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Description générée automatiquement

**FMS**

**French Colonialism and Decolonization: France, Morocco, Senegal**

**Language of instruction: French**

**Number of hours: 36 hours (12 hours per host city) + Contact hours**

**Term: Spring Semester / Fall Semester**

**US semester credits: 4.0**

**Instructors:**

* Paris - Benoit Beucher
* Rabat - Jilali El Adnani
* Dakar - Idrissa Bâ

**Section 1 of 3 – FRANCE**

This course looks at the reasons why France, which became a Republic again in 1870 after the collapse of its army against Prussia, turned into an Empire, in this case a colonial one. This course focuses on the internal tensions that make it impossible to approach colonization as an unequivocal phenomenon following a coherent project. The course will look back at the way in which the metropolis conceived the management of this Empire, its contradictions, as well as the "contrary forces" which, in a resonant movement between the "center" and the "margins" of the Empire, led to its cracking, and finally, in a non-linear way, to its dislocation. The plural memories of this colonial moment will also be examined in relation to France's contemporary political and social situation. We will be looking at the relationship between the imagination of the French national community and the counter-imaginaries linked to a colonial past that will not go away.

**Course objectives:**

→ Grasp the major historical shifts in relations between France and the colonial and overseas areas under its influence.

→ Account for the many tensions and contradictions generated by this colonial period.

→ Examine the memories and traces of this past in contemporary national life, and question what is meant by "colonial legacy" and "postcolonial".

**Course organization:**

**1 – Introduction to colonial history**

* General historical context
* Theories, concepts, and debates
* “Modernity”, “good conscience”, “power”, “nationalism” and “colonial imperialism”

Mandatory reading:

* Beaujé Julien, « Jean-François Bayart, Les études postcoloniales, un carnaval académique », Lectures, 1er avril 2010. URL : <https://journals.openedition.org/lectures/972>

Further reading:

* Balandier Georges, « La situation coloniale : approche théorique », Cahiers internationaux de sociologie, 2001 [1951], vol. 1, n° 110, pp. 9-29. <http://classiques.uqac.ca/contemporains/balandier_georges/situation_coloniale_1951/situation_coloniale_1951.pdf>
* Bayart Jean-François, Les Études postcoloniales. Un carnaval académique, Paris, Karthala, 2010.
* Blanchard Pascal, Lemaire Sandrine, Culture coloniale. La France conquise par son Empire, 1871-1931, Paris, Éditions Autrement, 2003.
* Conklin Alice L., A Mission to Civilize : The Republican Idea of Empire in France and West Africa, 1895-1930, Stanford, Stanford University Press, 1997.
* Cooper Frederick, Stoler Ann Laura, Repenser le colonialisme, Paris, Payot, 2013.
* Cooper Frederick, Colonialism in question. Theory, knowledge, history, University of California Press, 2005.
* Pitts Jennifer, A Turn to Empire. The Rise of Imperial Liberalism in Britain and France, Princeton University Press, 2005.
* Sibeud Emmanuelle, « Post-colonial et Colonial Studies : enjeux et débats », Revue d'histoire moderne et contemporaine, tome 51, n° 4 bis, 2004, pp. 87-95.

Related events and places around Paris:

* The surroundings of *École Militaire*, the many monuments dedicated to key figures in French colonial expansion in the 19th-20th centuries (cf. Lyautey, Mangin, Goumiers marocains…)
* For a brief overview of colonial "places of memory" in Paris: <https://www.telerama.fr/sortir/les-statues-meurent-aussi-paris-sur-les-traces-oubliees-de-son-passe-colonial,n6118894.php>

**2 – Supporters and detractors of the Empire**

* The "colonial party”
* Debates in the *Assemblée Nationale*
* The military and their differences of opinion

Mandatory reading:

* Leroy-Beaulieu Paul, De la colonisation chez les peuples modernes, Paris, Guillaumin et Cie, 1882 (2ème éd.), pp. 641 (à partir du dernier paragraphe)-643. URL : <https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k245012.texteImage>

Further reading:

