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Neo-Imperialism in Africa : Case Study Sierra Leone

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Dedication

To my parents, my eternal love

To my brothers, Abdelmadjid, Yacine and Nadir

I am indebted to all you have done for me. Thanks for your love, care and support. This work would not have come to light without you. You are the first one I dedicate this work to.

Special thanks go to my beloved classmates Ines, Sihem, Bouchra, Houria, Yacine and Oussama whom I feel immensely lucky to have met. Knowing you, learning and living among you for the past five years have enriched my soul in many ways. You will always be a family to me.

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Abstract

After the end of the era of direct colonialism in Africa, and after the independence of African lands, the ex-Europeans forces resorted to indirect methods represented in their new colonization of their former colonies in order to maintain their influence in the world, to strengthen their position and to feed their economies. European establishments during the 19th and 20th centuries played a major role in achieving their goals. This new type of domination is considered as a result of their practices during the direct colonization. They started managing the same fields that they previously used to control, but in a significant way, with a focus on the cultural aspect that works to brainwash Africans. Since the British Empire was the largest formal empire that the world had ever known, its power and influence stretched all over the globe; shaping it in all manner of ways. It has been considered as the creative of neo-colonialism because it has done several works and operation that encouraged this imperialism. Commonwealth of Nations was one of neo-imperialism's actions that enabled Britain to maintain its influence in its former colonies. In addition to the commercial and economic treaties and friendships with these countries that only serve the British and contribute to several crisis for African states. As one of the wealthiest countries of the world in terms of raw materials, where the biggest diamond has been founded, Sierra Leone is classified among the poor Third World countries that suffer from the most difficult conditions. This research focus on the reasons behind the underdevelopment of Africa and the policies used by the British and all the Western powers in Africa, with the investigation of International, economic relations and treaties between them and the effects of these new policies.

Key words:

- Imperialism
- Western Powers
- Third World War
- Former Colonies
- European Expansions
- British Empire
- Neo-imperialism
- Sierra Leone

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

RAC: Royal African Company

BEIC: British East India Company

RGS: Royal Geographical Society

WW2: World War Two

WW1: World War One

USA: United States of America

GATT: General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

NAFT: North American Free Trade

CFA: Franc of the Financial Community of Africa

UK: United Kingdom

IMF: International Monetary Fund

EU: European Union

SLC: Sierra Leone Company

CMS: Church Mission Society

APC: All People's Congress

RUF : Revolutionary United Front

NPFL : National Patriotic Front of Liberia

UN : United Nations

GDP : Gross Domestic Product

UNICEF : United Nations Children's Fund

General Introduction

Imperialism is a policy used by a powerful group of people or by a country over another in order to dominate and control all its fields with specific goals. It started in the ancient times. However, the Europeans began in the early centuries (15th century), which was called “Era of Expeditions”. It was an era when the European nations sought trade routes with the Far East. They had explored the New world, established settlement in North and South America, as well as in Southern Asia and Africa. They used to stop in some coastal areas in different continents where they used to trade with the local rulers and people, and built forts for safety and to avoid attacks, and also to gain the protection of the European economic interest.

As it is known, Europe is poor in terms of raw materials. The European countries such as Britain, Holland and France had colonized the majority of the countries in the whole world, in order to secure markets, strengthen their empires and expand them, and to compete with each other, because in that era, they had the ideology of having more areas or territories make on the biggest and most powerful empire in the whole world. So, the Europeans started travelling and settling in several parts all over the world. The first who started these expeditions were the Vikings, the Spanish and the Portuguese, without forgetting the Muslims.

Africa was among the European victims. Their first contact dates back to the 15th century, but they did not have real interest in the land until the advent of the Industrial Revolution in the 18th century, when colonial powers noticed the richness of the continent and the different raw materials and resources that it had. European empires’ presence in Africa lasted for centuries.

After a long period under the domination of the European rule, finally the African colonies got their independence after the Second World War (1939-1945) due to several elements. However, the ex-colonial powers started creating links with its former colonies in order to keep enjoying Africa’s riches.

Since the beginning of independence in 1960s, the African societies did not reach great progress, hence they are still considered the Third World nations where people are suffering from poverty, illiteracy, famine, diseases, displacement, civil wars, and many more. They do not even enjoy their rights as human beings. However the Western World on the other hand, is developing day by day despite its lack in raw materials.

For that, this dissertation is devoted to highlighting the reasons behind the underdevelopment of Africa and the policies used by Western powers to keep these countries under their influence.

What motivated me to work on such topic was the movie “Blood Diamond” which depicted the harsh reality that people in Sierra Leone went through during the civil war in the 1990s. The second reason, is that, in our country, Algeria, we are living the same African life conditions, despite the fact that Algeria is very rich in terms of raw materials, but still people suffering. This led one to raise the following questions:

- Why are African countries considered poor despite their richness in raw materials?
- Is Africa still a land to colonial powers? If so, is it still looted by such powers?

It is hypothesized that the European influence in Africa still exist because the European countries were not ready to abandon their colonies, which were their source of livelihood and development, especially for their people who used to enjoy a rich and a comfortable life. That may explain why European countries have tried to resort to other plans and policies to enable them to maintain their global influence and dominate the resources of the Third World. These new policies were represented in Neo-imperialism.

This dissertation is divided into three chapters. The first one is about the different definitions of imperialism, also the chapter sheds light on the theories of imperialism explained by several philosophers and writers, and its kinds and the difference between them. The second chapter on the other hand, tackles the history of imperialism through generations, mainly the European one with the focus on the British Empire and its influence on the world with citing the reasons behind its colonization in America, India and especially in Africa. This is followed by the definition and the explanation of Neo-imperialism and the extent of its effect on societies, moving precisely to the British Neo-imperialism of its former colonies with shedding light on the ways and the strategies it followed to achieve it. The final chapter is a case study, where Sierra Leone is chosen as an example to show and explain better the policies of British Neo-colonialism in Africa and what its consequences are.

Chapter One

Imperialism

I.1 Introduction

This chapter sheds light on the definitions of imperialism, its theories and its different kinds.

I.2 Definitions of Imperialism

Imperialism is defined as a policy pursued by a country in order to extend its authority and to dominate other nations by using several kinds of power. The military one is the most used and it is achieved through the seizure of lands and the imposition of political and economic control over the territories. As well, it is a policy of a strong nation on the weakest one and the ability of a country to extend its rule over an already acquired area (dependencies) and this refers to the expansion of colonialism and the ability of country to stay there and rule. (What is Imperialism?). Likewise, imperialism is seen as an external or foreign operation in a context of « Hierarchy » (grading). (Stephen, P1). The Europeans considered the other races, the colored people as inferior, savage, weird, backward and uncivilized thus they applied Charles Darwin's theory of social Darwinism in order to justify imperialist expansion (the idea about evolution and survival of the fittest which is applied to human society stating that the strong will survive while the weak will fail). (Imperialism). When the Europeans qualified the Africans as backward, hence decided to "civilize" them. This what helped to the creation of an empire, as a result numerous cultures had suffered and deteriorated due to the sovereignty of the empires since they regarded themselves exceptional and preferable. The direct reference of imperialism is the enhancement of power and military superiority. (Stephen, P1). In addition, in Human Geography Dictionary, imperialism defined as a number of countries from all over the world represented in the form of an empire that has different unequal relations such as the economic relations or the cultural ones. These interconnections and relationships based on power and domination (whether it is military, intellectual or political) .

According to Matthew D Stephen [2012], in The Encyclopedia of Global Studies, imperialism is:

a relationship between societies that leads to the economic, political and social systems of subordinated societies being oriented towards serving the interests of another –has played a fundamental role in the formation of a single global economy and the modern state system. Imperialism has acquired an indelibly economic connotation, but has been a fundamental concept in the explanation of military, racial, cultural, linguistic, legal, and even ecological hierarchies in the modern world. As

such, imperialism is now widely seen as having an almost completely negative connotation, although it was once as likely to be considered a neutral or even positive term denoting a progressive and enlightening force in history.

That means that imperialism has an economic, social and political goals which can be achieved through controlling lands and forcing them to serve the colonial power .Imperialism played an important role in shaping the economy and system of several countries even that it was an inevitable result of religious , ethnic , cultural and other expansions .Many people think that imperialism has a negative connotation and illegal even that it has a great deal in developing a huge number of countries and providing them with great wealth and power.

Some might think that imperialism is a massive or a huge enlargement and the expansion of a country or a nation by force and power, through regional or territorial conquest or by controlling the land to be incorporated into the empire economically or politically and this is what is called colonizing which is considered as the major strategy that make the empires get bigger in an easy way. It is called sometimes « The Empire's building or The Empire's growth ». When an empire claimed a land by force it did not claim the reasons behind such claim. It was found that it utilized the military force, without any causes. (Imperialism, New World Encyclopedia)

In Oxford Learner's Dictionaries, imperialism is introduced as a system of government where people have virtually no authority and the state wields absolute control of every aspect of the country socially, financially, economically and politically. So imperialism is the exploitation of others and promotion of self-interest.

Besides, Andrea Miller, a teacher in a Middle school in Ohio sees that imperialism is a whole country taken over another. In every part of history, there were many cases or events where lands and possessions have been illegally and unfairly taken from nations. This idea of taking a land or a territory which does not belong to one and declare to the world that it is ones property, is referred as imperialism and this often happened throughout history.

It was said that imperialism as a policy used by some states in order to gain the whole control of other nations by using military or economic force and it is considered as an immoral policy

Imperialism state policy, practice or advocacy of extending power and an economic control of other areas because it always involves the use of power, whether military or

economic or some subtler form, imperialism has often been considered morally reprehensible, and the term is frequently employed in international propaganda to denounce and discredit an opponent's foreign policy. (The Editors of Britannica).

I.3 Theories of Imperialism

Since imperialism is considered as a massive phenomenon, several scholars from different parts of the world had therefore explained their views about it, such as Karl Marx , John Atkinson Hobson , Nicolai Lenin, Karl Kautsky , Rosa Luxemburge and many more.

I.3.1 The Theory of Karl Marx

One of the greatest thinkers and philosophers in modern time is Karl Marx. He impacted and continues to impact millions of people around the globe in combating the oppression and the persecution of the bourgeoisie that has overcome the proletariat. His theory of imperialism was based on his famous theory of capitalism which is "Marxism". Marxism is known as a conflict theory because the society is in conflict between the rich and the poor. This theory is a political and economic philosophy based on its relationship to communism, politics and the oppression of the old Soviet Union. Marx saw communism as a liberation, a way of creating a fairer society (equal society) and a way of getting the best out of all the people, not just those with money and power. And to explain more Marxism, it is necessary to start with its opposite which is capitalism. Capitalism represents the type of society in which people live today. In Marx's terms, it is an economic system based on private ownership of the means of production which means that the society today is based on a few people who own factories, businesses, shops and other corporations. These corporations are not owned by people who work for them; the employees or jointly by the employees and the owners, but by the owners only. Marx was formulating his theories during the industrial revolution, a time when Britain and other countries were going through a very dramatic change, when the ordinary people had freedom and right to all land. When the government passed the number of enclosure acts in the 1700's and the 1800's ordinary people had no longer the right to live in this land and many of them were forced to pack up and move to the town and the cities which were beginning to grow due to the increase in factories and textile whereas previously people grew their own crops on common land. Once people reached the cities, they were obliged to find work in the factories, however, the work was hard and often dangerous at the same time the pay was very low, many factories owners refused to pay high wages because this would mean less profit for them, so children were often used as

cheap labor. The industrial revolution promoted a capitalist way of thinking, what is called a capitalist ideology and also created two distinct groups of people, the factory owners who were the superior class, Marx called them the bourgeoisie and the workers or working class called Proletariat. Marx was in the side of the Proletariat, because he saw them as being treated unfairly by the factories owners. He also saw the system was trying hard to make sure that the poor would stay poor and the rich would continue to get richer. Marx viewed the capitalist society as being based on a system that encourages inequality, because the rich will always need someone to do the work they do not want to do. Marxism is called a conflict theory because society is in a conflict, the proletariat versus the bourgeoisie. However Marx also suggested that at the same point the working class would realize that they had the power to change their lives and their positions in society through education and personal development, some members of the proletariat would begin to understand the system better and devised ways of changing it. He believed that such radical change could only come about through revolution, when the workers rise up and overthrow those who are treating them unfairly. In place of capitalism, a new system would be established in which all people were treated equally and all the factories and businesses were owned by everyone, in other words, they were communally owned, Marx called this system Communism. (A Brief Introduction to Marxism)

Even though, Karl Marx did not publish and develop a theory about imperialism and colonialism, in his analysis of capitalism he emphasized the nature of colonialism to the tendency to expand in the search for new markets. In Marx's classic works such as the communist manifesto and capital, he predicted that the bourgeoisie would continue to create a global market and undermine both domestic and national barriers in order to expand it. So, expansion is a necessity and an essential driver of capitalism and it means the overproduction. The competition between producers pushes them to reduce wages and this leads to the crisis of under-consumptions. The only way to prevent economic collapse or in other words, securing the economy is by finding new markets to absorb the surplus of products. From a Marxist perspective, there must be a form of imperialism. This expansion, which will be in the lands rich in raw materials, will create a market for industrial goods and a reliable source of natural resources. Instead of that, the weak countries have one of the two options. either to voluntarily accept foreign goods that will undermine domestic industry or to submit to political domination that will achieve the same goal. Another objective behind these expansions was for the capitalist development. The concept of the capitalist development in Marx's view has two aspects, the first one is the material content of the development process and it includes the process of expanding

the productive forces and increasing merchandise production (like it was mentioned before). The second aspect is the form that this development takes and it includes the process of capital accumulation, that is, the extraction of surplus value that workers produce to achieve this excess, by selling the goods produced in the market; which allows the process to be repeated on a larger scale. There are two ways or two methods to increase the surplus value, the first one is to prolong the working day, for example; employees would work for 15hours a day. Or the second option would be the decrease or the reduce of the work value (little income). (Salim).

