwame Nkrumah during an exciting period of history in Ghana. It discusses the failure of Nkrumah's means and abilities to meet the challenge of his aims from the standpoint of Ghana's welfare. Dark Days in Ghana Kwame Nkrumah Kwame Nkrumah, foremost exponent of African Unity and socialism never saw Ghana in isolation from the rest of Africa or from the world revolutionary struggle.

From the New York Times best-selling author Kwame Alexander comes Rebound, the dynamic prequel to his Newbery Award–winning novel in verse, The Crossover. Before Josh and Jordan Bell were streaking up and down the court, their father was learning his own moves. Chuck Bell takes center stage as readers get a glimpse of his childhood and how he became the jazz music worshiping, basketball star his sons look up to. A novel in verse with all the impact and rhythm readers have come to expect from Kwame Alexander, Rebound goes back in time to visit the childhood of Chuck "Da Man" Bell during one pivotal summer when young Charlie is sent to stay with his grandparents where he discovers basketball and learns more about his family's past.

A fable-like memoir from the Vice President of Ghana that offers a shimmering microcosm of post-colonial Africa.

Academic Paper from the year 2020 in the subject African Studies - Literature, grade: 800, University of Cape Coast (Education), course: Literary Perspective in Autobiographical Studies, language: English, abstract: This paper proposes to examine the issue of contradictions in Nkrumah's narrative. Among the many contradictions, emphasis will be placed on Nkrumah's sudden admiration for the colonial master he has been fighting all this while, the essence of which is to look at the character of Nkrumah, his attitude in relation to his touted “messianic mission.” The existing critical reception of the beautifully written personal account of Kwame Nkrumah, does appear to overlook the essentiality of the contradictions in his language use. The autobiographical ideology that, in fact, language has a way of betraying itself or giving itself a certain measure of truth and meaning is at the heart of autobiographical proper. The narrative of Nkrumah reflects both his life and his struggle for independence for Ghana. From the word go, Nkrumah creates an impression on the mind of the reader to consider either to detach himself with the truth of the narrative or to continue to identify with it. Kwame Nkrumah was born on 21st September, 1909 in the village of Nkroful in Nzima-Ghana. Arguably, Nkrumah was seen as the founder of the then Gold Coast – Ghana. Through his efforts, Ghana attained independence from British Colonial Imperialism on the 6th of March, 1957. Nkrumah certainly became Ghana's first president of the Republic having served as a prime minister un the British Monarchical Regime. The contributions of Nkrumah towards Ghana's Independence cannot be overlooked. With much opposition from his people at the time, Nkrumah, through the Conventions People's Party (CPP) formed the first government. Coincidentally, his autobiography was published on the same year Ghana attained her Independence. This was perhaps the more reason it was first titled: Ghana: The Autobiography of Kwame Nkrumah.

A new biography of Ghana’s Kwame Nkrumah, one of the most influential political figures in twentieth-century African history. As the first prime minister and president of the West African state of Ghana, Kwame Nkrumah helped shape the global narrative of African
decolonization. After leading Ghana to independence in 1957, Nkrumah articulated a political vision that aimed to free the country and the continent—politically, socially, economically, and culturally—from the vestiges of European colonial rule, laying the groundwork for a future in which Africans had a voice as equals on the international stage. Nkrumah spent his childhood in the maturing Gold Coast colonial state. During the interwar and wartime periods he was studying in the United States. He emerged in the postwar era as one of the foremost activists behind the 1945 Manchester Pan-African Congress and the demand for an immediate end to colonial rule. Jeffrey Ahlman’s biography plots Nkrumah’s life across several intersecting networks: colonial, postcolonial, diasporic, national, Cold War, and pan-African. In these contexts, Ahlman portrays Nkrumah not only as an influential political leader and thinker but also as a charismatic, dynamic, and complicated individual seeking to make sense of a world in transition.

The road to Kufuor’s presidency was tortuous and reflects Ghana’s political history, which since, Kwame Nkrumah led to independence in 1957, had been dominated by military interventions and dictatorships. Groomed for the job by some of Ghana’s first generation politicians, Kufuor became Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister of Ghana from which point his life became enmeshed with the political life of Ghana, especially during the 1990s when he was a key player. His election to high office was a critical moment in the development of democracy in Ghana’s history.

Kwame Nkrumah NEO-COLONIALISM THE LAST STAGE OF IMPERIALISM This is the book which, when first published in 1965, caused such an uproar in the US State Department that a sharp note of protest was sent to Kwame Nkrumah and the $25 million of American "aid" to Ghana was promptly cancelled.

Autobiography of the first Prime Minister of Ghana, which gained independence in 1957.

A railway freight clerk in Ghana attempts to hold out against the pressures that impel him toward corruption in both his family and his country. A revelatory history of how postcolonial African Independence movements were systematically undermined by one nation above all: the US. In 1958 in Accra, Ghana, the Hands Off Africa conference brought together the leading figures of African independence in a public show of political strength and purpose. Led by the charismatic Kwame Nkrumah, who had just won Ghana’s independence, his determined call for Pan-Africanism was heeded by young, idealistic leaders across the continent and by African Americans seeking civil rights at home. Yet, a moment that signified a new era of African freedom simultaneously marked a new era of foreign intervention and control. In White Malice, Susan Williams unearths the covert operations pursued by the CIA from Ghana to the Congo to the UN in an effort to frustrate and deny Africa’s new generation of nationalist leaders. This dramatically upends the conventional belief that the African nations failed to establish effective, democratic states on their own accord. As the old European powers moved out, the US moved in. Drawing on original research, recently declassified documents, and told through an engaging narrative, Williams introduces readers to idealistic African leaders and to the secret agents, ambassadors, and even presidents who deliberately worked against them, forever altering the future of a continent.

