

The raise of the settler economy in africa annotated bibliography

[Parts of the World](#), [Europe](#)



An annotated bibliography on the topic " The Raise Of The Settler Economy In Africa"

In this topic I will want to explore the pertinent issues that characterized the rise of the settler economy in Africa and their effects in shaping the later African economy.

The annotated bibliography enumerated below shall guide me in exploring this topic.

Daniels. R. (2006)" The nature of the agrarian land questions in the Republic of South Africa." The American Journal Economics. July 2006 1-16

Daniels has written extensively on the history of South Africa. In this book he explores the nature of the agrarian land questions in the republic of South Africa. In this book Daniels looks at the structures of the economy controlled by the Boars and later the British. Through his analysis of the situation, we are able to learn that unlike in other parts of Africa, the South African economy did not entirely dependent on agriculture but also mining. However agriculture characterized by settler economy also had its part in the economic structure of South Africa. This journal is intended for academic scholars/researchers in this field.

Mosley. (2008) Agriculture development and government policy in settler economies: the case of Kenya and southern Rhodesia. Journal of comparative analysis of the settler economy 1900-60

Concerning the development of policies guiding settler economy in Africa, the author's choice of Kenya and Rhodesia, acts as an appropriate example.

This is due to the fact that Kenya and Rhodesia had the most successfully

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established settler economies. In this book, the author aims at exploring the pertinent issues underlying the formulation of policies guiding the settler economy in Kenya and Rhodesia.

Though the author has succeeded in showing the success of the settler economy in Africa by showing the case study of Kenya and Rhodesia, it however emerges that he has been biased in trying to show that, the settler economy was the only contributor to the success of colonial economy in Africa. This is due to the fact that the economy at this time was not only built on agriculture but on industry too

This book is intended for academic research of African economic history. It can be used by both the undergraduate students and also scholars doing other academic work such as projects.

Shiferaw . B. (1968) An economic history of Ethiopia. Nairobi. Longhorn publishers

In this book, Shiferaw writing on the economic history of Ethiopia helps us understand the effects of the settler economy in Africa. He highlights the effects brought about by the introduction of cash crop such as tea and coffee in the Ethiopians highlands. He also shows how the dependence on such crops has continued to shape the economy of Ethiopia

Thompton in his book shows the effects brought about by the settler economy which in most of the African countries under colonial rule led to the adoption of coffee, tea, and pyrethrum. This had the effect of making Africans grow crops that they rarely understood and which benefits they did not know.

This book is intend for the scholars of history such as undergraduate

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student's . Although the book is relevant to the general public wishing to understand the role of their continent in building the Atlantic world. This is due to the fact that it's from the export of African goods/raw materials that the western countries developed.

The book therefore acts as a guide to tracing the role of Africa in developing western countries. , and the role played by the settlers in helping in the growth of these western countries.

Thomton. John K. (1998) Africa and Africans in the making of the Atlantic world. Cambridge: Cambridge university press.

The author, Thomton has explored the economic history in details. His extensive work has been able to capture the whole issue of the role played by Africa in shaping the economies of European counties and the new world such as America.

In this book, his work encompasses the whole nature of African economy. In his book, Thomton has captured correctly the main determinants of the colonial economy in Africa and the role played by the settler economy in shaping the later African economy. This is a history of the progressive development of African economy from its primitive and simple nature based of simple agriculture.

Rodney . W (1975). The rise of an African petty bourgeoisie. Toronto. Afro-carrib publishers

Walter Rodney has embarked in reviewing the effects of the settler economy in Africa. What emerges from his discussion is that the settler economy built

by the settlers impacted on the Africans even after they left Africa. This as Rodney puts it lies on the fact that the new elite group of Africans that took over the economies of their countries inherited the whole structures as held by the settlers. Rodney has succeeded in showing how the new group of "African settlers" embarked on dividing large pieces of land earlier owned by the settlers and going on into growing the same crops grown by the settlers. After the departure of the settlers, the African elite group embarked in dividing amongst themselves the large pieces of land earlier owned by the settlers. As such Rodney says that this class of elite Africans inherited the structures of the economies whole. They did not alter it in any way. To him the settler only changed from being white to black.