In order to talk about the Marxist imperialism and the capitalist hegemony and domination (imperialism), Marx's position on colonialism is an important point. Even that he did not published a real theory about imperialism but he wrote some passages about colonialism. He viewed that the expansions of the European countries was the result of a capitalist expansion. His example was about the British rule in India that he mentioned it in his articles where he clarified and showed that the colonialism destroyed and killed at the same time put and created new foundations for the emergence of new society. Even that he knew that these colonized peoples would not benefit from these foundations until they got their independence by revolutions. In his [1853] article "The Future Results of British Rule in India" , he said :

Everything that the English bourgeoisie will have to do will not liberate nor materially fix the social conditions of the masses and this depends not only on the development of the productive forces but also on the mass seizure of them. But what they will be able to achieve is laying the material foundations for these developments, and has the bourgeoisie ever done more than that? Have you made progress without dragging individuals and peoples into blood and mud, in misery and humiliation? The Indians will not reap the fruits of the new social elements cultivated by the British bourgeoisie between them until the current ruling class in Britain has been replaced by the industrial proletariat or until the Hindus themselves have enough power to get rid of the English diphtheria.

Hence, imperialism for Karl Marx was not for the glory of having lands all over the world or for military expansion, it was rather for economy and for the profit of the capitalists. His views on imperialism are understood as the expansion of capitalist relations throughout the globe and it is embedded within capitalism having an omnivorous character that is engaged in an assault on traditional society. He saw that imperialism became a necessity for the industrial

capitalism, to seek, find and bring many profits and have new markets for their new industrial projects.

I.3.2 John Hobson's Theory

The second theory is suggested by an English economist and social scientist John Atkinson Hobson. The latter is best known for his writing on imperialism in 1902, in his book "Imperialism". Hobson believed that imperialism aimed to find new markets and investment opportunities overseas, and it is the direct result of the expansion of the markets and this what helped the capitalism to spread and expand more. (John Atkinson Hobson, 1858-1940). He defines the imperialism as: "*The endeavor of the great controller of industry to broaden the channel for the flow of surplus wealth by seeking foreign markets and foreign investments to take off the goods and capital they cannot sell or use at home*". (Hobson,p8)

The quote means that the capitalist nations are seeking for new markets and new investments in order to sell its products because of the mass –production that they have.

According to Hobson in his book "The Economic Taproot Of Imperialism",(p40), imperialism arises from the generation of under-consumption and over-saving in the capitalistic economy of the home country. Hobson saw that imperialism is the natural product of economic pressures of a rapid progress of capitalism which is not able to find occupation at home and needs foreign and new markets for goods and investments. As the nations become more into industry, the growth of productions exceeds the growth in consumption; more goods are produced and made than can be sold at a profit; more capital exists that can find remunerative investment. Since it becomes more difficult for manufacturers, merchants, and financiers to dispose of their economic resources, they bring pressure to bear on the government to secure for their particular use some distant, underdeveloped country by annexation and protection. Powerful financiers seek for speculation openings with high rate of return for their overabundance investment funds, driving them to contribute within the "uncivilized" lands of Africa. These financial specialists, looking to minimize the risks on their investments whereas keeping up their high rate of return, utilize their influence to drive their government to supply military protection and eventually to annex outright the areas in which they have invested. Thus, imperialism exists to further the interests of the investor class at the expense of the rest of the nation. He argued that imperialism was an economic, political, and cultural practice common to nations with a capitalist economic system. Because of its innate productive capacity for

generating profits and also it was a policy to capture markets overseas and to gain raw materials to make their nations safe in term of hungry mouths and make them stable economically.

This Philosopher also declared the two slogans of the colonial powers,” Realization of peace and security in the world and the relative prosperity” and “ Civilizing the backward countries” are just strategies powerful nations used in order to expand their markets overseas and to annex several lands. He said that these two slogans are not able to hide the ambitions of the colonial powers and the expansions are a way to lower costs and thereby increase and preserve profit level. He emphasized that the colonial expansion was costly and cost-effective, that is why he suggested a solution to the lack of consumption, he argued that the overseas expansion is not inevitable, however, a nation is able to solve its issues of under-consumption by rising the income level of the population through legislation concerning wage unions (minimum wage laws, legalization of unions, child labor laws) or through income transfers (employment compensation welfare).

Hobson believed that imperialism is immoral and needless because of the mis-distribution of wealth in a capitalist society, and he found that the expansion of the national markets into foreign and other territories was under the so-called malfunction of the political economy which created this socio cultural desire. This was only to have more profits, greater than those which are accessible in the mother country. (Theories of Imperialism).

Hobson believed that imperialism and capitalism are related to each other but one must take under consideration the parasitic sectors involved in imperialism. Hobson had a strong belief that capitalism could be changed and reformulated in a condition, both must be present and the country permits the two to run wild Hobson had seen imperialism as an “economic taproot” and it served as the parasitical segment of capitalism. In arrange for capital to move conquest of territories are essential and all great powers engaged in the imperial enterprise are colonial. (Hobson, p40)

The ideas and thoughts of Hobson had influenced numerous people, such as German Nationalists opponent of the British Empire, The French Anglophobes , even the Marxist. He had changed the ideologies of the American liberals and the isolationist critics of colonialism. He also made the British against and disinclined colonialism. Hobson was criticized by several historians.

I.3.3 Lenin's Theory

The third theory on imperialism is suggested by a Russian revolutionary , politician and theorist, Veldimir Lenin. He is known for his two theories: Theory of Vanguard Party in 1902 (What is to be done?) and the theory of imperialism in 1916 (Imperialism: The Highest Stage of Capitalism). (Resis). Lenin was a Marxist, his work on imperialism was based on Karl Marx's theory (Marxism). His main objective in the book was to show that the colonial expansions in the nineteenth century and early twentieth century had its root in the profound changes in the nature of capitalism during the same period, this is why he called imperialism at the beginning of the 20th century "The stage of capitalism". He defined imperialism as the monopoly stage of capitalism "*If it were necessary to give the briefest possible definition of imperialism, we should have to say that imperialism is the monopoly stage of capitalism*". So, imperialism for him, rather than being a policy of capitalist states, it was a special stage in the development of capitalism. (Salim).

Lenin did not say that imperialism did not exist before the 19th century, he clearly mentioned that "colonial and imperialists politics existed before the last stage of capitalism, and even before capitalism. It was founded on slavery and it adopted a colonial and imperial policy". He indicated that 19th century imperialism led to the stampede to Africa since 1880, and it also led to the growing tension between the major powers that eventually led to the first world war. (Salim).

In his book "Imperialism: The Highest Stage of Capitalism", the proper definition of modern imperialism should be based on five basic features and are:

- 1) The concentration of production and capital to reach high stage led to the creation of monopolies which play a crucial role in economic life (The rise of monopolies) .
- 2) The merger of bank capital and industrial capital, and the formation of a financial aristocracy on the basis of financing capital.
- 3) Exporting capital which has become very essential and which is distinguished from exporting good.
- 4) The formation of international capitalist monopolies, which divide the world among them.
- 5) The completion of the regional division of the whole world between the major capitalist forces.

Valdimir noticed that the first world war was the result of imperialism and this war was only to continue capitalism which he was against. He clarified that the war was just a capitalist war to take over the countries, their wealth, powers and markets. He believed that imperialism was only for capitalist interest not for developing the other areas. Capitalism sought to maintain profit by the exploitation of the protected markets. Lenin thinks that imperialism is the result of the focus on wealth and the desire to obtain it more, and this led to the lack of because of the high prices and the insufficient wages, only the bourgeoisie are able to purchase. The Bourgeois exported capitals abroad to the backward countries where they could find many interests that made them able to realize their objectives and purposes, such as increasing profits (raw materials are cheap, also the price of lands is low, cheap labor and many more). (Theories of Imperialism).

Lenin said that capitalism drove imperialism, the ambition of the countries to have more lands in order to gain a lot of wealth. This eventually caused the first world war because capitalist countries always wanted more and to keep more nations under their domination. So for him, imperialism is focusing on wealth only. (Lenin, Preface).

I.3.4 The Theory of Karl Kautsky

Fourth, Karl Kautsky, an Austrian philosopher, journalist and Marxist theoretician, defined a Marxist theory of imperialism. He attacked all the definitions of imperialism that were said in 1914-1915 and he noticed that imperialism cannot be defined as a “phase” or a “stage” of economy, but it must be regarded as a policy, a policy that the capitalists had preferred. He mentioned that imperialism should not be defined as a “present-day capitalism”, imperialism is a vital necessity of capitalism. The best way to present Kautsky’s ideas is to quote his own definition of imperialism, “*Imperialism is a product of highly developed industrial capitalism. It consists in the striving of every industrial capitalist nation to bring under its control or to annex all large areas of agrarian territory, irrespective of what nations inhabit it*”. (Kautsky).

In his political part, he introduced imperialism as a striving for annexations (For example; the British Empire started by annexing the neighboring lands Scotland and Wales), because imperialism in general is to seek violence and reaction. He argued that imperialism was for capitalism but the rapid development of finance capital and the weakening of industrial capital gave rise to the extreme intensification of annexationist (colonial) policy. Kautsky said that imperialism had several characteristics:

1) The pursuit of annexing all regions , not only the agricultural areas , but event the most industrialized ones , because the fact that the world is already divided requires those who think of re-partitions reach every type of land .

2) The competitions between the superpowers for the hegemony of territories.

In 1914, Karl Kautsky published an article about imperialism, it was translated into English. He defined modern capitalism by imperialism. He said that imperialism protects and defends their empires militarily and this what cause the first world war. (Kautsky,1914 And 1915), Imperialism, War and Social-Democracy).

I.3.5 Rosa Luxemburg's Theory

Rosa Luxemburg, was a Polish Marxist, philosopher, economist, anti-war activist and revolutionary socialist who became a naturalized German citizen at the age of 28. (Starke). In her main work *The Accumulation of Capital (1913)*. She argued that capitalist economies suffer a chronic problem of under-consumption. She claimed that is necessary to have buyers outside capitalist relations for the realization of the selling of the goods produced in imperialist countries. In other words, for Luxemburg, seeking markets abroad was the inevitable consequence of the problem of under-consumption. So according to her, the continuation of the expansions of the capitalist production is impossible within the bound of a purely capitalist society (only in the capitalist society). The expansion of the production of the means of production inside a capitalist society will be possible, only if there will be an expansion and an increment of the demand for consumer goods, which means that the expansion of the purchasing power of the working class is what achieve enough and sufficient expansion of the demand for consumer goods. On the contrary, the more the capitalist system advances, the more the purchasing power of the employees will decrease, so, in order to bring a solution to avoid the under-consumption in their countries, a part of the surplus was disposed outside the realm of capitalism in the areas where the capitalist system has not yet dominated and this is the main driver of imperialism. Rosa believed that the capitalism can only be sustained by the existence of pre-capitalist regions that are expanded by industrial capitalism. (Marxist).

I.3.6 Marc Twain's Theory

Marc Twain whose real name is Samuel Langhorne Clemens, an American writer, publisher and lecturer, was an anti-imperialist because of his prior understanding of race, he was also

against the racist system in United States. His early acts of egalitarianism and solidarity with victims of race hate were unusual enough. (Mark Twain and the Onset of the Imperialist Period).

Marc said that the European imperialism was only to keep the whole world under its control and that these imperialists utilize the “white race” and the hierarchy which gave them the chance or the responsibility to dominate the world. In 1900, he announced his anti-imperialism in several newspaper interviews for example in New York Herald, 15 October 1900 :

I have read carefully the treaty of Paris-between the United States and Spain- and I have seen that we do not intend to free, but to subjugate the people of the Philippines.. We have gone there to conquer, not to redeem... And so I am an anti-imperialist, I am opposed to having the eagle put its talons on any other land.

In 1901, February, Marc published his book “*To The Person Sitting in Darkness*”. It was his most popular and influential anti-imperialism work. It consisted in the brutalities and crimes that the Europeans and the capitalist nations were committing all over the world. Also, he attacked and wrote about the violent atrocities committed by the British forces in all the parts of the world (South Africa , India ...). “*The Person Sitting in the Darkness*” had attracted a good deal of attention which caused a great controversy, even the reaction of the Anti-imperialist League was mixed. On the other hand , the missionaries , the generals and the politicians charged the author with treason but he gained a considerable popular support , this encouraged him to defend his opinions in speeches and articles . Mark Twain remained a “traitor” to imperialism for the rest of his life , raising his voice and his pen to oppose American and European savagery frequently and with unwavering resolve. (Mark Twain and the Onset of the Imperialist Period).

I.3.7 Religious Theory of Imperialism

The idea of religion was essential and central to the civilizing mission of imperialism and it was formed and shaped through the interests of numerous colonial actors. Before and after the era of the European imperialism, colonial powers utilized religion to engineer and build society’s ethics and legitimate rule. The European powers gave much importance to religion because at that time the church was the ruling power, whatever happened in the state would be under the approval or rejection of the pope. (Du Bois)

In his analysis and critique of religion, Karl Mark declared that religion is an opium. It is an opium which drives people to accept poor conditions without any complain, “*Religion is the opium of the people*”. (Cline).

In an article written by Ojibwa Community; religious imperialism is a form of ethnocentrism in which a subordinate group are required to change and convert to a different religion. Religious imperialism moreover includes the active suppression of other religions.

