

Colonial +

Post Colonial African Literature:

BREAKDOWN:

Unit 1:

- Poems

Unit 2:

African American Author

- Play

→ A Raisin in the Sun

by: Lorraine Hansberry

Unit 3:

- Primary text

→ Seven Steps to Heaven

by: Fred Khumalo

Unit 4:

- Nervous Conditions

→ Tsitsi Dangarembga

# Colonial + Post Colonial African Literature:

## Introduction:

- \* What are you arguing about, Organise, ideas.
- \* Understand Concepts.

## Unit 1:

### key Concepts:

- Colonial
- Post Colonial
- Contact zones
- Sterotyping
- Urbanisation

know how to  
apply to texts.

## Unit 2:

### Key Concepts:

- Feminism
- Race
- Gender
- representation
- Class

## Unit 3:

- \* How a post colonial text can be interpreted (social, historical, political context.)

Unit: 4: Postcolonial Literatures

Key Concepts:

- Gender
- Race
- Patriarchy
- identity
- resistance

# Colonial + Post Colonial African Literature

## Introduction:

African literature is controversial:

\* Give rise to a public debate;

- Purpose of module

\* Make meaning + build up knowledge.

\* Be able to identify what is colonial + post

colonial in various texts.

\* "chronology" (order of past events)

\* Keep an open mind / come up with new meanings that relate to students lives.

## Colonial + Post Colonial + Colony:

(Colonial)

Colonisation:

\* Process of obtaining colonies.

- Taking over a land by force (military invasion)

"to Colonise a Country"

Post Colonialisation:

\* Affects that once colonized, once ruled.

Colony:

\* The conquered land.

## NOTE:

The texts are related to the different parts of colonial + post colonial Africa.

The style + form of a text can bring up

Certain Issues, such as:

- resistance in different ways.

x The communities on which the primary sources are based have experienced "colonialism" +

how caught up in a phase known as "post colonial"

x The authors use literacy devices to negotiate power relationships.

x The authors represent the matrices of power + powerlessness by discussing similarities + differences.

## Colonialism +

### Post Colonialism African Literature:

TB: There were many independent states

(large / powerful / small / weak)

Colonialism = Due to tragic circumstances, the invading country has full or partial control over a country,

(Groups (people) without)

(different historical / cultures)

(Process) and the different languages

Settlement of a (colony) (country) = Colony

Effects of Colonialism:

x Destroying African Knowledge + "Indian Ocean".

x The events of people being forced into

Slavery, effects people emotionally to this day

SOCIAL EFFECTS: Urbanisation:

Government structure, tribal conflicts took place because the most powerful people were encouraged to co-operate with one another despite not being able to produce positive effects on society.

Tribes started to not trust one another.

Political effect: / economic / (culture)

• There were many independent states:  
(large / powerful / small / weak)

• Once colonized, they would put them into groups (people) without considering the tribes different historical traditions, cultures and the different languages.

∴ Thus disrupted social groups

• Further more, the separation between the various nations led to uneven sizes + unequal natural resources

• Neo-colonialism → cultural / political / economic effects.

• Post-colonial: problems that still arise AFTER a country has been colonised.

• Representation + stereotyping:

∴ Representation - used by all authors

• literature represents reality

Note:

• authors manipulate words, create images in

South Africa has many different ways of

parts of the word, However when Britain colonized

x Stereotyping Southern Africa, Black Africans

• author writing in a way that identifies a group of people.

↳ known as: representing life through

Stereotype.