* Barrows Leland Conley, « L'influence des conquêtes algériennes et coloniales sur l'armée française. 1830-1919 », Le mois en Afrique. Revue française d'études politiques africaines, vol. 6, n° 192-193, 1980, pp. 97-127.
* D’Andurain Julie, Colonialisme ou impérialisme ? Le parti colonial en pensée et en action, Paris, Zellige, 2017.
* De l'Estoile Benoît, « Sciences de l'homme et " domination rationnelle". Savoir ethnologique et politique indigène en Afrique coloniale française », Revue de synthèse, juillet-décembre 2000, n° 3-4, pp. 291-323. (voir academia.edu)
* Foliard Daniel, « Bakel, 1891 : anatomie d’une crise médiatique », Revue d’histoire du XIX siècle, n° 58, 2019, pp. 189-206. URL : <https://journals.openedition.org/rh19/6494#bodyftn69>
* Fureix Emmanuel, Jarrige François, « Chapitre 7. Entre violence et accommodements. Le siècle de la colonisation en débat », in Fureix E., Jarrige F., La Modernité désenchantée, Paris, La Découverte, 2015, pp. 329-379\*.
* Girardet Raoul, L’idée coloniale en France de 1871 à 1962, Paris, Hachette, 1972.
* Lejeune Dominique, Les Sociétés de géographie en France et l'expansion coloniale au XIXe siècle, Paris, Albin Michel, 1993.
* Marseille Jacques, Empire colonial et capitalisme français : histoire d’un divorce, Paris, Albin Michel, 2005 (1ère éd. : 1984).

Related events and places around Paris:

* *Musée de la Légion d'honneur* (free admission), presentation of military colonial decorations. <https://www.legiondhonneur.fr/fr/node/563#periode7>

**3 – Decolonization and colonial persistence**

* Intellectuals, from André Gide to Frantz Fanon
* Nationalist movements in mainland France
* African students in France

Mandatory reading:

* La « négritude » selon Léopold Sédar Senghor (Liberté 1. Négritude et humanisme, 1964- extraits, document photocopié)

Further reading:

* Benot Yves, Les Députés africains au Palais Bourbon de 1914 à 1958, Paris, Éds. Chaka, 1989.
* Blum Françoise, « Trajectoires militantes et reconversions. À propos de la Fédération des étudiants d’Afrique noire en France (FEANF) et des années 68 », in Genèses, vol. 2, n° 107, 2017, pp. 106-130. URL : <https://www.cairn.info/revue-geneses-2017-2-page-106.htm>
* Cooper Frederick, L’Afrique depuis 1940, Paris, Payot, 2008.
* Cooper Frederick, Français et Africains ? Être citoyen au temps de la décolonisation, Paris, Payot, 2014.
* Dulucq Sophie, « Des yeux africains derrière des lunettes européennes ? Historiographie coloniale et logiques autochtones en AOF (c. 1900-c. 1930) », Outre-mers. Revue d'histoire, 2006, n° 352-353, pp. 15-32.
* Frémeaux Jacques, La France et l’Islam depuis 1789, Paris, PUF, 1991.
* Liauzu Claude, Histoire de l’anticolonialisme en France. Du XVIe siècle à nos jours, Paris, Armand Colin, 2007
* Mann Gregory, Native Sons : West African Veterans and France in the 20th Century, Durham/Londres, Duke University Press, 2006.
* Ruscio Alain, « Contre l’Exposition coloniale de 1931 (Paris-Vincennes) : des voix fermes, mais bien isolées. Aperçus », Aden, vol. 1, n° 8, 2009, pp. 104-111.

Related places and events around Paris:

* *Place du 8-Février-1962,* 15th arrondissement (métro Charonne)

**4 – Decolonization and colonial persistence**

* The Empire, between reforms and blockages
* Little-anticipated decolonizations
* The after-effects of the wars of decolonization
* The case of "Françafrique

Mandatory reading:

* « Faidherbe doit tomber », Association Survie (2018 ?). URL : <https://survie.org/IMG/pdf/dossier_faidherbe_doit_tomber_avril_2018.pdf>

Further reading:

* Airault Pascal, Glaser Antoine, Le Piège africain de Macron. Du continent à l’hexagone, Paris, Fayard, 2021.
* Bat Jean-Pierre, « Les diamants (de Bokassa) sont éternels. « Pré-carré » et guerre fraîche : la fabrique de la Françafrique », Afrique contemporaine, n° 246, 2013, pp. 127-148. URL : <https://www.cairn.info/revue-afrique-contemporaine1-2013-2-page-127.htm>
* Bayart Jean-François, Bertrand Romain, « De quel « legs colonial » parle-t-on ? », Esprit, déc. 2006. URL : [www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/IMG/pdf/0901\_Bayart-Bertrand-fr.rtf.pdf](http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/IMG/pdf/0901_Bayart-Bertrand-fr.rtf.pdf)
* D'Almeida-Topor Hélène, Le Goût de l'étranger. Les saveurs venues d'ailleurs depuis la fin du XVIIIe siècle, Paris, Armand Colin, 2006.
* Evrard Camille, « Retour sur la construction des relations militaires franco-africaines », Relations internationales, n° 165, 2016, pp. 23-42.
* Grimal Henri, La Décolonisation de 1919 à nos jours, Bruxelles, Éds. Complexe, 1996.
* « Guerres africaines de la France. 1830-2017. L’empire des armées », Les Temps modernes, n° 693-694, avril-juillet 2017.
* Verschave François-Xavier, La Françafrique : le plus long scandale de la République, Paris, Stock, 1999.