Spreading religion was one reason among the reasons of imperialism and colonizing the world. Since Christianity was the religion of the European powers (Catholicism and Protestantism), there was a close relationship between it and colonialism and religion was one of imperialism's arms. Christianity was regarded as the religion of civilization, power and development. The Europeans saw everything that was different from their religion and culture uncivilized that is why they felt the need to civilize the indigenous people and give them help because they did not have a regular and structured way of life , they saw them as weak and felt pity when they saw different and foreign rituals and customs. So when the Europeans came to the new lands which they had interests in, they did not reach them only by force, they also used the policy of evangelizing the indigenous people by spreading Christianity. They sent missionaries who wanted to convert people to their religion and teach it to people who were less educated and poor because Christianity was not just theology, it was a religion that brought with it a superior culture. Also, because they mainly saw it as their duty to be carried out and this is what was called "White men's Burden" by "Rudyard Kipling (The western civilization undertook the mission of civilizing the world) .In Oxford Dictionary, White men's Burden is defined as the alleged duty of white colonizers to give an importance and care for non-white indigenous subjects in their colonial possessions and manage their affairs. Likewise, it is a statement used to express and state the idea that the Europeans had, a duty to run the countries and organizations of people in other parts in the world. White men's burden was a way to better seek other profits and interests, but later became an euphemism for imperialism. In addition to that, Social Darwinism, which derived from the theories of evolution suggested by Darwin. When the age of imperialism came about, several imperialists utilized the concept of Darwinism and applied it as a social and moral justification. Social Darwinism describes that the inferior races are unable to rule themselves and they would suffer elimination in the race of evolution and civilization. Imperialists believed that it was their duty and burden to save people from their fate , they thought that the right thing and the only solution was to civilize them because in their beliefs, if they do not help them, they will go to hell and this gave more reasons for them to colonize. (How did missionaries use religion during the Imperialism of Africa?).

Christianity achieved major goals in the world to facilitate colonialism, This was possible when the colonial powers in their quest for colonialism tried to make other nations lose their

identities (religion, language , culture ...) and adopt their masters. This way, it would have been easier for the colonizers to control the indigenous people. Also missionaries teaching were more focus on religion and European civilization in order to make the “uncivilized” nations hate and reject their origins and identity and accept the European one.(How did missionaries use religion).

The early Christian missionaries and missionaries worked hand in hand with the colonizers. They pretended that their only aim was to civilize people but it was rather to have more economic opportunities. The majority of the time they were sent to sign treaties which led to the colonization. Walter Rodney in his book “How Europe Underdeveloped Africa” contended that missionaries were agents of imperialism, he said:” The Christian missionaries were as much part of the colonizing forces as were the explorers, traders and soldiers –missionaries were agents of colonialism in the practical sense”, that means that the role which the missionaries had played was very important in colonizing and it was similar to what the explorers, the soldiers and the traders did. (How did missionaries use religion during the Imperialism of Africa?).

Christianity was one justification the European powers used n order to colonize, through the diffusion of Christian doctrine. They sought to educate and reform cultures of backwards, however, they had more essential interest which were destroying and eliminating all the religions in the world and wash them away by making people lose their identity and follow the western civilization. In economy, they were urging legal trade between indigenous people and Europeans which was an economic purpose. In addition to what the missionaries were earning from the work of students of evangelization schools in the agricultural and other professional areas, evangelization was a profitable process, it gave missionaries privileges in travel and land grabbing. Evangelization had political purposes as the government relied on them more than it relied on military forces , where they worked to dye the people of the country with a color of civilization , that is , the white man’s civilization , all this to create members to support colonial control.

I.4 Types of Imperialism

There are at least four types of imperialism in the world, military, political, economic and cultural. In the past, imperialistic countries used military and political imperialism, they reached territories by force and took control of local government in order to expand their empires and gain more lands by force and through wars. Then, they exploited local economies for raw materials and imposed western values on local people. This form of imperialism is virtual complete takeover of an area with domination in all fields. (Four Types of Imperialism). The

colonial powers used to send their administrations which were supported by military and social service. This is what is called “direct rule”. Direct rule is a form of colonialism that involves the establishment of a centralized foreign authority within a territory, which is run by colonial officials. According to Michael W. Doyle of Harvard University, a university teacher and an author, in his most influential work “ Empires”, he said that in a system of direct rule, the native population is excluded from all but the lowest level of the colonial government .Politically, even that the land that was colonized had its own government with natives, it operated as the imperialist country order it to do .The colonial power managed the political system of other countries and this allows it to and extend its control around the world then it could establish military bases that would enable its army to protect and defend the places it controls. (Colonialism meaning-Colonialism definition).

However, today, imperialist nations use neo-imperialism which is presented in an indirect rule. Indirect rule is the geopolitical practice of using capitalism, business globalization, and cultural imperialism to influence a country, in lieu of either direct military control (imperialism) or indirect political control (hegemony). It is also a system of government utilized by the Powerful and developed nations in the world to control the weak countries and also to manage parts of their colonial empires through pre-existing local power structures, Therefore, imperialist nations use economic and cultural imperialism as their chief weapons. In post-colonial studies, the term neo-imperialism describes the influence of countries from the developed world in the respective internal affairs of the countries of the developing world; that, despite the decolonization that occurred in the aftermath of the Second World War (1939–1945), the colonial powers continue to apply existing and past international economic arrangements with their former colony countries, and so maintain colonial control. It is the disproportionate involvement of modern capitalist business in the economy of a developing country, whereby multinational corporations continue to exploit the natural resources of the former colony. The result of neo-imperialism is that foreign capital is used for the exploitation rather than for the development of the less developed parts of the world. Investment, under neo-imperialism, increases, rather than decreases, the gap between the rich and the poor countries of the world. The struggle against neo-imperialism is not aimed at excluding the capital of the developed world from operating in less developed countries, but it rather aims at preventing the financial power of the developed countries being used in such a way as to impoverish the less developed. (What is neocolonialism? What does Neocolonialism mean?. And this is what concerns the new economic imperialism. However, cultural imperialism tries to persuade the other peoples to

relinquish their cultures, and since the western civilization is at peak of power, it minimizes non-western cultures with reference to the scientific and technological development of the west as cultural superiority. The cultural imperialists point that abandoning one's own culture and adopting Western values leads to success. In this way they attempt to trick the masses. The imperialist is afraid of any culture that has different views with their materialistic outlook of life. They create several weapons to brainwash people, for example, books, newspapers, magazines, films, music, art, television programs, and internet mainly social media, and especially the dominance of education. These imperialists attack young people in order to destroy the young generation and create a new generation of materialists and to achieve a breakdown in morality. (Four-Types-of-Imperialism).

Through dominating the cultures of people and the running the economies, and writing the new economic laws with threatening the producing and competing countries in the markets, neo-imperialism achieves its objective of dominating Third World.

I.5 Conclusion

Imperialism is a big phenomenon that happened from the ancient times and it had huge impacts on societies and a large influence on colonies in the whole world in different fields and domains. The European powers strategically implemented Christianity as an imperialistic tool. Some argued that the Europeans became powerful through the work of missionaries.

Chapter Two

From Old Imperialism to Neo Imperialism

II.1 Introduction

Imperialism is a policy used from the ancient times to the present day. Unlike in the past with the advent of the industrial revolution in the nineteenth century. However, such policy is still being practiced but in different ways and in different fields.

This chapter thus will tackle the history of famous imperial events and the concepts of European imperialism, focusing on Britain and its history of colonization in an attempt to relate British imperialism with its neo colonialism.

II.2 History of Imperialism

The word “Empire” is not new in history. The world had witnessed several types of imperialism from the ancient times until now. Imperialism in the old ages or was clear in the history of empires and civilizations that had arisen in various parts of the world and expanded to gather and link all continents among themselves and spread and unify religion which was their major aim of their expansions. The expansion represented in a very harsh way. By using to settle and reach lands by military forces. One of the most famous empires that had a big influence in the world are, the Assyrian Empire which was the first one in history, the Greek Empire, the Roman one and also the Ottoman Empire in the Islamic world. (The Editors of Encyclopedia Britannica).

II.2.1 European Imperialism in Modern Era

The age of modern colonization or what is called the era of exploration began in the late 15th century. The Portuguese and Spanish were pioneers in the age of exploration, they were at peak of power due to their strategic geographical location, facing the Atlantic and North Africa (Mediterranean sea), they were able to reach a lot of lands in different continents. Their motivation to explore was the desire to dominate the Afro-Asian trade into Europe, and in their efforts to find a direct route to Asia and mainly India which had been an exporter of several goods for centuries, they reached and claimed several lands, such as, America, Africa and many more. By sending explorers and traders to discover new areas and to do trade with the indigenous people, the empires started to get bigger, they claimed lands along the western coasts of Africa and in China. The goal of the empires was to gain more lands, commercial advantages (slavery +raw materials), map the world and there was a desire to spread Christianity. The explorers wanted to find a source for spice-trade, which Europe lacked and

to win more fortune and wealth and to achieve the dream of a mythical Christian Kingdom of “Priest John” with the aim of surrounding the Islamic Ottoman Empire. (Portuguese Exploration and Spanish Conquest).

During the 16th century, the Portuguese continued to extend their influence both east and west to the oceans. Towards Asia, they created the first direct contact between the Europeans and the peoples that inhabit today’s countries such as Mozambique, Madagascar, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Indonesia, East Timor, China and finally Japan. In the opposite direction the Portuguese occupied huge lands, which eventually became known as Brazil. The Spanish invaders established areas in New Spain and Peru, and later Rio de La Plata (Argentina) and New Granda (Colombia). Spain and Portugal have benefited greatly from newly discovered colonies abroad, the Spanish benefited from gold and silver extracted from mines such as, Potosi and Laca Tecca in New Spain. Portugal benefited from the exorbitant profits made it acquired it as a broker in the trade process, especially during Nampan trade in Japan. (History of Colonialism).

In the following century, the Portuguese and the Spanish empires retreated because of some religious motives, like the Islamic expansions, and they started losing their colonies. In this period other empires appeared such as England, France and Holland. Their aim was to build their empires overseas and to own new lands in order to serve their interests in economy, religion and military, and to gain more profits. The attention of these powers, America, India, South East India, Africa and other lands.

The age of exploration led to the emergence of a great empire which is the British Empire even though it faced several conflicts with other powers. It is not only the industrial revolution that made it the most powerful in the world, the consequences of England’s decisive victory over France in North America played an essential role, too.

II.3 British Imperialism

Phillipa Levine, in her book “The British Empire: Sunrise to Sunset” wrote: “*The British Empire was the biggest and successful of all the European empires. It had truly global reach, the effects of which have been felt all over the world for centuries.* (Levine, preface).

In the era of exploration, England was one of the European powers that wanted to discover a route to Asia via the Atlantic Ocean and to claim lands for itself. As it wanted to reach lands overseas, it also had interests in neighboring areas, because the English people already had the

idea that Britain was destined to rule the world, and this led to the creation of Great Britain first, then the United Kingdom later on.

II.3.1 British Internal Colonialism

England wanted to bring the neighboring lands (Wales , Scotland and Ireland) under its control. This is often dubbed “Internal Colonialism”. According to “Phillipa Levine”, internal colonialism is the legal, political and economic relationships between dominant England and the so-called Celtic fringe (Scotland, Wales and Ireland). All these regions were directly ruled from the [West minister] parliament. Internal Colonialism showed the England’s earliest forays into the colonial rule, because it went through several wars. The aims behind achieving such colonization and uniting these lands were for national stability, economic order (Colonial trade regulation/ economic competitiveness) to stop the smuggling in the English-Welsh borders, centralization, to deter foreign invasion, the inability to accept something alien to its culture, and finally the fear of the difference, they wanted all the British areas to be Protestant. Their major goals were mainly the economic control, the protection from the Catholic nations and the fear of destabilizing the Protestant sovereignty. (Levine, p1)

The first of these lands which was controlled was Wales. After a hundred of years of conflicts between the English and Welsh, it came under the English rule in 1536 by the Act of Union. (Levine,p1). The second was Scotland. The associations of Scotland with England were more complicated and the Scotland’s annexation was more stretched out. The union of the Scottish and the English crown was formalized or became official in 1603 under the Stuart rule, which was a consequence of a “Royal marriage”. (Levine,p1). More than a hundred years later, in 1707, the Scottish parliament and the English one united into the parliament of Great Britain. The Act was a product of negotiation, not brute force unlike the 1536 Act, the first day of the new century in 1801, The Act of union with Ireland had been implemented. The reason behind it was the vulnerability of Britain to foreign invasions. (Levine,p8) Indeed, Britain at that time was in conflict with the Catholic powers (France and Spain), and a popular uprising in Ireland made it predominantly Catholic and it had aides from France, so Britain’s fears increased and that was why it annexed Ireland.

After 1801, England, Wales and Ireland were united and formed The United Kingdom to be under the same government.(Levine, p3).

II.3.2 The British Overseas Expeditions and Colonialism

The first trans-oceanic explorations were in the reign of Henry VII in the late 15th century. The spice trade of the Orient provided the primary impetus or motive for their interests. Spices were incredibly valuable and very needful, besides the improvement of the taste of cuisine, they also could be utilized to extend the shelf life of foodstuffs in an era before refrigeration. In the east, spices were considered as one of the most valuable and precious resources, as they were not compared to gold. (Timelines for the British Empire).

As the Portuguese and the Spanish, England rushed in the search for a route to the east, but their destination was different. They chose a path across the northern Atlantic Ocean. As yet, England did not have the important maritime skills to carry out this exploration without experience and help from the continent. The King Henry VII turned to” John Cabot”, an Italian navigator and he asked him to lead England’s initial forays. Both John Cabot and his son Sebastian did not find the desired North-West passage. Instead, they found extremely arid coastlines and very few products. Except for information that there were good fishing grounds on the Newfoundland coast. The king and his merchants were more interested in finding a route to the Orient world and these results disappointed them, however, the fishing banks off Newfoundland would be filled with several English fishmen to cross the Atlantic and slowly set up the Oceanic and maritime skills. Although Cabot’s voyages failed in their immediate aims, they lit the fuse which allowed the English exploration later to flourish. (Timelines for the British Empire).