This is a general survey of Ghana and its people. Subjects covered include the country’s regions and their people; Ghana’s identity as a nation and how it faced challenges to national unity during the struggle for independence; the nature of the post-colonial state; the asymmetrical relationship between the north and the south rooted in the colonial era, a structural imbalance which
continues to have a negative impact on the wellbeing of northerners and which could perpetuate inequalities between the two parts of the country; Ghana’s place in the Pan-African world because of the leadership provided by the country’s first prime minister – later president – Kwame Nkrumah; and its success in forging unity on the anvil of diversity. Among the people the author has covered include an African American community whose members were given some land in the Volta Region in the eastern part of the country for permanent settlement of the descendants of African slaves who want to return to the motherland. He describes it as a distinct ethnic group with the same attributes indigenous groups have and which they use to identify themselves as ethnic entities. The community has acquired an identity of its own and qualifies as an ethnic group because its members have a common history, language and culture as diasporans who lost their African identity under white domination in the United States and were forced to adopt a Euro-American culture and the English language. The author was closely associated with the founders of the African American community in Ghana, known as Fihankra, when he was a student in the United States and has written about them in some of his works including his autobiography, “My Life as an African.” Members of the general public and students may find this work to be useful if they want to learn some facts about Ghana, the first country in sub-Saharan Africa to win independence.

I SPEAK OF FREEDOM Kwame Nkrumah The Political independence of Ghana in 1957 became the catalyst of freedom in many other African countries.

This book, by a great PanAfricanist leader, sets out the case for the total liberation and unification of Africa. It is essential reading for all interested in world socio-economic developmental processes. Those who might have considered in 1963, when Africa Must Unite was first published, that Kwame Nkrumah was pursuing a 'policy of the impossible', can now no longer doubt his statesmanship. Increasing turmoil through the succession of reactionary military coups and the outbreak of needless civil wars in Africa prove conclusively that only unification can provide a realistic solution for Africa's political and economic problems. In the words of the author, "To suggest that the time is not yet ripe for considering a political union of Africa is to evade facts and ignore realities in Africa today. Here is a challenge which destiny has thrown to the leaders of Africa."

In the tradition of The Glass Castle, a deeply felt memoir from Whiting Award–winner Nadia Owusu about the push and pull of belonging, the seismic emotional toll of family secrets, and the heart it takes to pull through. A Most-Anticipated Selection by * The New York Times * Entertainment Weekly * O, The Oprah Magazine * New York magazine * Vogue * Time * Elle * Minneapolis Star Tribune * Electric Literature * Goodreads * The Millions *Refinery29 * HelloGiggles * Young Nadia Owusu followed her father, a United Nations official, from Europe to Africa and back again. Just as she and her family settled into a new home, her father would tell them it was time to say their goodbyes. The instability wrought by Nadia’s nomadic childhood was deepened by family secrets and fractures, both lived and inherited. Her Armenian American mother, who abandoned Nadia when she was two, would periodically reappear, only to vanish again. Her father, a Ghanaian, the great hero of her life, died when she was thirteen. After his passing, Nadia’s stepmother weighed her down with a revelation that was either a bombshell secret or a lie, rife with shaming
innuendo. With these and other ruptures, Nadia arrived in New York as a young woman feeling stateless, motherless, and uncertain about her future, yet eager to find her own identity. What followed, however, were periods of depression in which she struggled to hold herself and her siblings together. Aftershocks is the way she hauled herself from the wreckage of her life’s perpetual quaking, the means by which she has finally come to understand that the only ground firm enough to count on is the one written into existence by her own hand. Heralding a dazzling new writer, Aftershocks joins the likes of Don’t Let’s Go to the Dogs Tonight and William Styron’s Darkness Visible, and does for race identity what Maggie Nelson does for gender identity in The Argonauts.

The African has been separated from his Black American brothers and sisters since the dawn of the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade. Millions of Africans were forcibly ejected from their native soil, separated from their loved ones—their mothers, fathers, sisters, brothers, and torn from the lives they once knew, and transplanted into a new world. Essentially, the black American has become a new person in a new world with a unique experience. After hundreds of years in the new world, coupled with their unique experience; how do they view, or see, or relate or perceive or better yet interact with their African kith and kin they left on the African continent, who are now ‘voluntarily’ joining them in America in exodus proportions fleeing the life of grinding poverty, deprivation, hunger, dictatorships, helplessness, and all kinds of diseases? The authors spent more than twenty five years trying to find out answers to these questions.

Mumuni Bawumia served as a Member of Parliament and Government Minister in Ghana's first independence government, working closely with Kwame Nkrumah through to the period of the Fourth Republic. He is remembered particularly for his role in bridging the development gap between the north and south of the country. He was later a barrister and played a prominent role in the all-important cocoa industry. In this book he recounts his memoirs over a period of some 80 years, situating them within the historical context of the country. He covers his early years, role with the Northern Territories Council, role in the independence struggle and experiences of working with Nkrumah, his working life after the 1981 revolution, and its culmination when he returns to traditional chieftancy.

W. E. B. Du Bois is arguably the most important Black intellectual of the twentieth century and among the most important intellectual figures in modern African social thought. One of the founders of Pan-Africanism and a key figure in the postwar African liberation movement, he was champion of Africa and its people throughout his life. Despite this fact, his work on Africa has been underemphasized in scholarly writing about him. This book brings together for the first time Du Bois's writings on Africa from the beginning of the twentieth century to his death in the early 1960s. Including over 50 magazine and journal articles, poems and book chapters, the works included in this volume clearly show not only Du Bois's genius as a writer, but his profound understanding of how the quest for racial equality involved all of the people of