Related places and events around Paris:

* *Musée de l’histoire de l’immigration - Palais de la Porte Dorée*, remnant of the Vincennes Intercolonial Exhibition of 1931. <https://www.palais-portedoree.fr>

**Evaluation**

Class participation (30%). Participation includes several elements: attendance, participation during class discussions throughout the semester and quizzes (based on readings). Students are expected to attend all classes having read the texts. The readings for each course are listed in the syllabus and are to be prepared in advance of the session. Students may choose to submit reports on the weekly readings for extra marks during the semester.

Oral presentation (30%). Each student will conduct a 20-minute in-class exchange based on a series of primary sources assigned by the professor.

Final evaluation (40%). The final exam will consist of short concept identification questions and an essay. A revision guide will be distributed to students. The identification questions will be taken from the second half of the program. The essay may be cumulative over the whole program.

**Section 2 of 3 – MOROCCO**

Archives and sources dealing with the history of Africa during the colonial era are often well classified, but sometimes marginalized or under-studied. Certain themes have not attracted the attention of researchers and specialists. The aim of this course is to retrace the conditions under which sources and archives were produced, and to explain how these written and oral documents have guided research in history and other disciplines. It also looks at how knowledge of Africa has been influenced by Arab, colonial and Sudanese sources.

Our approach is that of a historian open to the contributions of other social sciences, seeking above all to understand the reasons for the marginalization of colonial history. This history has become a taboo, a fracture and amnesia, whether for the actors, the victims, the colonized or the colonizers, especially with regard to the slave trade.

Our aim is to show how colonization used trade routes, which are also those of power, to colonize the Maghreb and West Africa. The case of the so-called Western Sahara will serve as a model to demonstrate our point and enlighten students on an important issue in the links between Morocco and Black Africa. It's true that West Africa was the domain of orality and the social sciences, whereas North Africa was considered to be the domain of writing societies and therefore studied by historians. The colonists separated Berbers and Arabs in North Africa, and then whites and blacks, to avoid any contagion of Maghrebian Islam in Black Africa.

Yet it was this Islam that was behind the first resistance and acceptance of French domination. It was religion (Islam and Catholicism) behind the promotion of African elites. At the same time as the confraternities were assisting the formation of the national movement and political parties in Morocco, marabouts and missionaries in the French West Indies were still playing their full role alongside the new political formations.

From the colonial period, two countries have remained attached to their religious and political past: Morocco and Senegal. Other countries lacking a strong political and religious tradition have sunk into violence (*coups d'état* or one-party dictatorships). The history of these states varies from those that have been preserved to those that have been created.

The aim of this course, which will be based on maps, explorers' texts, film extracts and readings, is to show that while colonization consolidated political entities, it also separated two large groups that were once closely linked by trans-Saharan trade: Morocco and West Africa.

This course aims to dispel misunderstandings and clichés about Moroccan and North African realities. The aim is to provide working tools, concepts and information that will enable students to appreciate the colonial process in Morocco and its repercussions on the period of independence. It will revisit the colonial system in the light of the pre-colonial Makhzen system, and how the two political systems coexisted during and after the colonial era. The course will also analyze colonial discourse on Moroccan knowledge, territories and populations. All the more reason to avoid repeating the preconceptions of the colonial era. It is for this reason that this course is conceived in the logic of a common and shared history.

The aim of this course is also to prove that, despite the colonial break and continuities, there is still an opportunity to rewrite this shared history, firstly between the colonists and the colonized, and then between the colonized themselves.

The methodology is an opportunity to review the major dates, structures and theories dealing with or relating to the history of Morocco in colonial times. Maps and archives will be used to address the question of Morocco's territorial integrity, recognized by the treaties of 1880, 1906 and 1912. This integrity was eventually shattered by colonial logic in favor of two colonies: Algeria and French West Africa.