In the 16th century, England’s imperial ambitions were very limited in the early century, in the first half, but the second half was different, the King Henry VII was interested more in the European affairs more than involving in long distance trade and exploration. He did not dislike to join the exploration game, so he sent “Sir Hugh Willoughby” to try to find a North-East passage through the icy waters of the Arctic Ocean, and “John Rut” to look once more for a North-west passage. These explorations failed which led to Henry’s deflection from further maritime exploration. (Timelines for The British Empire).

“Elizabeth’s reign was a period of a huge transformation on the history of England’s exploration and empire. It was a period when the English skills in sailing developed, that was why several aims were achieved. In this period, “Francis Drake’s expedition in 1585 designed to gain access to Spanish silver and treasure on the Pacific Ocean, however, he also reached two other Islands in the “Magellan Strait” and “Nova Albion” on the west coast of America.

Francis brought spices from the west and he also joined on the search for a North-west passage on the Pacific. In the 16th century, England moved from a small player in the game of exploration to a big player, it competed any European power. The most known conflict was the one when the British defeated the Spanish Armada in 1588 which sought to remove Protestant Queen “Elizabeth I” from the throne and restoring the Roman Catholic faith in England. The search for a north-east passage dominated the strategic thinking of England’s explorers throughout the century. They decided to transform themselves into a viable maritime power during the century. Until the 17th century, the English started effectively the process of acquiring their own colonies and engaged in sustained international trade with the Orient and the New World. (Timelines for The British Empire).

II.3.3 Reasons of British Imperialism

The European powers and the British Empire reached several territories in the world for many reasons. First, exploratory reasons, which is discovering and exploring areas and territories that were unknown for them. They did that for the sense of adventure, or sometimes for the purpose of medical and scientific research. The imperial explorers always had the desire to discover and claim lands (especially in the Victorian era, it was called the Victorian curiosity) for national and personal glory besides serving and realizing the goals of empire’s expansion. Second, politically, the greatness of nations was measured by the quantity and the quality of its colonies, that was why each country wanted national hegemony and to become the first imperialist country in the world. “Patriotism” and the growth of imperial power drove countries to compete for supremacy. These nations wanted to control the majority of the world as possible as they could to improve their reputation among other European nations. They sought to have strategic lands to ensure access for their military forces around the whole world to protect and defend their empire and develop their political power and prestige. Third, religious reasons were represented in the efforts of imperialists in converting new members to their religion, thus, their empire. The missionary believed that Christianity is superior to all other religions and they must spread it in Asia and Africa. That was why European Christian missionaries built churches in colonized territories during the 19th century. In doing so, they were spreading Western cultural values and beliefs. The missionaries typically spread the language of the imperial nation through the interactions of education and religion, at the same time, there were some missionaries who helped to preserve indigenous languages. Religion supported Imperialism. Colonizers felt the need to colonize lands to Christianize people and to “civilize” them (Social Darwinism). However, Christianity and Social Darwinism have

direct conflict, because in Christianity all people are equal, but in Darwinism the Europeans are superior, the Africans and Asians are backward and inferior, so, there was a kind of hypocrisy, while the Europeans talked about uplifting and civilizing people, they were surely motivated by profit and greed. Four, military, the imperialist powers had a worry about their own national security, because the competition between them was vicious, each was obliged to protect its own country and colonies and each country wanted to have and gain military advantage over its rival. Finally, in culture, the imperial states saw that their cultural values and beliefs were superior comparing to other nations' cultures. The imperialists believed that they brought developed and successful culture and civilization to backward people. Humanitarians believed that it was noble duty of Europe to uplift the inferior groups. The real aim behind spreading their culture was to keep them under their rule and to make the domination easier, without any obstacles, because there would not be any difference between the colonizers and indigenous. (Five Reasons of Imperialism,p1).

II.3.4 British Presence in Africa

Before shifting its interest in expanding into African lands, Britain Empire had already the goal of colonizing America, India and other regions. Indeed, Britain succeeded in obtaining 13 colonies on the American coast from the 17th century. However, in 1775, the Americans rebelled against the British rule (American Revolution 1775-1783).They won independence in 1781 in York Town. Virginia but until 1783 the war formally ended.

As for India, Britain had always interests in the wealthy Asia, its establishment to India returned to the era of the reign of “Elizabeth I”, when she gave a royal charter to the British merchants to do trade in East Indies and Asia in general, under the “ East India Company”. The idea of trade was suggested by Lord Chatham when he said that Britain can gain power and the control of others when it controls trade. Merchants started doing treaties with the Emperor and the “Nowabs” of the Mugal Empire in order to do trade in several parts of India, however, the British East India Company started imposing hard rules which were against the Indians religions and traditions. This what led to a revolt called “Great Mutiny” in 1857. The British replaced the BEIC by the British direct rule. After almost 100years, in 15/8/1947, India gained its independence through unarmed resistance movements and civil disobedience led by the “Indian National Congress” led by “Mahatma Gandhi” and “Jawaharlal Nehru”.

European's exploration of Africa was the result of journeys and discoveries made by the Portuguese and the Spanish in their search for the wealthy lands of Asia. However, Africa was

considered as a “Dark Continent” because it was not discovered completely, the European powers settled only in the coastal areas because of the fear of diseases, lack of maps, harsh climate, hostility of local people, dangerous animals, large forests and many more.

The British came after the Portuguese and the Spanish. They wanted to discover sources of wealth. Slave trade was the lucrative business that attracted the attention of many English merchants in the 16th century. “John Hawkins” in 1560s attempted to take over this trade, as he wanted to take slaves directly to the Americas when he could sell them with much greater profits. “John Hawkins” made his first voyage in 1562, then the second one in 1564. However, in the third one, in 1567, the Spaniard captured “John’s fleet at San Juan de Ulua in Mexico. “John” fled to England, but many of his crew were enslaved in the Americas. The English early attempts to enter the slave trade failed but they gave information and explained to the British the profits that could be obtained through this trade. “Sir Francis Drake” was one of those who escaped with “Hawkins” from Mexico to England and he was the first English man rounded the “Cape of Good Hope”. (Africa and the British Empire).

During the 17th century, the majority of the European powers had interest in the slave trade like the Swedish, Danish, French and the English as well. King “James I” attempted to formalize the interest of the English in West Africa by giving a “Royal Charter” to the “Company of Adventurers of London” (Guinea Company) which was also interested in gold there. Three voyages were sent by the company in Guinea between 1618-1621, but they found only a small amount of gold. “John Davies” attempted to instigate trade on the Sierra Leone River for redwood for dyes. The English merchants faced several issues in the region. After years of economic hardship, in 1631 a new charter had been issued as the Company of Merchants Trading to Guinea. The government was supporting this company against their competitor, the Dutch (in the first time). The company built factories at Komenda, Kormantin and Winneba in 1632 to trade in gold. Later on other factories were built in Anomabu 1639, Takorad 1645 Cabo Corso 1650. The area of Kormantin became the local point and it was fortified in 1638. Since the Dutch were the competitor, several conflicts broke out between them leading to the “Anglo-Dutch war” from 1652 to 1654. By 1657, the company sold its remaining rights and forts to the “British East India Company”. However, the Dutch were still controlling the big part (lion’s share) of trade to and from Africa. (Africa and the British Empire).

The British managed to maintain and expand their trade relationship even though the Dutch were prominent in Africa. “Charles II” gave a charter to the Royal African Company in 1660. The Royal African Company decided to expand outside the gold trade and undertook to supply 3000 slaves a year to the West Indian Colonies from 1662 onwards. The British shifted their focus from commodities to individuals with RAC. Due to some problems and debts faced by the company on the one hand, and the Dutch on the other hand, the Duke of York in 1663 “Fort James” made an exploratory trip to West Africa to seize the Dutch forts they had taken before. Before being seized by the Dutch counter campaign all of them, and this led to conflicts between the two forces and this was the second Anglo-Dutch war (1665-1667). (Africa and the British Empire).

The new company called which came after was “The Gambia Adventurers” originated in 1668, it licensed trade in North of the Bight of Benin after eliminating the heavily indebted RAC’s trade. In 1672 the RAC was reformed with the aim of enhancing rights to set up its own forts, factories and troops and even to exercise martial law in areas it controlled. Sugar plantation in the Caribbean demanded greater resources, so the company did its part in providing slaves to work on those American farms. During this period, the company witnessed success and development in profits as it participated in enriching many supporters in London. This development led to make the Duke of York a king in 1685. 1698 Act stated that all the African trade was opened to any English merchants with a flat fee of 10 years, a tax for 13years and then it would be free. This change led to the rise of the competition between the European powers. Besides the Dutch, there was another competitor, the French. Their presence in the Senegal led to a war between them from 1689 to 1697. The British temporarily captured Fort St. Louis but they temporarily lost their Fort James in Gambia, therefore the RAC lost the monopoly of trade with West Africa in 1698. In the Treaty of Utrecht 1713, the war of the Spanish Succession ended and for the first time, the British obtained the legal right to transport slaves directly to Spanish colonies in central South America. The slaves that were taken to the Caribbean were exchanged for sugar which could be then sold back in Britain for yet further profits. This triangular trade was called Transatlantic Slave trade. However, this trade was interrupted by temporary wars between Britain and France which ended with the British seizing Fort St Louis in 1758. In 1779, Britain lost the fort because of the American War of Independence. In this war many slaves were encouraged to fight in favour of the British against the American colonists while

promising their freedom in return. The British transported freed slaves to Sierra Leone which was established in 1787. (Africa and the British Empire).

In 1788, the African Association was established whose aim was to gather information about Africa to find economic activities in the place of slavery. In 1830 it was renamed the Royal Geographical Society (RGS) and a lot of missionaries joined the society and its explorers who wanted to know the African regions. David Livingstone -a famous explorer and missionary who spent much of the mid 19th century in Africa-, his work was more about exploring and trying to discover the source of the Nile because the real aims of the missionaries were economic more than religious. In 1807, slavery was abolished by the British because of the collapse of sugar price, so the British started looking for an alternative to the slave trade and they began reaching more coastal lands in Africa. (Africa and the British Empire).

After the Industrial Revolution, all the European countries wanted to have territories and to secure markets and claim fortune for themselves. This caused a lot of wars between them, so they settled for a better solution which is the Berlin Conference in 1884 where they divided all Africa and decided who would take what. Each power raced to take parts. It was the time of the Direct rule (presence+ kings acceptance of the power in his region) .Britain gained places in North , West, East and South Africa, since it was a great power and had various strategies and experience on how to capture lands .

European forces continued scrambling and racing for the wealthy African lands but the occurrence of World War I in 1914 stopped the ambitions of colonial powers. Europe was destroyed because it was the battlefield. The Europeans took their industries to Africa, in order to re-build their factories and because of some advantages such as cheap labour and raw materials. Until the end of World War II 1945, European countries became bankrupt and lost much and with the help of other elements le to the independence of many African countries.

II.4 Neo Colonialism in Africa

After WW2 the majority of the African nations gained their independence, it was called an Era of” Decolonization”. After the loss of the Western countries to their colonies, their power and prestige in the world declined because their strength and economy depended on the exploitation of the fortune of Africa. And since Europe is poor, when it comes to raw materials. Europeans have resorted to another way in order to keep their former colonies

under their rule but indirectly, to enjoy the wealth of Africa as they did before. The method the Europeans adopted is called “Neo-Colonialism” or “Neo-Imperialism”.

Neo-Colonialism is a new form of domination that replaced the old direct colonialism. As it entails, the term means imposing foreign control of all kinds, mainly economic, political and cultural on a country, while recognizing its independence and sovereignty. This new colonialism does not depend on the methods of direct traditional colonialism but rather uses hidden and indirect new methods to reach the same goals while avoiding the explicit popular opposition to this independent state or opposition to international public opinion.

Among the most important means of this new colonialism is to make an unequal bilateral agreements, the handcuffing of developing countries which are in the process of growth in the third world (Africa, Asia and Latin America) on conditions that deprived them of freedom of movement and behaviour by exploiting the economic problems and the administrative of the newly freed nation in the form of aid and loans, establishing military bases, provoking internal unrest and sectarian, partisan and racial divisions to weaken the newly free state and its rhythm and the use of international organizations in which the major countries play a lung role, it lays pressure on developing countries and directs their policies, and thus be under foreign control

Neo-colonialism is also defined as the continuation of the economic model of colonialism after colonized nations have achieved formal political independence. Africa was the better example to apply this concept in the latter half of the 20th century. During the 19th century, the Western countries colonized the majority of the African continent and they instituted a system of economic exploitation in which African raw materials particularly cash crops and minerals were expropriated and exported to the sole benefit of the colonizing power. The idea of neo-colonialism suggested that when the European powers granted nominal political independence to colonies in the decade after WW2, they continued the control of the economies of the new African countries. (Falola , Heaton).

The concept of neocolonialism has several theoretical effects. The concept refers to Marxist- thinking . In the late of the 19th century Karl Marx argued that Capitalism represents a stage in social, economic and human development. Marx thought that the working class would topple the capitalist system of the industrialized countries and this would lead to the establishment of Socialism. Lenin Vladimir in 1916 made some adjustments to Marx’s thesis, as he claimed that the rapid expansion of European imperialism around the world in the last

decade of the 19th century was the highest stage of Capitalism. So, it is assumed that WW1 would end imperialism and thus the end of Capitalism. But what is apparent now is that after the war, neither imperialism nor Capitalism ended but continued to this day. (Falola Heaton).

