

Practice and Revision - Nationalism in Ghana

Chapter 9: Nationalism in Ghana · Topic 2

Key Concept

Kwame Nkrumah led Ghana's nationalist movement, using strategies like strikes, boycotts, and political organisation to challenge British colonial rule.

Ghana gained independence in 1957, becoming the first sub-Saharan African nation to achieve independence from European colonial powers.

Nkrumah promoted Pan-Africanism, the idea of African unity and solidarity, encouraging other African nations to pursue independence.

Ghana's successful independence significantly inspired and accelerated decolonisation movements across Africa in subsequent years.

Quick Revision Notes

- Kwame Nkrumah led Ghana's nationalist movement.
- He used strikes, boycotts, political organisation.
- Ghana gained independence in 1957.
- It was the first sub-Saharan African nation to do so.
- Nkrumah promoted Pan-Africanism.
- This meant African unity and solidarity.
- He encouraged other nations toward independence.
- Ghana's independence accelerated African decolonisation.

Practice Questions

- 1 Research Kwame Nkrumah's leadership.
- 2 Discuss Ghana's path to independence.
- 3 Explain Pan-Africanism.
- 4 Research another African nation that gained independence after Ghana.
- 5 Discuss why Ghana's independence was significant.
- 6 Create a timeline of Ghana's independence movement.