The smooth running of the course is also linked to the readings and efforts made by the students. Required and recommended readings will therefore be provided.

**Course organization**

**1 – Morocco and the foundations of political and religious power**

* Overview of Morocco's history: the time of empires and Sharif states (Saâdian and Alaouite dynasties)
* Tribal power
* Zawiyyas and brotherhoods
* The Makhzen, the army and the Sultan
* Connections with France and Black Africa (the time of embassies and religious zawiyyas)

Mandatory reading:

* Edmond Burke, La Mission scientifique au Maroc : science sociale et politique dans l'âge de l'impérialisme, Bulletin économique et social du Maroc, 1978, pp. 37-56.

**2 – Morocco during the colonial era, 1830-1945**

* Morocco and imperialism
* From protectorates over people to protectorates over the country
* French colonial heritage and Protectorate policy
* Alfred le Chatelier and Lyautey's protectorate
* The protectorate and the recovery of the Makhzen system
* Colonization and the politics of borders and confines

Mandatory reading:

* Articles by Daniel Rivet, Ch. Robert Ageron, Michel Abitbol et Jillali El Adnani

**3 – Morocco between two Empires: Algeria and AOF (*Afrique Occidentale Française*)**

* The fall of the Third Republic and French colonial policy
* Alsace-Lorraine becomes Moroccan Sahara: German covetousness
* The joining of two colonies and the crumbling of the Cherifian Empire
* Two colonies and the obsession with the Atlantic

Mandatory reading: (summaries from the two books)

* Laroui, L’Algérie et le Sahara marocain, Casablanca, Serar, 1976, 156p.
* Jillali El Adnani, Le Sahara à l’épreuve de la colonisation, Faculté des Lettres, Rabat, 2014, 2016, 2018 et 2022.

**4 – Colonialism and the Sahara: Muslim politics in the service of conquest**

* The notion of Sahara and desert: towards the notion of Terra Nullius
* Emptiness and confines: how to build a colony
* The nomadism of maps and territories
* Maps and decrees: erasing the frontier and pounding the map
* The brotherhood at the service of the colonial enterprise
* The Marabout, the Resistance fighter, and the colonist: the Islam of jihad and the Islam of Muslim politics
* Marabouts and political elites in colonial and post-colonial times

Mandatory reading:

* Jean-Louis Triaud et D. Robinson, Le temps des marabouts, Karthala, 1998.
* Jillali El Adnani, Une confrérie au Maghreb, les origines de la Tijaniyya et sa branche ouest africaine la Hamawiyya, Rabat, Marsam, 2007, réédition en 2016.
* Michel Abitbol, Abderrahman Seck, Deddoud Ould Abdellah et Jillali El Adnani

**5 – Colonialism and the national movement**

* The national movement between metropolitan France and Eastern influences
* The colonial roadblock to nationalist contagion in Black Africa
* The French at the service of the National Movement
* The USA and the liberation of Morocco
* Independence and interdependence: the establishment of neo-colonialism

Mandatory reading:

* Octave Marais, les relations entre la monarchie et la classe dirigeante au Maroc, Revue française de science politique, 1969, 19-6, pp. 11172-1186.

**6 – Places of knowledge and power**

* Guided tour of the *Faculté des Lettres*, founded in 1957 as the former *Institut de Formation des Officiers des Affaires Indigènes* (1913-1920), then *Institut des Hautes Etudes Marocaines*, (1920-1957)
* *The Institut des Hautes Etudes Marocaines* as a place for writing Moroccan and West African Historiography

Mandatory reading:

* Ahmed Jadda, Bibliographie analytique des Publications de l’Institut des hautes études marocaines, Faculté des lettres, Rabat, 1994
* Jillali El Adnani, provided documents on places of knowledge and power (from the Colonial Institute and elite training to the creation of Mohammed V University in 1957

**Section 3 of 3 – SENEGAL**

This syllabus concerns the Senegalese part of the course. It is entitled "Senegal and the French Colonial Empire". It focuses on the French colonial system as it unfolded in West Africa, and in Senegal in particular. It covers a history spanning two centuries, and highlights such important themes as exploration, the Berlin Conference, conquest and resistance, the French colonial system, Senegalese participation in the two World Wars alongside the French, decolonization, and France's continuing influence on the country, through the post-colony and the French *pré-carré*.

**Course objectives:**

The main objective of this section of the course is to help the students understand the historical process that, from the 18th century onwards, led to Senegal's gradual incorporation into the French colonial empire, before the country emancipated itself in 1960, while retaining privileged relations with the former Metropole. This overview will show Senegal's special place in the French colonial empire, compared to a colony like Morocco.