With the granting of independence to colonies, a theory of modernization took hold, which means that independent countries would very rapidly begin to develop and evolve politically and economically and they would soon resemble “Modern Western Countries”, but it is clear that this did not happen. Many post-colonial theorists sought responses for the continued underdevelopment of African countries, and they found an influence in dependency theory. (Falola, Heaton).

Dependency theory is a method of explaining underdevelopment in the countries of the Third World from the 1960s. Underdevelopment continued due to the hegemony of the developed countries over the underdeveloped economies by paying low prices for agricultural products, and by consuming those economies with cheap manufactured goods. This led to a permanent negative balance of payment which perpetually prevented the underdeveloped countries from becoming competitive in the global market-place and they threatened them also with nuclear power, terrorism or viruses ... (Falola ,Heaton).

According to “Rodney Walter” and “Samir Amin”, economic theorists of postcolonial Africa, European countries especially the United States have dominated the economies of African countries through neocolonialism. After the independence, the main revenue base of African countries remained the export of raw materials and this is what led to the underdevelopment of African economy, while the West prospered and developed. A good example of this is the Cocoa industry in West Africa in the 1960s. As production increased rapidly in many African countries, this led to a decrease in the price of cocoa selling worldwide. That is why neocolonial theorists have declared that economies based on the production of cash crops, such as cocoa, can not extraction and export minerals can not lead to the development of the African economy, Because the minerals that Western countries take which are shipped to Europe and America ,are converted into Manufactured goods and then resold to African consumers at value added prices. (Falola ,Heaton).

According to the Theory of Adherents, there is another method of neocolonialism which is foreign aid. After independence, many African countries resorted to foreign aid because they were unable to develop their economies. This foreign aid was provided in the form of loans, bearing high rates of interest. (Falola , Heaton).

The powers of neocolonialism did not compromise only the former colonial powers, the US as seen as increasingly dominant purveyor of neocolonialism in Africa. With the arrival of the Cold War, the US interfered in the affairs of African countries because it was designed to keep African lands inside the Capitalist camp and prevented them from alliance with the former Soviet Union. (Falola , Heaton).

“Kwame Nkrumah” was a major figure in African politics for more than four decades, a leader in the movements for African independence and “Pan-African Unity” and the first president of independent Ghana in 1957 (until 1966). He wrote the book “ Neo-Colonialism: The Last Stage of Imperialism 1965”, in which he sought to prove the existence of neo-colonial forces in Africa and explain the impediments to overcoming them. According to “Nkrumah”, the “Balkanization” of the continent that occurred as a result of European colonialism is the most important factor allowing the survival of the new colonialism. The colonists divided Africa to govern it more effectively, and the colonial borders became the lines that gave African countries independence within them. He believes that is the division which has damaged Africa’s interests. And with African unity and cooperation, the continent can fight new colonialism. This requires the policy of non-alignment in the Cold War. Since Africa contains all the resources necessary to achieve true economic independence, “Nkrumah” encouraged trade between African countries. African unity helps enhance the ability of African countries to bargain in the global market and international politics. The future can be protected by the alliance of the Africans with each other and not with the western countries that wish to exploit them. Nkrumah also believes that African countries must manufacture their resources and produce their goods to reduce their dependence on European and American manufactured products. With these policies, the era of distinct African Socialism emerges from which new colonialism can be eliminated. Many African leaders fought for African unity and economic development alongside “Nkrumah” like, “Sékou Touré” of Senegal and “Julius Nyerere” of Tanzania , but their goals were not met. (Falola , Heaton).

“Frantz Fanon” wrote a book « Les Damnés de La Terre » in which he discussed, among other things, the causes of the neo colonialism in Africa and the solution he foresaw. “Fanon” saw that the tendencies of western countries to exploit are related to their Capitalist nature and that Africa has no place in this system. “Fanon” believes that the rulers who seized power after the states’ independence are the reason for the survival and perpetuation of colonialism, since they are from the educated middle class from the West. These rulers benefited from the

colonial system and colonial economic policies that enabled them to obtain great gains. He accused the rulers of cooperating with the colonial power in order to ensure that the interests of both parties continued to be met. He said that they had betrayed the African masses who had endured various “Nationalist Movements” for several years. “Fanon” called on the masses to take a quick step from the national awareness to the political and social awareness in order to achieve the complete and final independence of the African countries and to verify the power of the ruling class that replaced the colonial administration after independence. “Fanon” was supported by many political actors in Africa such as” Amilcar Cabral” of “Guinea- Bisseau”. (Falola Heaton).

Others saw that the theory of neocolonialism has many critics, there are those who stated that this policy is merely an attempt to blame colonialism for Africa’s problems rather than finding solutions to major issues that hinder and cause problems for independent African governments, such as corruption, incompetence and protectionism. They also see that these problems have a greater impact than any process of western exploitation, as they have contributed greatly to the decline of the African economy. On the other hand, others believe that transnational corporations and international organizations are responsible for what is happening in Africa in the 21th century, as well as unequal agreements that serve the interests of Western countries. (Falola , Heaton).

As a result, the economic neo-imperialism is that the foreign companies dominate the production and trade of poor countries through doing treaties such as General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and North American Free Trade (NAFTA), when a country signs these treaties , it had to follow the laws and the conditions of the treaty. There is also Franc of the Financial Community of Africa (CFA franc), the value of the African Financial Community’s franc is tied to the value of the Euro.(Four Types of Imperialism). A lot of treaties that benefited the industrialized countries more than Third World nations. The Cultural neo-imperialism on the other hand is represented in the control of the media and technology by the developed countries and making a better picture of Western culture and depicting all that is non-western as backward and uncivilized in people’s eyes, with reference to scientific and technological progress and cultural superiority of the West, as they are trying to trick the masses that abandoning the mother culture and adopting and following Western values lead to success. That is why the imperialists always create weapons to brainwash young people, using media, internet, books, art and more. The educational system was also controlled, as it became inherited from foreign educational systems. The underdeveloped

countries suffer from several problems in their educational system, the first in higher education, as advanced science steals specialists with high levels, under the guise of brain drain. Also the specialized hands work for foreign companies present in the country, which keeps them from thinking about the economic policy of their country. There is also another problem which is represented in job creation processes that have become accredited in order to guide educational curricula reforms in many countries of the third world, often based on expected vacancies from the current status instead of switching structures that would create new job opportunities. (Sartre,p76).

II.4.1 British Neo-Imperialism

The British Empire, after the process of decolonization went through across the world, kept trying to maintain its influence in economy, politics and societies in Africa. The creation of the Commonwealth of Nations has been among these influences, in addition to the appropriation of African mineral resources by English companies, aided by the government of the United Kingdom and the participation of the Royal family in Africa. These attitudes and issues towards Africa helps to keep the colonial influences, which as it hindered the growth of Africa. (England's Neocolonialism).

In 1938, the British Secretary of State for the colonies "Malcolm MacDonald" declared regarding the British that:" the ultimate, if distant, aim of British colonial policy was the evolution towards self-government" (Warson,161). In Africa, this process started with the independence of Sudan in 1956 and ended with Eswatini independence in 1968. But European powers feared the ability of Africans to govern themselves. "Baroness Evelyn Emmet", a conservative member of parliament and British delegate to the United Nations, said that European colonial powers were unable to modify the tribal governance systems of Africans who were still influenced and controlled by European powers. This was an outlook shared by many of Emmet's contemporaries across the colonizing powers of Europe. The premise seemed to be that it took Europe hundreds, if not thousands of years to "civilize" itself and that Africa would probably have the same experience, while France in particular fought the loss of its colonies, feeling that any possibility of self-rule outside of the French Imperial Block was impossible (Warson162). On the surface, England seemed to accept the inevitable and to focus on ways to maintain its political influence in other spheres. (England's)

The creation of the Commonwealth of Nations (known as the British Commonwealth of Nations until 1960), was one of the ways to accomplish Britain's strategies. As "Krishnan

Srinivasan” in 2008 said:” The Commonwealth was designed by the *British political leadership* to comfort those in Britain who keenly felt the loss of empire, and to provide a surrogate for colonial rule”. The British Commonwealth of Nations was established in 1926 and became official until 1931. It was organized until 1965 as the Commonwealth of Nations. The idea of adopting the idea of Commonwealth and embodying it on the ground came in the service of humanity and the defense of human rights and democracy. Britain has adopted this project as an alternative or for fear of losing its old colonies. The great legacy that Britain left behind in these countries is a common legacy of language, culture and education. Perhaps this harmony encouraged these countries to work together in an environment of understanding and trust. Britain keeps its influence in its 54 former colonies like Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Ghana, Kenya, Gambia and many more, this what embodied their primacy in managing the affairs of the Commonwealth and presiding over it and taking the rule from the royal crown. No country or organization affiliated with the Commonwealth can demand the taking of the status of Britain. Likewise, the relationship between the Commonwealth countries and Britain is a working relationship and common interests regardless of the old hostility because all of those old successors were folded and forgotten and not speaking about it because it is not in the interest of the organization. What matters to the Commonwealth is the recovery of its economy on the one hand, and Britain’s protection of it as a superpower and strong in the era of acceleration and rivalry over weak countries that carry great wealth in their interior. (England’s Neocolonialism).

“Mark Curtis”, a historian and a journalist wanted to clarify that the British care only about their economic interests by looking for lands where they exploit their wealth and they take advantage of any opportunity they find it beneficial for their economy, they do not care if the regions suffer from political or social issues. “Mark” gave the example of economic interests interfering with influencing political issues. He discussed the issue of Petroleum rights in Western Sahara, he indicated that there is no country in the world recognizes Morocco’s claim to Western Sahara. But six British and LSE-listed companies have been given a permit to explore for oil and drilling within the boundaries of Western Sahara. These companies are complicit in Morocco’s violent occupation of the territory and there is who acts illegally in undertaken oil exploration. Curtis said that these companies finance the expensive occupation and undermine the United Nations peace process because it declared that such activities are illegal. In his article “New Colonialism” “Mark Curtis” quite a lot to say about British companies operating on African soil. 101 companies, listed on London Stock or incorporated

in England headquarters in London manage over 1 trillion worth of resources in 37 countries in Africa through five products only: Oil, Gold, Diamond, Coal and Platinum. He also stated that UK government had a major role in Britain's depletion of Africa's wealth, as it used all its power and influence to ensure British mining companies access to raw materials in Africa. This was the case during the colonial period and is still the case today. "Curtis" is not the only one to argue with that. Economic anthropologist Dr. "Keith Hart" wrote in his article on contradictions in postcolonial state formation that the financial inequality between nations has led to an informal dependence replacing the domination of colonialism (Hart 85), also, in his writing, he focused on west Africa's dependence on the Global North's capital, both investment and aid, for economic survival and classified the region as a dependent state, defining the chief characteristic of this as being "... a level of urbanization and centralized power in commensurate with the backwardness and stagnation of its domestic economy" (Hart,86). "Curtis" enumerates the many ways in which England had facilitated that, and it was in its interests to keep its former colonies economically dependent on the mother country. Britain has consistently struggled with African government's attempts to regulate trade and investment with the continent. It has also been a major driver of " a low tax on companies in Africa" and he likens the current phase of British African policy as " a continuation of British foreign policy goals since 1945" (Curtis, 11).

The decline and disruption of economic systems in postcolonial Africa seems almost like an international conspiracy theory. The matter is not only limited to companies that have taken advantage of the continent's resources. Helping and stimulating postcolonial governments that seek to maintain influence within the former colonies also has a role, and thus the international banking system has also been seen as a complicit. (England's).

When Africa was impoverished further through structural adjustment' packages' facilitated' by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in the mid 1980s, the national political "Bourgeoisie" cooperated with multinational oil companies, developing policies to suit international capital requirements (Ifeka , 213).

According to "Ferguson", among the goals of structural adjustment packages, to attract and draw foreign investment capital to Africa through" The devaluation of currencies, the deregulation of markets, the reduction of state bureaucracies, and the privatization of state and parastatal industries". This created low rates of economic growth and increased inequality and

marginalization. Also, these international monetary organizations granted an elements of direct governmental and political control within African countries. (England's).

Contemporary direct links to British economic interests are evident in many British colonies, and after Britain had joined the "European Union" (UE), there was concern about the high or low economic viability of the former colonies through trade deals concluded by the United Kingdom within the European Union, whether their association will be offered on the common market on the terms of the UK itself or excluded. The association with the common market was seen as a device for the United Kingdom to retain strict control over its past dependencies. (England's Neocolonialism).

These concerns come again when Britain decided to leave the EU after nearly sixty years. The United Nations published an article stating that most trade arrangements between the UK and African countries were negotiated through the European Union. This means that the agreements will cease to be implemented or have to be renegotiated when the UK finally leaves the European Union. It will be a difficult time for Africa, as the UK will no longer be and constitute some of the most important initiatives on the African continent. That forms the basis of cooperation between Europe and the continent (England's Neocolonialism).

This means that both Britain and Africa will experience difficulties and destabilization in the economic field due to Britain's exit or commonly called "Brexit" from the European Union, which was regulating their economic relations. (England's Neocolonialism).

II.5 Conclusion

Western countries have resorted to several ways to maintain their influence on African countries because of their needs, and therefore, the West has achieved its goal of colonizing the African lands and earns millions of dollars per day but pay their workers in the third world few coins a day through controlling currencies, managing economies and writing new economic laws. Since Sierra Leone is one of the British former colonies, it is a good example to clarify the policies of the British neo-colonialism there.