Rodney. W. (1982). How Europe underdeveloped Africa. Washington: Howard UP

Walter Rodney has extensively written on African economic history. Through his extensive research in this field we have been able to better understand the impact of colonialism on the changing of the original economic status of Africans. Rodney through his other books related to this field like the rise of an African petty bourgeoisie has clearly depicted himself as an established writer.

Through his ideas in this book, Rodney explores the whole process of the colonialism in Africa and how colonialism impacted on the economic status of Africans. To Rodney, the underdevelopment of Africa is highly attributed to colonialism. The exportation of African raw materials to Europe and the new world led to the present state in Africa.

This book is intended for both the undergraduate and post graduate scholars of African history.

Through his in depth analysis of the role Europe took in underdeveloped Africa, Rodney has touched on the role played by the settler economy, this was a strategy raised by the colonialist so as to make the colonies pay for themselves.

W. R. Ochieng. (1980) The legacy of the colonial economy. Nairobi. Jomo Kenyatta foundation

In this book, Ochieng has succeeded in highlighting the pertinent issues that marked the establishment of settler economy in Africa. Here, the author enumerates such factors like the monetization of the economy. This for example forced the Africans to work in settler farms in order to pay their taxes.

White & Philip, M. (1986). The raise and fall of settler economy in Africa. London. Random house

In this book, the authors critically analyze the underlying causes of the raise of settler economy in Africa. They have gone further into showing how the raise of settler economy in Africa changed the social and economic lifestyle of these people. The authors provide well reasoned insights into the later effects of the settler economy in Africa by for example showing how even after the settler economy disintegrated Africans continued to rely on the structures of the economy established by the settlers based on the cultivation of coffee and tea for export.

The purpose of this book is to reveal the pertinent issues that marked the

rise and fall of settler economy in Africa. The authors have explored the main reasons for the coming of the settlers as a strategy to reap all the raw materials in Africa for the benefits of their industries in Europe.

Despite the fact that the authors have reasoned out the issue appropriately, the information advanced in the book does not entirely free itself from bias. As such the authors have tended to increasingly associate the problems facing Africa today economically as being caused by the Europeans and especially the introduction of the settler economies in these countries. This however is not always true as even after the end of colonialism in Africa, Africans continued to rely on the colonialist for technical and operational nature of the economy. Africans inherited the structures of the economy whole and they did not try to change it in anyway. As such the problem of Africa can not entirely be associated with the colonialism or the settler economy in specific.

Zeleza . P. T (1994) A modern economic history of Africa vol. 1 London. oxford publishers

Paul Tiyembe zeleza is an established writer on African economic history. In his book he outlines the pillars that characterized the settler economy in Africa. In this book zeleza has showed clearly that the settler economy was built on the pillar of agriculture that was based on the cultivation of cash crops such as coffee, tea, and pyrethrum, cocoa.

In his discussion of African economic history, Paul Tiyeba has written extensively. His book is intended for experienced scholars . His work is a representation of high degree understanding of the topic.

Zeleza has clearly succeeded in showing how the structures of the settler

economy in most African countries worked . Zeleza like his counter part in this topic agrees that the settler economy based on agriculture played in affecting even the later days African economy which came to be built on agriculture characterized by cash crop such as coffee, tea, pyrethrum etc . zeleza further explores the later effects of the modern day economies in Africa. Through his detailed research on the topic, zeleza has established that Africans got enslaved on such cash crops introduced by the settlers. This as he puts it has led Africa into export slaves of coffee and tea. These products give a very small return to Africans.

. The above annotated bibliography shall then be important in carrying out my research. It has been extensively researched