

# Summary

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Africa's Independence Africa has enjoyed a half a century of civilization since the beginning of the second liberation in 1963. The second liberation was stirred by the convergent of independent African Nations in Addis Ababa. This led to the formation of OAU whose major aim was to free African nations from foreign influence which came from European countries (Murithi, 54). This approach finally accomplished Henry Highland's Garnet's ambition of establishing a grand Center for Black people nationality. His aim was to make the black people respected in all nations around the world. At last, Africa came to light with the emergence of nationalist such as Kwame Nkhurumah of Ghana and Nelson Mandela of South Africa.

South Africa was able to elect its first black president in 1994 after a long spell of foreign leadership (Murithi, 132). The intensity of Apartheid reduced as a result of the new era of leadership. The late 21 century was a symbol of a peaceful era as the world began transforming from world war era to an era of peace among independent nations. The transformation was signified by the end of a cold war between the USSR and the United States signed by US president George Bush and Mikhail Gorbachev of USSR.

The rebirth of the new era saw Africa through its struggle for independence and ushered a period of development. Africa has since gone a mile ahead with the improvement of the education system, technology and communication. Africa is currently able to host major events such as the Olympics and the world cup. Africa had undergone a lot of hostility in the past thus it was anticipated by many people that it would be hard for Africa to transform but it has responded well to the changes and currently considers all the past events as historical part of the new Africa.

Work Cited

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Murithi Timothy. The African Union: Pan-Africanism, Peacebuilding and Development: Burlington. Ashgate Pub. 2005. Print