Chapter Three

Sierra Leone Under Different Kinds of Imperialism

III.1 Introduction

Western forces practised neocolonialism throughout Africa, specifically in its former colonies. Therefore, despite the wealth of Africa and the richness of its lands, it still suffers from poverty, unemployment and underdevelopment.

Like Algeria, Ghana and many other African countries, Sierra Leone is a perfect example to show how Western countries are exploiting Africa's raw materials and how they still influence societies there.

III.2 Introduction to Sierra Leone

Officially the Republic of Sierra Leone is a small region in Western Africa. Its area is estimated by 72644km². It is bordered by Guinea to the north and east and Liberia to the south and the Atlantic Ocean to the west. "Freetown" is the capital of Sierra Leone. (Chakir,p8).

It is famous for producing diamonds and gold. It had the largest mines in the world where the third largest iron reserves lie in its territory, in addition to platinum, petroleum and other wealthy resources. Sierra Leone's wealth is not limited to mining only, but also agriculture which is important, and where more than 65% of its area depends on farming (cocoa, coffee, palm oil ...).

The scenic nature of Sierra Leone dazzles the whole world as it has abundant islands, rivers, waterfalls, attractive beaches, savannah forests, rare animals and virgin forests, as well as, the possibility of investing in live stock as the wealth of Sierra Leone consists of cows, sheep and goats.(Chakir, , p 9).

Sierra Leone has a population of over 7 millions which is low compared to the country's large potentials in terms of agricultural production and mineral wealth. The small population is due to the large number of deaths because of the spread of epidemics and diseases, the civil war and the decrease in the health level.(Davidson,et al).

III.3 History of Sierra Leone Before 15th Century

2500 years; Sierra Leone was already inhabited according to Archeological findings. (Davidson, et all). Tribes from the African interior decided to settle in the virgin forest, where they could be saved and protected by the mountains on the one side and the sea on the other side.(About Sierra Leone:History). Traditional historiography has presented Sierra Leone having

gone through a series of internal and external influences and many invasions that make it what it is now. Before the arrival of the European powers, people in Sierra Leone used to live in small communities, many of them established themselves in certain tribes situated on the coast, These groups lived isolation from one another, also the internal immigration was minimal. Temne, Limba, Vai, Loko and Mande organized themselves in independent kingdoms or chiefdoms, whose rulers' powers were checked by councils. The Poro society and other secret societies practised political powers, as well as, instructing initiates in the customs of the country.(Davidson, et al).

III.3.1 Early Foreigners Arrival (15th century)

The first European power that reached the Western coast of Sierra Leone were the Portuguese sailors and traders It was a Portuguese sailor “Pedro da Cintra” in 1462, who upon arriving in Sierra Leone, and approaching the mountainous peninsula, he saw the mountains poised like lions, he named the area Sierra Leone, “Sierra” means the summit in Portuguese, and “Leone” means lion.(Davidson, et al). The Portuguese became the pioneer of trade, they related the West African trade with the European one. Trade between them was based on exchanging goods, but this trade-off was not equal, as the Portuguese were exchanging hats, mirrors, kitchen utensils with precious resources such as ivory, gold ...ext. This happened because of the ignorance of the Africans to such things, They thought that these Portugal's commodities were valuable. This normal trade was soon to be replaced by the most inhumane trade in human history “ The Atlantic Slave Trade”, that the Portuguese got attached with during their presence in Africa. These Europeans had already colonies in the New World and needed cheap labor there, especially in plantations. This triggered the buying and selling of humans and Sierra Leone became an important center in this trade. In addition to the Portuguese, there were other European forces, English, French, Dutch and Danish who sought slaves in Sierra Leone, too to ship them to the New World farms and for the many profits that could be obtained through this trade. Slaves taken from Sierra Leone were transported to South Carolina in North America.(About Sierra Leone: History).

III.3.2 British Presence in Sierra Leone (18th century)

The first attachment between the British and Sierra Leone was due to the voyages of John Hawkins to Africa, when he discovered the slave trade and got interested in. In 1786, William Wilberforce, a leading member of the British parliament and the abolitionist founded

the Society for the freed slaves who promised their freedom for joining the British army during the American Revolution. Several slaves did not want to remain to the lands to which they were transferred, such as England, Canada. They wanted to return to their mother Africa, so they needed a place. The Sierra Leone Company— a commercial company sponsored by English opponents of the slave trade, established by Thomas Peters, a veteran of the Black Pioneers, fought for the British in the American Revolution- signed an agreement with the local chief of Temne tribe, known to them as “King Tom” accepted that 20 miles of hilly coast would be secured for freed slaves which is Freetown. Hence, 400 freed slaves came back to Africa in April 1787 with the hope of forming a settlement where they could live. However, half of the settlers died in the first year because of diseases and the hostility of the indigenous people. The successor of the “king Tom”, “king Jemmy” attacked and burned the settlement in 1789, too. The second group had been relocated from Nova Scotia, a province in Eastern Canada, nearly 1200 by the Sierra Leone Company. These black Nova Scotians were most of those who yet, escaped slavery in the United States, because of the arid lands of Nova Scotia and the harsh winter, the majority of them died. The slaves joined the original settlers and established a settlement at Freetown in 1792 by “Thomas Peters”. Other Jamaican slaves rebelled, they were speaking English and the majority of them were Christian. They travelled to Freetown in 1800. Later on, this group joined by other groups of freed slaves. (Sierra Leone, History & Background).

The slaves liberated were called Krios “Creole”. Most of them chose to remain in Sierra Leone eventhough they were from different parts of Africa but principally the West Coast. They were cut off from their homes and traditions and their normal lives by the experience, also they learned and assimilated some aspects of British and Western styles of life. (Global Security). The freed slaves prospered as traders, others entered the professions qualifying in Britain as doctors and lawyers. Thus, they formed uneducated West African “Elite”. The best example was “James Afrikanus Beale Horton” who qualified as a doctor and served as an officer in the British army and he published books on medical and political subjects. Several Creoles looked for job opportunities in different places in the Western Africa. So, as the previous settlers, the former captives became successful traders and they intermarried. Since the British administrations favoured the Krios, and appointed many of them to senior posts in the “Civil Service”. The “Lingua Franca” or the language shared in the Freetown was Krio, a creole language, a kind of English language that spread quickly in the region as a common language of trade and Christian mission.(Sierra Leone History).

Lord Mansfield, chief justice of the king's Bench of Great Britain, formed an administration through the efforts of men such as William Wilberforce, Thomas Clarkson, Grandville Sharp –he formulated the plan to settle black people in Sierra Leone- and other abolitionists. The administration was instrumental in abolishing the British Empire's slave trade across the Atlantic in 1807. In 1808 Sierra Leone became a British Crown colony. They established a naval base in Freetown to patrol against illegal slave ships, a fine of 100£ was established for every slave found on a British ship. The city's population expanded rapidly with freed slave, they were joined by West Indians and African soldiers. (Global Security).

The new comers did not have a common language, since they were from different parts of Africa mainly the West. This led Britain to look for a solution in order to unite the society and bring some changes and influences to it, which was considered as a motive of British colonization at the same time. The government therefore introduced a deliberate policy of turning them into a homogenous Christian community. The missionaries, with the help of black pastors of Freetown churches, achieved the task of providing the Africans with a shared culture in the form of the English language and Christianity. They also renamed Freetown's streets and gave them British names to affirm the settlement's close connection to Britain. The currency of the colony which was dollars and cents was changed to pounds, shillings and pence. They established postal services between Sierra Leone, Europe and the West Indies. (Sierra Leone history & background)

III.4 Education in Sierra Leone

People in Sierra Leone passed by different kinds of education. Each one of these educations had its own characteristics that influenced Sierra Leonean society until nowadays.

III.4.1 Indigenous Education

Education in Sierra Leone had existed before the coming of the Europeans and Muslims. It was similar to the other educations in Africa. It was "Education for living". "Yautta Kanu" introduced the Sierra Leone's education "*locally developed form of teaching the young based on the traditions and values of African Societies*". Education focused on the training in the use of tools, handicraft, building, hunting and the way to get living for boys, and prepare girls for their future role as wives, mothers and housekeepers, how to clean, cook meals and behave with grace and kindness. But the Creole were not like the Temne and Mende who had

specialized institutions of their own. Krio were directly introduced by the the Western way of life and culture which made them foreigners or outcast. (British Education in Sierra Leone).

III.4.2 Islamic Education

Muslims presence in Sierra Leone can be traced back to the early centuries and Islam was brought through Muslims and Mendes. The Muslims settled in Sierra Leone and established keen relations with the local people through friendship and marriage alliances. Meanwhile Muslims preferred to spread Islam through the establishment of Islamic education. In 19th century a great number of Islamic institutions were built up in towns to convert people to this faith. Thanks to the migration of Muslim teachers, warriors, traders and merchants mosques and Islamic schools were built and Islam spread during the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. Muslims had a strong economic, political, military and religious influence. Muslims gave birth to different distinctive types of educational institutions, they used to teach children through transmitting knowledge including reading, writing and lectures copied of the Quran, plus the Arabic alphabets and some activities like gathering, farming, firewood and many more. This teaching was generally in mosques and prayer fields. (British Education in Sierra Leone).

III.4.3 British Cultural, Political and Economic Influence

Even though the British knew that Sierra Leone had its indigenous education plus the Islamic one, which strongly and sufficiently served the needs of the society in which the children grew up, they ignored it and disregarded the existence any education. As it is known the Western people always considered the Africans as backward and uncivilized. At the same time, the Christian missionaries saw Islam as a threat to the evangelical mission of Church Missionary Society, because it had a huge impact on the society and their educational institutions. As a reaction to that, the British introduced a form of their education in the colony. When governor Charles MacCarthy became the governor of the colony in 1814, he focused on education and religion which he thought would bring the colonists within the pale of Western civilization. Also, Granville was a religious man, full of ambition to spread the words of God (White Men's Burden). He believed that education was the sole way to Christianize and civilize the Africans. (British Education in Sierra Leone)

After the declaration of Freetown a British Crown Colony, the British opened mission schools, to spread the Christian faith and convert the indigenous population. Education

responsibility was handed to the colonial government. In 1792 the first school was established in Freetown by Sierra Leone Company. It concerned the settlers' children only, while the indigenous community was not yet interested in Western education.(History of Sierra Leone).

The CMS representatives started to arrive in Sierra Leone from 1804 to 1880. CMS is a church of England institution, founded in London in 1799 as the Society for missions in Africa and the East by Evangelical clergy of the Church of England (those who stressed biblical faith, personal conversion and piety). CMS played an important role in bringing western type of education to Sierra Leone. Through some influences and effects of people like William Wilberforce and Henry Thornton -an English economist, banker, philanthropist and parliamentarian-, the CMS sent its first missionaries in 1804. Then in 1816, the CMS and the British government made an agreement that obliged the government to construct churches, schools and clinics. In 1824 the British government, decided to undertake control of the colony schools to raise standards and open schools to all the children. Fourah Bay was established 3years after, to produce local teachers and missionaries. On the other hand, CMS decided to begin and run their own schools. By 1841, the CMS, "Wesleyan Methodist Society" and the British government each had 14 primary schools to their credit. A total of 8000 pupils of the colony's population of 40.000 attended these schools which were an European model schools. In 1845 Grammar school was founded by CMS to provide religion and general education for boys. Both "Fourah Bay school" and "Grammar school" were the first of their kinds in Sub-Saharan Africa and attracted students from all over West Africa. Many other schools were opened after. (History of Sierra Leone)

When the Africans sent their children to study in the missionaries schools, their African names were changed to Christian ones. This was done because the missionaries did not want to learn the local language or how to pronounce their names. In addition, they taught these children that their names were pagan and they have to be changed. They also reshaped the cultural systems which is the most dangerous means of the colonists in the past and present; they taught and spread English, influenced the customs and the traditions of the Africans even in the smallest details of their lives. For example, they told them that the West would laugh at their clothes, ceremonies, food and many more, and they worked to fuse people in Sierra Leone , Christianize them and dye them with the colour of the white man's civilization to create a cultural class that supports colonial control. They also spread the ideology that the war they were fighting was for the sake of the country's interests. The British government

opened the British Council in various regions with the aim of spreading British culture.(The Role of The Missionaries in African Society).

Missionary missions announced that their establishments aim to eliminate ignorance and spread education and raise the standards of living. They considered it as a form of human sacrifice, self-denial and heroism. A large number of missionaries died of “yellow fever” and “malaria”, prompting them to build hospitals and clinics. These hospitals provided treatment to citizens, too. Others claimed that their presence in Sierra Leone was to bring progress to the region and transfer European Christian civilization to them, “David Livingston” said:” *The aim of evangelization is to bring good to Africans and I believed that God is helping these missions that is why i joined the London Missionary Society*”.(Zenatti).

According to researcher Ryan Johnson, Christian missionaries have made many positive contributions worldwide, according to a recent study published in the journal of American Political Science (Cambridge University Press), where the focus was on the role of Protestant missionaries. The study found that they often left a very positive social impact in the areas where they were working. It is true that the missionaries helped the Africans but they also worked alongside the economic and political colonization of Sierra Leone. Lord Belfour who was Britain’s Foreign Secretary said that missionaries helped all the colonial government, and without them the government would have faced many obstacles.CMS was declaring that its aim was to spread Christianity but the importance of religious factor should not be underestimated to achieve other goals. Some of the missionaries stuck to their mission and others aided the forces of colonialism.(Taimur Khan). Christian British took advantage of religion as Christianization to achieve economic goals, especially during the industrial revolution, they needed raw materials to feed their factories and also they needed commercial markets to get rid of their goods. Kenneth Kaunda, former president of the Republic of Zambia, in his speech to the president of a Christian mission, the day of Kaunda’s struggle against British colonialism said:

When an Englishman wants a new market for his rotten goods he made in Manchester, he send an evangelist to teach people with an intention of peace, people kill the evangelist, the Englishman rushes to take up arms in defense of Christianity and fights for it, then seizes the market as a reward from the sky.(Role of Missionaries in Colonization of Africa).