The first secondary objective is to help students perceive the very close links between underdevelopment and colonization, acculturation, and colonization... but without making foreign intrusion and domination (these "external aggressions", to quote Catherine Coquery-Vidrovitch) the sole cause of the malaise of Africans in general and Senegalese in particular.

The second secondary objective is to show that colonization persists to this day in other forms, as demonstrated by Senegal's visceral political and economic dependence on France. The terms used to describe this dependence are neo-colonialism, post-colonialism and the French *pré-carré*.

The third secondary objective is to plunge the students into the heart of the history of the imaginary, to enable them to perceive for themselves the different strata that are to be noted in the evolution of the perception of foreigners, in particular Europeans and Westerners, with the development of a whole terminology in the national language (tubaab, xonk nopp, yeefeer, nasrân, etc.).

The final secondary objective is to develop the students' sociological outlook, enabling them to identify for themselves the multi-faceted and still fresh traces of French colonization on Senegal's political, economic, social and cultural landscape.

**Course organization:**

**1: France's triumphal march in Africa and Senegal**

* The beginnings of the conquest: explorations and the Berlin Conference (1884-5)
* Saint-Louis du Sénégal: base of the French colonial empire in Africa.
* Conquest and resistance in Senegal

Mandatory reading:

* Claude Fluchard et André Salifou, L’Europe et l’Afrique du XVe siècle aux indépendances, Bruxelles, De Boeck, 1987, pp. 37 – 54 et 83-93

Further reading :

* Powerpoint : Saint-Louis du Sénégal : the base of the French colonial empire in Africa
* Mbaye Guèye and Adu Boahen : « African initiatives and resistance in West-Africa, 1880-1914 », in Boahen, A. Adu (director), General history of Africa, Volume VII : Africa under colonial domination (1880-1935), London, Heinemann, 1985, chapter 6, pp. 114-149.

**2 – Senegal’s place in the French colonial empire**

* An outline of the French colonial system: ideology, administration, finance...
* Senegal: a model colony?

Mandatory reading:

* Crowder, Michael, West Africa under colonial rule, Part III : « The establishment of colonial rule », London: Hutchinson & Co., 1968, pp. 163-197

Further reading:

* Powerpoint : The French colonial system
* Diouf, Mamadou, « Le clientélisme, la « technocratie » et après ? » dans Diop, Momar Coumba (directeur), Sénégal. Trajectoires d’un Etat. Dakar, CODESRIA, 1992, pp. 233-278

**3 – The march towards independence**

* Senegal in the two wars
* Challenges on all fronts (political, trade union and literary, such as Négritude)
* Evolution of the colonies from the *loi cadre* to independence

Mandatory reading:

* Heitz, Kathrin, « Décolonisation et construction nationale au Sénégal », Paris, Relations internationales (1, 133), 2008, pp. 41-52

Further reading :

* Film : Laurent Dussaux, les combattants africains de la grande guerre

**4 – Field trip to the Armed Forces Museum**

* Overview of colonial armies and the participation of Senegalese riflemen in the two world wars
* Overview of traditional African armies

**5 – Senegal and the post-colonial question**

* A rich but ambiguous colonial heritage
* Senegal and the question of the "*French pré-carré*".

Mandatory reading:

* Powerpoint: Senegal: a rich but ambiguous colonial heritage

Further reading :