Missionaries focused on educating the Africans to control them and make them Christian individuals of Western civilization. Education is still, to this day, a primary means that works so far to serve missionaries and colonialism goals and keep people in Sierra Leone and in all the parts of Africa slaves to the foreign education and culture, and it serves aims until nowadays, it is following the Western educational and cultural system. (Role of Missionaries).

Politically, the missionaries had a major role in political colonialism in Sierra Leone, they had developed friendships and treaties with local clans in order to give them lands ,resources, accept them in their territory, protect them from their enemies and gain their trust. The missionaries used this to further European causes which were facilitating colonization and help it to impose its domination of politics. Ethrington in 2007 said that only 12% of missionaries were for spiritual reasons, the majority sought either material advantage or psychological security.(Role of Missionaries in Colonization of Africa)

Nicolas Machiavel, an Italian theorist of history, politics and wars, stated the policies of colonialism:” *Divide and rule, fight and dominate, and lie then lie until people believe you and you believe yourself, rape you own*”. As all the Europeans forces did, Britain used the policy “Divide to rule” which aims to divide the major opponent’s power into separate sections to become less powerful and not united, which can be easily controlled and dealt with, remove any possible coup danger, keep them weak and control them as puppets, because colonizing people and seizing their lands and wealth requires first ending its military and economic forces for the purpose of facilitating the process and reduce its costs. They incited racism and provoked sedition by making Africans controlling other Africans. After independence the British also ignited internal and external wars that ended the forces of all sides, forced them to fight in their conflicts and spread a spirit of revenge among the classes of society. In addition, they reshaped the population’s map and social structure of Sierra Leonean population and imposed laws that served colonialism.(Zenatti).

In the 1880s, Britain expanded within Sierra Leone because of the intense competition among European countries “Scramble for Africa”. This led Britain to make the other part of Sierra Leone as a protectorate and expanded its military influence in 1896. Sierra Leone was divided into two parts, a “colony” and a “protectorate”. The colony represented the first entity and included the colonial capital of Freetown with its Creole inhabitants. The area of Freetown and its immediate surroundings on the western peninsula constituted the British Crown Colony. The second entity was the protectorate which covered a much larger part of

provincial territories or hinterland. The two entities were developed separately and unequally by the colonial government. The local chiefs and the indigenous population of the protectorate in the interior cooperated with the British, they welcomed them in their lands and sometimes granted them places to settle and build their institutions. (British Education in Sierra Leone)

Despite the hospitality of tribal chiefs in the interior, the British regarded them with an inferior view and they underestimated their culture, customs and their beliefs and they considered them “protected inhabitants” and were commonly coined “natives” as a sign of lower status, in contrast to the inhabitants of the Crown Colony who were declared direct British subjects or non-natives. This division was not just a simple description but implied political, economic, as well as social considerations. And as a result of such separation, the colony benefited more from education than did the protectorate and in the protectorate the chiefs ruled under the supervision of British district commissioners. Innovation was discouraged and little was done to extend education. In the colony, many Creoles had held senior official post in 19th century and looked forward to governing themselves ultimately. (British Education in Sierra Leone)

Economically, the British went to Sierra Leone only with the intention to give a land to the freed slaves but its geographical location attracted them. First, they could establish forts when they could bring the goods to sell and to transport raw materials. Second, it was near the Gold Coast, so it might contain rich resources.

After the abolition of slavery in 1833, Britain’s traders were looking for other economic opportunities. The only bright light at that time was palm oil. Later on, they discovered several resources such as cotton, ginger, cocoa, rice, rare woods, coffee, animal wealth. Since Britain took control of Sierra Leone, it had the freedom to benefit from its resources as much as it could. They used to manufacture raw materials from the forts and ports that they had already established there. They used to force Africans to work in their dangerous mines for long hours in exchange for food or some coins, not only adults even children and women worked there and this was considered as a kind of slavery.(Timelines for the British Empire).

Same as the British did in America, they imposed taxes to raise revenues to pay for the administration of the protectorate. The ruling chiefs who had not been consulted about the protectorate, objected and a revolt broke out in 1898 called “Hut Tax War” under “Bai Burah” chief of Temne. “Burah” forces launched a guerilla war that caused difficulties and problems for the colonial power. However, the British eliminated the Africans’ stockades and destroyed

all their tactics and finally they defeated them and arrested “Burah”. The Mende on the other hand seized all the European and Creole and executed them, but in two months the British suppressed the war’s strategies of the revolutionaries in most area. (Sierra Leone History).

In the 19th century, the British expanded their economic spheres in the area around the coastal settlements and they wanted to secure rivers in Sierra Leone where they could do trade. In the 1920s organized mining began with bauxite first which had been discovered along Falaba, to Koinadugu District (North Sierra Leone). Diamonds were found in 1930 plus to other resources such as gold, titanium, iron and many more. (Davidson, et al).

III.5 Independence of Sierra Leone 1961

After the 2nd World War, the British forces retreated and the government surrendered to the demands of Sierra Leonean people. Like all European colonies, democratic institutions were formed in Sierra Leone. The Creole were hoping to consolidate their political rights, but the 1951 constitution gave control to the majority. The elected government under it was led by Milton Margay of Sierra Leone People’s Party, a party which was largely protected.

During the 1950s, parliamentary institutions on the British patterns were presented in stages. The most recently was Sierra Leone’s accession to the Commonwealth on April, 27, 1961 as an independent state. (Davidson, et al).

Shortly after independence, Sierra Leone was prosperous due to the mineral resources (iron ore and diamonds). They were used for development. Education also played a great role in evolution. “Njala University College” was founded in the early 1960s which amalgamated with “Fourah Bay College” as the university of Sierra Leone in 1967. (David, et al).

Sir Milton Margai died in 1964 and was succeeded by his brother, Sir Albert Margai. The opposition All-Peoples’ Congress (APC), led by Siaka Stevens, won the 1967 general election. But the army intervened and set up a military government, the National Reformation Council, under Lieut. Col. Andrew Juxon-Smith. After a year, the privates and noncommissioned officers mutinied, imprisoned their officers, and restored parliamentary rule under Stevens and the APC. (Davidson, et al).

The following years saw a deterioration in all sectors, the government regularly imposed emergency situations and the execution of its political opponents. In 1971 Sierra Leone became a republic under the presidency of Stevens. During this period, the country’s economy

deteriorated due to the depletion of iron supplies and the smuggling of precious materials, thus depriving the government revenues.(Davidson, et al).

III.6 Neo-imperialism of Sierra Leone

Shortly after the colonizers left Sierra Leone and the whole African land, many imagined that their African colonies would prosper after independence. But these hopes were shattered by political, economic and social instability. Sierra Leone in this period remained underdeveloped and poverty has lowered the quality of people's life.

Same as the case of several Britain's colonies in Africa, Sierra Leone has become a victim of British neo-colonialism which was the result of previous factors and achievements that ancient colonialism used in the region and thus, they contributed greatly to the achievement of this new kind of imperialism in Sierra Leone.

III.6.1 Cultural Neo-imperialism

After the independence of Sierra Leone, social life and customs of Sierra Leonean society did not return to the way it was before (Tribe's lifestyle). They keep following the Western civilization which was a part and the goal of the missionaries during the colonization era. The missionaries took several measures and did a lot of establishment that contributed in making Sierra Leone's people a copy of white men, however they are still keeping some of their indigenous culture.

III.6.1.1 Religion

Since Muslims were the first foreigners who spread their faith in Sierra Leone, a large number of people converted to Islam. This was why the CMS did not succeed in spreading Christianity greatly in the whole region despite the varied missionaries works. Christianity was to spread only in Freetown which was the first British colony.

Religion's statistics in Sierra Leone shows that Islam is about 60%, Christianity 30% and 10% of other pagan faith such as Buddhism, Hinduism and Judaism.(Sierra Leone). However, CMS succeeded in obliterating the culture and shattering the Sierra Leoneans' identity and imposing their Western culture and customs which most African societies are still under its influence. (Sierra Leone)

III.6.1.2 Language

When one looks to the linguistic map of the world, he will find that the language of the colonizer becomes the main language in the colonized countries and replaces their mother language. In Sierra Leone one finds that the official language is English, they use it in their administrations, institutions and societies, and the 2nd one is the tribe's language like Mende. Trichka said :"*language is the basis of the prosperous trade as the nation does not lose its associated colonies of language and culture event if the political bond is broken*". (Colonialism; definition, kinds, effects).

III.6.1.3 Education

During the 20th century the educational system that developed in Sierra Leone was designed around the British educational system. After independence, only 15% of children aged 5 to 11, and only 5% of 12 to 16 years old attended schools.(Sierra Leone). Until the 1990s, the educational system was changed and gave more opportunities to obtain education, especially primary education and focus on technical and vocational education and created the National Commission for Basic Education. The educational system which is divided into 4 stages is the one that Sierra Leone follows until nowadays and it is the system that Britain follows, the West follows and all the world does. The four stages are: Primary education, Junior Secondary education, Senior Secondary education and University or other tertiary education. In British former colonies, all schools had uniform.(Wang,p33-p34).

The civil war in Sierra Leone during the 1990s affected and destroyed the country's infrastructure including schools, 1270 primary schools were destroyed and several children were kidnapped and forced to join the revolutionary forces, teaching them how to fight, to kill, to use weapons and consume drugs. After the war ended it was hard to get these children back to schools and education.(Sierra Leone) .

III.6.1.4 Clothing

When it comes to clothes, people in Sierra Leone used to wear dress slacks and colorful African shirts, their outfits were not modest and nearly naked. Tattoos and body tape became considered backward and this was the same view of nudity, body colouring .That was why colonialism harnessed African customs, traditions and clothing, and suggested some types of decent clothing for women, consisting of all forms of working class uniforms in the late 19th

century. The British introduced several types of administrative costumes: shirts, pants, short trousers, padded jackets, military and butler costumes. In the North and West, where the Muslims used to settle, there is a kind of Islamic dress. So people in Sierra Leone are dressed as Western people and they are still following British and Western fashion. (General History of Africa).

III.6.1.5 Music

Music in Sierra Leone is perhaps the most eclectic part of the country's culture. Traditional music was related to Mande population in neighbouring countries and the conflicts that the region had witnessed led to a decrease in the presence of traditional music artists. Sierra Leone's music nowadays is a lovely mixture of indigenous, British, French, West Indies and Creole musical genre. Popular types include Palm Wine, typical in all West African region and characterized by acoustic guitars, local melodies and tropical calypso beats. There is another type which is Gumbe, it relies more on percussion instrument and Jazzy rhythms. Sierra Leone is open to Rap, Reggae, Dance hall, R&B, Afropop and Grime music. (Sierra Leone; history and culture).

III.6.1.6 Names

It is obvious that people's names in Sierra Leone are related to their religion, but only the first name. There are Muslim names such as, "Mohamed Kallon"(Footballer) , Christian like, "Alfred Palo Conteh" (A retired Major in the Sierra Leone armed Forces), and there is where both first and last names are African as, " Kei Kamara" (Footballer). Also CMS changed the names of cities and roads in Sierra Leone still exist nowadays, such as Lewis Street and Edward Street in Freetown.

III.6.2. Political Neo-Imperialism

The policy "Divide to rule" used during the colonization era was reutilized in Sierra Leone after its independence. The nation witnessed several conflicts which were represented in the civil war (1991-2002). When the Revolutionary United Front (RUF), supported by the special forces of Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL), intervened in Sierra Leone in an attempt to dropping the Joseph Momoh government. Charles Taylor sold weapons to RUF in exchange for diamonds. The major reason of the war was Diamonds mines that was why they called it "Blood Diamond", thousands of Sierra Leonean were killed.

The surprise revealed by the Fact-Finding Committees was that it was foreign mafia and foreign government who were feeding the two parts with weapons. Britain interfered in the war because the RUF took the eastern and southern region of Sierra Leone which are rich of diamonds, they were afraid if they would control all diamonds' mines and they would not be able to exploit. They aided the president, gave him weapons and fought against the RUF. (Momodu).

One may surely realize how petroleum becomes a cause of wars and how foreign countries ignite conflicts in countries with the high oil reserves to control it alone. The same thing happened with diamonds. The foreign countries stepped in to sow discord between two part in Sierra Leone and then started a war. War has the sole goal of controlling diamonds mines, but the fact is that if one part maintains permanent and stable control over the mines, it will sell diamonds legally and at international prices, which is not what the forces supporting the war want. So, the war must go on for long until foreign countries get diamonds cheaply first, and they pay the price with weapons second. So, they are the beneficiaries in all cases. Sierra Leone has 56 million carats of diamonds out of it which equals income is 450 million dollar. These staggering numbers were enough to make European humanitarian standards turn a blind eye on what has been happening in Sierra Leone and all Africa. In 2001, the United Nations submitted reports linking conflicts and civil war with direct diamond mining. After these reports, the Kimberley Process –a process established in 2003 to prevent "conflict diamonds" from entering the mainstream rough diamond market by United Nations General Assembly Resolution, the process was set up "to ensure that diamond purchases were not financing violence by rebel movements and their allies seeking to undermine legitimate governments- began to dawn, as diamond producers and buyers found themselves in a critical situation, so, a decision was made to boycott diamonds from Sierra Leone and countries of conflict, and passports for diamond shipments were worked from Sierra Leone, the country of extraction to the receiving country. But this process did not bear much fruit. In Sierra Leone diamonds were smuggled to Liberia and then obtained their passports from there. 15% of diamonds currently traded in the market remain illegally, coming from civil war and armed conflict. Kimberly did not succeed in stopping this illegal trade. (Blood Diamonds & Conflicts: How diamonds becomes the curse of Africa?)