* Powerpoint: The post-colonial state in question in Africa and Senegal

**6 – Presentations**

**Bibliography**

* Ajayi, J. F. A and Crowder, Michael, History of West Africa, Essex, Longman group, 1987.
* Bâ Idrissa, « L’art de la guerre de l’Almamy Samori Touré (vers 1830-1900) vu et analysé par Yves Person (1925-1982) » dans Becker, Charles, Colin, Roland, Daronian, Liliane et Perrot, Claude-Hélène (éd.), Yves Person, un historien de l’Afrique engagé dans son temps, Actes du Colloque international tenu à Paris les 20-21 juin 2013, Paris, Institut des mondes africains (IMAF), Karhala, mai 2015, pp. 79-88.
* Barry, Boubacar. La Sénégambie du XVe au XIXe siècle. Traite négrière, Islam, conquête coloniale. Paris: L’harmattan. Edition anglaise: Senegambia and the Atlantic Slave Trade. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1988.
* The kingdom of Waalo, Senegal before the conquest, Diasporic Africa Press, 2012.
* Becker, Charles, Mbaye, Saliou et Thioub, Ibrahima, directeurs, AOF : réalités et héritages, Sociétés ouest-africaines et ordre colonial, 1895-1960, Dakar, Direction des archives nationales, 1997, 2 tomes.
* Boahen, Adu A. (sous la direction de). Histoire générale de l’Afrique. Vol. VII : L’Afrique sous domination coloniale, 1880-1935. Paris: UNESCO, 1989. Edition anglaise: Africa under colonial administration (1880-1935), Paris, UNESCO, London, Heinemann, 2000.
* Cooper, Frederick, Decolonization and African Society: The Labor Question in French and British Africa. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1996.
* Coquery-Vidrovitch, Catherine et Goerg Odile, L´Afrique occidentale au temps des Français, colonisateurs et colonisés, c. 1860-1960 (en collaboration avec Odile Goerg). Paris: La Découverte, 1992.
* Coquery-Vidrovirch, Catherine et Moniot Henri. L’Afrique noire de 1800 à nos jours, Paris, Presses universitaires de France, 2005.
* Crowder, Michael. West Africa under Colonial Rule. London: Hutchinson & Co., 1968.
* Diouf, Mamadou, « Le clientélisme, la « technocratie » et après ? » dans Diop, Momar Coumba (directeur), Sénégal. Trajectoires d’un Etat. Dakar, CODESRIA, 1992, pp. 233-278
* Fargettas, Julien, Les tirailleurs sénégalais. Les soldats noirs entre légendes et réalités (1939-1945), Paris, 2012, 384 pages.
* Fluchard, Claude et Salifou, André, L’Europe et l’Afrique du XVe siècle aux indépendances. Bruxelles : De Boeck, 1987.
* Haudrère, Philippe, La Compagnie française des Indes au XVIIIe siècle, Paris, les Indes Savantes, 2005 (1ere édition : 1990), 2 tomes.
* Heitz, Kathrin, « Décolonisation et construction nationale au Sénégal », Paris, Relations internationales (1, 133), 2008, pp. 41-52.
* Page, Melvin, Colonialism, Santa Barbara, ABC-CLIO, 2003.
* Pluchon, Pierre. Histoire de la colonisation française, Paris, Fayard, 1991.

**Evaluation**

Class participation (30%): This evaluation criterion, which is left to the teacher's discretion, is built up lesson by lesson, taking into account, among other things, the following elements: punctuality, attendance, work from one lesson to the next (readings with questions, quizzes, preparation, etc.), participation in the progress of the course, the learner's critical spirit.

Reading report (30%): the learner will choose a chapter from the list below, to give an oral presentation in class on the last day.

* Albert Adu Boahen, « Africa and the colonial change » in Albert Adu Boahen (director), General history of Africa, Volume VII: Africa under colonial domination (1880 – 1935), Paris, UNESCO, Berkeley, University of California Press, 2000, chapter 1, pp. 1 – 18.
* G. N. Uzoigwe, “European partition and conquest Africa: an overview”, in A. A. Boahen (director), 2000, chapter 2, pp. 19 – 44.
* T. O. Ranger, “African initiatives and resistance in the face of partition and conquest”, in A. A. Boahen (director), 2000, chapter 3, pp. 45 – 62.
* Hassan Ahmed Ibrahim (based on a contribution by the late Abbas Ibrahim Ali), “African initiatives and resistance in North-East Africa” in A. A. Boahen (director), 2000, chapter 4, pp. 63-86.
* Abdallah Laroui, “African initiatives and resistance in North Africa and the Sahara” in A. A. Boahen (director), 2000, chapter 5, pp. 87-113.
* Mbaye Guèye and Adu Boahen : « African initiatives and resistance in West-Africa, 1880-1914 », in A. A. Boahen (director), 2000, chapter 6, pp. 114-149.
* Henry A. Mwanzi, « African initiatives and resistance in East Africa, 1880-1914 » in A. A. Boahen (director), 2000, chapter ibid, chapter 7, pp. 149-168.
* Allen Isaacman and Jan Vansina, “African initiatives and resistance in Central Africa, 1880-1914” in A. A. Boahen (director), 2000, chapter 8, pp. 169-193.
* David Chanaiwa, “African initiatives and resistance in Southern Africa» in A. A. Boahen (director), 2000, chapter 9, pp. 194-220

Final exam (40%): At the end of the course, the professor will offer students three subjects to choose from in class.