III.6.2.1 Britain's and America's Interference in the Civil War

America began to compete with European influence on the African continent after the Cold War (1947-1991) and wanted to replace it. For this purpose, USA took various forms of military and political methods. The conflict in Sierra Leone is a form of crowding out and replacing locations. The richness of this former British colony with precious mineral resource made the conflict in it stand out strongly. It appears that what is happening is not a local conflict between the government and the RUF, but rather beyond that, it begins and ends in the American and British policy circles. The British supported the government and works to eliminate the Front and undermine the Lome Peace Agreement that it was what held between the government in Sierra Leone and the RUF, and then stuck American influence there and stabilizing and strengthening British influence. Britain has violated the United Nations embargo on supplying arms to the warring parties but it did. Ahmed Tejan Kabbah president of Sierra Leone confessed receiving a shipment of weapons and said that it was through a third party that had been arranged with the British Weapons Company. Second, during the previous conflict in Sierra Leone, in which the "Economic Organization for West African States" interfered by sending forces numbering 12000, Britain entrusted its client Nigeria with the largest military force to have an active and influential role in controlling matters in Sierra Leone. (The Conflict in Sierra Leone).

In a surprise move for America, Britain unilaterally sent its forces to Sierra Leone, and although the British government claimed that the mission of its forces was to evaluate British and Commonwealth citizens and provide logistical support to the UN forces. What the British soldiers did in Sierra Leone has revealed their true intentions of striking the Front and supporting the government of the president Kabbah. This was alluded to by Brigadier David Richard (during the civil war, Richard was in command of Operation Palisser) in an interview with Radio Sierra Leone on May 5, 2000, when he was asked about the mandate given by the United Nations to the British government to send its forces, and he said: "*there are discussions about that, but I personally have a strong affection for Sierra Leone and its people, and so is my government, therefore, the issue of the mandate is not a very important issue and can be tolerated as we can understand our move before the completion of its research*". In any case, Britain seized the opportunity of the collapse of the United Nations forces as a result of the kidnapping of a number of its elements by the rebels, then, it sent its forces, and it would have a military stance towards the Revolutionary Front that would lead to clashes and undermine the Lome Peace Agreement, which explains the visit of British

Defense Chief Charles Kathry to Sierra Leone, through which the situation will be evaluated and support to fight against the Revolutionary Front. This is Britain's policy in the ongoing conflict, supporting the government of President Kabbha, striking and weakening the front, and undermining the Lome Peace Agreement, and thereby stabilizing and strengthening Britain's influence in Sierra Leone. (The Conflict in Sierra Leone).

On the other hand, the American policy was completely different, It is to strengthen both RUF and government, and to implement the Lome Agreement because it provided for aid and cooperation. By doing this, American actual domination of influence in Sierra Leone and the removal of British influence from it. (The Conflict in Sierra Leone).

The Front is clearly supported by Liberia, just as the President of Liberia Charles Taylor, , this president is known for his good relationship with the leadership of the front, and his continued support for it, and has a strong relationship with America Connecting Liberia with employment to America. America and Liberia, were able to recruit numbers from the Sierra Leone army, and this was clearly demonstrated when an officer named Koroma succeeded in staging a coup that overthrew the government of President-elect Ahmed Tejan. Koruma seized power in 1997 and formed a political council governing Sierra Leone, in alliance with the Revolutionary Front of Sankouh. Unified in addition to some other military officers, and that council continued to rule for ten months until the intervention forces of West African countries known as the Military Monitoring Group of the Economic System, in which Nigeria had a stake in the lion's share, were able to overthrow the Koroma regime in 1998 and return Kabbah to power. (The Conflict in Sierra Leone).

America supported the peace agreement that was concluded between Kabbah after his return to power and Sankouh, on July 7, 1999. The agreement was held in Lome, the capital of Togo, and it officially ended the eight-years of civil war. The agreement stipulated the sharing of power between the government and the front, and included Controversial terms also included an amnesty for war crimes. The agreement was designed in a way that makes the dispute over interests, powers and benefits, flammable at any time. This is what we are seeing now. It stipulated that “Kabbah” should remain President of Sierra Leone, and that “Sankouh” would be the Chairman of the National Minerals Committee with the rank of Vice-Chairman. This means that the authority over the mineral wealth of the country is in the hands of the front, and this is what America was planning to allow it to invest this wealth and build firm roots that will remove the British influence entirely from Sierra Leone. The US administration

has adopted certain economic methods to find public opinion in Sierra Leone to support US intervention. As usual, America used the International Monetary Fund for such purposes, on the pretext of restructuring the economy. Madeleine Albright, the US Secretary of State, has stated that she would write off \$ 65 million in debt to the International Monetary Fund on Sierra Leone, and the United States will continue to be the largest supporter and provider of charitable aid to Sierra Leone in addition to allocating an additional \$ 55 million to help people who have been displaced from their homes to return to their country and rehabilitate them. For normal life, as well as integrating veterans into society to live a dignified life. (The Conflict in Sierra Leone).

Thus, the conflict in Sierra Leone clung to its strings of colonial powers in the contention and competition to establish influence in the African continent rich in its riches, and what is going on in Sierra Leone is one example. (The Conflict in Sierra Leone).

III.6.3 Economic Neo-imperialism

Bella.M, student in London School of Economics (LSE) brings to light the practices of foreign mining companies in Sierra Leone. She stated that her supervisor and two engineers working for London Mining told her:”*Exploit and go love, that’s all we’re here to do, exploit and go*”. It was the time when she realized that the word humane in the English language was wrongly constructed, the majority of human organization are devoid of passion, emotion, benevolence or feeling. (LSE blogs).

Corruption and foreign exploitation continue to hinder the development of the country. 70% of people in Sierra Leone live a poor life, while the resources that the country has, can provide a way out this poverty. There are obstacles that do not allow wealth to reach the poor. The government can not be blamed for this. British companies exploitation of both government and people plays a major role. If the mining companies do corporate Social Responsibility in Sierra Leone and demonstrate it, they can get millions out of their poor lives dramatically soothe resource curse will disappear. Currently, they are exploiting Sierra Leone legally, economically and socially. The failure of foreign mining companies to pay sufficient levels of tax is one of the major concerns of their practices in Africa. The 2009 mining act that was made with international support to ensure that foreign mining companies operated in a responsible way, neither of the British mining companies working in Sierra Leone conformed to. Instead of insuring this legal framework is honored, the government has sharply lowered the tax rates paid by both companies, while simultaneously introducing a tax on foods and

services that has raised consumer prices. The companies persuaded the government that their unorthodox fiscal arrangements and opt-outs were justified by the risks of a post-conflict society. Yet it has been 10 years since the civil war, and the people are remarkably hard-working and peaceful. The 2010 election passed without problem and there appears to be very few risks of conflict breaking out again. These company's arguments for evading tax is therefore both outdated and invalid. (LSE blogs).

Bella gave some statistics in economics, SL's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) product is 2 billion dollar, and population there is about 6 millions. The African Mineral's iron ore project in 2015, whose revenues are expected to be estimated at one billion dollar. She said if a fraction of mining profits were given to the government to go toward resources allocation, the poverty rate could reduce drastically, for example; it costs on average 15 pounds to send a child to school for a year in Sierra Leone, so nearly 4 million of the population are under 18 years old, then 10 million pounds to send everyone in Sierra Leone to school for a year, and this is 6% of African minerals expected revenue. By giving only 6% of their revenue to the country, it could help and ensure all children to have education. Sierra Leone has others pressing needs besides education, but this only one example to clarify where the money could go. Mining companies in Sierra Leone exploit socially by seizing land to the fueling of prostitution. Many cities are seized by the companies and are influenced to, Lunsar is one of them. London Mining has put beacons all around the town claiming these mark the boundaries of their leased land, this included over the site of the oldest Secondary School in Lunsar. People there said that they see this as an attempt by London Mining to wipe Lunsar off the face of the map. (LSE blogs).

In addition to all the economic exploitation by Mining Companies, British miners exploit minor girls and assaulting them instead of asking them to continue their studies. Several girls used to do these sordid things only to support their families and finance their education. This shows the extent of poverty for people in Sierra Leone. Pascale Hall, an adviser at Christian Aid who lived in Sierra Leone for a year, point out about those British miners "*The worst thing is that they show no guilt, no remorse*". (LSE blogs).

Foreign mining companies exploit civil wars and conflict in African countries, as is the case in Sierra Leone, also these companies do not deal with the problems of wars as they claim, and what they do is not to help Sierra Leone to develop, but to steal potential resources and improved livelihoods for millions of people and forcing people to work in their mines for

long hours for a small income, even children are working there and this shows that Humanitarian Organizations such as UNICEF do not do their real work in Sierra Leone. Thus the government remains in decline and will never develop. (LSE blogs).

Malence Bart-Williams, from a German mother and a Sierra Leonean father. She studied economics and finance in Paris, Singapore and Great Britain. She escaped from the civil war and then came back. (The Future is Beautiful). Malence in Change Your Channel TDEx event Berlin Salon, she explained what is really happening in Sierra Leone and in Africa in general, the reality behind the civil war, behind the era of cholera and Ebola. The perpetrator is not unknown and crime is not mysterious, it is imperialism. She said:” *The West needs Africa’s resources, to power airplanes, cell phones, computers and engines and of course the gold and diamond*”, a status symbol to determine their powers and give value to their currencies. She asked a question which she was incapable to answer despite that she studies in the best universities of economics and finance, ”*Why 5000units of our currency is worth 1 unit of your currency, when we are the ones with the actual gold reserves?*”. She argued that the aid is in fact not coming from the west to Africa but from Africa to the Western world. The west wants diamond and mines through destabilizing the African nations systems, ignites strife in order to work in a climate of division, pushes strife to the brink of fighting, it also sponsors civil wars and prevents its end and extends its duration as much as possible . People in Sierra Leone flee or die and the west takes diamonds and gold. It pays fighters to work with it in extraction and smuggling and works to arise interests between all war’s parties by exchanging weapons with diamonds (Diamonds for Britain and America and weapons for Sierra Leoneans), an equation formulated by the West, we have mines and they have blood. (Williams).

Mallence shades lights on the humanitarian organizations that come to Sierra Leone (OXFAM, UNICEF, Red Cross, Life Aid and others) which show to the world that Sierra Leone is poor, sick, lost and hopeless country which merely surviving on the mercy of the west, only to create frustration and despair in people’s hearts and kill dignity and hope for new generations. These organizations continuously run multi million dollars advertisement campaigns depicting charity porn, to sustain that image of Africa , globally. The West takes wealth and send humanitarian organizations that bring with it pieces of medical cotton and wound dressing with a crowd of cameras, so that the world can see what the West provides to Africa for aid and good. Mallence describes western humanitarian organizations as a part of the plot.

The West based on Africa and is not able to leave it because its economics established on the post-colonial free meal system. Jacque Chirac, a former French president stated in an interview that the West must be honest and acknowledge that a big part of money in our banks comes precisely from the exploitation of the African continent and without Africa, France will slide down in the rant of a Third World power. The western treasuries are receiving hundreds of billion dollars annually, in foreign exchange reserves from African countries based on colonial debt they forced them to pay and with a threat too. (Williams).

III.7 Conclusion

The equation with which the old imperialism went, the new one goes on, as strategy of war, looting and spreading division, so that the homeland becomes alienated fighting against itself and leaving colonialism enjoying wealth without consideration and this what is happening is Sierra Leone and most of the African nations.

General Conclusion

Based on the outcomes of this research, it is clear that, if old imperialism depends on direct use in controlling and expanding the lands, then new imperialism came to dominate the world and in a different way, such as imposing laws, culture, education, clothing and so on, as a method that serves that major hegemony and aims to control African countries. Old and Neo-imperialisms are considered as two sides of the same coin, each one completes the other, as the first paved and framed the way for the new colonialism.

This research focuses on British neo-imperialism in Africa. Indeed, Britain is considered as one of the empires that inherited the policy of colonialism and domination, as many British believe that Britain is destined to rule the world. The country does not care about the difficulties and crises that the African countries are going through, all they care about is the depletion of wealth, as it is evident in the case of Western Sahara. It sends companies to these countries in order to sign unequal economic treaties where Britain is the only beneficial, also, waging wars and conflicts as one of their policies, to intervene as a supportive and auxiliary power, but its true goal is to work to prolong the wars as possible so that it has several opportunities to exploit the rulers and control wealth and mines. The Commonwealth of Nations is another model for maintaining British influence in the former colonies and linking it to the British government on the pretext of foreign aid. The African governments and the rulers also have a role in the underdevelopment of Africa, since they follow the conditions and the laws of the Western countries and there are who encouraged to enrich themselves at public expense

In this research topic, Sierra Leone was taken as a case study in order to focus on and show the problems that are taking place in Africa, since Sierra Leone is one of the richest countries in terms of raw materials, especially diamonds. Every force seeks to take that wealth. As both Britain and USA had a role in waging the civil war there just to take control of diamond mines. But Britain is the lucky one to enjoy the wealth of Sierra Leone by sending companies to explore this precious stone, which in turn exploits both government and Sierra Leoneans. There are also some Sierra Leone's presidents who used to sell diamonds illegally and take advantage of the state's money.

Neo-Imperialism is a policy that the world lives until nowadays. It destroyed peoples and pushed them to emigrate out of their countries illegally with the hope of finding a decent life. However, some Africans became aware of what is happening in their countries. That is why

they are going out and marching peacefully and demonstrating with the aim of achieving a good life for them and gaining their rights and with the hope of toppling the corrupt system and West's influence in Africa.

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